

This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities. No securities regulatory authority has expressed an opinion about these securities and it is an offence to claim otherwise.

Non-Offering Prospectus

November 28, 2017

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

No securities are being offered or sold pursuant to this non-offering prospectus.

Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. (“**Pivot**” or the “**Company**”) is a corporation incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia. The Company is a development stage biopharmaceutical company.

Since no securities are being offered pursuant to this prospectus, no proceeds will be raised and all expenses in connection with the preparation and filing of this prospectus will be paid by the Company from general corporate funds.

The common shares of the Company (the “**Common Shares**”) are quoted for trading on the OTCQB Venture Market (the “**OTCQB**”) under the symbol “PVOTF”. The closing price of the Common Shares on the OTCQB on November 27, 2017 was \$0.58.

As at the date of this Prospectus, Pivot does not have any of its securities listed or quoted, has not applied to list or quote any of its securities, and does not intend to apply to list or quote any of its securities, on (i) the Toronto Stock Exchange, (ii) Aequitas NEO Exchange Inc., (iii) a U.S. marketplace, or (iv) a marketplace outside Canada and the U.S.

The Canadian Stock Exchange (the “**CSE**”) has conditionally approved the listing of the Common Shares for trading on the CSE subject to the Company fulfilling all of the conditions of the CSE. See “*Stock Exchange Listing*”.

An investment in the Common Shares is speculative and involves a high degree of risk that should be considered by potential purchasers. An investment in the Common Shares is suitable only for those purchasers who are willing to risk a loss of some or all of their investment and who can afford to lose some or all of their investment. The risk factors included in this prospectus should be reviewed carefully and evaluated by prospective purchasers of Common Shares. See “*Risk Factors*” and “*Forward-Looking Information*”.

No underwriter has been involved in the preparation of this prospectus or performed any review or independent due diligence of the contents of this prospectus.

Certain of the directors of the Company reside outside of Canada. Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC, the Company’s auditor, is a corporate entity formed under the laws of the state of Utah in the United States of America. Dr. Wolfgang Renz has appointed Alexander Holburn Beaudin & Lang LLP at 2700-700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1B8 as his or her agent for service of process in Canada. Prospective investors in Common Shares are advised that it may not be possible for investors to enforce judgments obtained in Canada against any person or company that is incorporated, continued or otherwise organized under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction or resides outside of Canada even if the party has appointed an agent for service of process.

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ADVISORY

Prospective investors should read this entire prospectus and consult their own professional advisors to assess the income tax, legal, risk factors and other aspects of an investment in the Common Shares. Prospective investors should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus and should not rely on parts of the information contained in this prospectus to the exclusion of others. The Company has not authorized anyone to provide additional or different information than is contained herein. If anyone provides a prospective investor with additional, different or inconsistent information, including statements in the media about the Company, it should not be relied on.

The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus or as of the date stated. The Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since the date of this prospectus.

As used in this prospectus, the terms "we", "us", "our" and "Company" mean Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc., unless otherwise indicated.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES

The Company presents its financial statements in U.S. dollars. Unless otherwise indicated, in this prospectus all references to (i) "\$", "US\$" and "USD" are to United States dollars; and (ii) "C\$" are to Canadian dollars.

The Canadian dollar rate of exchange on November 27, 2017 was:

United States dollar ⁽¹⁾
C\$1.00 = US\$0.79

Note:

(1) Bank of Canada average exchange rate as of November 27, 2017 as reported on the Bank of Canada website.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus contains forward-looking information within the meaning under applicable Canadian securities laws. To the extent that such statements are not recitations of historical fact, such statements constitute forward-looking statements which, by definition involve risks and uncertainties. Where in any forward-looking information, the Company expresses an expectation or belief as to future results or events, such expectation or belief is expressed in good faith and believed to have a reasonable basis, but there can be no assurance that the statement of expectation or belief will result or be achieved or accomplished. Factors that could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated, and include but are not limited to: our continuing economic viability; general economic, financial and business conditions; our ability to complete our research and development in a timely and economically viable manner; our ability to secure funding for our research and development activities; our ability to establish our product in the marketplace; changes in and compliance with governmental regulations; changes in tax laws; and the cost and effects of legal proceedings. The Company has based its forward-looking statements on its current expectations and projections about future events that it believes may affect its financial condition, results of operations, financial needs and business objectives and strategies. The Company has assumed that the current market will continue and that the risk factors listed below will not adversely impact the Company. Projections and assumptions disclosed may be based on third party market data, which may or may not be accurate. As well, the Company has assumed that we will be able to raise sufficient funds to proceed with our expanded business operations related to the development of our product candidates.

You should not rely on forward-looking statements in this prospectus. This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. We use words such as "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "expects", "future", "intends", and similar expressions to identify these forward-looking

statements. Prospective investors should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this prospectus. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements or information as a result of new factors which could emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on our business or to the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. See also “*Risk Factors*”.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Our financial statements are stated in U.S. Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following is a summary of this prospectus and should be read together with the more detailed information and financial data and statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

The Company

The Company is a British Columbia corporation existing under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia. We only have one subsidiary, Pivot Green Stream Health Solutions Inc. (“PGS”), which is a corporation existing under the laws of British Columbia. See “*The Company*”.

Overview of the Business

We are an emerging biopharmaceutical company engaged in the development and commercialization of therapeutic pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals as well as drug delivery platform technologies.

Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. focuses on pharmaceutical development of proprietary drug delivery technologies for multiple indications using small molecules, biological and botanical (e.g. cannabinoids) products to treat unmet medical needs. Pivot has in-licensed a patented topical BiPhasix Transdermal Drug Delivery technology platform.

Pivot’s fully-owned subsidiary, PGS, focuses on the research and development of cannabinoid based nutraceuticals. PGS’s pipeline targets indications such as cancer supportive care, pain and inflammation, women’s sexual dysfunction, dermatology and eye disease. See “*Business of the Company*”.

Selected Financial Information

The following tables set out selected financial information from the Company’s unaudited interim financial statements for the three and six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 and the audited annual financial statements for the financial years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company and the related notes. See also “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis*”:

	Three Months Ended July 31		Six Months Ended July 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss from Operations	(248,755)	(1,179,398)	(534,273)	(4,511,210)
~ per share	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.06)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.06)
Net loss	(5,556)	(1,179,398)	(325,368)	(4,511,210)
~ per share	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.06)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.06)
Total Assets			36,038	17,640
Total Non-Current Liabilities			Nil	Nil

	Financial Year Ended January 31		
	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss from Operations	(6,023,652)	(10,321,490)	(117,484)
~ per share	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.01)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.01)
Net loss	(6,278,207)	(10,307,065)	(1,129,004)
~ per share	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.10)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.10)
Total Assets	132,658	106,115	1,265
Total Non-Current Liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

Risk Factors

Prospective investors in the Common Shares should carefully consider the information set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” and the other information included in this prospectus before deciding to invest in the Common Shares. Some of the risks relating to the Company’s business and the Common Shares are summarized as follows:

- There is substantial doubt as to whether we will continue operations. If we discontinue operations, you could lose your investment.
- We have incurred operating losses in each year since our inception and expect to continue to incur substantial and increasing losses for the foreseeable future. If we cannot generate sufficient revenues to operate profitably, we may suspend or cease our operations.
- We have negative cash flows from operating activities. If we cannot generate sufficient revenues to operate with positive cash flows from operating activities, we may suspend or cease our operations.
- We will require substantial additional funds to complete our research and development activities and proposed acquisition (see “The Company”), and if such funds are not available we may need to significantly curtail or cease our operations.
- Our inability to complete our research and development projects in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect of our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.
- We may not commence clinical testing for any of our prospective therapeutic products and the commercial value of any clinical study that we may conduct will depend significantly upon our choice of indication and our patient population selection. If we are unable to commence clinical testing or if we make a poor choice in terms of clinical strategy, we may never achieve revenues.
- Our clinical trials for each drug may fail to adequately demonstrate the safety and efficacy of that candidate, which could force us to abandon our product development plans for that drug candidate.

- We will rely on third parties to conduct our formulation development, chemistry activities, as well as pre-clinical and clinical trials. If these third parties do not perform as contractually required or otherwise expected we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, which may prevent us from becoming profitable.
- If we are unable to establish a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure or enter into collaborations with partners to perform these functions, we may not be successful in commercializing our product candidates.
- Our product candidates may never gain market acceptance even if we obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, which could prevent us from generating revenues.
- We may depend on other parties to manufacture our product candidates. If these parties fail to meet our manufacturing requirements and applicable regulatory requirements, our product development and commercialization efforts could suffer and we may never realize a profit.
- We face potential product liability exposure, and any claim brought against us may cause us to divert resources from our normal operations or terminate selling, distributing and marketing any product for which we have received regulatory approval. This may cause us to cease our operations as it relates to that product.
- We face substantial competition in the therapeutic pharmaceutical research and development industry, which could harm our business and our ability to operate profitably.
- All of our product candidates and product development processes will be subject to ongoing regulatory requirements, and may therefore be the subject of regulatory or enforcement action. The associated costs could prevent us from achieving our goals or becoming profitable.
- Since our place of business and some of our officers, directors and business assets are also located in Canada, you may be limited in your ability to enforce civil actions against them for damages to the value of your investment.
- We plan to indemnify our directors and officers against liability to us and our security holders, and such indemnification could increase our operating costs.
- Not all jurisdictions allow for the medicinal use of cannabis and those jurisdictions which allow it could reverse their position.
- If we are unable to maintain and enforce our proprietary intellectual property rights, we may not be able to operate profitably.
- If we are the subject of an intellectual property infringement claim, the cost of participating in any litigation could cause us to go out of business.
- We may in the future be required to license patent rights from third-party owners in order to develop our products candidates. If we cannot obtain those licenses or if third-party owners do not properly maintain or enforce the patents underlying such licenses, we may not be able to market or sell our planned products.
- If a regulatory authority grants one of our competitors an orphan drug designation for a drug and indication combination that is similar to the drug and indication combination used and targeted by one of our products, we will face significant competition in marketing our product during the seven year exclusivity period.
- Trading of our stock may be volatile and sporadic, which could depress the market price of our common stock and make it difficult for our stockholders to resell their shares.

- Our stock is a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's penny stock regulations and FINRA's sales practice requirements, which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.
- You will experience dilution or subordinated stockholder rights, privileges and preferences as a result of our financing efforts.
- We do not intend to pay dividends and there will thus be fewer ways in which you are able to make a gain on your investment, if at all.
- Other factors discussed under "Risk Factors".
- Other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this prospectus.

In assessing the risks of an investment in the Common Shares, prospective investors in Common Shares should realize that they are relying on the experience, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the Company. **An investment in Common Shares is suitable for only prospective purchasers who are willing to risk a loss of their entire investment and who can afford to lose their entire investment. Prospective purchasers of Common Shares should consult their own professional advisors to assess the income tax, legal and other aspects of an investment in the Common Shares.** Prospective investors in Common Shares should carefully consider the information set out under "*Risk Factors*" and "*Business of the Company*" and the information in this prospectus.

THE COMPANY

We are a development stage pharmaceutical company. We were incorporated in the Province of British Columbia, Canada under the name "649186 B.C. Ltd.", on June 10, 2002. On September 9, 2003, we changed our name to "Xerxes Health Corp." and on June 26, 2007, we changed our name to "Neurokine Pharmaceuticals Inc."

Effective June 4, 2014, we filed with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies a Form 11, Notice of Alteration, wherein we increased our authorized share capital from 500,000,000 common shares without par value to an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The increase of authorized capital was approved by our stockholders at the annual and special meeting held on June 3, 2014.

On September 26, 2014, the Company held a special meeting of stockholders to approve the removal of our company's Pre-Existing Company Provisions, the cancellation of our current Articles and the adoption of new Articles and to approve a reverse stock split on the basis of up to one new common stock for every 100 old common stock.

Effective October 8, 2014, we filed with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies a Form 11, Notice of Alteration, wherein we removed our Pre-Existing Company Provisions.

Effective April 7, 2015, we filed with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies a Form 11, Notice of Alteration, wherein we changed our name to "Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc."

Effective at the opening of trading on April 20, 2015, as approved by FINRA, the Company effected a reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding common shares on the basis of 10 old common stock for 1 new common stock.

On November 20, 2015, we completed the acquisition of IndUS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("IndUS"), a Delaware corporation, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Acquisition Agreement dated as of November 4, 2015 among the Company, Pivot Pharma U.S. Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, IndUS and Sindu Research Laboratories Pvt Ltd. As consideration for the purchase, we issued 4,512,500 shares of common stock on November 23, 2015 and 237,500 shares of common stock on December 4, 2015. We also granted 41,833 stock options pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger. On September 11, 2017, we completed an exchange agreement whereby the Company exchanged with Dr. Chaturvedi 100% of its shares of common stock of IndUS for 3,800,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The 3,800,000 shares of common stock of the Company were cancelled on September 11, 2017.

On September 12, 2017, the Company entered into a licensing agreement with Altum Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("Altum") whereby the Company acquired worldwide rights to the BiPhasix™ transdermal drug delivery technology for the development and commercialization of Cannabinoids, Cannabidiol and Tetrahydrocannabinol products. Consideration included:

- 1) Issuance of 2,500,000 shares of common stock on effective date of agreement;
- 2) Issuance of 2,500,000 shares of common stock of Pivot upon Health Canada Natural Product Number ("NPN") approval;
- 3) Royalties on annual gross sales; and
- 4) For pharmaceutical products, milestone payments payable upon first Investigative New Drug Approval, upon positive outcome of Phase II trial in first indication, and upon New Drug Application approval

On September 23, 2017, the Company entered into a collaboration and license agreement with SolMic GmbH ("Solmic") whereby the Company will acquire worldwide rights to Solmic's Solubilisation Technology for the development and commercialization of cannabinoid-containing natural extracts.

Milestones include payments upon the following developments: 1) Regulatory approval of a natural health product; 2) First approval of an investigative new drug application for a pharmaceutical product; 3) Positive outcome of a Phase II clinical trial of a pharmaceutical product in the first indication; and 4) Approval of a New Drug Application for a pharmaceutical product by the US Food and Drug Administration. Other consideration include a sales milestone upon aggregate net sales of \$5,000,000 and royalties on aggregate net sales.

On October 17, 2017, the Company entered into a letter of intent to acquire Absorbent Concepts Inc. (“ACI”). ACI is a Canadian company based in Abbotsford, B.C. and processes, packages and distributes gluten-free, organic hemp nutrition products. ACI holds hemp processing and cultivation licenses under Health Canada’s Industrial Hemp Regulations. Closing of the transaction will be on a date as agreed upon between the Company and ACI and upon satisfactory completion of its due diligence and the satisfaction of certain other conditions, including the completion of a private placement to raise funds necessary to complete the acquisition. Consideration at closing will include the issuance of 7,200,000 shares of common stock to ACI’s shareholders, which will be held in escrow for a minimum of six months and released 25% per quarter thereafter. In addition, the Company has agreed, upon closing of the transaction, to repay ACI’s business and shareholder loans in full through a cash payment of approximately C\$870,000 plus the issuance of a further 240,000 shares of common stock for full extinguishment of shareholder loans.

On November 7, 2017, the Company signed a letter of intent to enter into a licensing agreement with Thrudermic LLC (“Thrudermic”) by January 18, 2018, whereby the Company will acquire worldwide rights for the development and commercialization of the Thrudermic Nano Technology (“TNT”) for all cannabinoids. Consideration will include:

- 1) Royalties on annual gross sales upon commercialization of a product;
- 2) For natural health products, milestone payments payable upon approval of Health Canada NPN approval and after achievement of \$5 million in net sales; and
- 3) For pharmaceutical products, milestone payments payable upon first Investigative New Drug Approval, upon positive outcome of Phase II trial in first indication, and upon New Drug Application approval.

Our principal executive office is located at 300-1275 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6H 1A6. Our telephone number is (604) 805-7783.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

We are an emerging biopharmaceutical company engaged in the development and commercialization of therapeutic pharmaceuticals and nutraceuticals, as well as drug delivery platform technologies.

Pivot focuses on pharmaceutical development of proprietary drug delivery technologies for multiple indications using small molecules, biological and botanical (e.g. cannabinoids) products to treat unmet medical needs. Pivot has in-licensed a patented topical transdermal drug delivery technology platform, BiPhasix, for delivery of cannabinoids.

Our fully-owned subsidiary, Pivot Green Stream Health Solutions Inc. (“PGS”), focuses on the research, development, and commercialization of cannabinoid based nutraceuticals. PGS will generate data to support the safety and efficacy of cannabinoids as Natural Health Product (“NHPs”) as outlined in Health Canada Regulations in order to make particular health claims. Health Canada publishes the Natural Health Products Regulations (“NHPR”) which set out the requirements governing the sale, manufacture, packaging, labelling, importation, distribution and storage of NHPs.

According to Health Canada, the objective of the NHPR is to provide reasonable assurance that products offered for sale in Canada are safe, efficacious and of high quality. PGS may also follow applicable and harmonized regulations for product development and commercialization in the US, European Union and

Asia Pacific regions. Alternatively, PGS will commercialize certain cannabinoid products with a Licensed Producer and/or Licensed Distributor as per the regulations concerning Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations (“ACMPR”) since certain active ingredients in cannabinoids remain restricted until new legislation permits ease of development and distribution in 2018.

Lastly, PGS may also develop products containing cannabinoid active ingredients obtained from industrial hemp according to the Industrial Hemp Regulations (“IHR”) permitting such products provided they are sourced from industrial hemp. Otherwise stated, this means that the plants and plant parts of the genera Cannabis, the leaves and flowering heads of which do not contain more than 0.3% THC w/w, and includes the derivatives of such plants and plant parts.

PGS’s pipeline targets indications such as cancer supportive care, pain and inflammation, women’s sexual dysfunction, dermatology and eye disease.

Our overall strategy includes the following:

1. Acquire market-ready natural health products from third-parties for rebranding and re-sale;
2. Acquire cannabinoid-based food additives for medical consumer sales;
3. Develop cannabinoid-based natural health products using our BiPhasix topical platform technology;
4. Develop pharmaceutical products delivered using our BiPhasix topical platform technology;
5. Obtain partnerships with Health Canada approved Authorized Licensed Producers and/or Licensed Distributors, which can provide restricted and non-restricted cannabinoids as per the ACMPR or the IHR;
6. Acquire novel proprietary drug delivery technologies, for example, metered dose, intra-nasal, suppositories;
7. Make an application at the appropriate time to acquire Health Canada’s Authorized Licensed Producers and Licensed Dealers licenses as per the ACMPR;
8. Out-license our platform technologies to Licensed Producers or Licensed Distributors and other drug developers;
9. Secure and develop further intellectual property;
10. Opportunistically acquire later-stage drug candidates that provide new treatment options to address unmet medical needs in health care; and
11. Establish partnerships with large and specialty pharmaceutical companies and/or biotechnology companies to collaboratively develop and/or commercialize our products.

PLATFORM TECHNOLOGY

BiPhasix Transdermal Drug Delivery Technology (Topical Platform)

Pivot has acquired worldwide rights from Altum for its patented topical transdermal drug delivery technology platform, or BiPhasix, which we will use for the delivery and commercialization of cannabinoid, cannabidiol (“CBD”) and tetrahydrocannabinol (“THC”) based products.

The BiPhasix technology has the potential to deliver drugs less invasively than by injections. It also has the potential to topically deliver therapeutic amounts of drugs with better absorption rates, where creams, ointments or conventional liposomes have not been effective.

Dermal Barrier and Challenges

The skin is often the subject of intensive dermatological therapy. However, except for certain low molecular weight compounds, it is seldom viewed as a route of delivery for systemically acting drugs. This is due partly to the fact that, by design, the skin is a formidable barrier to penetration by external agents and the traditional arsenal of creams, ointments and gels have not proven themselves to be effective in delivery. In order to reach their target site within the underlying layers of the skin or beyond the skin to the systemic circulation, topical drugs must first penetrate the stratum corneum, the outermost layer of the skin. It is this layer which is considered to be the rate-limiting barrier to drug absorption.

For dermatological applications where the goal is to treat the skin, the residence time of drugs in the target tissue should be of sufficiently long duration since rapid systemic absorption may limit the therapeutic response and contribute to systemic side effects. This latter case may be the fate of many small molecules formulated in conventional vehicles. In some cases, it is desirable and possible to achieve systemic delivery of small molecules via the transdermal route (for example, nicotine). However, larger molecules, whether intended for dermatological or systemic delivery, would normally not gain entry beyond the stratum corneum. The goal is to have a safe delivery system that does not irritate or damage the skin barrier after repeated usage in patients.

Pivot will use BiPhasix as the next generation of patented liposomal delivery system where a number of features of liposomes are greatly improved. In contrast to traditional liposomes that entrap a single, aqueous phase, our system is a complex system where the lipid bilayers entrap both aqueous and oil phases in the form of a stabilized emulsion.

BiPhasix is constructed with multi-compartmental lipid vesicles, each comprising of aqueous compartments and bi-layer compartments in addition to the following unique features of this patented delivery system: Micellar compartments and oily compartments.

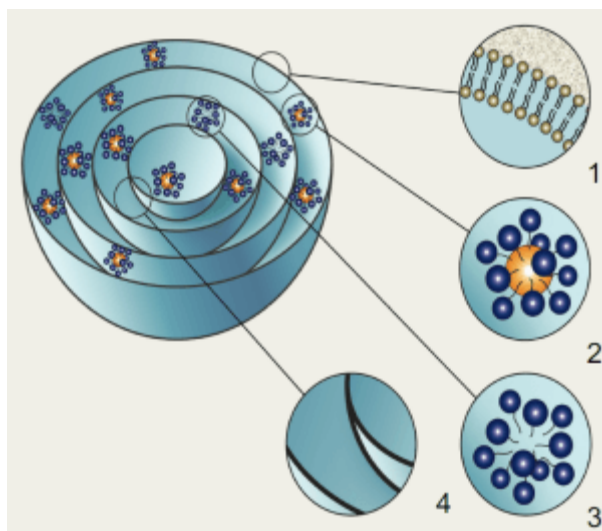
These additional features make it possible to achieve greater formulation versatility than previously attainable with traditional creams, gels, ointments or conventional liposomal delivery systems. Thus, the BiPhasix delivery system combines the advantages of liposomes and micro-emulsions, offering a wider range of formulation options for a variety of drug substances:

- Water soluble compounds;
- Lipid soluble compounds;
- Proteins;
- Peptides; and
- Plasmids.

Technical Facts of BiPhasix

BiPhasix is a dermal delivery system for macro-molecules and has the following characteristics:

- Flexible and able to deliver both lipophilic and hydrophilic molecules;
- Vesicles are composed of phospholipid bilayers (formed from pro-liposomal gel) which entraps an oil-in-water submicron emulsion; and
- Hydrophilic active pharmaceutical ingredients are incorporated into the aqueous phase of the oil-in-water emulsion, whereas lipophilic active pharmaceutical ingredients can be incorporated into the oil phase of the submicron emulsion.



Structure, assembly and properties of BiPhasix carrying an active pharmaceutical ingredient include:

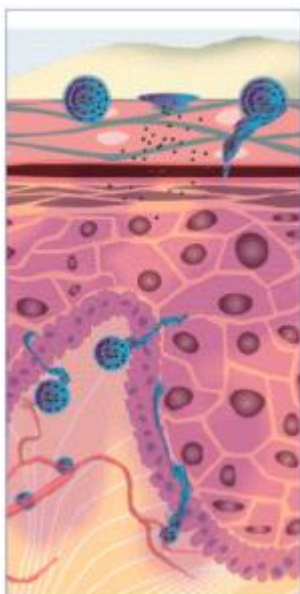
1. Vesicles consist of concentric phospholipid bilayers;
2. Cationic submicron emulsion droplets;
3. Cationic surfactant micelles; and
4. A water phase.

Additional facts regarding the BiPhasix delivery system include:

- The amount of drug that can be incorporated include quantities at the microgram to milligram levels;
- The size of molecules formulated are approximately 300 daltons (“Da”) to 100 kilodaltons (“kDa”);
- Loading capacity range from 30-70%;
- Increased stability of proteins are provided;
- No organic solvents are used in the process;
- No specialized manufacturing equipment are required;
- BiPhasix products are easily scalable using standard pharmaceutical industrial equipment; and
- BiPhasix formulated product have been reviewed by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”), the European Medicines Agency (“EMA”) and the The German Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices (BfArM).

Delivery Mechanisms

The delivery of the BiPhasix vesicles is achieved by the uptake of the vesicles and encapsulated drug into the skin or mucosa via the lipid rich channels, followed by release of drug from the vesicles in a formulation-controlled manner. The result may be either a rapid cutaneous transit time to produce primarily transdermal delivery of the drug, or depot formation within the skin with slow release for primarily dermal delivery of the drug. The following is a hypothetical diagram showing penetration of the biphasic vesicles into the skin for drug delivery:



BiPhasix liposomes and transportation through the skin (in light blue)

Key Advantages of BiPhasix

The key advantages of BiPhasix are:

- **Alternative routes:** BiPhasix can serve as an alternative dosage form to injectables by providing less invasive routes of administration, such as dermal, transdermal, nasal, vaginal and rectal.
- **Controlled release:** BiPhasix can be formulated to effect varying degrees of tissue penetration and rate of release at the target site, in accordance with a desired clinical goals.
- **Bioavailability studies:** As shown in the tables below, BiPhasix can significantly enhance the bioavailability of many drugs, leading to improved clinical outcomes.

Study	Status	Design	Dose and Route Administration/ Duration of Treatment	Indication	Number Subjects/ Gender	Study Objective	Primary Endpoint	GCP Compliance
IFN001	Completed	Randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled, Phase II	2 MIU (1g) INF α 2b topically/day for 5 days per week Total duration: 8 weeks	Anogenital warts	IFN = 64/F Placebo = 65/F	Safety and Efficacy	Complete clearance of baseline warts during the 8-week treatment period (i.e. Week 2, 4, 6 or 8) in the ITT population	GCP
IFN002	Completed	Open label phase II study	10 MIU (5g) INF α 2b intravaginally/day every second day. Total duration: 12 weeks including a 6 week follow-up without medication	Cervical dysplasia (Munich Pap IIw-Pap IIID smears)	IFN = 20/F	Safety and Efficacy	Pap-response rate: the proportion of patients with resolution of an abnormal Pap smear to Pap II or better during 12 weeks observation/treatment in the ITT-population	GCP

F: female; ITT: intent-to-treat
Table 6 is continued on the following page

Study	Status	Design	Dose and Route Administration/ Duration of Treatment	Indication	Number Subjects/ Gender	Study Objective	Primary Endpoint	GCP Compliance
HPV001	Completed	Observational untreated comparator study for IFN002	Assessment for 12 weeks.	Cervical dysplasia (Munich Pap IIw-Pap IIID smears)	Untreated = 21/F	Observational comparator for IFN002 Safety and Efficacy	Pap-response rate: the proportion of patients with resolution of an abnormal Pap smear to Pap II or better during 12 weeks observation/treatment in the ITT-population	GCP
IFN005	Completed	A mono-centre, open label, Phase II study	10 MIU (5g) INF α 2b intravaginally/day, every second day. Total treatment duration: 10-14 weeks (4 weeks treatment for PK evaluation, followed by 6-10 weeks treatment for efficacy and safety evaluation, plus a 2-week follow-up phase without medication).	CIN 1 or 2	IFN = 14/F	PK, Safety and Efficacy	Determine the systemic levels of interferon alpha-2b: maximum concentration (C _{max})/time point of C _{max} (t _{max}), Area Under the Curve (AUC)	GCP

F: female; ITT: intent-to-treat

- **Stability:** As shown in the above tables, BiPhasix has demonstrated excellent stability with most therapeutic agents tested, especially proteins, which are characteristically unstable in traditional vehicles. Vulnerable drugs can be shielded from degradation in BiPhasix, thereby enhancing their clinical usefulness and commercial viability. BiPhasix is compatible with most plastics and other container-closure systems.
- **Solvent-free and no animal product:** BiPhasix is formulated with biocompatible materials. Neither organic solvents nor ingredients of animal origin are used in its manufacture.
- **Manufacturing feasibility:** Clinical supplies and commercial batches can be prepared using conventional manufacturing equipment and container closure systems. Specialized equipment and extensive capital investment are not required.
- **Patented technology:** The BiPhasix patent pending technology provides market exclusivity for new NHP or prescription drug products containing Cannabinoids, CBD and THC.
- **Clinical experience:** As shown in the above tables, the BiPhasix delivery system has been tested in FDA and EMA approved trial settings delivering large molecule interferon alpha 2b to women to treat HPV induced cervical neoplasia.

OUR PHARMACEUTICAL AND NUTRACEUTICAL PIPELINES

Pharmaceuticals

Our drug delivery technologies may be useful for the delivery of non-cannabinoid drugs in our pharmaceutical pipeline. We believe that our Company is well positioned to become a leader in the rapidly growing cannabis industry by being able to treat a variety of specific diseases using cannabinoids such as CBD and THC. This allows doctors and other caregivers to confidently dose and prescribe newly developed products with increased bioavailability and stability using the highest quality natural extracts of CBD and THC.

PIPELINE	PLATFORM / ROUTE OF ADMIN	API	INDICATION	DEVELOPMENT STAGE				
				POC / Formulation	Preclinical / Safety / IND	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3
PVT-011	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD, CBD:THC	Women's health. Acquired, generalized hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD) in pre- / post-menopausal women	➔				
PVT-012	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD:THC	Dermatology. Skin irritation. Redness, swelling, itching, and discomfort of various skin conditions	➔				
PVT-013	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD:THC	Eye disease. Glaucoma, Intra-ocular pressure	➔				
PVT-014	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD:THC	Dysmenorrhea. Menstrual Pain	➔				

Nutraceuticals

	PLATFORM / ROUTE OF ADMIN	API	INDICATION	DEVELOPMENT STAGE			
				POC / Formulation	Preclinical / Pharmacology	Human Experience Studies	Marketed (NHP / NPN)
PGS-N005	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD, CBD:THC	Women's health. Acquired, generalized hypoactive sexual desire disorder (HSDD) in pre- / post-menopausal women	➔			
PGS-N006	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD, CBD:THC	Pain and inflammation of joints	➔			
PGS-N007	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD:THC	Dermatology. Skin irritation. Redness, swelling, itching, and discomfort of various skin conditions	➔			
PGS-N008	BiPhasix / Topical	CBD:THC	Eye disease. Glaucoma, Intra-ocular pressure	➔			

OUR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Our management team has implemented a business minded and cost conscious approach to product research and development by focusing on development of novel therapies to address unmet needs in health care. Our research and development strategy will apply novel drug delivery options for new and/or existing drugs or NHPs.

For a drug to be successful it must be both efficacious and acceptably safe. Before a drug may be commercially marketed, it must be scrutinized and approved by applicable health authorities (such as Health Canada and the FDA in the United States) in each country or jurisdiction where it is sought to be sold. In pharmaceutical research and development, clinical trials are conducted to assess the safety and efficacy of the drug and the data to be collected for such new drugs. Health authorities then scrutinize the preclinical and clinical data and determine, based on the results, whether a drug may be sold to the public. Similarly, clinical trials can only take place once satisfactory information has been gathered on the quality of the product and its non-clinical safety, and approval to conduct clinical trials has been granted by the appropriate health authority in the country where the trial is scheduled to take place.

Clinical trials involving new drugs are commonly classified into four phases. Each phase of the drug approval process is treated as a separate clinical trial. The drug development process will normally proceed through all four phases over many years. If the drug successfully passes through Phases I, II

and III, it will usually be approved by the national regulatory authority for use in the general population. Phase IV trials are 'post approval' studies. Due to the considerable cost that may be required to complete a full series of clinical trials, the burden of paying for all the necessary people and services is usually borne by the sponsor, who may be the pharmaceutical or biotechnology company that developed the drug that is the subject of the study. Since the diversity of roles may exceed the resources of the sponsor, clinical trials are often managed by outsourced partners such as contract research organizations. Furthermore, approval rates for new drugs at each clinical trial stage are prohibitively low, which may require the sponsor to finance additional trials or abandon the drug under development altogether.

We will also develop products regulated under Canada's Natural Health Products Guidance and support claims with clinical based data as per current regulations.

Preclinical safety studies for pharmaceutical or NHP product development will be conducted over the next 12 months to advance at least one of our product candidates.

OUR PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

Our product development initiatives will address unmet medical needs in health care. Pivot expects to start development of its first natural health product in November and December 2017. Depending on the success of financings, we will begin development of PGS-N005 and PGS-N007.

PGS-N005 (Female Sexual Dysfunction CBD Topical Cream)

Using our BiPhasix platform technology, our Company will develop and commercialize a topical cream containing CBDs ("PGS-N005") for perimenopausal, menopausal and post-menopausal women who have noticed a decline in sexual desire and response, known as hypoactive sexual desire disorder. Up to 63% of sexually active women in the U.S. might be affected by female sexual dysfunction ("FSD"). While erectile dysfunction in men has been extensively researched, very little has been completed on FSD which can involve reduced sex drive, difficulty becoming aroused, vaginal dryness, lack of orgasm and decreased sexual satisfaction. The FSD market in the U.S. is estimated to exceed \$4 billion with over 50 million potential sufferers.¹

Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder

An estimated 30 to 39 percent of women in any given population will report little or no interest in sex at any given time in their lives. This may not cause personal problems or constitute a sex disorder, especially if the woman is single and not actively engaged with a partner. When a lingering lack of desire, however, is coupled with distress, which is believed to be the case in about 12 percent of women and a roughly estimated 5 percent of men — and if other issues, such as an abusive partner are ruled out — then hypoactive sexual desire disorder ("HSDD") may be diagnosed.

Low sexual desire is a very common symptom in women of any age with potential negative consequences on quality of life and well-being. The American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders and the World Health Organization's International Classifications of Disease established that the definition of HSDD should include not only the lack or absence of sexual fantasies or desire for any form of sexual activity, but also the presence of personal distress and/or interpersonal difficulties. Generalized acquired HSDD is the most common diagnosis when the condition is not dependent on a specific situation or relationship and has developed after a period in which sexual desire and sexual functioning were considered normal. A diagnosis of HSDD may be comorbid with

¹ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/7977139_Female_sexual_dysfunction

another sexual dysfunction, but it cannot be exclusively attributed to another medical condition or to the physiological effects of a medication.²

Contributors to HSDD

An accurate diagnosis of HSDD is crucial to understand the potential causes and, eventually, to establish treatment strategies with drugs. A recent conceptualization of HSDD implies that such sexual dysfunction may be the result of the inability of the neuroendocrine circuitries to integrate the complex nature of sexual response encompassing physiological, psychological, emotional, and/or relationship components. Current research suggests that neurotransmitters, strongly influenced by sex hormones (estrogen, androgens, and even progesterone), play a key role in modulating sexual desire. When an imbalance between the dopaminergic system (which increases sexual desire and excitement) and norepinephrine system (which affects arousal and orgasm) occurs, women may feel unable to begin the sexual response cycle. In addition, an overactive serotonergic system can decrease desire and delay orgasm. The net balance between stimulating and inhibitory factors brings about the ability to experience sexual desire and eventually to engage in sexual activity. Other mediators have been postulated to play a critical role in women's sexuality, including oxytocin, melanocortins, opioid, and endocannabinoid systems. Sexual excitation can be primed internally by sex hormone actions or externally by sexual incentives or substances that activate excitatory neurochemical systems. However, when endogenous inhibitory mechanisms are tonically activated by situational variables, such as stress and fatigue, and/or by compounds that reinforce inhibition (for example, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors) or, alternatively, sexual excitatory mechanisms are endogenously blunted, as it may occur in some hormonal and/or metabolic conditions, several amounts of FSD may be present and sexual symptoms may be co-occurring in the same woman. Our products will target the endocannabinoid system which will potentially provide an alternative to women suffering from HSDD.

PGS-N007 (Psoriasis BiPhasix CBD Topical Cream)

Preclinical research has shown that CBD has potent anti-inflammatory properties suggesting that cannabinoids may be helpful for inflammation-related skin conditions like psoriasis and eczema. CBD, THC and other cannabinoids are anti-psoriasis agents. Under a psoriasis condition, skin cells are replaced every three to five days rather than the normal 30 days. This excessive and rapid growth of the epidermal layer of the skin generates red, itchy and scaly patches, which may be localized or completely cover the body.³

Psoriasis is generally considered an autoimmune and genetic disease triggered by environmental factors. Cold, medications, infections, traumas, body and psychological stress may play a role in starting the disease. Psoriasis is not contagious and there is no current cure for it. However, various treatments can control the symptoms. Psoriasis is associated with an increased risk of psoriatic arthritis, lymphomas, cardiovascular disease, Crohn's disease and depression. Psoriatic arthritis affects up to 30% of individuals with psoriasis.

Reactive Systems within the Skin

The underlying mechanism of psoriasis involves the immune system. The endocannabinoid system constantly binds with some of the messaging molecules within our immune system, thus regulating some primary physiological functions. The main role of the endocannabinoid system seems to be contributing to the control of cells' balance, proliferation, differentiation, tolerance and death. This is also valid when it comes to skin cells and dermatology issues.

² <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2971736/>

³ <https://www.royalqueenseeds.com/blog-cbd-can-relieve-psoriasis-by-balancing-immune-systems-response-n423>

The communications channels through which endogenous, botanical or synthetic cannabinoids bind to our immune system are now beginning to be understood. These biochemical mechanisms fall into four different actions, which are cell apoptosis, inhibition of cell proliferation, suppression of cytokine production and reduction of white blood cells. Cytokines are the main inflammatory chemical signals secreted by immune cells in case of distress and all these actions are part of the common, yet evolving, defensive strategy which our body constantly applies. This lab-proofed mechanism confirms that the activity of the endocannabinoid system might prevent, or otherwise facilitate, the development of skin diseases and other ailments.

Extinguishing an Inflammation

In a psoriasis condition, the inflammatory state in the dermis causes the premature maturation of skin cells, leading to pain and skin tissue breakage. Research widely proved that cannabis is a potential anti-inflammatory agent. Focusing on the non-psychotropic cannabinoid CBD, substances, which target the endocannabinoid system's CB2 receptor may provide treatment to inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. This finding confirms the potentiality of CBD against psoriasis, as it binds with the CB2 receptor to exert its biochemical action on our immune system's signaling network.

One of the clearest scientific evidence about CBD action on the skin inflammation is titled "Cannabidiol exerts sebostatic and anti-inflammatory effects on human sebocytes."⁴ This research proves that CBD deploys a strong anti-acne action by slowing down the abnormal lipidic production under the skin, by suppressing cell proliferation, and by preventing the "pro-acne" agents to elevate cytokine levels, thus causing inflammation.

Balancing the Cannabinoid System Between Skin Layers

Cannabinoids' action goes well beyond suppressing inflammation. The recent studies, which discovered the endocannabinoid system's functions within the skin, are also proving that the disruption of the endocannabinoids' balance might facilitate the development of minor or severe skin diseases. These findings open new possibilities for cannabis-based therapies, as mentioned in a study titled "The endocannabinoid system of the skin in health and disease: novel perspectives and therapeutic opportunities."⁵

Going forward on the research on endocannabinoids, a study titled "Epigenetic control of skin differentiation genes by phytocannabinoids"⁶ confirms that the endocannabinoid system plays a role in epidermal physiology. Our body-produced cannabinoid anandamide also regulates the expression of skin differentiation genes, while the phytocannabinoids cannabidiol and cannabigerol can control both cell proliferation and differentiation. This is confirmed by a study conducted in 2007 and published in the Journal of Dermatological Science. Scientists found that cannabinoids help preventing dead skin cells buildup by inhibiting living cells proliferation. This action supports the fact that cannabis extracts could be effective compounds for the treatment of skin diseases.

How the Skin Can Benefit from a CBD Extract

Cannabinoids have shown to act both as immunosuppressive and anti-inflammatory agents in skin diseases, as much as in other immune-mediated pathologies such as multiple sclerosis, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, and allergic asthma. Both CBD and THC dampen the body's immune response, which is desired for conditions related to an overactive immune system. Since there are cannabinoid receptors in cells throughout the skin, it is possible to address a dermatological condition both with systemic and topical remedies.

⁴ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25061872>

⁵ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2757311/>

⁶ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23869687>

The complete absence of adverse effects from CBD makes this cannabinoid a perfect phytotherapeutic substance. CBD oil has a significant amount of anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative characteristics that can act against the symptoms of psoriasis. Other cannabis topical that help with psoriasis symptoms are balms, creams, or salves, infused with CBD, THC, or a combination of cannabinoids. While medical cannabis topical and edibles have little or zero factors of toxicity, smoking cannabis can irritate conditions like psoriasis.

The psoriasis market is set to rise from \$6.6 billion in 2014 to over \$13.3 billion by 2024 at a compound annual growth rate of 7.3 percent.⁷ According to the National Psoriasis Foundation, psoriasis affects 7.5 million people in the United States. According to Global Data and the World Health Organization, the reported prevalence of psoriasis in countries ranges between 0.09% and 11.4%, making psoriasis a serious global problem with at least 100 million individuals affected worldwide.

CLINICAL TRIAL PHASES (FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS ONLY)

The following section describes the most common phases of clinical drug trials with reference to the clinical trial requirements that we anticipate will be required for each of our pharmaceutical products in the future and funding permitting.

Pre-Clinical Trials

Pre-clinical trials involve *in vitro* (test tube) and *in vivo* (animal) experiments using wide-ranging doses of the study drug to obtain preliminary efficacy, toxicity and pharmacokinetic information. Such tests assist pharmaceutical companies in deciding whether a drug candidate possesses scientific merit for further development as an investigational new drug. In addition, formulation and dosage regimen work studies will need to be conducted.

Phase 0

Phase 0 is a recent designation for exploratory, first-in-human trials conducted in accordance with the FDA's 2006 Guidance on Exploratory Investigational New Drug. These trials are generally used for novel anticancer drugs.

Distinctive features of Phase 0 trials include the administration of single subtherapeutic doses (doses not intended to treat diseases) of the study drug to a small number of subjects (10-15) to gather preliminary data on the agent's pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.

Phase I

Phase I trials are the first stage of drug testing in human subjects. Normally, a small group of healthy volunteers (20-50) will be selected. This phase includes trials designed to assess the safety, tolerability and effects of the drug in relation to the human body, including how it is absorbed, distributed, metabolized and eliminated by the body. These trials are often conducted in an inpatient clinic, where the subject can be observed by full-time staff. The subject who receives the drug is usually observed until several half-lives of the drug have passed.

Phase I trials also normally include dose-ranging (or dose escalation) studies so that the appropriate dose for therapeutic use can be found. The tested range of doses will usually be a fraction of any dose that causes harm in animal testing.

Phase I trials most often include healthy volunteers; however, real patients are used in some circumstances, such as when patients have an end-stage disease and lack other treatment options. This exception to the rule most often occurs in oncology (cancer) and HIV drug trials. Volunteers are paid an inconvenience fee for the time they spend in the volunteer center. Pay ranges from a small amount of

⁷ <https://www.pharmpro.com/news/2016/04/psoriasis-market-expected-double-2024>

money for a short period of residence to a larger amount of up to approximately \$6,000 depending on the length of the volunteer's participation in the trial.

Phase II

Once the initial safety of a study drug has been confirmed in Phase I trials, Phase II trials are performed on larger groups (20-300) and are designed to assess how well the drug works, as well as to continue Phase I safety assessments using a larger group of volunteers and patients. When the development process for a new drug fails, this usually occurs during Phase II trials when the drug is discovered not to work as planned or to have toxic effects.

Phase II studies are sometimes divided into Phase IIA and Phase IIB. Phase IIA is specifically designed to assess dosing requirements (how much of the drug should be given), while Phase IIB is specifically designed to study efficacy (how well the drug works at the prescribed dose(s)).

Some trials combine Phase I and Phase II, and test both efficacy and toxicity.

All of our planned anticancer products will need to undergo Phase II clinical trials. Completion of these trials is subject to our ability to obtain adequate financing.

We will not establish a firm start date until we raise sufficient financing, which there is no guarantee that we will be able to do. The trial protocol for our Phase II trial has been developed with input from our clinical advisors.

Phase III

Phase III studies are randomized controlled multi-center trials on large patient groups (300-3,000 or more, depending upon the disease or medical condition studied), and are intended to definitively assess the effectiveness of the drug as compared to the current "gold standard" treatment. Because of their size and comparatively long duration, Phase III trials are the most expensive, time-consuming and difficult trials to design and run, especially in therapies for chronic medical conditions.

It is common practice that certain Phase III trials may continue while a regulatory submission is pending at the appropriate regulatory agency. This allows patients to continue to receive possibly lifesaving drugs until the drug can be obtained commercially. Other reasons for performing additional trials at this stage may include "label expansion" (to show the drug is suitable for additional types of patients/diseases beyond the original use for which the drug was approved for marketing), obtaining additional safety data, or to support marketing claims for the drug. Studies in this phase are categorized by some companies as "Phase IIIB studies".

While not required in all cases, it is typically expected that at least two successful Phase III trials will be necessary to demonstrate a drug's safety and efficacy to obtain approval from appropriate regulatory agencies, such as the FDA in the United States, the Therapeutic Goods Administration in Australia or the European Medicines Agency in the European Union, for example.

Once a drug has proved satisfactory after Phase III trials, the trial results are usually combined into a large document containing a comprehensive description of the methods and results of human and animal studies, manufacturing procedures, formulation details and shelf life. This collection of information makes up the regulatory submission that is provided for review to the appropriate regulatory authorities in different countries. They review each submission, and, it is hoped, give sponsors approval to market the drug.

Most drugs undergoing Phase III clinical trials can be marketed under FDA norms with proper recommendations and guidelines, but the drugs must be recalled immediately from the market if any adverse effects are reported. While most pharmaceutical companies refrain from this practice, it is not abnormal to see many drugs undergoing Phase III clinical trials in the market.

We anticipate that all of our current planned products will require us to undertake the conduct of Phase III clinical trials; however, we lack sufficient information to estimate the costs or timeframe required to complete any Phase III clinical trials at this time. Our ability to pursue Phase III trials will be subject to our ability to obtain adequate financing and successfully complete earlier trials phases for the products in question.

Phase IV

A Phase IV trial is also known as a post-marketing surveillance trial. Phase IV trials involve safety surveillance (pharmacovigilance) and ongoing technical support of a drug after it receives permission to be sold. Phase IV studies may be required by regulatory authorities or may be undertaken by a sponsoring company for competitive or other reasons (for example, the drug may not have been tested for interactions with other drugs, or on certain population groups such as pregnant women, who are unlikely to subject themselves to trials). The safety surveillance is designed to detect any rare or long-term adverse effects over a much larger patient population and longer time period than was possible during the Phase I through III clinical trials. Harmful effects discovered by Phase IV trials may result in a drug no longer being sold or being restricted to certain uses.

We are unable to accurately anticipate at this time whether our current planned products will require us to undertake Phase IV clinical trials. Similarly, we are unable to accurately anticipate at this time what the costs or timeframe to complete those trials might be. Our ability to pursue any Phase IV trials which may be required of us or which we may undertake voluntarily will be subject to our ability to adequately finance those trials and to successfully complete Phase III trials.

MARKET SIZE FOR OUR INITIAL NUTRACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Sales estimates for the U.S. are as follows:

Indication	Estimated Sales
Female Sexual Dysfunction	>\$6B USD ⁸
Dermatology - Psoriasis	>\$7B USD ⁹

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

We have not spent any amount on research and development expenses for the last two fiscal years. From our inception on June 10, 2002 to January 31, 2017 we spent \$282,715 on research and development activities. We anticipate that we will incur approximately C\$200,250 in research and development expenses over the next 12 months on the Stage 1 development of PGS-N005.

⁸<https://globenewswire.com/news-release/2016/02/23/813341/0/en/Emerging-Markets-Report-A-Growing-Presence-in-a-Fast-Growing-Market.html>

⁹<http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/psoriasis-treatment-market-worth-121-billion-usd-by-2024-tnf-inhibitors-to-emerge-most-valued-product-predicts-tmr-609874945.html>

OTHER

Manufacturing

We have limited experience in, and do not own facilities for, manufacturing any products or product candidates. Although we intend to continue to rely on contract manufacturers to produce our products for both clinical and commercial supplies, we will oversee the production of those products and do not anticipate relying on any particular contract manufacturer exclusively.

If we obtain FDA approval in the United States or marketing application approval outside the United States for any of our product candidates, we plan to rely on contract manufacturers to produce sufficient quantities for large-scale commercialization. These contract manufacturers will be subject to extensive government regulations. Regulatory authorities in the markets that we intend to serve require that drugs be manufactured, packaged and labeled in conformity with current Good Manufacturing Practices (“GMP”) as set by the FDA. In this regard, we plan to engage only contract manufacturers who have the capability to manufacture drug products in compliance with current GMP in bulk quantities for commercialization. We also intend to safeguard our intellectual property when working with contract manufacturers by working only with manufacturers who in our estimation have a strong track record of safeguarding confidential information and who are willing to enter into agreements with us that impose upon them strict intellectual property protection measures.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We currently have no sales or distribution capabilities and limited marketing capabilities. In order to commercialize our products, we must develop sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or make arrangements with other parties to perform these services for us.

Competition

If any of our products receive marketing approval, they may compete against, and may be used in combination with, well-established products that are currently used for the treatment of their respective indications. By the time we are able to commercialize a product candidate, the competition and potential competition may be greater and more direct. Several companies are focusing on new compounds, most of which are in pre-clinical or early phases of development.

We expect to compete with others on, among other things, the safety and efficacy of our products. Competing successfully will depend on our continued ability to attract and retain skilled and experienced personnel; to identify, secure the rights to and develop pharmaceutical products and compounds; and to exploit these products and compounds commercially before others are able to develop competing products. In addition, our ability to compete may be affected because insurers and other third-party payors in some cases seek to encourage the use of generic products making branded products less attractive to buyers from a cost perspective.

Patents and Proprietary Rights

Our success will depend in part on our ability to protect our products and product candidates by obtaining and maintaining a strong proprietary position both in the United States and in other countries. To develop and maintain our proprietary position, we will rely on patent protection, regulatory protection, trade secrets, know-how, continuing technological innovations and licensing opportunities.

It is our policy to require our employees, consultants, contractors, or scientific and other advisors, to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of employment or consulting relationships with us. These agreements provide that all confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the individual's relationship with us is to be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in specific circumstances. These agreements provide that all inventions related to our business that are conceived by the individual during our relationship shall be our exclusive property. There can be no assurance, however, that these agreements will provide meaningful protection or

adequate remedies for our trade secrets in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of such information.

Employees and Consultants

As of the date of this prospectus, we have two employees and one consultant. We have employment contracts with our chief business officer and chief financial officer. We currently engage independent contractors in the areas of legal and auditing services. We plan to engage independent contractors in the areas of preclinical toxicity studies and clinical trial execution and data management.

Government Regulations

Our current and future operations and research and development activities are or will be subject to various laws and regulations in the countries in which we conduct or plan to conduct our business, including but not limited to the United States, Canada, United Kingdom and potentially certain member countries from the European Union. These laws and regulations govern the research, development, sale and marketing of pharmaceuticals, taxes, labor standards, occupational health and safety, toxic substances, chemical products and materials, waste management and other matters relating to the pharmaceutical industry. We may require permits, registrations or other authorizations to maintain our operations and to carry out our future research and development activities, and these permits, registrations or authorizations will be subject to revocation, modification and renewal.

Governmental authorities have the power to enforce compliance with lease conditions, regulatory requirements and the provisions of required permits, registrations or other authorizations, and violators may be subject to civil and criminal penalties including fines, injunctions, or both. The failure to obtain or maintain a required permit may also result in the imposition of civil and criminal penalties, and third parties may have the right to sue to enforce compliance.

We expect to be able to comply with all applicable laws and regulations and do not believe that such compliance will have a material adverse effect on our competitive position. We have obtained and intend to obtain all permits, licenses and approvals required by all applicable regulatory agencies to maintain our current operations and to carry out our future research and development activities. We are not aware of any material violations of permits, licenses or approvals issued with respect to our operations, and we believe that we will continue to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

Pharmaceutical Regulatory Regimes

Regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and other countries is a significant factor in the development, manufacture and marketing of pharmaceuticals. All our pharmaceutical product candidates will require regulatory approval by governmental agencies prior to commercialization. Our drug candidates are subject to rigorous pre-clinical testing and subsequent clinical trials and other premarketing approval requirements of the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. Various federal, state and foreign statutes and regulations govern or affect the manufacturing, safety, labeling, stability, record-keeping and marketing of pharmaceutical products. The lengthy process of seeking required approvals and the continuing need for compliance with applicable statutes and regulations require the expenditure of substantial resources. When we obtain regulatory approval for any of our product candidates, the approval may be limited in scope, which may significantly limit the indicated uses for which our product candidates may be marketed, promoted and advertised. Further, approved pharmaceuticals and manufacturers are subject to ongoing review and previously unknown problems may be discovered that may result in restrictions on the manufacture, sale or use of approved pharmaceuticals or their withdrawal from the market.

Pre-Clinical Studies

Before testing any compounds with potential therapeutic value in human subjects in the United States, stringent governmental requirements for pre-clinical data must be satisfied. Pre-clinical testing includes both *in vitro* and *in vivo* laboratory evaluation and characterization of the safety and efficacy of a drug and

its formulation. Pre-clinical testing results obtained from these studies, including tests in several animal species, are submitted to the FDA as part of an Investigational New Drug Application and are reviewed by the FDA prior to the commencement of human clinical trials. These pre-clinical data must provide an adequate basis for evaluating both the safety and the scientific rationale for initial trials in human volunteers.

Clinical Trials

If a company wants to conduct clinical trials in the United States to test a new drug in humans, an Investigational New Drug (“IND”) Application must be prepared and submitted to the FDA. The IND Application becomes effective, if not rejected or put on clinical hold by the FDA, within 30 days of filing the application. In addition, an Institutional Review Board must review and approve the trial protocol and monitor the trial on an ongoing basis. The FDA may, at any time during the 30-day review period or at any time thereafter, impose a clinical hold on proposed or ongoing clinical trials. If the FDA imposes a clinical hold, clinical trials may commence or recommence without FDA authorization, and then only under terms authorized by the FDA. The IND Application process can result in substantial delay and expense.

New Drug Application

After completion of clinical trials, if there is substantial evidence that the drug is both safe and effective, a New Drug Application is prepared and submitted to the FDA for review. The New Drug Application must contain all of the essential information on the drug gathered to that date, including data from pre-clinical studies and clinical trials, and the content and format of a New Drug Application must conform with all FDA regulations and guidelines. Accordingly, the preparation and submission of a New Drug Application is an expensive and major undertaking for a sponsor.

The FDA reviews all New Drug Applications submitted before it accepts them for filing and may request additional information from the sponsor rather than accepting a New Drug Application for filing. In such an event, the New Drug Application must be submitted with the additional information and, again, is subject to review before filing. Once the submission is accepted for filing, the FDA begins an in-depth review of the New Drug Application. By law, the FDA has 180 days in which to conduct the initial review of the New Drug Application and respond to the applicant. The review process is often significantly extended by the FDA through requests for additional information and clarification. The FDA may refer the application to an appropriate advisory committee, typically a panel of clinicians, for review, evaluation and a recommendation as to whether the application should be approved and the scope of any approval. The FDA is not bound by the recommendation, but gives great weight to it. If the FDA evaluations of both the New Drug Application and the manufacturing facilities are favorable, the FDA may issue either an approval letter or an approvable letter, which usually contains a number of conditions that must be satisfied in order to secure final approval. If the FDA’s evaluation of the New Drug Application submission or manufacturing facility is not favorable, the FDA may refuse to approve the New Drug Application or issue a not approvable letter.

Fast Track Designation and Priority Review

The FDA’s fast track program is intended to facilitate the development and expedite the review of drugs that are intended for the treatment of a serious or life-threatening condition for which there is no effective treatment and which demonstrate the potential to address unmet medical needs for their condition. Under the fast track program, the sponsor of a new drug may request the FDA to designate the drug for a specific indication as a fast track product at any time during the clinical development of the product. The FDA must determine if the product qualifies for fast track designation within 60 days of receipt of the sponsor’s request.

For a product candidate where fast track designation is obtained, the FDA may initiate review of sections of a New Drug Application before the application is complete. This rolling review is available if the applicant provides a schedule for the submission of the remaining information and pays applicable user fees. However, the time period specified in the *Prescription Drug User Fees Act*, which governs the time

period goals the FDA has committed to reviewing a New Drug Application, does not begin until the complete application is submitted. Additionally, the fast track designation may be withdrawn by the FDA if the FDA believes that the designation is no longer supported by data emerging in the clinical trial process.

In some cases, the FDA may designate a product for priority review. A product is eligible for priority review, or review within a targeted six-month time frame from the time of acceptance of filing a New Drug Application, if the product provides a significant improvement compared to marketed products in the treatment, diagnosis or prevention of a disease. A fast track designated product generally meets the FDA's criteria for priority review. We cannot guarantee that any of our products will receive a priority review designation, or if a priority designation is received, that review or approval will be faster than conventional FDA procedures.

When appropriate, we intend to seek fast track designations for our products. We cannot predict the ultimate impact, if any, of the fast track process on the timing or likelihood of FDA approval on any of our potential products. Importantly, fast track designation does not result in the elimination or waiver of any pre-clinical or clinical trial requirements.

Orphan Drug Designation

The FDA may grant orphan drug designation to drugs intended to treat a rare disease or condition that affects fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States. Orphan drug designation must be requested before submitting a New Drug Application. If the FDA grants orphan drug designation, the generic identity of the therapeutic agent and its potential orphan use are disclosed publicly by the FDA. Orphan drug designation does not convey any advantage in, or shorten the duration of, the regulatory review and approval process. If a product that has orphan drug designation subsequently receives FDA approval for the indication for which it has such designation, the product is entitled to a longer market [orphan] exclusivity, which means the FDA may not approve any other applications to market the same drug for the same indication, except in very limited circumstances, for up to seven years after receiving FDA approval.

The Hatch-Waxman Act

Under the *Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act* of 1984, known as the *Hatch-Waxman Act*, newly approved drugs may benefit from a statutory period of non-patent marketing exclusivity in the United States. The *Hatch-Waxman Act* provides five years of marketing exclusivity to the first applicant to gain approval of a New Drug Application under Section 505(b) of the *Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act* for a new chemical entity. A drug qualifies as a new chemical entity if the FDA has not previously approved any other drug containing the same active ingredient. The *Hatch-Waxman Act* provides data exclusivity by prohibiting abbreviated New Drug Applications, and the submission of section 505(b)(2) applications, which are marketing applications where the applicant does not own or have a legal right of reference to all the data required for approval, by another company for another version of such drug during the exclusive period. Protection under the *Hatch-Waxman Act* will not prevent the filing or approval of a full New Drug Application for the same active ingredient, although the applicant would be required to conduct its own adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness.

Other Regulatory Requirements

Any products we manufacture or distribute under FDA approvals are subject to pervasive and continuing regulation by the FDA, including record-keeping requirements and reporting of adverse experiences with the products. Drug manufacturers and their subcontractors are required to register with the FDA and, where appropriate, state agencies, and are subject to periodic unannounced inspections by the FDA and state agencies for compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practices, or cGMP, regulations which impose procedural and documentation requirements upon us and each third-party manufacturer we utilize.

The FDA closely regulates the marketing and promotion of drugs. A company can make only those claims relating to safety and efficacy that are approved by the FDA. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in adverse publicity, warning letters, corrective advertising and potential civil and criminal penalties. Physicians may prescribe legally available drugs for uses that are not described in the product's labeling and that differ from those tested by us and approved by the FDA. Such off-label uses are common across medical specialties. Physicians may believe that such off-label uses are the best treatment for many patients in varied circumstances. The FDA does not regulate the behavior of physicians in their choice of treatments. The FDA does, however, restrict manufacturers from communicating on the subject of off-label use.

The FDA's policies may change and additional government regulations may be enacted which could prevent or delay regulatory approval of our programs or our future product candidates, or such approval of new indications for our future products. We cannot predict the likelihood, nature or extent of adverse governmental regulations that might arise from future legislative or administrative action, either in the United States or abroad in the European Union.

Clinical Trials

Similar to the United States, the various phases of pre-clinical and clinical research in the European Union are subject to significant regulatory controls. The regulatory controls on clinical research in the European Union are now largely harmonized following the implementation of the Clinical Trials Directive 2001/20/EC, or CTD. Compliance with the national implementations of the CTD has been mandatory since May 1, 2004. However, variations in member state regimes continue to exist, particularly in the small number of member states that have yet to implement the CTD fully.

All member states currently require regulatory and independent ethics committee approval of interventional clinical trials. European regulators and ethics committees also require the submission of adverse event reports during a study and a copy of the final study report.

Marketing Authorization

In the European Union, approval of new medicinal products can be obtained through the mutual recognition procedure or the centralized procedure. The mutual recognition procedure entails initial assessment by the national authorities of a single member state and subsequent review by national authorities in other member states based on the initial assessment. The centralized procedure requires the submission of a single Marketing Authorization Application (a "MAA") to the EMA leading to an approval that is valid in all European Union member states. It is required for certain medicinal products, such as biotechnology products and certain new chemical entities, and is optional, or available at the EMA's discretion, for other new chemical entities or innovative medicinal products with novel characteristics.

Under the centralized procedure, a MAA is submitted to the EMA. Two European Union member states are appointed to conduct an initial evaluation of each MAA. These countries each prepare an assessment report, which are then used as the basis of a scientific opinion of the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use. If this opinion is favorable, it is sent to the European Commission which drafts a decision. After consulting with the member states, the European Commission adopts a decision and grants a marketing authorization, which is valid throughout the European Union and confers the same rights and obligations in each of the member states as a marketing authorization granted by that member state.

Advertising

In the European Union, the promotion of prescription medicines is subject to intense regulation and control, including a prohibition on direct-to-consumer advertising. Some jurisdictions require that all promotional materials for prescription medicines be subjected to either prior internal or regulatory review or approval.

Data Exclusivity

For an MAA filed after October 30, 2005, European Union regulators offer eight years of data exclusivity during which generic drug manufacturers cannot file abridged applications. This is followed by two years of market exclusivity during which generic MAAs may be reviewed and approved but during which generic drug manufacturers cannot launch products. The manner in which these new exclusivity provisions will be applied in practice remains far from clear and there can be no assurance that our programs or our other current or future product candidates will qualify for such exclusivity.

Other Regulatory Requirements

If a marketing authorization is granted for our products in the European Union, the holder of the marketing authorization will be subject to ongoing regulatory obligations. A holder of a marketing authorization for our products is legally obliged to fulfill a number of obligations by virtue of its status as a Marketing Authorization Holder (a "MAH"). While the associated legal responsibility and liability cannot be delegated, the MAH can delegate the performance of related tasks to third parties, provided that this delegation is appropriately documented. A MAH can therefore either ensure that it has adequate resources, policies and procedures to fulfill its responsibilities, or can delegate the performance of some or all of its obligations to others, such as distributors or marketing partners.

The obligations of a MAH include:

- **Manufacturing and Batch Release:** MAHs should guarantee that all manufacturing operations comply with relevant laws and regulations, applicable good manufacturing practices, the product specifications and manufacturing conditions set out in the marketing authorization and that each batch of product is subject to appropriate release formalities.
- **Pharmacovigilance:** MAHs are obliged to monitor the safety of products post-approval and to submit to the regulators safety reports on an expedited and periodic basis. There is an obligation to notify regulators of any other information that may affect the risk benefit ratio for the product.
- **Advertising and Promotion:** MAHs remain responsible for all advertising and promotion of their products in the relevant jurisdiction, including promotional activities by other companies or individuals on their behalf. Some jurisdictions require that a MAH subject all promotional materials to either prior internal or regulatory review and approval.
- **Medical Affairs/Scientific Service:** MAHs are required to have a function responsible for disseminating scientific and medical information on their medicinal products, predominantly to healthcare professionals, but also to regulators and patients.
- **Legal Representation and Distributor Issues:** MAHs are responsible for regulatory actions or inactions of their distributors and agents, including the failure of distributors to provide a MAH with safety data within a timeframe that allows the MAH to fulfill its reporting obligations.
- **Preparation, Filing and Maintenance of the Application and Subsequent Marketing Authorization:** MAHs have general obligations to maintain appropriate records, to comply with the marketing authorization's terms and conditions, to submit renewal applications and to pay all appropriate fees to the authorities. There are also general reporting obligations, such as an obligation to inform regulators of any information that may lead to the modification of the marketing authorization dossier or product labeling, and of any action to suspend, revoke or withdraw an approval or to prohibit or suspend the marketing of a product.

We may hold marketing authorizations for our products in our own name, or appoint an affiliate or a collaboration partner to hold the marketing authorization on our behalf. Any failure by a MAH to comply with these obligations may result in regulatory action against the MAH and its approvals and ultimately threaten our ability to commercialize our products.

Approvals Outside of the United States and the European Union

We will also be subject to a wide variety of foreign regulations governing the development, manufacture and marketing of our products. Whether or not FDA approval or European marketing authorization has been obtained, approval of a product by the comparable regulatory authorities of other foreign countries must still be obtained prior to manufacturing or marketing the product in those countries. The approval process varies from country to country and the time needed to secure approval may be longer or shorter than that required for FDA approval or a European marketing authorization. We cannot assure you that clinical trials conducted in one country will be accepted by other countries or that approval in one country will result in approval in any other country.

Third-Party Reimbursement and Pricing Controls

General:

In the United States and elsewhere, patients' access to pharmaceutical products depends in significant part on the coverage and reimbursement of a product or service by third-party payors, such as government programs, private insurance plans and employers. Third-party payors increasingly are challenging the prices charged for medical products and services. It will be time consuming and expensive for us to go through the process of seeking reimbursement from Medicare, Medicaid and private payors. We may be unable to achieve reimbursement from some payors because they may not consider our products to be "reasonable and necessary" or cost-effective. Furthermore, it is possible that even if payors are willing to reimburse patients for our products, the reimbursement levels may not be sufficient to allow us to sell our products on a competitive and profitable basis.

In many foreign markets, including the countries in the European Union, the pricing of pharmaceutical products is subject to direct governmental control and to drug reimbursement programs with varying price control mechanisms. In the European Union, governments influence the price of pharmaceutical products through their pricing and reimbursement rules and the control of national health care systems that fund a large part of the cost of such products to consumers. The approach taken varies from member state to member state: some jurisdictions operate positive and/or negative list systems under which products may only be marketed once a reimbursement price has been agreed, and other member states allow companies to fix their own prices for medicines, but monitor and control company profits. The downward pressure on health care costs in general, particularly prescription drugs, has become very intense. As a result, increasingly high barriers are being erected to the entry of new products, as exemplified by the National Institute for Clinical Excellence in the United Kingdom which evaluates the data supporting new medicines and passes reimbursement recommendations to the government. In addition, in some countries cross-border imports from low-priced markets (parallel imports) exert a commercial pressure on pricing within a country.

In the United States, there have been, and we expect that there will continue to be, a number of federal and state proposals to implement means by which the government can negotiate lower drug prices for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiaries. While we cannot predict whether such legislative bills will become law, their enactment could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Medicare:

In the following section, all references to "CMS" refer to the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

We expect that in the United States, some or possibly a majority of the patients who are treated with our products will be Medicare beneficiaries. The CMS is the agency within the Department of Health and Human Services that administers both Medicare and Medicaid. Two aspects of Medicare reimbursement will be relevant to our products: the availability of reimbursement for physician services for administration of our products and the availability of reimbursement for our products themselves.

The CMS has asserted the authority of Medicare not to cover particular products or services if it determines that they are not “reasonable and necessary” for Medicare beneficiaries. The CMS may create a national coverage determination (a “NCD”) for a product, which establishes on a nationwide basis the indications that will be covered and the frequency limits for administration of the product. However, for most new drugs that are eligible for payment, the CMS does not create a NCD. We do not know whether we will seek or obtain a NCD for any of our current or potential products or whether any NCD we obtain will contain favorable coverage terms. As mentioned above, if Medicare coverage for our products is available, the CMS may decide to provide reimbursement through one of two avenues: Part B coverage for physician-administered drugs, or Part D coverage for outpatient prescription drugs. Under Part B coverage, Medicare reimburses purchasers of drugs that meet three statutory requirements:

- the product is reasonable and necessary;
- the product is not usually self-administered and as such is incidental to a physician’s service in the office setting; and
- the administering physician bills Medicare directly for the product.

If there is not a national coverage decision, the local Medicare contractors that are responsible for administering the Part B program on a regional basis may have the discretion to decline coverage and reimbursement for a drug or to issue a local coverage decision (an “LCD”). These policies can include both coverage criteria for the drug and frequency limits for the administration of the drug. The local contractors in different areas of the country may determine that our products should be treated like most topical patches and may deny coverage under Part B or, even if they allow coverage, may establish varying coverage criteria and frequency limits for any product. Furthermore, obtaining LCDs in the various regions can be a time-consuming and expensive process.

Medicare payment for physician services related to the administration of any of our products, if any, will most likely be determined according to a prospectively set payment rate, determined by a procedure code established by the American Medical Association. These codes, called Current Procedural Terminology (“CPT”) codes, describe the procedure performed and can be specific or more general in nature. We believe that although there are existing CPT codes that could be used, although a specific code for the administration of each of our products would be preferable. If applicable, we plan to apply for a specific CPT code. If, at launch, a specific CPT code is not available, local Medicare contractors will advise which existing CPT code should be used for services related to the administration of our products.

The CMS has been considering changes to Medicare reimbursement that could result in lower payments for physician-administered drugs, and Congress may also consider legislation that would mandate lower reimbursement levels. A reduction in reimbursement levels could materially and adversely affect our revenue.

The CMS may determine that some of our products do not qualify for Part B coverage and should instead be covered under the Part D outpatient prescription drug benefit. Because, unlike Part B, Part D coverage reimburses patients only for the drug itself and does not provide reimbursement for the physician’s administration services (though a physician can bill for service under Part B and it is possible that the CMS will provide such coverage for the administration of any of our products, even if the product in question is covered under Part D), physicians may not consider our products as attractive a treatment option if they are reimbursed under Part D instead of Part B. In addition, under Part D, there are multiple types of plans and numerous plan sponsors, each with its own formulary and product access requirements. While the CMS evaluates Part D plans’ proposed formularies for potentially discriminatory practices, the plans have considerable discretion in establishing formularies, establishing tiered co-pay structures and placing prior authorization and other restrictions on the use of specific products. Moreover, Part D plan sponsors are permitted and encouraged to negotiate rebates with manufacturers. Revenue for our products will be substantially affected by their respective formulary status on Part D plans and the rebates that Part D plan sponsors are able to negotiate.

Medicaid:

Most State Medicaid programs have established preferred drug lists, and the process, criteria and timeframe for obtaining placement on the preferred drug list vary from state to state. A federal law establishes minimum rebates that a manufacturer must pay for Medicaid utilization of a product, and many states have established supplemental rebate programs as a condition for including a drug product on a preferred drug list. Submitting a preferred drug list application to each state will be a time-consuming and expensive process, and it is not clear how many or which state programs will accept the applications. Review times for these applications can vary from weeks to 14 months or more.

Private Insurance Reimbursement:

Commercial insurers usually offer two types of benefits: medical benefits and pharmacy benefits. In most private insurance plans, physician-administered drugs are provided under the medical benefit. If private insurers decide to cover any of our products, they will reimburse for the drug(s) and its administration in a variety of ways, depending on the insurance plan's revenue targets, employer and benefit manager input and the contract negotiated with their physicians. Like Medicare and Medicaid, commercial insurers have the authority to place coverage and utilization limits on physician-administered drugs. Many private insurers tend to adopt reimbursement methodologies for a product similar to those adopted by Medicare. Revenue for our products may be materially and adversely affected if private payors make unfavorable reimbursement decisions or delay making favorable reimbursement decisions.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and have no present intention of paying any dividends on the shares of our common stock. Our current policy is to retain earnings, if any, for use in our operations and in the development of our business. Our future dividend policy will be determined from time to time by our board of directors.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized Capital

Common Shares. The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares, of which 81,843,323 are issued and outstanding as at the date of this prospectus. Holders of the Company's Common Shares are entitled to vote at all meetings of its common shareholders declared by its directors and, subject to the rights of holders of any shares ranking in priority to or on a parity with the Common Shares (of which none currently exist), to participate ratably in any distribution of the Company's property or assets upon the liquidation, winding-up or other. The Common Shares do not have any pre-emptive, conversion or exchange rights.

Warrants. The Company does not have any outstanding warrants as of the date of this Prospectus.
Options. Our outstanding options are described under "*Options to Purchase Securities*".

OPTIONS TO PURCHASE SECURITIES

Our Company has a stock option plan which was adopted and approved by our shareholders on December 30, 2015. During our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, we did not grant any stock options.

During our fiscal year ended January 31, 2016:

- 4,000,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.10 and maturity on December 14, 2020 were granted to directors,
- 2,000,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.10 and maturity on December 14, 2020 were granted to a consultant and forfeited on May 11, 2016, and

- 200,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.25 and maturity on November 30, 2020 were granted to members of our Scientific Advisory Board.

During our fiscal year ended January 31, 2017:

- 5,000,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.70 and maturity on February 22, 2021 were granted to directors, and officers,
- 2,250,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.70 and maturity on February 22, 2021 were granted to consultants,
- 29,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.34, maturity on May 2, 2021 and vesting on May 3, 2016 (26,000 stock options), November 2, 2016 (1,000 stock options), May 2, 2017 (1,000 stock options) and November 2, 2017 (1,000 stock options) were granted to a consultant,
- 4,000,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.10 and maturity on December 14, 2021 were granted to directors, and
- 41,833 stock options with exercise price of \$0.05 and maturity on January 23, 2022 were granted to related parties pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger and Acquisition Agreement dated as of November 4, 2015 between our company and IndUS.

During our quarter ended July 31, 2017, we did not grant any stock options.

Class of Optionholder (number of Optionholders in a class)	Number of Common Shares under Option	Grant Date of Option	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Current and former executive officers of the Company as a group	5,000,000 (granted during the year ended January 31, 2017)	February 23, 2016	\$0.70	February 22, 2021
Current and former directors of the Company who are not executive officers as a group	4,000,000 (granted during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016)	December 15, 2015	\$0.10	December 14, 2020
	4,000,000 (granted during the year ended January 31, 2017)	December 15, 2016	\$0.10	December 14, 2021
Consultants of the Company	200,000 (granted during the year ended January 31, 2016)	December 1, 2015	\$0.25	November 20, 2020
	2,250,000 (granted during the year ended January 31, 2017)	February 23, 2016	\$0.70	February 22, 2021
	29,000 (granted during the year	May 3, 2016	\$0.34	May 2, 2021

	ended January 31, 2017)		\$0.05	
	41,833 (granted during the year ended January 31, 2017)	January 24, 2017		January 23, 2022

PRIOR SALES

The following table sets forth the Common Shares issued by the Company within the past 12 months:

Date	Number of Common Shares or Dollar Amount of Convertible Securities Issued	Issue Price per Share	Aggregate Issue Price	Nature of Consideration
June 20, 2017	200,000	\$0.12	\$24,000	For services provided
September 18, 2017	2,500,000	\$0.10	\$250,000	Acquisition of BiPhasix license
September 29, 2017	4,623,825	\$0.20	\$924,765	Conversion of convertible debenture
October 26, 2017	100,000	\$0.49	\$49,000	Fee for promissory note
October 30, 2017	330,000	\$0.42	\$138,600	Shares subscribed
November 2, 2017	1,900,000	\$0.39	\$741,000	Shares subscribed
November 2, 2017	200,000	\$0.39	\$78,000	Finders' fees
November 2, 2017	92,384	\$0.39	\$36,030	Settlement of accounts payable
November 7, 2017	50,000	\$0.39	\$19,500	For services provided
TOTAL COMMON SHARES ISSUED	9,996,209			

Other than as set out below, we did not sell any equity securities which were not registered under the Securities Act during the year ended January 31, 2017 that were not otherwise disclosed on our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or our current reports on Form 8-K filed during the year ended January 31, 2017.

On September 18, 2017, we issued 2,500,000 shares of our common stock pursuant to a licensing agreement with Altum for the acquisition of worldwide rights to the BiPhasix™ transdermal drug delivery technology.

On September 29, 2016, we issued \$379,718 of convertible debentures through private placement. On September 18, 2017, we entered into a debt settlement agreement whereby all outstanding principal and

accrued interest on our convertible debentures were converted into 4,623,825 shares of our common stock. On September 29, 2017, the 4,623,825 shares of our common stock were issued.

On September 27, 2017, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of \$400,000, bearing interest at 12% per annum and maturing on December 31, 2018. As part of the promissory note, 100,000 shares of our common stock will be issued to the lender on the earlier of: 1) Full repayment of the promissory note, and 2) December 31, 2018. On October 26, 2017, the 100,000 shares of our common stock were issued.

During October 2017, the Company received proceeds of \$223,000 pursuant to private placements for the issuance of 2,230,000 shares of our common stock. On October 30 and November 2, 2017, 330,000 and 1,900,000 shares of our common stock, respectively, were issued. On November 2, 2017, 200,000 shares of our common stock were issued related to finders' fees on this private placement.

Also during October 2017, the Company received proceeds of \$76,000 pursuant to private placements for the issuance of 380,000 units consisting of one common stock and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase a common share at \$0.35 for the next 18 months. As of the date of this prospectus, the units have not been issued.

On October 17, 2017, the Company entered into a letter of intent to acquire ACI. Consideration at closing, which will be on a date as agreed upon between the Company and ACI, will include the issuance of 7,200,000 shares of common stock to ACI's shareholders, which will be held in escrow for a minimum of six months and released 25% per quarter thereafter. As well, the Company will issue a further 240,000 shares of common stock for full extinguishment of shareholder loans. As of the date of this prospectus, the 7,200,000 and 240,000 shares of our common stock have not been issued. Such issuance is conditional upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

On November 2, 2017, 92,384 shares of our common stock were issued as settlement of \$35,152 of accounts payable.

On November 7, 2017, 50,000 shares of our common stock were issued to a consultant for services provided.

Convertible Securities

As of the date of this prospectus, we had 15,520,833 outstanding options to purchase shares of our common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$0.05 to \$0.70 and exercisable until January 23, 2022.

Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

We did not purchase any of our shares of common stock or other securities during our fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended January 31, 2017.

TRADING PRICE AND VOLUME

Our common stock quoted on the OTCQB under the Symbol "PVOTF". Our common stock was listed for quotation on April 13, 2010.

The following table reflects the high and low bid information for our common stock obtained from Stockwatch and reflects inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

The high and low bid prices and the volume traded of our common stock for the periods indicated below are as follows:

OTC Bulletin Board⁽¹⁾			
	High	Low	Volume
2017			
November 1 to 27	0.640	0.381	154,458
October 31	0.520	0.180	438,448
September 30	0.200	0.100	303,020
August 31	0.150	0.047	151,900
July 31	0.120	0.060	257,800
June 30	0.120	0.120	12,300
May 31	0.125	0.100	89,850
April 30	0.125	0.120	27,540
March 31	0.125	0.080	123,736
February 28	0.108	0.090	179,704
January 31	0.145	0.049	1,587,506
2016			
December 31	0.140	0.070	140,861
November 30	0.120	0.089	158,387
October 31	0.120	0.060	150,706
September 30	0.160	0.070	357,635
August 31	0.150	0.072	463,213
July 31	0.235	0.130	228,032
June 30	0.327	0.195	134,967
May 31	0.350	0.240	51,918
April 30	0.550	0.200	278,529
March 31	0.600	0.320	52,523
February 29	0.900	0.505	73,717

January 31	1.000	0.840	110,270
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(1) Over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

As of November 27, 2017, there were approximately 194 holders of record of our common stock. As of such date, 81,843,323 common shares were issued and outstanding.

Our common shares are issued in registered form. ClearTrust LLC, 16540 Pointe Village Drive, Suite 206, Lutz, Florida 33558, telephone number (813) 235-4490, is the registrar and transfer agent for our common shares.

CONSOLIDATED CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth the capitalization of the Company as at the dates indicated:

	Authorized	Outstanding as at July 31, 2017	Outstanding as at the Date of the Prospectus
Common Shares	Unlimited	75,847,114	81,843,323
Options	Unlimited ⁽¹⁾	15,520,833	15,520,833

(1) The maximum number of common stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of outstanding options granted shall be that as required by the stock exchange on which our Company is listed.

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER

As of the date hereof, there are 889,266 shares of common stock of our Company that cannot be sold or transferred until September 10, 2018 without the consent of Pivot pursuant to the exchange agreement entered into on September 11, 2017 between our Company and Dr. Chaturvedi.

As of the date hereof, the Company does not have any other securities in escrow or that are subject to contractual restriction on transfer.

AVAILABLE FUNDS / USE OF PROCEEDS

As of July 31, 2017, the date of the Company's most recent financial statements, the Company had a working capital deficit of approximately \$1,287,400. As of October 31, 2017, the Company had funds available totaling approximately \$250,400 and working capital of approximately \$114,600. Subsequent to July 31, 2017, the following transactions or developments have occurred that impacted the Company's working capital as at October 31, 2017.

- (a) Pursuant to the exchange agreement between the Company and Dr. Pravin Chaturvedi, our past President, Chief Executive Officer and Director, on September 11, 2017, ownership of IndUS and all its obligations of approximately \$344,300 have been transferred to Dr. Chaturvedi.
- (b) \$233,000 of outstanding obligations at July 31, 2017 related to accrued salary for Dr. Chaturvedi. Pursuant to the separation agreement between the Company and Dr. Chaturvedi on September 11, 2017, the Company has provided Dr. Chaturvedi a promissory note in the amount of \$200,000 in discharge of all obligations with respect to Dr. Chaturvedi's accrued salary through September 11, 2017. This promissory note bears interest at 8% per annum and is due on the earlier of: 1) 30 days after the completion of a financing of at least \$2,000,000 and (ii) September 10, 2027.
- (c) On September 18, 2017, the lender of the Company's convertible loan converted all outstanding principal and interest into 4,623,825 shares of our common stock. As a result, approximately

\$537,000 of short-term liabilities related to outstanding principal and accrued interest and fair value of the conversion feature of the convertible loan have been extinguished.

- (d) In October 2017, the Company received proceeds totaling \$223,000 pursuant to private placements for the issuance of 2,230,000 shares of common stock, which were issued on October 30 and November 2, 2017. Also in October 2016, the Company received proceeds totaling \$76,000 pursuant to private placements for the issuance of 380,000 units, which remain issuable as of the date of this prospectus, consisting of one common stock and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase a common share at \$0.35 for the next 18 months.
- (e) Accruals for expenses incurred during August, September and October 2017, net of accounts payable settled through issuance of common stock, totaled approximately \$11,300.

The following is a reconciliation of the Company's working capital deficit from July 31, 2017 to working capital at October 31, 2017:

	US\$	C\$
Working capital deficit as at July 31, 2017	(\$1,287,400)	(\$1,640,800)
Reduction of working capital deficit: Adjustment for transfer of IndUS obligations (approximate) to Dr. Chaturvedi ((a) above)	\$344,300	\$438,900
Reduction of working capital deficit: Adjustment for transfer of obligations to Dr. Chaturvedi to long-term promissory note ((b) above)	\$233,000	\$297,000
Reduction of working capital deficit: Adjustment for conversion of convertible loan into shares of common stock ((c) above)	\$537,000	\$684,500
Reduction of working capital deficit: Adjustment for private placements ((d) above)	\$299,000	\$381,100
Increase to working capital deficit: August and September 2017 accruals for expenses incurred ((e) above)	(\$11,300)	(\$14,500)
Estimated working capital as at October 31, 2017	\$114,600	\$146,200

The following transactions or developments have occurred that increased the Company's working capital subsequent to October 31, 2017:

- (f) On September 27, 2017, the Company issued a promissory note in the amount of \$400,000, bearing interest at 12% per annum and maturing on December 31, 2018, which funds remain to be drawn down by the Company. As part of the promissory note, 100,000 shares of our common stock were issued.

Based on these developments, we have estimated our adjusted working capital to be as follows:

	US\$	C\$
Estimated working capital as at October 31, 2017	\$114,600	\$146,200
Reduction of working capital deficit: Adjustment for long-term promissory note ((f) above)	\$400,000	\$509,800
Adjusted estimated working capital as of the date of this prospectus	\$514,600	\$656,000

The Company estimates its development budget to be as follows:

Available Funds / Use of Proceeds (Description)	Estimated Expenses (C\$)	Estimated Expenses (C\$)	Estimated Expenses (C\$)
Research and Development Costs	Months 1 to 12	Months 12 to 18	Months 18 to 24
Studies of active pharmaceutical ingredient	17,500	-	-
Stage 1 – BiPhasix cream development without active pharmaceutical ingredient	35,750	-	-
Stage 2 – BiPhasix cream development with active pharmaceutical ingredient	-	145,000	-
Scientific data	-	66,500	-
Supply of active pharmaceutical ingredient	-	40,000	40,000
Regulatory	-	-	115,000
Market commercialization	-	-	215,000
Sales and Marketing Costs			
Entertainment and promotion	-	5,000	15,000
Investor relations	-	30,000	30,000
Travel	-	30,000	30,000
Operating Expenses			
Insurance	10,000	15,000	15,000
Professional fees	60,000	30,000	30,000
Public company expenses	65,000	32,500	32,500
Salaries and benefits ¹	-	400,000	400,000
Telephone and internet	6,000	3,000	3,000
Vehicles and transportation	6,000	3,000	3,000
Total:	200,250	800,000	928,500

¹ The Company's management team has agreed to defer salaries and benefits and prioritize the allocation of financing to the development budget until sufficient financing is obtained.

Based on our planned expenditures, we will require approximately C\$200,250 to proceed with the Stage 1 of our business plan over the next 12 months, which is the development of BiPhasix cream without active pharmaceutical ingredients. The Company has sufficient adjusted working capital, as of the date of this prospectus, to pursue Stage 1 of BiPhasix cream development.

Once the Company's common stock has been listed on the CSE, we intend on raising at least C\$1,800,000 to continue our development plans for our second year of research and development. We expect that funds will be raised through either the exercise of options or one or more private placements. If, after listing on the CSE, the Company's share price is higher than the exercise prices of outstanding options, we anticipate that the Company will receive capital through the exercise of some of its 15,520,833 options, which have exercise prices ranging from \$0.05 to \$0.70. The maximum amount the Company will receive if all options are exercised is approximately \$5,937,000. However, it is uncertain whether any options will be exercised and if so, when they will be exercised. It is also uncertain whether the Company will be able to complete additional private placements on terms acceptable to the Company or at all.

On October 17, 2017, the Company entered into a letter of intent to acquire ACI. As part of the acquisition, the Company has agreed to repay ACI's business and shareholder loans of approximately C\$870,000 upon closing, which will be on a date as agreed upon between the Company and ACI. The Company expects to raise the required C\$870,000 through private placements. Upon its acquisition, ACI will continue to operate as a self-sustaining subsidiary of the Company and to continue its growth and promotion of its brand names and products in the marketplace. Should the Company be unsuccessful in raising the required funds, the acquisition of ACI will not be completed.

Business Objectives and Milestones

The objectives that the Company expects to accomplish are as follows:

- Development of topical creams using our BiPhasix technology platform to treat women experiencing HSDD (PGS-N005) and to treat inflammation-related skin conditions, such as psoriasis and eczema (PGS-N007).
- Obtain classification of and commercialize such topical creams as natural health products.

The following are significant milestones the Company expects to accomplish:

- 1) Stage 1 – Development of BiPhasix cream without active pharmaceutical ingredient: Successful completion of the base cream preparation will involve the cream, loaded with water, meeting manufacturing specifications. Stage 1 milestone will be met if, upon examination of the cream, spherical balls form under a microscope and the product has a semi-solid cream viscosity.
- 2) Stage 2 – Development of BiPhasix cream with active pharmaceutical ingredient: Proceeding to the Stage 2 milestone, the semi-solid cream will be mixed with an active pharmaceutical ingredient with health benefits to humans. The Company will establish, under a microscope, that the active ingredients form spherical balls containing active ingredients suspended in the semi-solid cream. The product will then be stress-tested under light, heat and cold conditions to ensure stability. After a six month accelerated shelf condition, the product will be considered ready to be released for consumer use.
- 3) Regulatory approval: In order to support health-related claims, the Company has to meet certain criteria established by Health Canada to obtain a NHP number or designation. Health Canada regulations require steps to be complied with by the Company in order for the topical creams to be sold as NHP approved products. The regulatory milestone will be considered accomplished upon the Company obtaining NHP numbers for its topical creams.

Funds raised will be used towards the recruitment of appropriate management and research and development (“R&D”) personnel, as well as towards product development expenditures. Specifically, the funds will be used to cover R&D expenses associated with 1) manufacturing scale-up of PGS-N005 and PGS-N007, funds permitting for PGS-N007, at a GMP-certified, high potency drug manufacturing facility; 2) development and manufacture of formulation of PGS-N005 and PGS-N007, funds permitting for PGS-N007, at a GMP-certified product manufacturing facility for administration of the drug candidates in animals (for safety evaluation) and subsequently to humans 3) submission to appropriate regulatory authorities for NHP registration.

We anticipate that we will incur substantial losses for the foreseeable future. We have negative cash flows from current operating activities and may continue to be unprofitable. Even if we carry out our expanded research and development activities on our products, there is no guarantee that we will be able to market them or derive any revenues from their sale.

We intend to raise capital through equity and, if necessary, debt financing. We anticipate that the bulk of any additional funding we receive will be in the form of equity financing from the sale of our common stock. However, we do not have any financing arranged and we cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to raise sufficient funds from the sale of our common stock to fund our operations or planned research and development activities. In the absence of such financing, we will not be able to carry out our planned research and development activities. Even if we are successful in obtaining equity financing to fund our operations and research and development activities, there is no assurance that we will obtain the funding necessary to pursue any advanced research and development following the completion of our planned clinical trials. If we do not continue to obtain additional financing, we may be forced to abandon our business plan. There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain operations at a level sufficient for an investor to obtain a return on his investment in our common stock.

Any modifications to our plans will be based on many factors, including the results of our R&D and the amount of available capital. Further, the extent to which we carry out our development of planned products is dependent upon the amount of financing available to us.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets out selected financial information from the Company’s unaudited interim financial statements for the three and six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 and the audited annual financial statements for the financial years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company and the related notes. See also “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis*”:

	Three Months Ended July 31		Six Months Ended July 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss from Operations	(248,755)	(1,179,398)	(534,273)	(4,511,210)
~ per share	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.06)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.06)
Net income (loss)	(5,556)	(1,179,398)	(325,368)	(4,511,210)
~ per share	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.06)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.06)
Total Assets			36,038	17,640
Total Non-Current Liabilities			Nil	Nil

	Financial Year Ended January 31		
	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss from Operations	(6,023,652)	(10,321,490)	(117,484)
~ per share	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.01)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.01)
Net loss	(6,278,207)	(10,307,065)	(1,129,004)
~ per share	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.10)
~ per share (diluted)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.10)
Total Assets	132,658	106,115	1,265
Total Non-Current Liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and the related notes for the years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 and our unaudited condensed financial statements and the related notes for the period ended July 31, 2017. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to those discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus, particularly in the section entitled "Risk Factors".

Our audited financial statements are stated in United States Dollars and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Results of Operations

For the Three and Six Months Ending July 31, 2017 and 2016

	Three Months Ended July 31		Six Months Ended July 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Operating expenses	\$ (248,755)	\$ (1,179,398)	\$ (534,273)	\$ (4,511,210)
Accretion of discounts on convertible debentures	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ (105,392)	\$ Nil
Gain on change in fair value derivative	\$ 91,564	\$ Nil	\$ 171,451	\$ Nil
Gain on settlement of debts	\$ 160,000	\$ Nil	\$ 160,000	\$ Nil
Interest expense	\$ (8,365)	\$ Nil	\$ (17,154)	\$ Nil
Net income (loss)	\$ (5,556)	\$ (1,179,398)	\$ (325,368)	\$ (4,511,210)

For the Years Ending January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

	Year Ended January 31		
	2017	2016	2015
Revenue	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Operating expenses	\$ (6,023,652)	\$ (10,321,490)	\$ (117,484)
Accretion of discounts on convertible debentures	\$ (69,784)	\$ Nil	\$ (8,723)
Financing costs	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ (152,754)
(Loss) gain on change in fair value derivative	\$ (173,110)	\$ 14,425	\$ 188,701
Loss on settlement and conversions of debentures	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ (973,856)
Interest expense	\$ (11,661)	\$ Nil	\$ (64,888)
Net income (loss)	\$ (6,278,207)	\$ (10,307,065)	\$ (1,129,004)

Expenses

Our operating expenses for the three and six months ended July 31, 2017 and 2016 are outlined in the table below:

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Six Months Ended July 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Foreign exchange loss	\$ (7,575)	\$ 63,129	\$ 62,562	\$ 77,359
General and administrative	\$ 75,641	\$ 72	\$ 128,930	\$ 974,421
Management fees	\$ 132,478	\$ 1,122,368	\$ 269,773	\$ 3,368,947
Professional fees	\$ 48,211	\$ (6,171)	\$ 73,008	\$ 90,483
Research and development	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Total operating expenses	\$ 248,755	\$ 1,179,398	\$ 534,273	\$ 4,511,210

Operating expenses for the three months ended July 31, 2017 decreased by \$930,643 as compared to the comparative period in 2016. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in management fees of \$989,890, offset by net increase in other expenses. In February 2016, 5,000,000 incentive stock options with five year terms were granted to management as incentive compensation for business development activities related to potential acquisitions, which resulted in \$1,005,266 of stock-based compensation being included in management fees during the three months ended July 31, 2016 related to vesting of these stock options. During the period between January through December 2016, the Company was in negotiations with a global pharmaceutical company and a US-based pharmaceutical company for the licensing of two late-stage (Phase III) pharmaceutical candidates for development and commercialization. The Company was unsuccessful in securing the licensing of these candidates and negotiations halted in December 2016. From January through July 2017, the Company did not identify any suitable product candidates for licensing or acquisition. A lower volume of activity resulted and the Company did not grant any stock options to management during 2017. As such, management fees for the three months ended July 31, 2017 did not include any significant stock-based compensation. After excluding the \$1,005,266 of stock-based compensation from management fees reported during the three months ended July 31, 2016, management fees increased by \$15,376 from \$117,102 to \$132,478 for the three months ended July 31, 2017.

Operating expenses for the six months ended July 31, 2017 decreased by \$3,976,937 as compared to the comparative period in 2016. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in general and administrative expenses by \$845,491 and in management fees by \$3,099,174.

- General and administrative expenses: In February 2016, 2,000,000 stock options were granted to a consultant for shareholder and business development services. As a result, \$650,108 of stock-based compensation were included in general and administrative expenses during the six months ended July 31, 2016 related to vesting of these stock options. Also included in general and administrative expenses during the six months ended July 31, 2016 was \$141,338 of stock-based compensation related to the issuance of 600,000 shares of our common stock to two investor relations consultants. During the corresponding period in 2017, general and administrative expenses decreased as the Company did not grant any stock options to consultants due to lower levels of business development activity. As well, it retained one investor relations consultant to focus on promotional objectives, for which the Company issued 200,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$23,980.

- **Management fees:** During the six months ended July 31, 2016, \$3,165,920 of stock-based compensation was included in management fees related to vesting of the 5,000,000 incentive stock options granted in February 2016 to management. As discussed above, there was significant business development activity during the period January through December 2016 related to potential licensing of late-stage pharmaceutical candidates. From January through July 2017, the Company did not identify any suitable product candidates for licensing or acquisition, which resulted in lower volume of activity. As such, stock options were not granted to management during the corresponding period in 2017 and no significant stock-based compensation was included in management fees during the six months ended July 31, 2017.

Material components of our general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended July 31, 2017 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended July 31, 2017	Six Months Ended July 31, 2017
Consulting fees	\$ 28,385	\$ 57,317
Exchange fees	\$ 10,580	\$ 13,589
Investor relations	\$ 16,515	\$ 16,515
Meals and entertainment	\$ 149	\$ 149
Office	\$ 4,802	\$ 12,639
Rent	\$ 10,630	\$ 16,055
Transfer agent	\$ 1,706	\$ 3,559
Travel and vehicle	\$ 791	\$ 791
Website, media and digital services	\$ 2,083	\$ 8,316
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 75,641	\$ 128,930

Our operating expenses for our years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are outlined in the table below:

	Year Ended January 31		
	2017	2016	2015
Depreciation and amortization	\$ Nil	\$ 322	\$ 409
Foreign exchange loss	\$ 194,566	\$ 13,911	\$ 52,930
General and administrative	\$ 1,597,990	\$ 7,698,740	\$ 30,607
Management fees	\$ 4,119,231	\$ 2,268,297	\$ 2,694
Professional fees	\$ 111,865	\$ 340,220	\$ 30,844
Research and development	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Total operating expenses	\$ 6,023,652	\$ 10,321,490	\$ 117,484

Operating expenses for year ended January 31, 2017 decreased by \$4,297,838 as compared to the comparative period in 2016. In 2016, we issued 2,708,333 common stock for services and granted 6,200,000 options to purchase our common stock, which resulted in \$10,077,816 of stock-based compensation being included in general and administrative expense and management fees. In 2017, \$5,076,967 of stock-based compensation was included in general and administrative expense and management fees as a result of 700,000 common stock issued for services and grants of 6,320,833 options to purchase our common stock. As well, management fees included \$1,850,934 of stock-based compensation related to 5,000,000 options to purchase our common stock granted to management.

Operating expenses for year ended January 31, 2016 increased by \$10,204,006 as compared to the comparative period in 2015 due to increased general and administrative activities such as investor relations and promotions. Professional fees increased primarily due to our acquisition of IndUS. Management fees and general and administrative expenses increased as a result of 2,708,333 common stock issued for services and 6,200,000 options to purchase our common stock granted.

Material components of our general and administrative expenses for the years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Years Ended January 31	
	2017	2016
Consulting fees	\$ 1,189,395	\$ 7,570,511
Exchange fees	\$ 12,825	\$ 7,516
Investor relations	\$ 148,750	\$ 65,915
Meals and entertainment	\$ 619	\$ 987
Office	\$ 64,618	\$ 3,095
Promotion	\$ 87,245	\$ 11,737
Rent	\$ 32,447	\$ 6,467
Transfer agent	\$ 20,066	\$ 21,145
Travel and vehicle	\$ 9,467	\$ 4,295
Website, media and digital services	\$ 32,558	\$ 7,072
Total general and administrative expenses	\$ 1,597,990	\$ 7,698,740

The following discussion provides explanations for significant fluctuations in general and administrative expenses from the year ended January 31, 2016 to the year ended January 31, 2017:

- Consulting fees decreased by \$6,381,116.
 - During the year ended January 31, 2016, we granted 6,000,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.10 to directors and a consultant and 200,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.25 to members of our advisory board. 4,000,000 of the \$0.10 stock options were granted as part of directors' compensation and, together with the remaining 2,000,000 stock options, were granted for the Company's successful acquisition of IndUS in November 2015. At grant dates, prices of the Company's common stock were \$0.99 and \$1.10 compared to exercise prices on these stock options of \$0.10 and \$0.25, respectively. The grant of these stock options with exercise prices below trading prices of our common stock, which resulted in \$6,737,511 of stock-based compensation being

included in consulting fees, was to compensate directors and consultant for the successful acquisition of IndUS in November 2015.

- During the year ended January 31, 2017, we granted 6,029,000 stock options to directors and consultants. During fiscal 2017, the Company was in negotiations with a global pharmaceutical company and a US-based pharmaceutical company for the licensing of two late-stage (Phase III) pharmaceutical candidates for development and commercialization. In preparation for the execution of significant and large-scale license agreements, the Company contemplated a future listing on a senior U.S. stock exchange. As senior U.S. stock exchanges require that stock options granted have exercise prices that approximate market prices, stock options granted during fiscal 2017, unlike those granted in 2016, contained exercise prices that approximated prices of the Company's common stock at grant dates. As a result, a significantly lower amount of stock-based compensation (\$1,075,460) was included in consulting fees for the year ended January 31, 2017.
- Overall, although a similar number of stock options were granted during both years ended January 31, 2016 and 2017, the significant decrease in consulting fees was mainly due the Company's decision, during fiscal 2017, to grant stock options at market prices.
- Investor relations expenses increased by \$82,835. During 2017, 600,000 shares of our common stock were issued to investor relations companies compared to 100,000 shares of common stock during 2016.
- Office expenses increased by \$61,523 as the Company incurred a full year of office expense related to its previous subsidiary, IndUS. IndUS was a subsidiary of the Company for approximately two months during 2016 during which its operations were kept to a minimum.
- Promotion expenses increased by \$75,508 and relates to 100,000 shares of our common stock issued to service providers during 2017. There were no such common stock issuances during 2016.

Revenue

We have not earned any revenues since our inception and we do not anticipate earning revenues in the upcoming quarter.

Liquidity and Financial Condition

Working Capital

	At July 31, 2017	At January 31, 2017	At January 31, 2016	At January 31, 2015
Current Assets	\$ 33,138	\$ 129,758	\$ 103,215	\$ 938
Current Liabilities	\$ 1,320,512	\$ 1,606,979	\$ 435,104	\$ 55,790
Working Capital (Deficit)	\$ (1,287,374)	\$ (1,477,221)	\$ (331,889)	\$ (54,852)

Cash Flows

	Six Months Ended July 31	
	2017	2016
Net Cash used in Operating Activities	\$ (129,022)	\$ (79,325)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 25,500	\$ Nil
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	\$ 1,044	\$ 37,122
Increase (Decrease) in Cash During the Period	\$ (102,478)	\$ (42,203)

	Year Ended January 31		
	2017	2016	2015
Net Cash used in Operating Activities	\$ (377,783)	\$ (163,942)	\$ (47,257)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 398,052	\$ 240,232	\$ 47,321
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	\$ 20,513	\$ (5,490)	\$ (160)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash During the Period	\$ 40,782	\$ 70,800	\$ (96)

Future Financings

We will not require financing to pursue our business plans for the next 12 months. Beyond the next 12 months, we will require additional financing in order to enable us to proceed with the completion and commercialization of our plan of operations, as discussed above, including at least approximately C\$1.8 million to pay for research and development and ongoing expenses. As the Company anticipates that it will incur losses for the foreseeable future, we will require additional financing in order to fund our operations beyond the next 12 months. There is no assurance that any party will advance additional funds to us in order to enable us to sustain our expanded plan of operations.

We anticipate continuing to rely on equity sales of our common stock in order to continue to fund our business operations. Issuances of additional shares will result in dilution to our existing stockholders. There is no assurance that we will achieve any additional sales of our equity securities or arrange for debt or other financing to fund our planned business activities.

We presently do not have any arrangements for additional financing for the expansion of our operations beyond the next 12 months, and no potential lines of credit or sources of financing are currently available.

Going Concern

We have not generated any revenues and are dependent upon obtaining outside financing to carry out our operations and pursue our pharmaceutical and nutraceutical research and development activities. If

we are unable to generate future cash flows, raise equity or secure alternative financing, we may not be able to continue our operations and our business plan may fail. You may lose your entire investment.

If our operations and cash flow improve, management believes that we can continue to operate. However, no assurance can be given that management's actions will result in profitable operations or an improvement in our liquidity situation. The threat of our ability to continue as a going concern will cease to exist only when our revenues have reached a level able to sustain our business operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to stockholders.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. We believe that understanding the basis and nature of the estimates and assumptions involved with the following aspects of our financial statements is critical to an understanding of our financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to the recoverability of long-lived assets, valuation of convertible debentures, assumptions used to determine the fair value of stock-based compensation and derivative liabilities, and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. Our company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by our company may differ materially and adversely from our company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

Long-lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment", our company tests long-lived assets or asset groups for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant decreases in the market price of the asset; significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors; accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of the asset; current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset; and current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed significantly before the end of its estimated useful life. Recoverability is assessed based on the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value, which is generally determined based on the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset, as well as specific appraisal in certain instances. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value.

Stock-Based Compensation

Our company records stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation – Stock-Based Compensation, using the fair value method. All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments that are not classified as equity and are not used in hedging relationships are measured at fair value. Subsequent changes to fair value are recorded in the statement of operations.

Income Taxes

Our company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method in accordance with ASC 740, “Income Taxes”. The asset and liability method provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Our company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized. As of January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, our company did not have any amounts recorded pertaining to uncertain tax positions.

Our company files federal and provincial income tax returns in Canada and federal and state income tax returns in the United States. Our company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in tax expense. During the years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, there were no charges for interest or penalties.

Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measures

ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements”, requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument’s categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3 - Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Our company’s financial instruments consist principally of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and convertible debenture. Pursuant to ASC 820, the fair value of our cash is determined based on “Level 1” inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. We believe that the recorded values of all of our other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of our parent entity, Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc., is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of IndUS Pharmaceuticals, our subsidiary is the US dollar. Our company's presentation currency is the US dollar.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction. Expenses are translated at average rates for the period. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income.

Results of operations are translated into our company's presentation currency, US dollars, at an appropriate average rate of exchange during the year. Net assets and liabilities are translated to US dollars for presentation purposes at rates of exchange in effect at the end of the period. Gains or losses arising on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as foreign currency translation adjustments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Our company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect and that may impact its financial statements and does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

There were no disagreements related to accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, internal controls or auditing scope or procedure during the two fiscal years and interim periods, including the interim period up through the date the relationship ended.

Controls and Procedures

Management's Report on Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of January 31, 2017.

Disclosure controls and procedures refer to controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the *Securities Exchange Act* is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our president (our principal executive officer) and our chief financial officer (our principal financial officer and principal accounting officer), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating and implementing possible controls and procedures.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our president (our principal executive officer) and our chief financial officer (our principal financial officer and principal accounting officer), we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2017 using the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. In its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2017, our company determined that there were control deficiencies that constituted material weaknesses, as described below:

1. *We did not maintain appropriate financial reporting controls – As of January 31, 2017, our company has not maintained sufficient internal controls over financial reporting for the financial reporting process. As at January 31, 2017, our company did not have sufficient financial reporting controls with respect to the ability to process complex accounting issues such as its convertible debenture.*

Accordingly, our company concluded that these control deficiencies resulted in a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the company's internal controls.

As a result of the material weaknesses described above, management has concluded that our company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2017 based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by COSO.

Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC, our independent registered public auditors, was not required to and has not issued an attestation report concerning the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2017 pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit our company to provide only management's report in this prospectus.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the period ended January 31, 2017, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PRINCIPAL SECURITYHOLDERS

The following table sets forth, as of the date of this prospectus, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common shares by each shareholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 10% of our common shares. Each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated. Beneficial ownership consists of a direct interest in the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Beneficial Ownership ⁽¹⁾
Dr. Ahmad Doroudian ⁽²⁾ 4172 Doncaster Way Vancouver, BC V6S 1V9	27,424,451 ⁽³⁾	28.17%
Over 10% Shareholders as a Group	27,424,451 Common Shares	28.17%

- (1) A beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect

the person's actual ownership or voting power with respect to the number of shares of common stock actually outstanding on the date of this Prospectus. As of the date of this Prospectus, there were 81,843,323 shares of our company's common stock issued and outstanding and 15,520,833 stock options exercisable within 60 days of the date of the prospectus for total securities beneficially owned of 97,364,156.

- (2) Dr. Ahmad Doroudian was appointed as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director on September 17, 2007 and as Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on March 30, 2011. He resigned as President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on August 30, 2011 and was re-appointed as President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on July 24, 2014. Dr. Doroudian subsequently resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer on February 5, 2015 and was appointed as Chairman on that date. Currently Dr. Ahmad Doroudian acts as our company's Chairman, Secretary, Chief Business Officer and Director.
- (3) Includes 20,259,501 shares owned by Dr. Doroudian, 200,000 shares owned by Khadija Zerouali, the spouse of Dr. Ahmad Doroudian, 200,000 shares owned by Kinwa Pharma International Company Ltd., a company over which Dr. Ahmad Doroudian and Ms. Zerouali have shared voting and investment power, 4,764,950 shares owned by Sassel Investments Inc., a company over which Dr. Ahmad Doroudian has voting and investment power and 2,000,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.70 for a period of five years from February 23, 2016.

Changes in Control

We are unaware of any contract or other arrangement or provisions of our Articles or Bylaws the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of our company. There are not any provisions in our Articles or Bylaws, the operation of which would delay, defer, or prevent a change in control of our company.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth, as of the date of this prospectus, securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plan.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted-average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	15,520,833	\$0.38	Unlimited ⁽¹⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	15,520,833	\$0.38	Unlimited

(1) The number of securities remaining available for future issuance is subject to the maximum number of common stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of outstanding options granted as required by the stock exchange on which our Company is listed.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

All directors of our Company hold office until the next annual meeting of the security holders or until their successors have been elected and qualified. The officers of our Company are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until their death, resignation or removal from office. Our directors and executive officers, their ages, positions held, and duration as such, are as follows:

Name and Province or Country of Residence	Position Held with the Company	Age	Date First Elected or Appointed	Amount of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Beneficial Ownership ⁽¹⁾
Dr. Ahmad Doroudian ⁽²⁾ British Columbia, Canada	Chairman, Chief Business Officer, Secretary and Director	57	September 17, 2007	27,424,451 ⁽³⁾	28.17%
Dr. Patrick Frankham ⁽²⁾ Quebec, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	47	July 24, 2014	4,100,000 ⁽⁴⁾	4.21%
Moira Ong British Columbia, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	42	December 26, 2010	3,092,384 ⁽⁵⁾	3.8%
Dr. Wolfgang Renz ⁽²⁾ Rheinfelden, Germany	Director	48	February 5, 2015	4,000,000 ⁽⁶⁾	4.11%
Directors and officers as a group				38,524,451	42.16%

(1) A beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights. As a result, the percentage of outstanding shares of any person as shown in this table does not necessarily reflect the person's actual ownership or voting power with respect to the number of shares of common stock actually outstanding on the date of this Prospectus. As of the date of this Prospectus, there were 81,843,323 shares of our company's common stock issued and outstanding and 15,520,833 stock options exercisable within 60 days of the date of the prospectus for total securities beneficially owned of 97,364,156.

(2) Member of the Audit Committee

(3) Includes 20,259,501 shares owned by Dr. Doroudian, 200,000 shares owned by Khadija Zerouali, the spouse of Dr. Ahmad Doroudian, 200,000 shares owned by Kinwa Pharma International Company Ltd., a company over which Dr. Ahmad Doroudian and Ms. Zerouali have shared voting and investment power, 4,764,950 shares owned by Sassel Investments Inc., a company over which Dr. Ahmad Doroudian has voting and investment power and 2,000,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.70 for a period of five years from February 23, 2016.

(4) Includes 100,000 shares owned by Inflexion Point Healthcare, a company over which Dr. Frankham has shared voting and investment power with his spouse, 2,000,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.10 for a period of five years from December 15, 2015 and 2,000,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.10 for a period of five years from December 15, 2016.

(5) Includes 2,092,384 shares owned by Ms. Ong and 1,000,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.70 for a period of five years from February 23, 2016.

(6) Includes 2,000,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.10 for a period of five years from December 15, 2015 and 2,000,000 options to purchase shares at \$0.10 for a period of five years from December 15, 2016.

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience during at least the past five years of each director, executive officer and key employee of our company, indicating the person's principal occupation during that period, and the name and principal business of the organization in which such occupation and employment were carried out.

Dr. Ahmad Doroudian – Chairman, Secretary, Chief Business Officer and Director

Dr. Ahmad Doroudian was as our appointed president, Chief Executive Officer and Director on September 17, 2007 and as Chief Executive Officer and secretary on March 30, 2011. He resigned as President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on August 30, 2011 and was re-appointed as President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on July 24, 2014. Dr. Doroudian subsequently resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer on February 5, 2015 and was appointed as Chairman on that date. Currently, Dr. Ahmad Doroudian acts as our company's Chairman, Secretary, Chief Business Officer and Director. Approximately 50% of Dr. Doroudian's time is devoted to the Company. Dr. Doroudian has entered into a non-disclosure agreement and has not entered into a non-competition agreement with the Company.

Prior to joining us, Dr. Doroudian was involved in early stage financing and management of private and publicly listed companies. From 1997 to 2004, he acted as the chief executive officer, chairman, vice chairman and director of PanGeo Pharma, Inc. (now PendoPharm, a division of Pharmascience Inc.), a TSX-listed company founded by Dr. Doroudian which received over \$100 million dollars in financing. From 2004 through 2007, Dr. Doroudian also served as the president of, Rayan Pharma Inc., an exporter of pharmaceuticals to Eastern Europe. From 2006 to 2008, Dr. Doroudian was owner and chief executive officer of ABF Pharmacy, a group of successful retail pharmacies. Dr. Doroudian was also the chief executive officer of Merus Labs International Inc., a specialty pharmaceutical company engaged in the acquisition and licensing of pharmaceutical products.

Approximately 30% of Dr. Doroudian's time is devoted to the Company. Dr. Doroudian has entered into a non-disclosure agreement and has not entered into a non-competition agreement with the Company.

Dr. Patrick Frankham –President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

Dr. Patrick Frankham was appointed as director of our company on July 24, 2014 and President and Chief Executive Officer on September 11, 2017. Dr. Frankham has over 23 years of experience in the biopharmaceutical and services industries and is currently Chief Operating Officer of Altum Pharmaceuticals Inc. Prior to joining Pivot, he was Executive Director, Healthcare Innovation, Boehringer-Ingelheim GmbH. He has also founded several multinational healthcare startup enterprises including healthcare information technology, services and pharmaceuticals companies. His professional experience includes public and private companies as well as multinational corporations. He has developed pharmaceutical products in several therapeutic areas and interacted with global regulatory authorities. Notable prior organizations where he held increasing leadership roles include, Phoenix International Life Sciences (MDS Pharma Services), Endoceutics Inc., AeternaZentaris, BioAxone Biosciences, & ICON Clinical Research. Dr. Frankham obtained his PhD in molecular endocrinology (Université Laval, Canada), and holds an MBA in Finance (University of Liverpool, UK).

Approximately 40% to 50% of Dr. Frankham's time is devoted to the Company. Dr. Frankham has entered into a non-disclosure agreement and has not entered into a non-competition agreement with the Company.

Moira Ong – Chief Financial Officer

Moira Ong was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer on December 26, 2010. Ms. Ong has more than 19 years of experience in public company accounting and audit reporting. From 2010 through 2012, Ms. Ong was also the vice president of finance of Merus Labs International Inc., a specialty pharmaceutical company engaged in the acquisition and licensing of pharmaceutical products. From 2005 until 2010, Ms. Ong was senior manager at a global accounting firm in charge of completion of financial statements for Canadian publicly listed companies. From 2003 to 2005 she served as financial consultant for a private financial planning company. Ms. Ong was a manager in the banking and securities group at a global accounting firm in New York from 2000 to 2003. Ms. Ong obtained her Chartered Professional Accountant designation in 1999 and her Chartered Financial Analyst designation in 2003.

Approximately 40% of Ms. Ong's time is devoted to the Company. Ms. Ong has entered into a non-disclosure agreement and has not entered into a non-competition agreement with the Company.

Dr. Wolfgang Renz - Director

Dr. Wolfgang Renz was appointed as a director of our company on February 5, 2015. Dr. Wolfgang Renz is president of international business at Physicians Interactive. Formerly, he served as corporate vice president of business model & healthcare innovation at Boehringer Ingelheim, one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies. For over a decade, he has been involved in developing medicines and technology to help people lead healthier, more productive lives. At Boehringer Ingelheim, he led a team of specialists to find, test, and develop the disruptive technologies that will shape the way health care will be delivered in the future. In addition, he also serves as adjunct professor of surgery at McGill University's Faculty of Medicine in Montreal, Canada. Dr. Renz holds a medical degree and a Ph.D. from Freiburg University and is board certified in Germany in emergency medicine.

Approximately 10% of Dr. Renz's time is devoted to the Company. Dr. Renz has entered into a non-disclosure agreement and has not entered into a non-competition agreement with the Company.

Family Relationships

There are no other family relationships between any of our directors, executive officers and proposed directors or executive officers.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Cease Trade Orders

To the Company's knowledge and other than as disclosed herein, no existing or proposed director or executive officer of the Company is, as at the date of this prospectus, or was within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company, including the Company, that:

- (a) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity of a director, the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer thereof; or
- (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, the chief executive officer or the chief financial officer thereof and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in such capacity.

On March 7, 2014, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission declared the registration statements of Vansen Pharma Inc. ("**Vansen**") not effective due to inadequate disclosures of financial information. On June 6, 2014, Vansen received a cease trade order from the British Columbia Securities Commission due to Vansen's inability to file its annual and interim financial statements. On these dates, Dr. Ahmad Doroudian and Moira Ong served as officers of Vansen. Also on these dates, Dr. Patrick Frankham served as director of Vansen. As of the date of this Prospectus, the cease trade order from the British Columbia Securities Commission is still outstanding.

Bankruptcies

To the Company's knowledge and other than as disclosed herein, no existing or proposed director or executive officer of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

- (a) is, as at the date of this prospectus, or has been within the 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company, including the Company, that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to

bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

- (b) has, with the 10 years before the date of this prospectus, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or became subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the Company's knowledge and other than as disclosed herein, no existing or proposed director or executive officer of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to provincial and territorial securities legislation or by a provincial and territorial securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement with a provincial and territorial securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

Dr. Doroudian is a co-founder and chief executive officer of Altum Pharmaceuticals Inc. Dr. Frankham is chief operating officer and Moira Ong is chief financial officer of Altum Pharmaceuticals Inc. Altum Pharmaceuticals Inc. is a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of natural health products and the research, development and commercialization of novel pharmaceutical products.

Dr. Renz is president of international business at Physicians Interactive and also serves as adjunct professor of surgery at McGill University's Faculty of Medicine in Montreal, Canada.

While we do not anticipate that these activities will compete with our business, Dr. Doroudian, Dr. Frankham and Dr. Renz may have pre-existing fiduciary duties with one or more organizations and may not agree to present business opportunities or research data to us unless other entities have first declined to accept them or consented to their release. Accordingly, they may have a conflict of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.

Our directors are not obligated to commit their time and attention exclusively to our business and, accordingly, they may encounter a conflict of interest in allocating their time between our operations and those of other businesses. Our directors devote their time on an as needed basis. All of our directors, in the course of their other business activities, may become aware of investment and business opportunities which may be appropriate for presentation to us as well as other entities to which they owe a fiduciary duty. As a result, they may have conflicts of interest in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented. They may also in the future become affiliated with entities engaged in business activities similar to those we intend to conduct.

In general, officers and directors of a corporation are required to present business opportunities to a corporation if:

- the corporation could financially undertake the opportunity;
- the opportunity is within the corporation's line of business; and

- it would be unfair to the corporation and its stockholders not to bring the opportunity to the attention of the corporation.

Code of Ethics

Effective April 20, 2011, our Company's board of directors adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to, among other persons, members of our board of directors, our Company's officers including our president, chief executive officer and chief financial officer, employees, consultants and advisors. As adopted, our code of business conduct and ethics sets forth written standards that are designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

1. honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
2. full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that we file with, or submit to, the Securities and Exchange Commission and in other public communications made by us;
3. compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
4. the prompt internal reporting of violations of the code of business conduct and ethics to an appropriate person or persons identified in the code of business conduct and ethics; and
5. accountability for adherence to the code of business conduct and ethics.

Our code of business conduct and ethics requires, among other things, that all of our Company's senior officers commit to timely, accurate and consistent disclosure of information; that they maintain confidential information; and that they act with honesty and integrity.

In addition, our code of business conduct and ethics emphasizes that all employees, and particularly senior officers, have a responsibility for maintaining financial integrity within our Company, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, and federal and state securities laws. Any senior officer who becomes aware of any incidents involving financial or accounting manipulation or other irregularities, whether by witnessing the incident or being told of it, must report it to our company. Any failure to report such inappropriate or irregular conduct of others is to be treated as a severe disciplinary matter. It is against our company policy to retaliate against any individual who reports in good faith the violation or potential violation of our company's code of business conduct and ethics by another.

Our code of business conduct and ethics is attached hereto as Schedule "D".

Committees of the Board

All proceedings of our board of directors were conducted by resolutions consented to in writing by all the directors and filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the directors. Such resolutions consented to in writing by the directors entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of the directors are, according to the corporate laws of the state of Nevada and the bylaws of our company, as valid and effective as if they had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly called and held.

Our Company currently does not have nominating, compensation committees or committees performing similar functions nor does our company have a written nominating, compensation or audit committee charter. Our board of directors does not believe that it is necessary to have such committees because it believes that the functions of such committees can be adequately performed by our directors.

Our Company does not have any defined policy or procedure requirements for shareholders to submit recommendations or nominations for directors. The directors believe that, given the early stage of our development, a specific nominating policy would be premature and of little assistance until our business operations develop to a more advanced level. Our Company does not currently have any specific or

minimum criteria for the election of nominees to the board of directors and we do not have any specific process or procedure for evaluating such nominees. Our directors assess all candidates, whether submitted by management or shareholders, and make recommendations for election or appointment.

A shareholder who wishes to communicate with our board of directors may do so by directing a written request addressed to our president, at the address appearing on the first page of this prospectus.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee was formed in May 2010, but currently does not have a financial expert. Our audit committee consists of Dr. Wolfgang Renz, Dr. Patrick Frankham and Dr. Ahmad Doroudian. Dr. Patrick Frankham and Dr. Ahmad Doroudian are both executive members of our management and are therefore, not considered independent members of our audit committee. Dr. Wolfgang Renz is considered an independent member of our audit committee. Financial information relating to quarterly reports was disseminated to all board members for review. The audited financial statements for the years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 were provided to each member of the board in which any concerns by the members were directed to management and the auditors. The Company is relying upon the exemption provided in section 6.1 of National Instrument 52-110 “Audit Committees” which states that venture issuers are exempt from the requirements of Parts 3 (Composition of the Audit Committee) and 5 (Reporting Obligations) of National Instrument 52-110.

We believe that the members of our audit committee and our entire board of directors are collectively capable of analyzing and evaluating our financial statements and understanding internal controls and procedures for financial reporting. We believe that retaining an independent director who would qualify as an “audit committee financial expert” would be overly costly and burdensome and is not warranted in our circumstances given the early stages of our development and the fact that we have not generated any material revenues to date. In addition, we currently do not have nominating, compensation or audit committees or committees performing similar functions nor do we have a written nominating, compensation or audit committee charter. Our board of directors does not believe that it is necessary to have such committees because it believes the functions of such committees can be adequately performed by our board of directors.

Our Company has an audit committee charter which was adopted and approved by our board of directors on May 25, 2010, a copy of which is attached as Schedule “B” to this prospectus.

The aggregate fees billed for the most recently completed fiscal year ended January 31, 2017 and for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2016 for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of the financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for these fiscal periods were as follows:

	Year Ended		
	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016	January 31, 2015
Audit Fees	\$24,000	\$17,500	\$16,500
Audit Related Fees	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tax Fees	Nil	Nil	Nil
All Other Fees	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	24,000	17,500	16,500

Our board of directors pre-approves all services provided by our independent auditors. All of the above services and fees were reviewed and approved by the board of directors either before or after the respective services were rendered.

Our board of directors has considered the nature and amount of fees billed by our independent auditors and believes that the provision of services for activities unrelated to the audit is compatible with maintaining our independent auditors' independence.

The Company's principal accountant has performed the audit of our annual financial statements in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's rules on auditor independence.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

National Instrument 58-101 - *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* requires reporting issuers to disclose their corporate governance practices with reference to a series of guidelines for effective corporate governance set forth in National Policy 58-201 - *Corporate Governance Guidelines*.

See Schedule "C" to this prospectus, which contains a description of the Company's corporate governance practices and policies.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Company relies on its Board of Directors to determine the executive compensation that is to be paid to its executives.

The particulars of the compensation paid to the following persons:

- (a) our principal executive officer;
- (b) each of our two most highly compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers at the end of the years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015; and
- (c) up to two additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been provided under (b) but for the fact that the individual was not serving as our executive officer at the end of the years ended January 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015,

who we will collectively refer to as the named executive officers of our company, are set out in the following summary compensation table, except that no disclosure is provided for any named executive officer, other than our principal executive officers, whose total compensation did not exceed \$100,000 for the respective fiscal year:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE									
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Dr. Patrick Frankham ⁽¹⁾ <i>President, Chief Executive Officer and Director</i>	2017	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maira Ong ⁽²⁾ <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2017	200,000	Nil	Nil	430,352	Nil	Nil	Nil	630,352
	2016	Nil	Nil	191,356	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	191,356
	2015	Nil	Nil	3,976	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,976
Dr. Ahmad Doroudian ⁽³⁾ <i>Chairman, Secretary,</i>	2017	200,000	Nil	Nil	860,705	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,060,705
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

<i>Chief Business Officer and Director</i>	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dr. Pravin Chaturvedi ⁽⁴⁾ <i>Former President, Chief Executive Officer and Director</i>	2017 2016 2015	125,000 Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	54,132 379,720 N/A	860,705 Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	Nil Nil N/A	1,039,837 379,720 N/A
Dr. Barbara-Jean Ann Bormann Kennedy (BJ Bormann) ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Former President, Chief Executive Officer and Director</i>	2017 2016 2015	N/A Nil Nil	N/A Nil Nil	N/A Nil Nil	N/A Nil Nil	N/A Nil Nil	N/A Nil Nil	N/A Nil Nil	N/A Nil Nil

- (1) Dr. Frankham was appointed as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director on September 11, 2017.
- (2) Ms. Ong was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer on December 26, 2010.
- (3) Dr. Doroudian was appointed as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director on September 17, 2007 and as Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on March 30, 2011. He resigned as President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary on August 30, 2011 and was re-appointed as president, Chief Executive Officer and secretary on July 24, 2014. Dr. Doroudian subsequently resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer on February 5, 2015 and was appointed as Chairman on that date. Currently Dr. Ahmad Doroudian acts as our company's Chairman, Secretary, Chief Business Officer and Director.
- (4) Dr. Chaturvedi was appointed as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director on November 20, 2015. On September 11, 2017, Dr. Chaturvedi resigned as President, Chief Executive Officer and Director.
- (5) Dr. Bormann was appointed as our President, Chief Executive Officer and Director on February 5, 2015. Dr. Bormann resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer on October 16, 2015 and as Director on November 16, 2015.

The fair values of stock awards were estimated using the listed price of our common stock on the OTCQB, used for its estimation of fair values by arm's length market participants, on grant dates.

The fair values of stock options were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, a widely accepted valuation methodology, using the following assumptions:

	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Life (in years)
February 23, 2016 (grant date)	429%	1.71%	0%	5.0
May 23, 2016 (vesting date)	433%	1.03%	0%	4.6
August 23, 2016 (vesting date)	407%	1.01%	0%	4.5
November 23, 2016 (vesting date)	388%	1.48%	0%	4.3

Significant elements of compensation awarded to, earned by, paid to, or payable to name executive officers for the year ended January 31, 2017 include:

- Payment of salary or salary payable in cash,
- Payment of salary in issuance of common stock, and
- Grant of stock options under our stock option plan.

Other than as set out below, there are no arrangements or plans in which we provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors or executive officers. Our directors and executive officers may receive share options at the discretion of our board of directors in the future. We do not have any material bonus or profit sharing plans pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation is or may be paid to our

directors or executive officers, except that share options may be granted at the discretion of our board of directors.

Stock Option Plan

Our Company has stock option plan which was adopted and approved by our shareholders on December 30, 2015.

Stock Options/SAR Grants

During our fiscal year ended January 31, 2017:

- 5,000,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.70 and maturity on February 22, 2021 to officers and directors.
- 4,000,000 stock options with exercise price of \$0.10 and maturity on December 14, 2021 were granted to two of our directors.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The particulars of unexercised options, stock that has not vested and equity incentive plan awards for our named executive officers are set out in the following table:

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Stock Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Dr. Patrick Frankham <i>President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	2,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 2,000,000	N/A	\$0.10 \$0.10	December 14, 2020 December 14, 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Moira Ong <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	1,000,000	1,000,000	N/A	\$0.70	February 22, 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dr. Ahmad Doroudian <i>Chief Business Officer</i>	2,000,000	2,000,000	N/A	\$0.70	February 22, 2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Option Exercises

During our fiscal year ended January 31, 2017, there were no options exercised by our named officers.

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

In the event the employment contracts with Dr. Ahmad Doroudian and Moira Ong are terminated without cause after a change of control, Dr. Ahmad Doroudian and Moira Ong may (a) elect to continue to be

employed in accordance with the terms of his/her current agreement or any agreed to replacement contract, or (b) give thirty days notice in writing that his/her current agreement or any agreed to agreement has been terminated, in which event we will pay to Dr. Ahmad Doroudian or Moira Ong, a cash severance payment equal to 24 months of annual salary.

Compensation of Directors

Other than set out below, we do not have any agreements for compensating our directors for their services in their capacity as directors, although such directors are expected in the future to receive stock options to purchase shares of our common stock as awarded by our board of directors.

Effective November 19, 2015, we entered into director services agreements with our directors, Dr. Wolfgang Renz and Dr. Patrick Frankham. Pursuant to the agreements each director shall provide director services to our company for a period of 24 months in consideration for 10,000,000 options to purchase our common stock to be granted as follows: 2,000,000 options on each of December 15, 2015, December 15, 2016, December 15, 2017, December 15, 2018 and December 15, 2019. Each agreement may be terminated by our company without notice for cause, or by any party with 30 days prior notice.

Pension, Retirement or Similar Benefit Plans

There are no arrangements or plans in which we provide pension, retirement or similar benefits for directors or executive officers. We have no material bonus or profit sharing plans pursuant to which cash or non-cash compensation is or may be paid to our directors or executive officers, except that stock options may be granted at the discretion of the board of directors or a committee thereof.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR OFFICERS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND OTHER MANAGEMENT

None of our directors or executive officers or any associate or affiliate of our company during the last two fiscal years, is or has been indebted to our company by way of guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar agreement or understanding currently outstanding.

INTERESTS OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as disclosed herein, no director, executive officer, shareholder holding at least 5% of shares of our common stock, or any family member thereof, had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction, or proposed transaction since the year ended January 31, 2016, in which the amount involved in the transaction exceeded or exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or one percent of the average of our total assets at the year-end for the last three completed fiscal years.

Director Independence

We currently act with three directors, consisting of Dr. Ahmad Doroudian, Dr. Patrick Frankham and Dr. Wolfgang Renz. Dr. Wolfgang Renz is an independent director.

Our audit committee consists of Dr. Wolfgang Renz and Dr. Patrick Frankham.

We do not have a standing compensation or nominating committee, but our entire board of directors acts in such capacities.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

The Common Shares are quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "PVOTF". The CSE has conditionally approved the listing of the Common Shares for trading on the CSE, subject to the Company fulfilling all of the conditions of the CSE. The Company cannot provide any assurances as to the price at which the Common Shares will trade.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

There is substantial doubt as to whether we will continue operations. If we discontinue operations, you could lose your investment.

Our financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that we will be able to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities in the normal course of business. However, as at January 31, 2017, we have not earned any revenues and had an accumulated deficit of \$20,597,753. We anticipate that we will incur increased expenses without realizing sufficient revenues (if any) to offset those expenses and we therefore expect to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future. Our ability to continue our operations is dependent on obtaining additional financing and generating future revenues, and no assurance can be given that we will successfully be able to do so. Accordingly, our auditor has indicated in our financial statements that these factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Importantly, the inclusion in our financial statements of a going concern opinion may negatively impact our ability to raise future financing and achieve future revenue. The threat of our ability to continue as a going concern will be removed only when, in the opinion of our auditor, our revenues have reached a level that is able to sustain our business operations.

If we are unable to obtain additional financing from outside sources and eventually generate enough revenues, we may be forced to sell a portion or all of our assets, or curtail or discontinue our operations. If any of these happens, you could lose all or part of your investment. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments to our recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary if we become unable to continue as a going concern.

We have incurred operating losses in each year since our inception and expect to continue to incur substantial and increasing losses for the foreseeable future. We also have negative capital cash flows from operating activities. If we cannot generate sufficient revenues to operate profitably or with positive cash flow from operating activities, we may suspend or cease our operations.

We have not generated any revenue since our inception on June 10, 2002 and we have incurred operating and net losses in each year of our existence. We experienced a net loss of \$6,278,207 for the year ended January 31, 2017, compared to a net loss of \$10,307,065 for the year ended January 31, 2016. We expect to incur substantial and increasing losses for the foreseeable future as we develop, seek regulatory approval for and commercialize our product candidates and pursue our other research and development activities. If our products are not successful in research and development or in clinical trials, does not gain regulatory approval or does not achieve market acceptance, we may never generate any revenue. We also cannot assure you that we will be profitable even if we successfully commercialize our products. If we fail to generate sufficient revenues to operate profitably, or if we are unable to fund our continuing losses, you could lose all or part of your investment.

We will require substantial additional funds to complete our research and development activities and proposed acquisition, and if such funds are not available we may need to significantly curtail or cease our operations.

We will require substantial funds to research, develop, test and protect our product candidates, and to manufacture and market any such candidates that may be approved for commercial sale. We raised \$379,718 through private placement of convertible debentures during the year ended January 31, 2017. Based on our planned research and development activities, our working capital is expected to cover Stage 1 of the development budget for the next 12 months. We anticipate that we will require additional funds of approximately C\$1.8 million to proceed with completing the development and commercialization of our first product after its first year of development. We will also require additional funds to close the proposed transaction with ACI. If we do not raise sufficient funds, our plan of operation will be delayed until such time as we raise sufficient funds, provided we are able to do so. Further, the cost of carrying out our operating activities and research and development activities is not fixed, and our cash levels may

at any time prove to be insufficient to finance them. Our financing needs may change substantially because a number of factors which are difficult to predict or which may be outside of our control. These include increased competition, the costs of licensing existing drugs and protecting rights to our proprietary technology, the resources required to complete pre-clinical and clinical studies, and the length and results of the regulatory approval process.

We may not succeed in raising the additional funds that we require because such funds may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. We intend to seek additional funding through strategic alliances or through public or private sales of our equity securities, and we may also obtain equipment leases and pursue opportunities to obtain debt financing in the future. If we are unable to obtain sufficient funding on a timely basis, we may be forced to significantly curtail or cease our operations.

Our inability to complete our research and development projects in a timely manner could have a material adverse effect of our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

If our R&D projects are not completed in a timely fashion, our Company could experience:

- substantial additional cost for the conduct of IND supporting R&D activities;
- additional competition in the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical indications in our pipeline;
- additional delay in obtaining requisite regulatory approvals; and
- delay in obtaining future inflow of cash from financial or partnership activities, any of which could have a material adverse effect of our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Any products that we may develop will be required to undergo a time-consuming, costly and burdensome pre-market approval process, and if we are unable to obtain regulatory approval for our products we may never become profitable.

Any products that we may develop will be subject to extensive governmental regulations relating to development activities, conduct of clinical trials, manufacturing and commercialization. In the United States, for example, the prospective therapeutic products that we intend to develop and market are regulated by the FDA under its new drug development and review process. Before such therapeutic products can be marketed, we must obtain clearance from the FDA by submitting an investigational new drug application, then by successfully completing human testing under three phases of clinical trials, and finally by submitting a new drug application.

The time required to obtain approvals for our prospective therapeutic products from the FDA and other agencies in foreign locales with similar processes is unpredictable. We expect to be able to accelerate the approval process and to increase the chances of approval by using existing and approved drugs as the basis for our own technology. However, we cannot guarantee that our expectations will be realized, and there is no assurance that we will ever receive regulatory approval to use our proprietary substances, methods and processes. If we do not obtain such regulatory approval, we may never become profitable.

We may not commence clinical testing for any of our prospective therapeutic products and the commercial value of any clinical study that we may conduct will depend significantly upon our choice of indication and our patient population selection. If we are unable to commence clinical testing or if we make a poor choice in terms of clinical strategy, we may never achieve revenues.

In order to commence clinical testing, we must successfully complete and obtain positive scientific results from pre-clinical studies and, in the case of an existing drug that we are re-profiling for a new indication, adopt existing pre-clinical or early stage clinical studies to our own research. If we successfully complete any clinical study of our own, the commercial value of any such study will significantly depend upon our choice of indication and our patient population selection for that indication.

Our clinical trials for each drug may fail to adequately demonstrate the safety and efficacy of that candidate, which could force us to abandon our product development plans for that drug candidate.

Before obtaining regulatory approval for the commercial sale of any of our product candidates, we must demonstrate through lengthy, complex and expensive pre-clinical testing and clinical trials that each product is both safe and effective for use in each target indication. Clinical trial results are inherently difficult to predict, and the results we have obtained or may obtain from third-party trials or from our own trials may not be indicative of results from future trials. We may also suffer significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials even after obtaining promising results in earlier studies.

Although we intend to modify any of our protocols in ongoing studies to address any setbacks, there can be no assurance that these modifications will be adequate or that these or other factors will not have a negative effect on the results of our clinical trials. This could significantly disrupt our efforts to obtain regulatory approvals and commercialize our product candidates. Furthermore, we may voluntarily suspend or terminate our clinical trials if at any time we believe that they present an unacceptable safety risk to patients, either in the form of undesirable side effects or otherwise. If we cannot show that our product candidates are both safe and effective in clinical trials, we may be forced to abandon our business plan.

We will rely on third parties to conduct our formulation development, chemistry activities, as well as pre-clinical and clinical trials. If these third parties do not perform as contractually required or otherwise expected we may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, which may prevent us from becoming profitable.

If we are unable to establish a sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure or enter into collaborations with partners to perform these functions, we may not be successful in commercializing our product candidates.

In order to successfully commercialize any of our product candidates, we must either develop a satisfactory sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure or enter into collaborations with partners to perform these services for us. We will require substantial resources to create such an infrastructure, and we may never possess the resources to do so. For example, we may be unable to recruit and retain an adequate number of effective sales and marketing personnel or we may incur unforeseen costs and expenses in connection with developing the necessary infrastructure.

Although we plan to develop our own sales and marketing organizations in some markets, we intend to enter into partnering, co-promotion and other distribution arrangements to commercialize our products in most markets. We may not be able to enter into collaborations on acceptable terms, if at all, and we may face competition in our search for partners with whom we may collaborate. If we are not able to build a satisfactory sales, marketing and distribution infrastructure or collaborate with one or more partners to perform these functions, we may not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates, which could cause us to cease our operations.

Our product candidates may never gain market acceptance even if we obtain the necessary regulatory approvals, which could prevent us from generating revenues.

Even if we receive the necessary regulatory approvals to commercially sell our product candidates, the success of these candidates will depend on their acceptance by physicians and patients, among other things. Market acceptance of, and demand for, any product that we develop and commercialize will depend on many factors, including:

- our ability to provide acceptable evidence of safety and efficacy;
- our ability to obtain sufficient third-party insurance coverage or reimbursement;
- the availability, relative cost and relative efficacy of alternative and competing treatments;

- the effectiveness of our or our collaborators' sales, marketing and distribution strategy; and
- publicity concerning our products or competing products and treatments.

If our product candidates fail to gain market acceptance, we may be unable to generate sufficient revenue to continue our business

We will depend on other parties to manufacture our product candidates. If these parties fail to meet our manufacturing requirements and applicable regulatory requirements, our product development and commercialization efforts could suffer and we may never realize a profit.

If we obtain the necessary regulatory approvals to market our products, we will rely on contract manufacturers as single source suppliers for our product candidates.

Because of our planned reliance on contract manufacturers, we may also be exposed to additional risks, including those related to intellectual property and the failure of such manufacturers to comply with strictly-enforced regulatory requirements, manufacture components to our specifications, or deliver sufficient component quantities to us in a timely manner. For example, a contract manufacturer working on our behalf may violate the intellectual property rights of a third party in manufacturing a component of one of our products, and if such a violation occurs without our knowledge, we may be held vicariously liable for the acts of our contractor, incur related costs and court mandated damages, or become enjoined from selling products which violate those third-party intellectual property rights. Similarly, if a contract manufacturer working on our behalf is found to be in violation of FDA or other national regulatory standards regarding the manufacture, packaging or labeling of any of our products, we could face any number of adverse consequences including costly regulatory investigations and fines, interruptions in the flow of our products or materials, product recalls, or liability to consumers regarding any of our products that do not meet such regulatory requirements. If any of these events occurs, if our relationship with any of our potential contract manufacturers terminates, or if any such manufacturer is unable fulfill its obligations to us for any reason, our product development and commercialization efforts could suffer and we may never realize a profit.

We face potential product liability exposure, and any claim brought against us may cause us to divert resources from our normal operations or terminate selling, distributing and marketing any product for which we have received regulatory approval. This may cause us to cease our operations as it relates to that product.

The use of our product candidates in clinical trials and the sale of any products for which we obtain regulatory approval may expose us to product liability claims from consumers, health care providers, pharmaceutical companies or other entities. Although we plan to obtain product liability insurance coverage for our clinical trials with limits that we hope will be customary and adequate to provide us with coverage for foreseeable risks associated with our product development efforts, our insurance coverage may be insufficient to reimburse us for the actual expenses or losses we may suffer.

If we obtain sufficient financing to proceed with our planned clinical trials, we intend to purchase insurance in amounts customary for trials comparable to our own. To that effect, we intend to consult with industry professionals to determine the optimal amount of coverage. In order to obtain insurance, we must subject our clinical trial protocol to a full review by our eventual insurance provider. The process of binding an insurance policy for a clinical trial can take as long as three months.

We also plan to expand our insurance to cover the commercial sale of products if we obtain the necessary regulatory approval to do so; however, the same product liability risks apply in those circumstances as in clinical trials. Further, even if we are able to successfully defend ourselves against any potential claims, we will likely incur substantial costs in the form of unanticipated expenses and negative publicity. This could result in decreased demand for our product candidates, the withdrawal of clinical trial participants, an impaired business reputation, revenue loss or an inability to commercialize our product candidates. Any of these consequences could cause us to cease our operations.

We face substantial competition in the therapeutic pharmaceutical research and development industry, which could harm our business and our ability to operate profitably.

Our industry is highly competitive, and many of our potential competitors, either alone or together with their partners, have substantially greater financial resources, research and development programs, clinical trial and regulatory experience, expertise in the protection of intellectual property rights, and manufacturing, distribution and sales and marketing capabilities than us. As a result, they may be able to:

- develop product candidates and market products that are faster to market and thus less expensive, potentially safer, and/or more effective or involve more convenient treatment procedures than our future products;
- commercialize competing products before we can launch any of our product candidates;
- initiate or withstand substantial price competition more successfully than us;
- enjoy greater success in recruiting skilled scientific workers from a limited pool of available talent; and
- more effectively negotiate third-party licenses and strategic alliances.

All of our product candidates and product development processes will be subject to ongoing regulatory requirements, and may therefore be the subject of regulatory or enforcement action. The associated costs could prevent us from achieving our goals or becoming profitable.

Our product candidates, clinical data, third-party manufacturing facilities and processes and advertising and promotional activities for any product that receives regulatory approval will be subject to significant review and ongoing and changing regulation by various regulatory agencies. Our failure to comply with any regulatory requirements may subject us to administrative and judicial sanctions, which may include warning letters, civil and criminal penalties, injunctions, product seizures or detention, product recalls, total or partial suspension of production, or the denial of pending product marketing applications.

Even if we receive regulatory approval to market a particular product candidate, such approval could be conditional upon our conducting costly post-approval studies or could limit the indicated uses that we are able to include on our product labels. In addition, regulatory or enforcement actions could adversely affect our ability to develop, market and sell our prospective products successfully and harm our reputation, which could lead to reduced market demand for such products. Consequently, the costs associated with any such action could cause our business to suffer and prevent us from achieving our goals or becoming profitable.

Since one of our directors is located outside of Canada, you may be limited in your ability to enforce Canadian civil actions against them for damages to the value of your investment.

We plan to indemnify our directors and officers against liability to us and our security holders, and such indemnification could increase our operating costs.

Our Articles allow us to indemnify our directors and officers against claims associated with carrying out the duties of their offices. Our Articles also allow us to reimburse them for the costs of certain legal defenses. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under relevant securities legislation may be permitted to our directors, officers or control persons, certain securities regulations may deem that such indemnification is against public policy and is therefore unenforceable in that jurisdiction.

Since our officers and directors are aware that they may be indemnified for carrying out the duties of their offices, they may be less motivated to meet the standards required by law to properly carry out such duties, which could increase our operating costs. Further, if our officers and directors file a claim against us for indemnification, the associated expenses could also increase our operating costs.

Not all jurisdictions allow for the medicinal use of cannabis and those jurisdictions which allow it could reverse their position.

Certain jurisdictions currently allow the medicinal use of cannabis. Many other jurisdictions do not. There can be no assurance that additional jurisdictions will allow the medicinal use of cannabis or that those jurisdictions which currently allow it will continue to do so. If either of these events occur, then not only will our growth prospects in this field be materially impacted, we may experience a declining market for our products.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

If we are unable to maintain and enforce our proprietary intellectual property rights, we may not be able to operate profitably.

Our commercial success will depend, in part, on obtaining and maintaining patent protection, trade secret protection and regulatory protection of our technologies and product candidates as well as successfully defending third-party challenges to such technologies and candidates. We will be able to protect our technologies and product candidates from use by third parties only to the extent that valid and enforceable patents, trade secrets or regulatory protection cover them and we have exclusive rights to use them. The ability of our licensors, collaborators and suppliers to maintain their patent rights against third-party challenges to their validity, scope or enforceability will also play an important role in determining our future.

In addition, our commercial success will depend, in part, on maintaining patent rights we have licensed and plan to license in the future, related to products we may market in the future. Since we will not fully control the patent prosecution of any licensed patent applications, it is possible that our licensors will not devote the same resources or attention to the prosecution of the licensed patent applications as we would if we controlled the prosecution of the applications ourselves. Consequently, the resulting patent protection, if any, may not be as strong or comprehensive as it would be had we done so.

The patent positions of biopharmaceutical companies can be highly uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions that include unresolved principles and issues. No consistent policy regarding the breadth of claims allowed regarding such companies' patents has emerged to date in the United States, and the patent situation outside the United States is even more uncertain. Changes in either the patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States or other countries may diminish the value of our intellectual property. Accordingly, we cannot predict with any certainty the range of claims that may be allowed or enforced concerning our patents or third-party patents.

We also rely on trade secrets to protect our technologies, especially where we do not believe patent protection is appropriate or obtainable. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. While we seek to protect confidential information, in part, through confidentiality agreements with our consultants and scientific and other advisors, they may unintentionally or willfully disclose our information to competitors. Enforcing a claim against a third party related to the illegal acquisition and use of trade secrets can be expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is often unpredictable. If we are not able to maintain patent or trade secret protection on our technologies and product candidates, then we may not be able to exclude competitors from developing or marketing competing products, and we may not be able to operate profitably.

If we are the subject of an intellectual property infringement claim, the cost of participating in any litigation could cause us to go out of business.

There has been, and we believe that there will continue to be, significant litigation and demands for licenses in our industry regarding patent and other intellectual property rights. Although we anticipate having a valid defense to any allegation that our current product candidates, production methods and other activities infringe the valid and enforceable intellectual property rights of any third parties, we cannot be certain that a third party will not challenge our position in the future. Other parties may own patent rights that we might infringe with our products or other activities, and our competitors or other patent

holders may assert that our products and the methods we employ are covered by their patents. These parties could bring claims against us that would cause us to incur substantial litigation expenses and, if successful, may require us to pay substantial damages. Some of our potential competitors may be better able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation, and depending on the circumstances, we could be forced to stop or delay our research, development, manufacturing or sales activities. Any of these costs could cause us to go out of business.

We may in the future be required to license patent rights from third-party owners in order to develop our products candidates. If we cannot obtain those licenses or if third-party owners do not properly maintain or enforce the patents underlying such licenses, we may not be able to market or sell our planned products.

We have licensed patent-protected technologies and novel anticancer drug candidates through the IndUS acquisition and we may also license other intellectual property from other third parties, if we believe it is necessary or useful to use additional third-party intellectual property to develop our products. Typically, we would seek to negotiate and obtain any required third party licenses immediately following the completion of preliminary research to establish a concept and plan of development for a new product candidate. However, depending on the ongoing results and requirements of pre-clinical or clinical trials, which may unexpectedly vary from our anticipated plan of development, we may be required to seek additional third-party licenses at later stages of product development. We will also be required to pay license fees, certain milestones or royalties or both to obtain such licenses, and there is no guarantee that such licenses will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Even if we are able to successfully obtain a license, certain rights may be non- or co-exclusive, and this would give our competitors access to some of the intellectual property as us, which could ultimately prevent us from commercializing a product.

Upon obtaining a license, our business prospects will depend, in part, on the ability of our licensors to obtain, maintain and enforce patent protection on our licensed intellectual property. Our licensors may terminate our license, may not pursue and successfully prosecute any potential patent infringement claim, may fail to maintain their patent applications, or may pursue any litigation less aggressively than we would. Without protection for the intellectual property that we license, other companies may be able to offer substantially similar products for sale, and we may not be able to market or sell our planned products or generate any revenues.

If the FDA grants one of our competitors an orphan drug designation for a drug and indication combination that is similar to the drug and indication combination used and targeted by one of our products, we will face significant competition in marketing our product during the seven year exclusivity period.

The FDA grants an orphan drug designation to a drug intended to treat a rare disease or condition that affects fewer than 200,000 individuals in the United States. An orphan drug designation must be requested before a sponsor submits a New Drug Application to the FDA, and if the FDA grants such a designation the generic identity of the therapeutic agent and its potential orphan use are disclosed publicly by the FDA. An orphan drug designation does not convey any advantage in, or shorten the duration of, the regulatory review and approval process that a drug must undergo; however, if a product that is the subject of an orphan drug designation subsequently receives FDA approval for the indication for which it has such a designation, the product is entitled to orphan exclusivity for up to seven years after receiving FDA approval. This means that the FDA may not approve any other applications to market the same drug for the same indication, except in very limited circumstances.

Therefore, if one of our competitors obtains an orphan drug designation for a drug and indication combination that is identical to the drug and indication combination of one of our products (i.e. the same underlying drug applied to the same indication), our product may not be approved for the same indication for up to seven subsequent years.

Risks Associated with Our Securities

Trading on the OTC Bulletin Board may be volatile and sporadic, which could depress the market price of our common stock and make it difficult for our stockholders to resell their shares.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB service of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Trading in stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board is often thin and characterized by wide fluctuations in trading prices, due to many factors that may have little to do with our operations or business prospects. This volatility could depress the market price of our common stock for reasons unrelated to operating performance. Moreover, the OTC Bulletin Board is not a stock exchange, and trading of securities on the OTC Bulletin Board is often more sporadic than the trading of securities listed on a quotation system like NASDAQ or a stock exchange like Amex. Accordingly, shareholders may have difficulty reselling any of their shares.

Our stock is a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's penny stock regulations and FINRA's sales practice requirements, which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States (the "SEC") has adopted Rule 15c-2-01 which generally defines "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors". The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in, and limit the marketability of, our common stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority believes that there is a high probability that speculative low-priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock.

You will experience dilution or subordinated stockholder rights, privileges and preferences as a result of our financing efforts.

We must raise additional capital from external sources to carry out our business plan over the next two years. To do so, we may issue debt securities, equity securities or a combination of these securities; however, we may not be able to sell these securities, particularly under current market conditions. Even if we are successful in finding buyers for our securities, such buyers could demand high interest rates or require us to agree to onerous operating covenants, which could in turn harm our ability to operate our business by reducing our cash flow and restricting our operating activities. If we choose to sell shares of our common stock, this will result in dilution to our existing stockholders. In addition, any shares of common stock we may issue may have rights, privileges and preferences superior to those of our current stockholders.

We do not intend to pay dividends and there will thus be fewer ways in which you are able to make a gain on your investment, if at all.

We have never paid dividends and do not intend to pay any dividends for the foreseeable future. To the extent that we may require additional funding currently not provided for in our financing plan, our funding sources may prohibit the declaration of dividends. Because we do not intend to pay dividends, any gain on your investment will need to result from an appreciation in the price of our common stock. There will therefore be fewer ways in which you are able to make a gain on your investment, if at all. There is also no guarantee that your investment will appreciate.

Other Risks

Because one of our directors is located in jurisdictions other than Canada, you may have no effective recourse against the director not located in Canada for misconduct and may not be able to enforce judgment and civil liabilities against this director.

One of our directors is a national and/or resident of a country other than Canada, specifically the Germany. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to enforce within Canada any judgments obtained against our director, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of Canada.

Trends, Risks and Uncertainties

We have sought to identify what we believe to be the most significant risks to our business, but we cannot predict whether, or to what extent, any of such risks may be realized nor can we guarantee that we have identified all possible risks that might arise. Investors should carefully consider all of such risk factors before making an investment decision with respect to our common stock.

Properties

We currently do not have any office leases. We have access to office and meeting space for a nominal fee, on an as-used basis.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We know of no material, existing or pending legal proceedings against our Company, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial stockholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our interest.

REGULATORY ACTION

For the period beginning February 1, 2016 until the date of this prospectus, there were (i) no penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company or by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) no other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment

decision; and (iii) no settlement agreements the Company entered into before a court relating to a securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only material contracts entered into by on behalf of the Company or any of its subsidiaries since January 31, 2017, or on or prior to January 31, 2017 if still in effect, other than contracts in the ordinary course of business, are:

- The exchange agreement dated September 11, 2017 discussed under “*The Company*”;
- The license agreement dated September 12, 2017 discussed under “*The Company*”;
- The debt settlement agreement dated September 18, 2017 discussed under “*Prior Sales*”;
- The license agreement dated September 23, 2017 discussed under “*The Company*”;
- The promissory note dated September 27, 2017 discussed under “*Prior Sales*”;
- The letter of intent dated October 17, 2017 discussed under “*The Company*”;
- The letter of intent dated November 7, 2017 discussed under “*The Company*”.

AUDITORS, TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The auditors of the Company are Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC, who have advised that they are independent of the Company within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia and have performed the audit of our annual financial statements in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules on auditor independence.

Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC audited the financial statements of the Company for the year ended January 31, 2017 and issued an auditor’s report dated April 28, 2017, and have advised that they are independent of the Company within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia. As at the date of this prospectus, Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC has entered into a participation agreement with the Canadian Public Accountability Board and is subject to the oversight program of the Canadian Public Accountability Board.

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares of the Company in the United States of America is ClearTrust LLC (“ClearTrust”), and the Common Shares will be transferable at the offices of ClearTrust in Lutz, Florida.

The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Shares of the Company in Canada is expected to be Computershare Limites (“Computershare”), and the Company’s Common Shares will be transferable at the offices of Computershare in Vancouver, Canada.

**SCHEDULE A
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

Period ended July 31, 2017 (unaudited) and January 31, 2017

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	July 31, 2017 \$ (unaudited)	January 31, 2017 \$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	9,943	112,421
Prepaid and other current assets	23,195	17,337
Total current assets	33,138	129,758
Security deposit	2,900	2,900
Total assets	36,038	132,658
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	736,565	996,853
Due to related parties (Note 7)	47,000	22,574
Convertible debenture, net of discount (Note 3)	394,042	275,011
Derivative liability (Note 4)	142,905	312,541
Total liabilities	1,320,512	1,606,979
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common stock: Unlimited shares authorized, without par value, 75,847,114 and 75,647,114 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	7,351,568	7,327,588
Additional paid-in capital	11,764,740	11,211,031
Accumulated other comprehensive income	522,339	584,813
Accumulated deficit	(20,923,121)	(20,597,753)
Total stockholders' deficit	(1,284,474)	(1,474,321)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	36,038	132,658

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Three Months Ended July 31, 2017 \$ (unaudited)	Three Months Ended July 31, 2016 \$ (unaudited)	Six Months Ended July 31, 2017 \$ (unaudited)	Six Months Ended July 31, 2016 \$ (unaudited)
Revenue			–	–
Expenses				
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(7,575)	63,129	62,562	77,359
General and administrative	75,641	72	128,930	974,421
Management fees	132,478	1,122,368	269,773	3,368,947
Professional fees	48,211	(6,171)	73,008	90,483
Total expenses	248,755	1,179,398	534,273	4,511,210
Loss from operations	(248,755)	(1,179,398)	(534,273)	(4,511,210)
Other income (expense)				
Amortization of discount on convertible debenture	–	–	(105,392)	–
Gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	91,564	–	171,451	–
Gain on settlement of debts	160,000	–	160,000	–
Interest expense	(8,365)	–	(17,154)	–
Total other income (expense)	243,199	–	208,905	–
Net loss	(5,556)	(1,179,398)	(325,368)	(4,511,210)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	2,081	(36,363)	62,473	150,166
Net comprehensive loss	(3,475)	(1,215,761)	(262,895)	(4,361,044)
Net income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.06)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	75,737,423	75,179,627	75,693,254	75,010,761

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Six Months Ended July 31, 2017 \$ (unaudited)	Six Months Ended July 31, 2016 \$ (unaudited)
Operating activities		
Net loss	(262,895)	(4,511,210)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of discount on convertible debenture	105,392	—
Fair value of stock options vested	773	3,858,395
Gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(171,451)	—
Gain on settlement of debts	(160,000)	—
Stock issued for services	23,986	252,598
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepays and other current assets	(5,376)	13,686
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	403,022	271,953
Net cash used in operating activities	(129,022)	(114,578)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from related party advances	25,500	33,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	25,500	33,000
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	1,044	12,989
Decrease in cash	(102,478)	(68,589)
Cash – beginning of period	112,421	71,639
Cash – end of period	9,943	3,050
Supplemental disclosures:		
Interest paid	—	—
Income tax paid	—	—
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Capital contribution through forgiveness of debt	520,425	—

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Period ended July 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated in British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act on June 10, 2002. On April 7, 2015, the Company changed its name from Neurokine Pharmaceuticals Inc. to Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. The Company is in the business of developing and commercializing therapeutic pharmaceutical products, focused on the strategy of identifying new therapeutic treatments to address unmet medical needs in women’s health.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As of July 31, 2017, the Company has not earned any revenue, has a working capital deficit of \$1,287,374 and an accumulated deficit of \$20,923,121. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements and the related notes of the Company are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and are expressed in U.S. dollars. The Company’s fiscal year-end is January 31.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to the useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets, assumptions used to determine the fair values of stock-based compensation and derivative liabilities and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company’s estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

(c) Interim Financial Statements

These interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual consolidated financial statements and in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the Company’s condensed consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods shown. The condensed consolidated results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for a full year or for any future period. Certain disclosures and financial information have been condensed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Period ended July 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidating entities include:

	% of ownership	Jurisdiction
Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Parent	Canada
IndUS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("IndUS")	100%	USA

(e) Loss Per Share

The Company computes net loss per share in accordance with ASC 260, *Earnings Per Share*. ASC 260 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") on the face of the consolidated statement of operations. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method for all exercisable options and warrants and the if-converted method for all outstanding convertible debentures. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti dilutive. As at July 31, 2017, the Company had 5,908,347 (January 31, 2017 – 9,692,748) potentially dilutive shares.

(f) Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measures

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements, requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3: Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and convertible debenture. Pursuant to ASC 820, the fair value of our cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The recorded values of all other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Period ended July 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect and that may impact its consolidated financial statements and does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

3. Convertible Debenture

On September 30, 2016, the Company issued a convertible debenture with a non-related party for \$500,000 Canadian Dollars (\$380,411 US Dollars at September 30, 2016) ("Initial Advance"). The debenture is secured under a General Security Agreement, bears interest at 8% per annum and matures on the earlier of:

- The date the lender demands repayment of principal and interest following an event of default,
- The date of a dissolution event,
- The date of a liquidity event, and
- March 30, 2017.

The Company may request one or more additional advances of up to an aggregate amount of \$1,000,000 Canadian Dollars ("Additional Advances") provided that the aggregate amount under the convertible debenture does not exceed \$1,500,000 Canadian Dollars.

The note, including the Initial Advance and any Additional Advances, is convertible into common shares at a conversion price equal to the average closing market price of the Company's common stock during the five day period leading up to the conversion date. The Company recorded the conversion feature of the convertible debenture as a derivative liability at an estimated fair value of \$134,892 with a corresponding discount to the convertible debenture (Note 4).

Pursuant to the convertible loan agreement, the Company issued 434,622 share purchase warrants to which the lender may acquire an interest in the Company equal to 12% of the maximum principal amount outstanding at any time at a price of \$0.10 per share, which equates to the ten day average trading price of the Company's common stock determined as at September 30, 2016. The Company calculated the 434,622 share purchase warrants based on the maximum outstanding principal balance on the convertible loan as of September 30, 2016. The Company recorded the share purchase warrant at an estimated fair value of \$20,154 with a corresponding discount to the convertible debenture (Note 6).

As of July 31, 2017, the carrying value of the convertible debenture is \$394,042 (January 31, 2017 - \$275,011) which is net of debt discounts related to conversion feature, financing costs and warrants of \$nil, \$nil and \$nil, respectively (January 31, 2017 - \$94,709, \$6,126 and \$6,477, respectively). As of July 31, 2017, interest accrued on the convertible debenture is \$27,748 (January 31, 2017 - \$10,307) and the fair value of the conversion option derivative liability is \$142,905 (January 31, 2017 - \$312,541). As of July 31, 2017, the Company has not repaid the convertible debenture, which is in default.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Period ended July 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

4. Derivative Liability

Derivative liability consists of convertible debenture with variable conversion price (Note 3). The fair value of derivative liability as at July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017 is as follows:

	July 31, 2017 \$	January 31, 2017 \$
September 2016 convertible debenture	142,905	312,541
	142,905	312,541

The fair value of derivative financial liability was determined using the binomial option pricing model, using the following assumptions:

	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Life (in years)
As at issuance date:				
September 2016 convertible debenture	296%	0.45%	0%	0.50
As at July 31, 2017:				
September 2016 convertible debenture	162%	1.13%	0%	0.25

5. Stock Options

Effective December 30, 2015, the Company adopted a stock option plan. Under this plan, the Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants up to an amount as determined by the Company and will be no more than a percentage of its outstanding common stock as may be required by the stock exchange the Company is listed with. The exercise price of the stock options will be determined by the Company and will be no less than any minimum exercise price as may be required by the stock exchange the Company is listed with.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (US\$)
Outstanding, January 31, 2017	15,520,833	0.38	4.2	68,599
Granted	–	–	–	–
Forfeited	–	–	–	–
Outstanding, July 31, 2017	15,520,833	0.38	3.73	1,590

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Period ended July 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

5. Stock Options (continued)

The fair value of stock-based compensation expense was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions:

	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Life (in years)
29,000 options expiring on May 2, 2021	394%	1.68%	0%	3.7

Additional information regarding stock options as of July 31, 2017, is as follows:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date
200,000	200,000	0.25	November 30, 2020
4,000,000	4,000,000	0.10	December 14, 2020
7,250,000	7,250,000	0.70	February 22, 2021
29,000	28,000	0.34	May 2, 2021
4,000,000	4,000,000	0.10	December 14, 2021
41,833	41,833	0.05	January 23, 2022
15,520,833	15,519,833		

\$37 of stock-based compensation have yet to be recognized and will be recognized in future periods.

6. Share Purchase Warrant

The following table summarizes the continuity of share purchase warrant:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance, January 31, 2017	434,622	0.10
Granted	—	—
Balance, July 31, 2017	434,622	0.10

As at July 31, 2017, the following share purchase warrant was outstanding:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date
434,622	0.10	Upon repayment of convertible debenture (Note 3)

Pursuant to the convertible debenture (Note 3), the Company will be required to issue additional share purchase warrants on any Additional Advances to which the lender may acquire an interest in the Company equal to 12% of the maximum principal amount outstanding.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Period ended July 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

7. Related Party Transactions

As at July 31, 2017, the Company owed \$3,737 (January 31, 2017 - \$4,154) to a director of the Company, which is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.

As at July 31, 2017, the Company owed \$43,264 (January 31, 2017 - \$18,420) to the Company's past Chief Executive Officer (Note 10).

At July 31, 2017, \$552,889 of accrued management fees to the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Chief Business Officer were forgiven.

8. Fair Value Measurements

The Company's financial liabilities carried at fair value measured on a recurring basis as of July 31, 2017 and January 31, 2017, consisted of the following:

	Total fair value at July 31, 2017	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Derivative liability ⁽¹⁾	\$ 142,905	\$ -	\$ 142,905	\$ -

	Total fair value at January 31, 2017	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Derivative liability ⁽¹⁾	\$ 312,541	\$ -	\$ 312,541	\$ -

(1) Derivative liability amounts are due to the embedded derivatives of convertible debenture issued by the Company and are calculated using the binomial option pricing model (Note 4).

The Company has no financial assets carried at fair value.

9. Commitments

The Company's minimum future lease commitments are:

	\$
2018	12,000
2019	23,900
2020	12,000

10. Subsequent Events

On September 11, 2017, the Company entered into an exchange agreement with its subsidiary, IndUS, and its Chief Executive Officer whereby the Company exchanged all of its outstanding common stock of IndUS for 3,800,000 common stock of the Company, upon with its Chief Executive Officer resigned. As part of this exchange agreement, the Company provided its past Chief Executive Officer with a non-interest bearing promissory note of \$200,000 payable at the earlier of 45 days after the completion of a financing of at least \$2,000,000 and September 10, 2027, and in discharge of all obligations with respect to all accrued and unpaid salary through September 11, 2017. Approximately \$350,000 of liabilities belonging to IndUS will be assumed by the Company's past Chief Executive Officer.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Period ended July 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

10. Subsequent Events (continued)

Concurrently, on September 11, 2017, the Company appointed Dr. Patrick Frankham as its interim Chief Executive Officer.

On September 12, 2017, the Company entered into a licensing agreement with Altum Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("Altum") whereby the Company was granted worldwide rights to BiPhasix Transdermal Drug Delivery Technology ("BiPhasix Technology") for the delivery and commercialization of cannabinoids, cannabidiol ("CBD"), and tetrahydrocannabinol-based products. Financial consideration includes:

- Issuance of 2,500,000 shares of common stock on closing of the licensing agreement (issuable as at September 15, 2017);
- Issuance of 2,500,000 shares of common stock of the Company upon Health Canada Natural Product Number ("NPN") approval for a CBD product developed using the BiPhasix Technology;
- Five percent (5%) royalties on annual net sales; and
- For pharmaceutical products:
 - \$1,000,000 payable upon first Investigative New Drug Application approval;
 - \$1,000,000 payable upon positive outcome of Phase II trial in first indication; and
 - \$2,000,000 payable upon New Drug Application approval.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the “**Company**”) as of January 31, 2017 and 2016 and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), stockholders’ deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended January 31, 2017. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. as of January 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended January 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit, negative working capital, and no revenue to date as of January 31, 2017 which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans concerning these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC

Salt Lake City, UT
April 28, 2017

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PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	January 31, 2017 \$	January 31, 2016 \$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	112,421	71,639
Prepays and other current assets	17,337	31,576
Total current assets	129,758	103,215
Security deposit	2,900	2,900
Total assets	132,658	106,115
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	996,853	397,482
Due to related parties (Note 9)	22,574	37,622
Convertible debenture, net (Note 4)	275,011	–
Derivative liabilities (Note 5)	312,541	–
Total liabilities	1,606,979	435,104
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common stock: Unlimited shares authorized, without par value, 75,647,114 and 74,722,100 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (Note 6)	7,327,588	7,054,499
Common stock issuable (Note 6)	–	16,206
Additional paid-in capital	11,211,031	6,174,601
Accumulated other comprehensive income	584,813	745,251
Accumulated deficit	(20,597,753)	(14,319,546)
Total stockholders' deficit	(1,474,321)	(328,989)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	132,658	106,115

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)

Commitments (Note 11)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Year Ended January 31, 2017 \$	Year Ended January 31, 2016 \$
Revenue	–	–
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortization	–	322
Foreign exchange loss	194,566	13,911
General and administrative	1,597,990	7,698,740
Management fees	4,119,231	2,268,297
Professional fees	111,865	340,220
Total expenses	6,023,652	10,321,490
Loss from operations	(6,023,652)	(10,321,490)
Other (expenses) income		
Amortization of discount on convertible debentures	(69,784)	–
Interest expense	(11,661)	–
(Loss) gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(173,110)	14,425
Total other income (expenses)	(254,555)	14,425
Net loss	(6,278,207)	(10,307,065)
Other comprehensive (loss) income		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(160,438)	520,391
Net comprehensive loss	(6,438,645)	(9,786,674)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	(0.08)	(0.13)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted	75,315,288	77,718,219

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Common Stock		Common Stock Issuable \$	Additional Paid-In Capital \$	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
	Shares #	Amount \$					
Balance – January 31, 2015	65,863,766	3,470,818	–	262,278	224,860	(4,012,481)	(54,525)
Common stock issued for services	2,708,333	3,296,726	16,206	–	–	–	3,312,932
Common stock issued in asset acquisition (Note 2)	4,750,000	46,723	–	–	–	–	46,723
Common stock issued for cash	1,400,000	240,232	–	–	–	–	240,232
Stock-based compensation (Restated)	–	–	–	5,912,323	–	–	5,912,323
Net loss (Restated)	–	–	–	–	520,391	(10,307,065)	(9,786,674)
Balance – January 31, 2016	74,722,100	7,054,499	16,206	6,174,601	745,251	(14,319,546)	(328,989)
Common stock issued for services	925,000	273,089	(16,206)	–	–	–	256,883
Warrants issued with convertible debenture	–	–	–	20,113	–	–	20,113
Stock-based compensation	–	–	–	5,016,317	–	–	5,016,317
Net loss	–	–	–	–	(160,438)	(6,278,207)	(6,438,645)
Balance – January 31, 2017	75,647,100	7,327,588	–	11,211,031	584,813	(20,597,753)	(1,474,321)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Year Ended January 31, 2017 \$	Year Ended January 31, 2016 \$
Operating activities		
Net loss	(6,278,207)	(10,307,065)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of discount on convertible debenture	69,784	–
Common stock issued for services	256,867	3,340,821
Compensation expense recognized in asset acquisition	–	349,158
Depreciation and amortization	–	322
Fair value of stock options vested	4,820,100	6,387,837
Loss (gain) on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	173,110	(14,425)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepays and other current assets	8,018	(15,939)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	572,545	95,349
Net cash used in operating activities	(377,783)	(163,942)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	–	240,232
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debenture	379,718	–
Proceeds from related party advances	18,334	–
Net cash provided by financing activities	398,052	240,232
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	20,513	(5,490)
Increase in cash	40,782	70,800
Cash – beginning of period	71,639	839
Cash – end of period	112,421	71,639
Supplemental disclosures:		
Interest paid	–	–
Income tax paid	–	–
Non-cash activities:		
Common stock issued in asset acquisition	–	46,723
Debt discount on convertible debenture	174,364	–

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Year ended January 31, 2017
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the “**Company**”) was incorporated in British Columbia under the *Business Corporations Act* on June 10, 2002. On April 7, 2015, the Company changed its name from Neurokine Pharmaceuticals Inc. to Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. The Company is in the business of developing and commercializing new treatments for unmet medical needs in women’s cancers as well as exploring new uses for existing drugs and/or developing proprietary drug delivery technologies.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at January 31, 2017, the Company has not earned any revenue, has a working capital deficit of \$1,477,221 and an accumulated deficit of \$20,597,753. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Asset Acquisition

On November 20, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of IndUS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“**IndUS**”) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Acquisition Agreement dated as of November 4, 2015. As consideration for the purchase, the Company issued 4,750,000 shares of common stock, of which 4,512,500 shares of common stock were issued on November 23, 2015 and 237,500 shares of common stock were issued on December 4, 2015 which shares were being held as a contingency pertaining to the liabilities of IndUS which were assumed by Pivot. The Company will also be granting 41,833 stock options pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger. IndUS is a United States-India cross-border pharmaceutical company conducting research and development activities for advancing novel therapeutics in the areas of oncology, infectious diseases and diabetes whose assets consisted of a portfolio of patented and proprietary, novel anticancer drug candidates from multiple chemical classes of molecules referred to as pyrrolbenzodiazepine dimers.

The Company evaluated this acquisition in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations (10-55-4) to discern whether the assets and operations of IndUS met the definition of a business. The Company concluded there were not a sufficient number of key processes obtained to develop the inputs into outputs, nor could such processes be easily obtained by the Company. Accordingly, the Company accounted for this transaction as the acquisition of assets and a key employee (compensation arrangement).

The transaction was accounted for in accordance with asset acquisition guidance found in ASC 805 and share based payment guidance found in ASC 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation. The consideration transferred, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and compensation expense recognized is as follows:

Consideration paid:	\$
Liabilities assumed	260,400
Stock options granted	35,637
Common stock issued	46,723
Total purchase price	342,760

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

2. Asset Acquisition (continued)

Consideration received:	\$
Cash	14,606
Other current assets	4,684
Compensation expense	323,470
Net value of assets purchased	342,760

3. Significant Accounting Policies**(a) Basis of Presentation**

The consolidated financial statements and the related notes of the Company are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and are expressed in U.S. dollars. The Company's fiscal year-end is January 31.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to the useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets, assumptions used to determine the fair values of stock-based compensation and derivative liabilities and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

(c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidating entities include:

	% of ownership	Jurisdiction
Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Parent	Canada
IndUS Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	100%	USA

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents. As at January 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no cash equivalents.

(e) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation – Stock-Based Compensation, using the fair value method. All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable.

(f) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments that are not classified as equity and are not used in hedging relationships are measured at fair value. Subsequent changes to fair value are recorded in the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

(g) Loss Per Share

The Company computes net loss per share in accordance with ASC 260, Earnings Per Share. ASC 260 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) on the face of the consolidated statement of operations. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method and convertible preferred stock using the if-converted method. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti-dilutive. As at January 31, 2017, the Company has 6,840,834 (2016 - 1,700,750) potentially dilutive shares.

(h) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

ASC 220, Comprehensive Income, establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive loss and its components in the consolidated financial statements. As at January 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company’s comprehensive income included foreign currency translation adjustments.

(i) Research and Development Costs

Research costs are expensed in the period that they are incurred. There were no research costs incurred during the years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes". The asset and liability method provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized. As of January 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not have any amounts recorded pertaining to uncertain tax positions.

The Company files federal and provincial income tax returns in Canada and federal and state income tax returns in the United States. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in tax expense. During the years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no charges for interest or penalties.

(k) Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measures

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements, requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1

Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2

Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

Level 3

Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and convertible debenture. Pursuant to ASC 820, the fair value of our cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, and the fair value of derivative liabilities is determined based on "Level 3" inputs. The recorded values of all other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

(l) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the parent entity, Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc., is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of its subsidiary is the US dollar. The Company's presentation currency is the US dollar.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction. Expenses are translated at average rates for the period. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income.

Results of operations are translated into the Company's presentation currency, US dollars, at an appropriate average rate of exchange during the year. Net assets and liabilities are translated to US dollars for presentation purposes at rates of exchange in effect at the end of the period. Gains or losses arising on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as foreign currency translation adjustments.

(m) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect and that may impact its consolidated financial statements and does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

4. Convertible Debenture

On September 30, 2016, the Company issued a convertible debenture with a non-related party for \$500,000 Canadian Dollars (\$380,411 US Dollars at September 30, 2016) ("**Initial Advance**"). The debenture is secured under a General Security Agreement, bears interest at 8% per annum and matures on the earlier of:

- The date the lender demands repayment of principal and interest following an event of default,
- The date of a dissolution event,
- The date of a liquidity event, and
- March 30, 2017.

The Company may request one or more additional advances of up to an aggregate amount of \$1,000,000 Canadian Dollars ("**Additional Advances**") provided that the aggregate amount under the convertible debenture does not exceed \$1,500,000 Canadian Dollars.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

4. Convertible Debenture (continued)

The note, including the Initial Advance and any Additional Advances, is convertible into common shares at a conversion price equal to the average closing market price of the Company's common stock during the five day period leading up to the conversion date. The Company recorded the conversion feature of the convertible debenture as a derivative liability at an estimated fair value of \$134,892 with a corresponding discount to the convertible debenture (Note 5).

Pursuant to the convertible loan agreement, the Company issued 434,622 share purchase warrants to which the lender may acquire an interest in the Company equal to 12% of the maximum principal amount outstanding at any time at a price of \$0.10, which equates to the ten day average trading price of the Company's common stock determined as at September 30, 2016. The Company calculated the 434,622 share purchase warrants based on the maximum outstanding principal balance on the convertible loan as of September 30, 2016. The Company recorded the share purchase warrant at an estimated fair value of \$20,154 with a corresponding discount to the convertible debenture (Note 8).

As of January 31, 2017, the carrying value of the convertible debenture is \$275,010 (January 31, 2016 - \$nil), which is net of debt discounts related to conversion feature, financing costs and warrants of \$94,709, \$6,126 and \$6,477 respectively (January 31, 2016 - \$nil, \$nil and \$nil, respectively). As of January 31, 2017, interest accrued on the convertible debenture is \$10,307 (January 31, 2016 - \$nil) and the fair value of the conversion option derivative liability is \$312,541 (January 31, 2016 - \$nil).

5. Derivative Liability

Derivative liability consists of convertible debenture with variable conversion price (Note 4). The fair value of derivative liability as at January 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	January 31, 2017 \$	January 31, 2016 \$
September 2016 convertible debenture	312,541	-
	312,541	-

The fair value of derivative financial liability was determined using the binomial option pricing model, using the following assumptions:

	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Life (in years)
As at issuance date:				
September 2016 convertible debenture	296%	0.45%	0%	0.50
As at January 31, 2017:				
September 2016 convertible debenture	363%	0.52%	0%	0.16

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

6. Common Stock

During the year ended January 31, 2017:

- (a) On February 10, 2016, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock to service providers for services provided valued at \$68,000. The value of the common stock was based on the market price of the stock on the date of issuance.
- (b) On February 29, 2016, March 31, 2016, May 2, 2016, May 31, 2016, June 28, 2016, August 2, 2016 and August 30, 2016, the Company issued 25,000 shares of common stock on each of these dates to the Company's CEO as monthly compensation valued at \$15,000, \$13,750, \$7,500, \$6,000, \$4,875, \$3,757 and \$3,250, respectively. The value of the common stock was based on the market price of the stock on the date of issuance.
- (c) In June 2016, 600,000 shares of common stock were issued to service providers and valued at \$144,500 based on the market price of the stock on the dates of issuances.
- (d) On July 31, 2016 and January 31, 2017, 25,000 shares of common stock, valued at \$3,750 and \$2,708, respectively, previously held in escrow were released to a member of the Company's Scientific Advisory Board ("**SAB member**"). The value of the common stock was based on the market price of the stock on the date of issuance.

During the year ended January 31, 2016:

- (a) On March 6, 2015, 10,000,000 shares of common stock were issued to directors, an officer and a consultant (the "**shareholders**") and valued at \$894,656 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance. An additional 30,000,000 shares of common stock were held in escrow and to be released as follows: 10,000,000 shares of common stock on each of August 25, 2015, February 25, 2016 and February 25, 2017. On August 25, 2015, 10,000,000 shares of common stock were released to the shareholders. In October 2015, the shareholders returned 20,000,000 shares of common stock issued and received to the Company for cancellation. On the same date, the remaining 20,000,000 shares of common stock held in escrow were returned to the Company for cancellation.
- (b) On April 15, 2015, the Company issued 2,500,000 shares of common stock to a service provider and an officer for services provided valued at \$239,195. The value of the common stock was based on the market price of the stock on the date of issuance.
- (c) In July 2015, 1,000,000 shares of common stock were issued for cash proceeds of \$200,084 or \$0.20 per share. In April 2015, 400,000 shares of common stock were issued for cash proceeds of \$40,148 or \$0.10 per share.
- (d) On August 1, 2015, 25,000 shares of common stock were issued to a member of the Company's Scientific Advisory Board ("**SAB member**") and valued at \$9,125 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance. An additional 75,000 shares of common stock are held in escrow and will be released as follows: 25,000 shares of common stock on each of January 31, 2016, July 31, 2016 and January 31, 2017. On January 31, 2016, 25,000 shares of common stock were released to the SAB member. For the year ended January 31, 2016, an additional \$16,206 was recognized for services provided, which was valued using the market price of the stock on January 31, 2016.
- (e) On August 24, 2015, 100,000 shares of common stock were issued to a service provider and valued at \$53,500 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

6. Common Stock (continued)

- (f) On November 23, 2015, 4,512,500 shares of common stock were issued pursuant to the asset acquisition (Note 2). On December 4, 2015, a further 237,500 shares of common stock were issued pursuant to this acquisition. The shares issued were valued at \$46,723, which is the net value of assets purchased.
- (g) On November 30, 2015, 8,333 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") pursuant to an employment agreement and valued at \$8,750 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance. On December 31, 2015 and January 29, 2016, 25,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's CEO pursuant to the same employment agreement and valued, using market prices of the stock on these dates, at \$25,000 and \$22,500, respectively.

7. Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes the continuity of share purchase warrants:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance, January 31, 2016	-	-
Granted	434,622	10
Balance, January 31, 2017	434,622	-0.10

As at January 31, 2017, the following share purchase warrant was outstanding:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date
434,622	0.10	March 30, 2017

Pursuant to the convertible debenture (Note 4), the Company will be required to issue additional share purchase warrants on any Additional Advances to which the lender may acquire an interest in the Company equal to 12% of the maximum principal amount outstanding.

8. Stock Options

Effective December 30, 2015, the Company adopted a stock option plan. Under this plan, the Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants up to an amount as determined by the Company and will be no more than a percentage of its outstanding common stock as may be required by the stock exchange the Company is listed with. The exercise price of the stock options will be determined by the Company and will be no less than any minimum exercise price as may be required by the stock exchange the Company is listed with.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

8. Stock Options (continued)

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (US\$)
Outstanding, January 31, 2015	80,000	0.05	-	-
Granted	6,200,000	0.10	43.9	32,000
Expired	(80,000)	(0.05)	-	-
Outstanding, January 31, 2016	6,200,000	0.10	43.9	32,000
Granted	11,320,833	0.48	4.4	36,599
Forfeited	(2,000,000)	(0.10)	-	-
Outstanding, January 31, 2017	15,520,833	0.38	4.2	68,599

The fair value of stock-based compensation expense was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions:

	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Life (in years)
200,000 options expiring on November 30, 2020	415%	1.48%	0%	3.8
7,250,000 options expiring on February 22, 2021	388%	1.48%	0%	4.3
29,000 options expiring on May 2, 2021	394%	1.48%	0%	4.3
4,000,000 options expiring on December 14, 2021	426%	2.10%	0%	5.0
41,833 options expiring on January 23, 2021	428%	1.94%	0%	5.0

Additional information regarding stock options as of January 31, 2017, is as follows:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date
200,000	150,000	0.25	November 30, 2020
4,000,000	4,000,000	0.10	December 14, 2020
7,250,000	7,250,000	0.70	February 22, 2021
29,000	27,000	0.34	May 2, 2021
4,000,000	4,000,000	0.10	December 14, 2021
41,833	41,833	0.05	January 23, 2022
15,520,833	15,468,833		

\$1,267 of stock-based compensation have yet to be recognized and will be recognized in future periods.

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

9. Related Party Transactions

- (a) As at January 31, 2017, the Company owed \$4,154 (2016 - \$800) to a director of the Company, which is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.
- (b) As at January 31, 2017, the Company owed \$18,421 (2016 – receivable of \$866) to the Company's Chief Executive Officer, which is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.
- (c) As at January 31, 2017, the Company owed \$nil (2016 - \$37,622) to related parties related to stock options to be granted pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger and Acquisition Agreement dated as of November 4, 2015 between the Company and IndUS (Note 2).

10. Income Taxes

The Company has approximately \$9 million of non-capital losses carried forward to offset taxable income in future years which expire beginning in fiscal 2029. The income tax benefit differs from the amount computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rates to net loss before income taxes for the years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, as a result of the following:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Net loss before taxes	6,329,029	10,307,065
Statutory rate	26.0%	26.0%
Expected tax recovery	1,645,548	2,679,837
Lower effective tax rate on losses in U.S. jurisdiction	(2,538)	(22)
Permanent differences and other	(1,380,771)	(1,657,428)
Expenses deductible for tax purposes	35	44
Current period losses not recognized	(262,274)	(1,022,431)
Income tax provision	-	-

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at January 31, 2017 and 2016, after applying enacted corporate income tax rates, are as follows:

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Non-capital losses carried forward	2,351,702	1,664,848
Valuation allowance	(2,351,702)	(1,664,848)
Net deferred tax asset	-	-

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended January 31, 2017

(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

10. Income Taxes (continued)

The following table lists the fiscal year in which the loss was incurred and the expiration date of the operating loss:

Expiry Date	Non-Capital Loss \$
2029	332,251
2030	214,788
2031	644,545
2032	976,799
2033	107,983
2034	1,088,605
2035	1,114,230
2036	3,546,763
2037	1,018,509
	<hr/> 9,044,473 <hr/>

11. Commitments

The Company's minimum future lease commitments are:

	\$
2018	23,900
2019	23,900
2020	12,000

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)



REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the "Company") as of January 31, 2016 and 2015 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended January 31, 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. as of January 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of their operations and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended January 31, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit, negative working capital, and no revenue to date as of January 31, 2016 which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

As mentioned in Note 12, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been restated for the correction of an error relating to the Company's understatement of stock-based compensation expenses for the year ended January 31, 2016.

/s/ Sadler, Gibb & Associates, LLC

Salt Lake City, UT

April 29, 2016, except for Notes 8, 10, 11 and 12, as to which the date is June 7, 2016

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PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	January 31, 2016 \$	January 31, 2015 \$
	(Restated)	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	71,639	839
Prepays and other current assets	31,576	99
Total current assets	103,215	938
Security deposit	2,900	–
Property and equipment, net (Note 4)	–	327
Total assets	106,115	1,265
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	397,482	41,134
Due to related parties (Note 9)	37,622	–
Derivative liabilities (Note 5)	–	14,656
Total liabilities	435,104	55,790
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common stock: Unlimited shares authorized, without par value, 74,722,100 and 65,863,766 shares issued and outstanding, respectively (Note 6)	7,054,499	3,470,818
Common stock issuable (Note 6)	16,206	–
Additional paid-in capital	6,174,601	262,278
Accumulated other comprehensive income	745,251	224,860
Accumulated deficit	(14,319,546)	(4,012,481)
Total stockholders' deficit	(328,989)	(54,525)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	106,115	1,265

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 11)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Year Ended January 31, 2016 \$	Year Ended January 31, 2015 \$
	(Restated)	
Revenue	–	–
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortization	322	409
Foreign exchange loss	13,911	52,930
General and administrative	961,746	30,607
Management fees	2,268,297	2,694
Professional fees	340,220	30,844
Stock-based compensation	6,736,994	–
Total expenses	10,321,490	117,484
Loss from operations	(10,321,490)	(117,484)
Other (expenses) income		
Accretion of discount on convertible debentures	–	(8,723)
Financing costs	–	(152,754)
Gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	14,425	188,701
Loss on settlement and conversions of debentures	–	(973,856)
Interest expense	–	(64,888)
Total other income (expenses)	14,425	(1,011,520)
Net loss	(10,307,065)	(1,129,004)
Other comprehensive income		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	520,391	153,950
Net comprehensive loss	(9,786,674)	(975,054)
Net loss per share, basic	(0.13)	(0.10)
Net loss per share, diluted	(0.13)	(0.10)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	77,718,219	11,599,995
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	77,718,219	11,599,995

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Common Stock		Common Stock Issuable \$	Additional Paid-In Capital \$	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
	Shares #	Amount \$					
Balance – January 31, 2014	10,076,707	1,656,334	224,685	259,540	70,910	(2,883,477)	(672,008)
Contributed capital	–	–	–	2,738	–	–	2,738
Common stock issued for termination fees	1,000,000	224,685	(224,685)	–	–	–	–
Common stock issued on default of loans	2,750,000	152,613	–	–	–	–	152,613
Common stock issued on settlement and conversion of debentures	35,524,538	610,109	–	–	–	–	610,109
Common stock issued to settle amounts due to related party	16,512,521	827,077	–	–	–	–	827,077
Net loss	–	–	–	–	153,950	(1,129,004)	(975,054)
Balance – January 31, 2015	65,863,766	3,470,818	–	262,278	224,860	(4,012,481)	(54,525)
Common stock issued for services	2,708,333	3,296,726	16,206	–	–	–	3,312,932
Common stock issued in asset acquisition (Note 2)	4,750,000	46,723	–	–	–	–	46,723
Common stock issued for cash	1,400,000	240,232	–	–	–	–	240,232
Stock-based compensation (Restated)	–	–	–	5,912,323	–	–	5,912,323
Net loss (Restated)	–	–	–	–	520,391	(10,307,065)	(9,786,674)
Balance – January 31, 2016 (Restated)	74,722,100	7,054,499	16,206	6,174,601	745,251	(14,319,546)	(328,989)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in U.S. dollars)

	Year Ended January 31, 2016 \$	Year Ended January 31, 2015 \$
	(Restated)	
Operating activities		
Net loss	(10,307,065)	(1,129,004)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Accretion of discount on convertible debentures	–	10,745
Common stock issued for services	3,340,821	–
Common stock issued for loan defaults	–	152,754
Compensation expense recognized in asset acquisition	349,158	–
Depreciation and amortization	322	409
Fair value of stock options vested	6,387,837	–
Gain on change in fair value of derivative liabilities	(14,425)	(188,701)
Loss on settlement and conversions of debentures	–	973,856
Services contributed by related party	–	2,738
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepays and other current assets	(15,939)	4,716
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	95,349	88,771
Due to related parties	–	36,459
Net cash used in operating activities	(163,942)	(47,257)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	240,232	–
Proceeds from issuance of convertible debentures	–	10,863
Proceeds from related party loans	–	36,458
Net cash provided by financing activities	240,232	47,321
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash	(5,490)	(160)
Increase (decrease) in cash	70,800	(96)
Cash – beginning of period	839	935
Cash – end of period	71,639	839
Supplemental disclosures:		
Interest paid	–	246
Income tax paid	–	–
Non-cash activities:		
Common stock issued for settlement and conversions of debentures	–	697,868
Common stock issued for settlement of amounts due to related party	–	887,390
Common stock issued in asset acquisition	46,723	–

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. (the “**Company**”) was incorporated in British Columbia under the *Business Corporations Act* on June 10, 2002. On April 7, 2015, the Company changed its name from Neurokine Pharmaceuticals Inc. to Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. The Company is in the business of developing and commercializing new uses for existing prescription drugs as well as developing proprietary encapsulation technology in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at January 31, 2016, the Company has not earned any revenue, has a working capital deficit of \$331,899 and an accumulated deficit of \$14,319,546. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recorded assets or liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Asset Acquisition

On November 20, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of IndUS Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“**IndUS**”) pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Acquisition Agreement dated as of November 4, 2015. As consideration for the purchase, the Company issued 4,750,000 shares of common stock, of which 4,512,500 shares of common stock were issued on November 23, 2015 and 237,500 shares of common stock were issued on December 4, 2015 which shares were being held as a contingency pertaining to the liabilities of IndUS which were assumed by Pivot. The Company will also be granting 41,833 stock options pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger. IndUS is a United States-India cross-border pharmaceutical company conducting research and development activities for advancing novel therapeutics in the areas of oncology, infectious diseases and diabetes whose assets consisted of a portfolio of patented and proprietary, novel anticancer drug candidates from multiple chemical classes of molecules referred to as pyrrolobenzodiazepine dimers.

The Company evaluated this acquisition in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations (10-55-4) to discern whether the assets and operations of IndUS met the definition of a business. The Company concluded there were not a sufficient number of key processes obtained to develop the inputs into outputs, nor could such processes be easily obtained by the Company. Accordingly, the Company accounted for this transaction as the acquisition of assets and a key employee (compensation arrangement).

The transaction was accounted for in accordance with asset acquisition guidance found in ASC 805 and share based payment guidance found in ASC 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation. The consideration transferred, assets acquired, liabilities assumed and compensation expense recognized is as follows:

Consideration paid:	\$
Liabilities assumed	260,400
Stock options granted	35,637
Common stock issued	46,723
Total purchase price	342,760

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
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Years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015
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2. Asset Acquisition (continued)

Consideration received:	\$
Cash	14,606
Other current assets	4,684
Compensation expense	323,470
Net value of assets purchased	342,760

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(h) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements and the related notes of the Company are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and are expressed in U.S. dollars. The Company's fiscal year-end is January 31.

(i) Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to the useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets, assumptions used to determine the fair values of stock-based compensation and derivative liabilities and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

(j) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The consolidating entities include:

	% of ownership	Jurisdiction
Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Parent	Canada
IndUS Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	100%	USA

(k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents. As at January 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no cash equivalents.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is comprised of office equipment and is recorded at cost. The Company amortizes the cost of equipment on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of five years.

(m) Long-lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment", the Company tests long-lived assets or asset groups for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant decreases in the market price of the asset; significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors; accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of the asset; current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset; and current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed significantly before the end of its estimated useful life. Recoverability is assessed based on the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value, which is generally determined based on the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset, as well as specific appraisal in certain instances. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value.

(n) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company records stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Compensation - Stock-Based Compensation, using the fair value method. All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable.

(o) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments that are not classified as equity and are not used in hedging relationships are measured at fair value. Subsequent changes to fair value are recorded in the statement of operations.

(p) Loss Per Share

The Company computes net loss per share in accordance with ASC 260, "Earnings Per Share". ASC 260 requires presentation of both basic and diluted earnings per share ("**EPS**") on the face of the consolidated statement of operations. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method and convertible preferred stock using the if-converted method. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of stock options or warrants. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti dilutive. As at January 31, 2016, the Company has 1,700,750 (2015 - 460,000) potentially dilutive shares.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income*, establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive loss and its components in the consolidated financial statements. As at January 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's comprehensive income included foreign currency translation adjustments.

(r) Research and Development Costs

Research costs are expensed in the period that they are incurred.

(s) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes". The asset and liability method provides that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized. As of January 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not have any amounts recorded pertaining to uncertain tax positions.

The Company files federal and provincial income tax returns in Canada and federal and state income tax returns in the United States. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in tax expense. During the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015, there were no charges for interest or penalties.

(t) Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measures

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements", requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. ASC 820 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1

Level 1 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2

Level 2 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets); or model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Level 3

Level 3 applies to assets or liabilities for which there are unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties. Pursuant to ASC 820, the fair value of our cash is determined based on "Level 1" inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The recorded values of all other financial instruments approximate their current fair values because of their nature and respective maturity dates or durations.

(u) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of the parent entity, Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc., is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of its subsidiary is the US dollar. The Company's presentation currency is the US dollar.

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the consolidated balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction. Expenses are translated at average rates for the period. Gains and losses arising on translation or settlement of foreign currency denominated transactions or balances are included in the determination of income.

Results of operations are translated into the Company's presentation currency, US dollars, at an appropriate average rate of exchange during the year. Net assets and liabilities are translated to US dollars for presentation purposes at rates of exchange in effect at the end of the period. Gains or losses arising on translation are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) as foreign currency translation adjustments.

(v) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company has implemented all new accounting pronouncements that are in effect and that may impact its consolidated financial statements and does not believe that there are any other new accounting pronouncements that have been issued that might have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

4. Property and Equipment

	Cost \$	Accumulated amortization \$	January 31, 2016 Net carrying value \$	January 31, 2015 Net carrying value \$
Office furniture and equipment	1,628	1,628	–	327

Depreciation expense included as a charge to income was \$322 and \$409 for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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5. Derivative Liability

Derivative liability consists of share purchase warrants originally issued in private placements with conversion/exercise prices denominated in United States dollars, which differs from the parent entity's functional currency.

The fair values of derivative liability as at January 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	January 31, 2016 \$	January 31, 2015 \$
380,000 warrants expiring on July 30, 2015	–	14,656
	–	14,656

The fair value of derivative financial liability was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, using the following assumptions:

	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Life (in years)
As at issuance date:				
380,000 warrants expiring on July 30, 2015	125%	1.26%	0%	4.50

6. Common Stock

During the year ended January 31, 2016:

- (a) On March 6, 2015, 10,000,000 shares of common stock were issued to directors, an officer and a consultant (the “**shareholders**”) and valued at \$894,656 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance. An additional 30,000,000 shares of common stock were held in escrow and to be released as follows: 10,000,000 shares of common stock on each of August 25, 2015, February 25, 2016 and February 25, 2017. On August 25, 2015, 10,000,000 shares of common stock were released to the shareholders. In October 2015, the shareholders returned 20,000,000 shares of common stock issued and received to the Company for cancellation. On the same date, the remaining 20,000,000 shares of common stock held in escrow were returned to the Company for cancellation.
- (b) On April 15, 2015, the Company issued 2,500,000 shares of common stock to a service provider and an officer for services provided valued at \$239,195. The value of the common stock was based on the market price of the stock on the date of issuance.
- (c) In July 2015, 1,000,000 shares of common stock were issued for cash proceeds of \$200,084 or \$0.20 per share. In April 2015, 400,000 shares of common stock were issued for cash proceeds of \$40,148 or \$0.10 per share.
- (d) On August 1, 2015, 25,000 shares of common stock were issued to a member of the Company's Scientific Advisory Board (“**SAB member**”) and valued at \$9,125 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance. An additional 75,000 shares of common stock are held in escrow and will be released as follows: 25,000 shares of common stock on each of January 31, 2016, July 31, 2016 and January 31, 2017. On January 31, 2016, 25,000 shares of common stock were released to the SAB member. For the year ended January 31, 2016, an additional \$16,206 was recognized for services provided, which was valued using the market price of the stock on January 31, 2016.

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6. Common Stock (continued)

- (e) On August 24, 2015, 100,000 shares of common stock were issued to a service provider and valued at \$53,500 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance.
- (f) On November 23, 2015, 4,512,500 shares of common stock were issued pursuant to the asset acquisition (Note 2). On December 4, 2015, a further 237,500 shares of common stock were issued pursuant to this acquisition. The shares issued were valued at \$46,723, which is the net value of assets purchased.
- (g) On November 30, 2015, 8,333 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") pursuant to an employment agreement and valued at \$8,750 using the market price of the stock on the date of issuance. On December 31, 2015 and January 29, 2016, 25,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's CEO pursuant to the same employment agreement and valued, using market prices of the stock on these dates, at \$25,000 and \$22,500, respectively.

During the year ended January 31, 2015:

- (a) 1,500,000 shares of common stock were issuable pursuant to a default penalty on a convertible debenture on April 27, 2014.
- (b) 1,000,000 shares of common stock were issuable pursuant to a default penalty on a loan payable on September 19, 2014.
- (c) 16,512,521 shares of common stock were issuable in January 2015 to settle \$150,740 of amounts due to a related party.
- (d) 250,000 shares of common stock were issued during the year pursuant to default penalties on convertible debentures and 29,920,253 shares of common stock were issuable in January 2015 on conversion of convertible debentures. 1,000,000 shares of common stock were issued during the year pursuant to termination fee on a convertible debenture.
- (e) 5,604,285 shares of common stock were issuable in January 2015 to settle loans payable.

7. Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes the continuity of share purchase warrants:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance, January 31, 2015 and 2014	380,000	0.05
Expired	(380,000)	(0.05)
Balance, January 31, 2016	–	–

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8. Stock Options

Effective December 30, 2015, the Company adopted a stock option plan. Under this plan, the Company may grant options to its directors, officers, employees and consultants up to an amount as determined by the Company and will be no more than a percentage of its outstanding common stock as may be required by the stock exchange the Company is listed with. The exercise price of the stock options will be determined by the Company and will be no less than any minimum exercise price as may be required by the stock exchange the Company is listed with.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (US\$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (US\$)
Outstanding, January 31, 2015 and 2014	80,000	0.05	0.3 / 1.3	–
Granted	6,200,000	0.10	4.9	4,930,000
Expired	(80,000)	(0.05)	–	–
Outstanding, January 31, 2016	6,200,000	0.10	4.9	4,930,000

The fair value of stock-based compensation expense was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions:

	Expected Volatility	Risk-free Interest Rate	Expected Dividend Yield	Expected Life (in years)
200,000 options expiring on November 30, 2020	433%	1.63%	0%	5.0
6,000,000 options expiring on December 14, 2020	429%	1.71%	0%	5.0

Additional information regarding stock options as of January 31, 2016, is as follows:

Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable	Exercise Price \$	Expiry Date
200,000	50,000	0.25	November 30, 2020
6,000,000	6,000,000	0.10	December 14, 2020
6,200,000	6,050,000		

\$125,319 of stock-based compensation have yet to be recognized and will be recognized in future periods.

9. Related Party Transactions

- (a) As at January 31, 2016, the Company owed \$800 (2015 - \$nil) to a director of the Company, which is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.
- (b) As at January 31, 2016, the Company has a receivable of \$866 (2015 - \$nil) from the Company's Chief Executive Officer, which has been received subsequent to year end.

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9. Related Party Transactions (continued)

- (c) As at January 31, 2016, the Company owed \$37,622 (2015 - \$nil) to related parties related to stock options to be granted pursuant to the Agreement and Plan of Merger and Acquisition Agreement dated as of November 4, 2015 between the Company and IndUS (Note 2).
- (d) During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company's director performed services valued at \$nil (2015 - \$2,694) which have been recorded as a contribution to capital.

10. Income Taxes

The Company has approximately \$6,400,000 of non-capital losses carried forward to offset taxable income in future years which expire beginning in fiscal 2029. The income tax benefit differs from the amount computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rates to net loss before income taxes for the years ended January 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively, as a result of the following:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Net loss before taxes	10,307,065	1,129,004
Statutory rate	26.0%	26.0%
Expected tax recovery	2,679,837	293,541
Lower effective tax rate on losses in U.S. jurisdiction	(22)	-
Permanent differences and other	(1,657,428)	46,688
Expenses deductible for tax purposes	44	48
Current period losses not recognized	(1,022,431)	(340,277)
Income tax provision	-	-

The significant components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at January 31, 2016 and 2015, after applying enacted corporate income tax rates, are as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
Non-capital losses carried forward	1,664,848	705,256
Valuation allowance	(1,664,848)	(705,256)
Net deferred tax asset	-	-

The following table lists the fiscal year in which the loss was incurred and the expiration date of the operating loss:

Expiry Date	Non-Capital Loss \$
2029	310,811
2030	55,776
2031	99,749
2032	470,584
2033	-
2034	491,503
2035	1,042,328
2036	3,932,512
	6,403,263

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11. Subsequent Events

- (a) In February 2016, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock to consultants.
- (b) On February 23, 2016, the Company granted 7,250,000 options to purchase the Company's common stock to officers, directors and consultants at an exercise price of \$0.70 per share with a maturity date of February 22, 2021. The stock options vest as follows: 1,812,500 immediately, 1,812,500 on May 23, 2016, 1,812,500 on August 23, 2016 and 1,812,500 on November 23, 2016.
- (c) On each of February 29, 2016, March 31, 2016, May 2, 2016 and May 31, 2016, 25,000 shares of common stock were issued to the Company's CEO as compensation.
- (d) On May 3, 2016, the Company granted 29,000 options to purchase the Company's common stock to a consultant at an exercise price of \$0.34 per share with a maturity date of May 2, 2021. The stock options vest as follows: 26,000 immediately, 1,000 on November 2, 2016, 1,000 on May 2, 2017 and 1,000 on November 2, 2017.

12. Restatement

The Company has restated the 2016 financial statements as originally presented in its 10K filed on April 29, 2016. The changes and explanation of such are as follows:

Consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2016:

	Originally Reported \$	Restatement Adjustment \$	As Restated \$
Additional paid-in capital	4,574,647	1,599,954	6,174,601
Accumulated other comprehensive income	616,571	128,680	745,251
Accumulated deficit	(12,590,912)	(1,728,634)	(14,319,546)

Consolidated statement of operations for the year ended January 31, 2016:

	Originally Reported \$	Restatement Adjustment \$	As Restated \$
Stock-based compensation	5,008,360	1,728,634	6,736,994
Total expenses	8,592,856	1,728,634	10,321,490
Net loss	(8,578,431)	(1,728,634)	(10,307,065)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	336,120	184,271	520,391
Net comprehensive loss	(8,242,311)	(1,544,363)	(9,786,674)

The adjustments above reflect restatement due to additional stock-based compensation of \$1,728,634 being recognized on the 6,200,000 stock options granted during the year, together with the effects of translating the additional expense into the Company's presentation currency.

**SCHEDULE B
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER**

PIVOT PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

CHARTER - AUDIT COMMITTEE

Committee Role

The committee's role is to act on behalf of the board of directors and oversee all material aspects of the company's reporting, control, and audit functions, except those specifically related to the responsibilities of another standing committee of the board. The audit committee's role includes a particular focus on the qualitative aspects of financial reporting to shareholders and on company processes for the management of business/financial risk and for compliance with significant applicable legal, ethical, and regulatory requirements.

In addition, the committee responsible for: (1) selection and oversight of our independent accountant; (2) establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal controls and auditing matters; (3) establishing procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding accounting and auditing matters; (4) establishing internal financial controls; (5) engaging outside advisors; and, (6) funding for the outside auditor and any outside advisors engagement by the audit committee.

The role also includes coordination with other board committees and maintenance of strong, positive working relationships with management, external and internal auditors, counsel, and other committee advisors.

Committee Membership

The committee shall consist of at least three members of the board directors. The committee shall have access to its own counsel and other advisors at the committee's sole discretion.

Committee Operating Principles

The committee shall fulfill its responsibilities within the context of the following overriding principles:

1. **Communications** - The chairperson and others on the committee shall, to the extent appropriate, have contact throughout the year with senior management, other committee chairpersons, and other key committee advisors, external and internal auditors, etc., as applicable, to strengthen the committee's knowledge of relevant current and prospective business issues.
2. **Committee Education/Orientation** - The committee, with management, shall develop and participate in a process for review of important financial and operating topics that present potential significant risk to the company. Additionally, individual committee members are encouraged to participate in relevant and appropriate self-study education to assure understanding of the business and environment in which the company operates.
3. **Annual Plan** - The committee, with input from management and other key committee advisors, shall develop an annual plan responsive to the "primary committee responsibilities" detailed herein. The annual plan shall be reviewed and approved by the full board.
4. **Meeting Agenda** - Committee meeting agendas shall be the responsibility of the committee chairperson, with input from committee members. It is expected that the chairperson would also

ask for management and key committee advisors, and perhaps others, to participate in this process.

5. **Committee Expectations and Information Needs** - The committee shall communicate committee expectations and the nature, timing, and extent of committee information needs to management, internal audit, and external parties, including external auditors. Written materials, including key performance indicators and measures related to key business and financial risks, shall be received from management, auditors, and others at least one week in advance of meeting dates. Meeting conduct will assume board members have reviewed written materials in sufficient depth to participate in committee/board dialogue.
6. **External Resources** - The committee shall be authorized to access internal and external resources, as the committee requires, to carry out its responsibilities.
7. **Committee Meeting Attendees** - The committee shall request members of management, counsel, internal audit, and external auditors, as applicable, to participate in committee meetings, as necessary, to carry out the committee responsibilities. Periodically and at least annually, the committee shall meet in private session with only the committee members. It shall be understood that either internal or external auditors, or counsel, may, at any time, request a meeting with the audit committee or committee chairperson with or without management attendance. In any case, the committee shall meet in executive session separately with internal and external auditors, at least annually.
8. **Reporting to the Board of Directors** - The committee, through the committee chairperson, shall report periodically, as deemed necessary, but at least semi-annually, to the full board. In addition, summarized minutes from committee meetings, separately identifying monitoring activities from approvals, shall be available to each board member at least one week prior to the subsequent board of directors meeting.
9. **Committee Self Assessment** - The committee shall review, discuss, and assess its own performance as well as the committee role and responsibilities, seeking input from senior management, the full board, and others. Changes in role and/or responsibilities, if any, shall be recommended to the full board for approval.

Meeting Frequency

The committee shall meet at least three times quarterly. Additional meetings shall be scheduled as considered necessary by the committee or chairperson.

Reporting to Shareholders

The committee shall make available to shareholders a summary report on the scope of its activities. This may be identical to the report that appears in the company's annual report.

Committee's Relationship with External and Internal Auditors

1. The external auditors, in their capacity as independent public accountants, shall be responsible to the board of directors and the audit committee as representatives of the shareholders.
2. As the external auditors review financial reports, they will be reporting to the audit committee. They shall report all relevant issues to the committee responsive to agreed-on committee expectations. In executing its oversight role, the board or committee should review the work of external auditors.
3. The committee shall annually review the performance (effectiveness, objectivity, and independence) of the external and internal auditors. The committee shall ensure receipt of a

formal written statement from the external auditors consistent with standards set by the Independent Standards Board and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Additionally, the committee shall discuss with the auditor relationships or services that may affect auditor objectivity or independence. If the committee is not satisfied with the auditors' assurances of independence, it shall take or recommend to the full board appropriate action to ensure the independence of the external auditor.

4. The internal audit function shall be responsible to the board of directors through the committee.
5. If either the internal or the external auditors identify significant issues relative to the overall board responsibility that have been communicated to management but, in their judgment, have not been adequately addressed, they should communicate these issues to the committee chairperson.
6. Changes in the directors of internal audit or corporate compliance shall be subject to committee approval.

Primary Committee Responsibilities

Monitor Financial Reporting and Risk Control Related Matters

The committee should review and assess:

1. Risk Management - The company's business risk management process, including the adequacy of the company's overall control environment and controls in selected areas representing significant financial and business risk.
2. Annual Reports and Other Major Regulatory Filings - All major financial reports in advance of filings or distribution.
3. Internal Controls and Regulatory Compliance - The company's system of internal controls for detecting accounting and reporting financial errors, fraud and defalcations, legal violations, and noncompliance with the corporate code of conduct.
4. Internal Audit Responsibilities - The annual audit plan and the process used to develop the plan. Status of activities, significant findings, recommendations, and management's response.
5. Regulatory Examinations - SEC inquiries and the results of examinations by other regulatory authorities in terms of important findings, recommendations, and management's response.
6. External Audit Responsibilities - Auditor independence and the overall scope and focus of the annual/interim audit, including the scope and level of involvement with unaudited quarterly or other interim-period information.
7. Financial Reporting and Controls - Key financial statement issues and risks, their impact or potential effect on reported financial information, the processes used by management to address such matters, related auditor views, and the basis for audit conclusions. Important conclusions on interim and/or year-end audit work in advance of the public release of financials.
8. Auditor Recommendations - Important internal and external auditor recommendations on financial reporting, controls, other matters, and management's response. The views of management and auditors on the overall quality of annual and interim financial reporting.

The committee should review, assess, and approve:

1. The code of ethical conduct.

2. Changes in important accounting principles and the application thereof in both interim in and annual financial reports.
3. Significant conflicts of interest and related-party transactions.
4. External auditor performance and changes in external audit firm (subject to ratification by the full board).
5. Internal auditor performance and changes in internal audit leadership and/or key financial management.
6. Procedures for whistle blowers.
7. Pre-approve allowable services to be provided by the auditor.
8. Retention of complaints.

SCHEDULE C CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Corporate governance relates to the activities of the Board of Directors, the members of which are elected by and are accountable to the shareholders, and takes into account the role of the individual members of management who are appointed by the Board of Directors and who are charged with day-to-day management of the Company.

Pursuant to NI 58-101 the Company is required to disclose its corporate governance practices, as summarized below. The Board of Directors will monitor such practices on an ongoing basis and when necessary implement such additional practices as it deems appropriate.

NP 58-201 establishes corporate governance guidelines to be used by issuers in developing their own corporate governance practices. The Board of Directors is committed to sound corporate governance practices, which are both in the interest of its shareholders and contribute to effective and efficient decision making.

Board of Directors

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Board of Directors consists of three directors, Dr. Ahmad Doroudian, Dr. Patrick Frankham, and Dr. Wolfgang Renz.

NI 58-101 suggests that the board of directors of a public company should be constituted with a majority of individuals who qualify as "independent" directors. An "independent" director is a director who is independent of management and is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to materially interfere with the director's ability to act with a view to the best interests of the company, other than interests and relationships arising from holding shares or securities in the company. In addition, where a company has a significant shareholder, NI 58-101 suggests that the board of directors should include a number of directors who do not have interests in either the company or the significant shareholder. The independent directors would exercise their responsibilities for independent oversight of management and meet independently of management whenever deemed necessary.

At this time Dr. Wolfgang Renz is considered to be "independent" within the meaning of NI 58-101. Dr. Ahmad Doroudian and Dr. Patrick Frankham, by reason of them holding the offices of Secretary and Chief Business Officer and President and Chief Executive Officer, respectively, are considered to be "non-independent".

Directorships

The directors of the Company do not serve as directors of other reporting issuers.

Orientation and Continuing Education

Each new director of the Company is briefed about the nature of the Company's business, its corporate strategy and current issues within the Company. New directors will be encouraged to review the Company's public disclosure records as filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com after the Company becomes a reporting issuer. Directors are also provided with access to management to better understand the operations of the Company, and to the Company's legal counsel to discuss their legal obligations as directors of the Company.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board of Directors, effective April 20, 2011, adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to, among other persons, members of our board of directors, our company's officers including our president, chief executive officer and chief financial officer, employees, consultants and advisors. As adopted, our code of business conduct and ethics sets forth written standards that are designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote:

1. honest and ethical conduct, including the ethical handling of actual or apparent conflicts of interest between personal and professional relationships;
2. full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure in reports and documents that we file with, or submit to, the Securities and Exchange Commission and in other public communications made by us;
3. compliance with applicable governmental laws, rules and regulations;
4. the prompt internal reporting of violations of the code of business conduct and ethics to an appropriate person or persons identified in the code of business conduct and ethics; and
5. accountability for adherence to the code of business conduct and ethics.

Our code of business conduct and ethics requires, among other things, that all of our company's senior officers commit to timely, accurate and consistent disclosure of information; that they maintain confidential information; and that they act with honesty and integrity.

In addition, our code of business conduct and ethics emphasizes that all employees, and particularly senior officers, have a responsibility for maintaining financial integrity within our company, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, and federal and state securities laws. Any senior officer who becomes aware of any incidents involving financial or accounting manipulation or other irregularities, whether by witnessing the incident or being told of it, must report it to our company. Any failure to report such inappropriate or irregular conduct of others is to be treated as a severe disciplinary matter. It is against our company policy to retaliate against any individual who reports in good faith the violation or potential violation of our company's code of business conduct and ethics by another.

Our code of business conduct and ethics is attached hereto as Schedule "D".

The Board of Directors is also required to comply with the conflict of interest provisions of the *BCA* and relevant securities regulation in order to ensure that directors exercise independent judgment in considering transactions and agreements in respect of which a director or officer has a material interest. Any interested director is required to declare the nature and extent of his interest and is not entitled to vote on any matter that is the subject of the conflict of interest. See "*Directors and Executive Officers - Conflicts of Interest*" and "*Risk Factors*".

Nomination of Directors

The Company's management is in contact with individuals involved in the pharmaceutical sector. From these sources management has made a number of contacts and in the event that the Company requires any new directors, such individuals will be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors. The Company will conduct reference and background checks on suitable candidates. New nominees generally must have a track record in business management, areas of strategic interest to the Company, the ability to devote the time required to carry out the obligations and responsibilities of a director and a willingness to serve in that capacity.

Compensation

At present, the Board of Directors as a whole determines the compensation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Business Officer and Chief Financial Officer and does so with reference to industry standards and the financial situation of the Company. The Board of Directors has the sole responsibility for determining the compensation of the directors of the Company.

Given the Company's size, limited operating history and lack of revenues, the Board of Directors does not plan to form a compensation committee to monitor and review the salary and benefits of the executive officers of the Company at the present time. The Board of Directors will carry out these functions until such time as it deems the formation of a compensation committee is warranted.

Other Board Committees

Other than as disclosed herein, there are no other committees of the Board of Directors as of the date of this Prospectus.

Assessments

Neither the Company nor the Board of Directors has developed a formal review system to assess the performance of the directors or the Board of Directors as a whole. The contributions of individual directors are monitored by other members of the Board of Directors on an informal basis through observation.

SCHEDULE D CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

Introduction

This code of ethics and business conduct (“**Code**”) applies to everyone at Pivot Pharmaceuticals Inc. (“**we**” or the “**Company**”), including employees, officers and board members regardless of their position in our organization, at all times and everywhere we do business. References in this Code to the Company mean the Company and any of its subsidiaries.

This Code reflects our commitment to a culture of honesty, ethical conduct, integrity and accountability and outlines the basic principles and policies with which everyone at the Company is expected to comply.

We require the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct from our employees, officers and directors. Our reputation for honesty and integrity is important for the success of our business. No one at the Company will be permitted to achieve results through violations of laws or regulations, or through unscrupulous dealings.

We aim for our business practices to be compatible with, and sensitive to, the economic and social priorities of each location in which we operate. Although customs vary from country to country and standards of ethics may vary in different business environments, honesty, ethical conduct and integrity must always characterize our business activity.

In addition to following this Code, you are expected to seek guidance in any case where there is a question about compliance with both the letter and spirit of our policies and applicable laws.

This Code will be reviewed periodically by the Board of Directors of the Company and supplemented as required from time to time.

SPECIFICS OF CODE

Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest occurs when an individual’s private interest conflicts, or appears to conflict, in any way with the interests of the Company. A conflict of interest could arise where: 1) an individual’s personal interests conflict, or appear to conflict, in any way, with the interests of the Company; 2) an individual takes action for his or her direct or indirect benefit or the direct or indirect benefit of a third party that is in conflict with the interests of the Company; or 3) an individual, or a member of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company.

Activities that could give rise to conflicts of interest are prohibited unless specifically approved in advance by the Board of Directors or, in the case of an employee, a member of senior management of the Company. Where a conflict involves a Board member (i.e. where a Board member has an interest in a material contract or material transaction involving the Company), the Board member involved will be required to disclose his or her interest to the Board and refrain from voting at the Board meeting of the Company considering such contract or transaction in accordance with applicable law.

As it is not always easy to determine whether a conflict of interest exists, any potential conflicts of interest should be reported immediately to a member of senior management who is independent of the potential conflict and who will assess the issue with, if necessary, the advice of legal counsel. For unresolved potential conflicts involving any employee or where a member of senior management or a board member is involved in a potential conflict, the issue should be referred to the Board of Directors (assisted by legal counsel as necessary).

Financial and Business Disclosure and Accuracy of Company Records and Reporting

Honest and accurate recording and reporting of information is critical to our ability to make responsible business decisions and to meet our reporting obligations to our stakeholders. This includes both the Company's financial reporting and ongoing disclosure requirements under applicable securities and stock exchange requirements. The Company's accounting and other records are relied upon to produce reports for the Company's management, shareholders, creditors, governmental agencies and others.

Full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in the reports and other documents that we file with, or submit to, securities regulators and stock exchanges and in our other public communications is critical for us to maintain our good reputation, to comply with our obligations under the securities laws and to meet the expectations of our shareholders and other members of the investment community. In preparing such reports and documents and other public communications, the following guidelines should be adhered to:

- 1) all accounting records, and the reports produced from such records, must be in accordance with all applicable laws;
- 2) all accounting records must fairly and accurately reflect the transactions or occurrences to which they relate;
- 3) all accounting records must fairly and accurately reflect in reasonable detail the Company's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses;
- 4) no accounting records should contain any false or intentionally misleading entries;
- 5) no transactions should be intentionally misclassified as to accounts, departments or accounting periods;
- 6) all transactions must be supported by accurate documentation in reasonable detail and recorded in the proper account and in the proper accounting period;
- 7) no information should be concealed from the internal auditors or the independent auditors; and
- 8) compliance with the Company's system of internal controls is required.

If any employee, officer or director of the Company has concerns or complaints regarding accounting or auditing issues, he or she is encouraged to submit those concerns to a member of the Audit Committee of the Board.

Business records and communications often become public through legal or regulatory investigations or the media. We should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, legal conclusions or inappropriate characterizations of people and companies. This applies to communications of all kinds, including e-mail and informal notes or interoffice memos. Records should be retained and destroyed in accordance with the Company's records retention policy.

Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

We have a responsibility to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in all of our activities worldwide. Compliance with both the letter and spirit of all laws, rules and regulations applicable to our business is important for our reputation and continued success. We must respect and obey the laws of the cities, provinces and countries in which we operate and avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Individuals who fail to comply with this Code and applicable laws will be subject to disciplinary measures, up to and including discharge from the Company.

Compliance with Environmental Laws

The Company is sensitive to the environmental, health and safety consequences of its operations. Accordingly, the Company's policy is to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations within all jurisdictions in which it operates. If any employee has any doubt as to the applicability or meaning of a particular environmental, health or safety regulation, he or she should immediately discuss the matter with his or her supervisor or with a member of the Company's senior management.

Corporate Opportunities

Directors, officers and employees owe a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises and are prohibited from taking, for themselves personally, opportunities that arise through the use of corporate property, information or position and from using corporate property, information or position for personal gain, except where the Board has, after receiving the necessary information concerning such opportunity and receiving advice of legal counsel, has elected not to avail itself of the opportunity in compliance with applicable corporate law. Any director interested in a corporate opportunity being considered by the Board shall refrain from voting at the Board meeting considering such opportunity.

If an employee has any doubt as to the whether any activity they are contemplating violates this requirement, they must refer the issue to a member of senior management who will assess the issue with, if necessary, the advice of legal counsel.

Confidentiality

Directors, officers and employees of the Company must preserve and protect the confidentiality of information entrusted to them by the Company or that otherwise comes into their possession in the course of their employment, except when disclosure is expressly authorized or legally mandated. The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after you leave the Company. Confidential information includes all non-public information that may be of use to competitors, or harmful to the Company or its customers, if disclosed. It also includes information that suppliers and customers have entrusted to us.

Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

We should all endeavour to protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's operations. Any suspected incidents of fraud or theft should be immediately reported to an individual's supervisor or to a member of senior management for investigation.

Company assets, such as funds, products or computers, mineral samples and data may only be used for legitimate business purposes or other purposes approved by management. Company assets may never be used for illegal purposes.

The obligation to protect Company assets includes proprietary information. Proprietary information includes any information that is not generally known to the public or would be helpful to our competitors. Examples of proprietary information are intellectual property, business and marketing plans, mineral exploration results and employee information. The obligation to preserve proprietary information continues even after you leave the Company.

Insider Trading

Insider trading is unethical and illegal. We are prohibited from trading in securities of any company while in possession of material non-public information regarding that company. This includes the Company or any other company. It is also illegal to "tip" or pass on inside information to any other person who might make an investment decision based on that information or pass the information on further.

Fair Dealing

We should all endeavour to deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and the other employees of the Company. No one at the Company should take unfair advantage of anyone through illegal conduct, concealment, manipulation, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other unfair-dealing practice.

Equal Opportunity

We value the diversity of our employees and are committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Safety and Health

We are all responsible for maintaining a safe workplace by following safety and health rules and practices. The Company is committed to keeping its workplaces free from hazards. Employees must report to work free from the influence of any substance that could prevent them from conducting work activities safely and effectively.

Use of E-Mail and Internet Services

E-Mail systems and Internet services are provided to help us do work. Incidental and occasional personal use is permitted, but shall not interfere with an individual's employment duties. You should not access, send or download any information that could be insulting or offensive to another person, such as sexually explicit messages, ethnic or racial slurs, or messages that could be viewed as harassment.

Your messages (including voice mail) and computer information are considered the property of the Company and you should not have any expectation of privacy. Unless prohibited by law, the Company reserves the right to access and disclose this information as necessary for business purposes. Use good judgement, and do not access, send messages or store any information that you would not want to be seen or heard by other individuals.

Violation of these policies may result in disciplinary actions up to and including discharge from the Company.

Gifts and Entertainment

Business gifts and entertainment are customary courtesies designed to build goodwill among business partners. These courtesies include such things as meals and beverages, tickets to sporting or cultural events, discounts not available to the general public, travel, accommodation and other merchandise or services. In some cultures, they play an important role in business relationships. However, a problem may arise when such courtesies compromise, or appear to compromise, our ability to make objective and fair business decisions. The same rules apply to employees offering gifts and entertainment to our business associates. Offering or receiving any gift, gratuity or entertainment that influences, or might be perceived to unfairly influence a business relationship, should be avoided.

The value of any gifts should be nominal, both with respect to frequency and amount. Gifts that are repetitive (no matter how small) may be perceived as an attempt to create an obligation to the giver and are therefore inappropriate. Likewise, business entertainment should be moderately scaled and intended only to facilitate business goals. If you are having difficulty determining whether a specific gift or entertainment item lies within the bounds of acceptable business practice, consult your supervisor or a member of senior management and ask yourself whether or not the gift or item is legal, business related, moderate and reasonable, whether or not public disclosures would embarrass the Company, and whether or not there is any pressure to reciprocate or grant special favours.

Payments to Domestic and Foreign Officials

Employees and officers of the Company must comply with all applicable laws prohibiting improper payments to domestic and foreign officials, including the *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* (Canada) (the “Act”).

The Act makes it illegal for any person, in order to obtain or retain an advantage in the course of business, directly or indirectly, to offer or agree to give or offer a loan, reward, advantage or benefit of any kind to a foreign public official or to any person for the benefit of a public official. Foreign public officials include persons holding a legislative, administrative or judicial position of a foreign state, persons who perform public duties or functions for a foreign state (such as persons employed by board, commissions or government corporations), officials and agents of international organizations, foreign political parties and candidates for office.

Although “facilitated payments” or certain other transactions may be exempted or not illegal under applicable law, the Company’s policy is to avoid them. If any employee or officer has any questions about the application of this policy to a particular situation, please report to a member of senior management who, with the advice of counsel as necessary, will determine acceptability from both a legal and a corporate policy point of view, and any appropriate accounting treatment and disclosures which are applicable to the particular situation.

Violation of the Act is a criminal offence, subjecting the Company to substantial fines and penalties and any officer, director or employee acting on behalf of the Company to imprisonment and fines. Violation of this policy may result in disciplinary actions up to and including discharge from the Company.

Reporting of any Illegal or Unethical Behavior

We have a strong commitment to conduct our business in a lawful and ethical manner. Employees are encouraged to report violations of laws, rules, regulations or this Code to their supervisor or member of senior management. We prohibit retaliatory action against any employee who, in good faith, reports a possible violation. It is unacceptable to file a report knowing it to be false.

Amendment, Modification and Waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Code may be amended or modified by the Board of Directors and waivers may be granted by the Corporate Governance Committee, if applicable, or a vote of the independent directors of the Board, subject to disclosure and other provisions of applicable securities legislation and stock exchange requirements.

Compliance Procedures

This Code cannot, and is not intended to, address all of the situations you may encounter. There will be occasions where you are confronted by circumstances not covered by policy or procedure and where you must make a judgement as to the appropriate course of action. In those circumstances or if you have any questions concerning your obligations under this Code we encourage you to use your common sense, and to contact your supervisor or a member of senior management for guidance.

If you fail to comply with this Code or applicable laws, rules or regulations you will be subject to disciplinary measures, up to and including discharge from the Company. Violations of this Code may also constitute violations of law and may result in civil or criminal penalties for you, your supervisors and/or the Company.

You are expected to report all violations of this Code promptly to your supervisor or a member of senior management. You may choose to remain anonymous in reporting any possible violation of this Code, and all reports will remain confidential.

CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPANY

DATED: November 28, 2017

This prospectus constitutes full, true and plain disclosure of all material facts relating to the securities previously issued by the issuer as required by the securities legislation of the Province of British Columbia.

(Signed) "Dr. Patrick Frankham"

Dr. Patrick Frankham
Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) "Moira Ong"

Moira Ong
Chief Financial Officer

On Behalf of the Board of Directors

(Signed) "Dr. Ahmad Doroudian"

Dr. Ahmad Doroudian
Director

(Signed) "Dr. Wolfgang Renz"

Dr. Wolfgang Renz
Director

CERTIFICATE