

BRIGHT MINDS BIOSCIENCES INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020

(All amounts expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

This Management Discussion and Analysis (this "MD&A") provides a detailed analysis of the business of Bright Minds Biosciences Inc. (the "Company") and describes the Company's financial results for the period ended December 31, 2020. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and related notes for the period ended December 31, 2020 and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2020. In addition, refer to Note 3 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2020 pertaining to disclosure of the Company's significant accounting policies and a discussion of future accounting policy changes. The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and all amounts in this MD&A are expressed in the Canadian dollars.

Management's Responsibility

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements and this MD&A. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. This MD&A is dated as of March 8, 2021 and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of securities regulators, including National Instrument 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Canadian securities legislation) and involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are frequently, but not always, identified by words such as "expects", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "potential", "possible" and similar expressions, or statements that events, conditions or results "will", "may", "can", "could" or "should" occur or be achieved. The forward-looking statements may include statements regarding the Company's business, objectives, ability to continue as a going concern, expectation to raise funds through equity financings and additional investment opportunities, ability to maintain operations, ability to satisfy capital requirements, capital expenditures, capital management, timelines, strategic plans, or other statements that are not statement of fact. Forward-looking statements are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company may differ materially from those reflected in forward-looking statements due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's expectations include, among other things, uncertainties involved in disputes and litigation; uncertainty of estimates of capital and operating costs; the need to obtain additional financing and uncertainty as to the availability and terms of future financing; and other risks and uncertainties disclosed in other information released by the Company from time to time and filed with the appropriate regulatory agencies.

It is the Company's policies that all forward-looking statements are based on the Company's beliefs and assumptions which are based on information available at the time these assumptions are made. The forward-looking statements contained herein are as of the date of this MD&A and are subject to change after this date, and the Company assumes no obligation to publicly update or revise the statements to reflect new events or circumstances, except as may be required pursuant to applicable laws. Although management believes that the expectations represented by such forward-looking information or statements are reasonable, there is significant risk that the forward-looking information or statements may not be achieved, and the underlying assumptions thereto will not prove to be accurate.

Actual results or events could differ materially from the plans, intentions and expectations expressed or implied in any forward-looking information or statements, including the underlying assumptions thereto, as a result of numerous risks, uncertainties and factors including: the possibility that opportunities will arise that require more cash than the Company has or can reasonably obtain; dependence on key personnel; dependence on corporate collaborations; potential delays; uncertainties related to early stage of technology and product development; uncertainties as to fluctuation of the stock market; uncertainties as to future expense levels and the possibility of unanticipated costs or expenses or cost overruns; and

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other risks and uncertainties which may not be described herein. The Company has no policy for updating forward looking information beyond the procedures required under applicable securities laws.

BACKGROUND

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia on May 31, 2019. The Company's objective is to generate income and achieve long term profitable growth through the development of therapeutics to improve the lives of patients with certain severe and life-altering diseases. On February 8, 2021, the Company started trading on the Canadian Stock Exchange under the symbol DRUG. The head office, and principal address of the Company are located at 1500 – 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4N7, Canada.

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

- Completed a second tranche private placement for total gross proceeds of 2,036,422.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Company incurred a net loss of \$667,057 during the three months ended December 31, 2020, primarily driven by various activities and related expenses in ramping up the Company's operations. The Company expects to continue to raise additional funds through equity financings and seek additional investment opportunities to further the development of therapeutics to improve the lives of patients with certain severe and life-altering diseases.

GENERAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Overview

The Company is a biotechnology company dedicated to developing the next-generation therapeutics to improve the lives of patients with severe and life-altering diseases. The Company was initially focused on new chemical entities (NCEs) for a variety of pain indications, seizures, and neuropsychiatric disorders and is focussing its efforts in creating a pipeline of 5-HT (serotonin) medicines.

The Company does not advocate for the legalization of psychedelic substances for recreational use or otherwise, and its business is oriented to the discovery of novel serotonergic therapeutics rather than the use of substances such as psilocybin or other psychedelics in new therapies. The Company does not have any direct or indirect involvement with illegal selling, production or distribution of substances in jurisdictions in which it operates.

Targeted Next Generation Therapies

Serotonin (5-HT) is the most prominent neurotransmitter in the brain and modulates many functions. Dysfunction of serotonin receptors, transporters, and associated neurocircuits is fundamental to many diseases including epilepsy, pain, and neuropsychiatry. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are widely used in the treatment of depression with a market of 14.3 Billion.¹ Similarly, other serotonergic drugs are widely used in the treatment of pain (Triptans in migraine),² Parkinson's disease related psychosis (Pimavanserin),³ and seizures (Fintepla).⁴ The off-label use of psilocybin extracts in depression and cluster headache, as well as encouraging clinical trial data with psilocybin and MDMA in depression and PTSD illustrate the potential for advancing serotonergic therapies in neuropsychiatry and pain. The full potential of serotonin-based therapeutics has not been achieved due to the lack of drugs that are specific to certain serotonin receptor

¹ Research and Markets, "Global Antidepressants Market (2020 to 2030) - COVID-19 Implications and Growth" (21 April 2020), online: *Intrado GlobeNewswire* <<https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2020/04/21/2019282/0/en/Global-Antidepressants-Market-2020-to-2030-COVID-19-Implications-and-Growth.html>>.

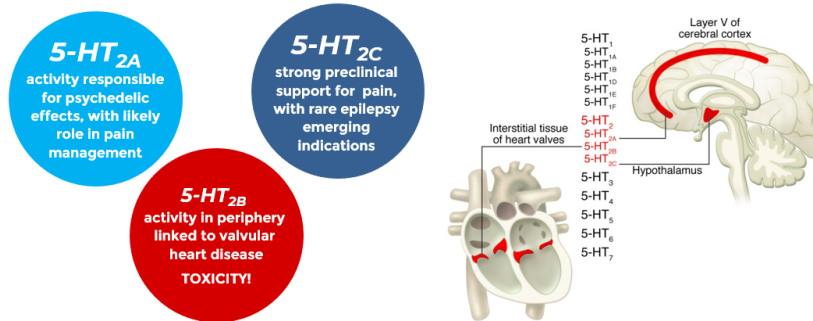
² Samar Nicolas & Diala Nicolas, "Triptans" (26 May 2020), online: *National Center for Biotechnology Information* <<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK554507/>>.

³ Cerner Multum, "Pimavanserin" (5 February 2020), online: *Drugs.com* <<https://www.drugs.com/mtm/pimavanserin.html>>.

⁴ "Fintepla FDA Approval History", online: *Drugs.com* <<https://www.drugs.com/history/fintepla.html>>.

subtypes that are fundamental to disease pathology, without non-specific effects on other serotonin receptors in the body that are associated with cardiac toxicities and have resulted in previous drugs being withdrawn from the market.

Key 5HT₂ Receptor Targets



The Company has a portfolio of patented, selective serotonin (5-HT_{2C} and 5-HT_{2C/A}-receptor subtypes) agonists that were identified using high-throughput screening methods in combination with advanced molecular modeling techniques to interrogate the interaction between the drug and its targeted receptors to increase downstream signaling while avoiding off-target effects.

Bright Minds' Drug Pipeline

	Lead Indication (Follow-on Indications)	Stage
5-HT_{2C} (Granted Patent)	Dravet (Seizures) <i>Impulse control disorders (OCD, Binge Eating) Addiction,</i>	Late Pre Clinical
5-HT_{2C/A} (Granted Patent)	Cluster Headache, Chemotherapy Induced Neuropathy, Trigeminal Neuralgia	Early Pre Clinical
5-HT_{2A} (2 provisional patents filed)	Depression, PTSD, Addiction	Early Pre Clinical

Drug Development Process

The current objective of the company is to bring the drugs to clinical trials. To achieve this the company needs to complete the following milestones:

1. Lead and back-up compounds synthesis and selection.
2. In vitro and in vivo pharmacology screening for lead and back-up compounds as well as studies demonstrating efficacy and safety in animal models of neuropsychiatric disorders.

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- Investigational new drug (IND) enabling package. The package includes pharmacology, drug metabolism, pharmacokinetics and toxicology studies. This package is completed in GLP (good laboratory practice) lab conditions. IND application should be approved by FDA
- First in human studies in Australia: Single Dose/Multiple Ascending Dose escalation studies (SAD and MAD) and phase 1b efficacy studies

Update on the last 3 months:

Study	Status	Description
PSPP NIH program – Pain indications	In process	Tier 2 phase of PSPP program screening. Pharmacology profiling is done.
ETSP NIH Program – Epilepsy indication	In process	Testing in rodent epilepsy models
Binge Eating Disorder studies	Completed	Rodent model of binge eating utilized by Dr. Kathryn Cunningham group
Opioid Use Disorder studies	Completed	Rodent model of fentanyl self-administration utilized by Dr. Kathryn Cunningham group
Dravet Syndrome studies in Zebrafish model	In process	Efficacy testing in validated zebrafish models
Rat PK studies	Completed	Completed in Pharmaron
5-HT ₂ receptors binding screening	Completed	In vitro pharmacology, Serotonin Binding Assays completed at Eurofins

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

To date, operations have been financed through the issuance of equity securities. The Company reviews its working capital position and expected position to manage its liquidity, ensuring that the Company has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

The Company will require additional capital to fund R&D activities and any significant expansion of operations. Potential sources of capital could include equity financing, government funding opportunities and/or new strategic partnership agreements to fund some or all costs of development. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the capital sufficient to meet any or all of the Company's needs. The availability of equity or debt financing will be affected by, among other things, the results of our R&D, our ability to obtain regulatory approvals, the market acceptance of our development milestones, the state of the capital markets generally, strategic alliance agreements and other relevant commercial considerations. In addition, if the Company raises additional funds by issuing equity securities, the existing security holders will likely experience dilution, and any incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could require us to agree to operating and financial covenants that would restrict the Company's operations. Any failure on the Company's part to raise additional funds on terms favorable or at all may require the Company to significantly change or curtail the current or planned operations in order to conserve cash until such time, if ever, that sufficient proceeds from operations are generated, and could result in the Company not taking advantage of business opportunities, in the termination or delay of clinical trials for our products or in curtailment of the product development programs designed.

On January 6, 2021, the Company issued 14,799 common shares, on a post-consolidated basis, at a deemed price of \$1.25 per share to settle an \$18,500 debt owing to a consultant pursuant to a debt settlement agreement entered into by the Company with the consultant.

On January 21, 2021, the Company cancelled 20,000 options granted to a consultant in error on November 17, 2020.

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At December 31, 2020, the Company had working capital of \$2,050,359, including cash of \$2,108,980.

On September 30, 2020, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement financing through the issuance of 623,941 common shares at a price \$1.25 per common share for gross proceeds of \$779,924.

On November 2, 2020, the Company issued 18,300 SWs for gross proceeds of \$22,875. On January 19, 2021, as a result of a compliance review of the SW offering by the British Columbia Securities Commission, the Company rescinded the issuance of 2,300 SWs and refunded the \$2,875 in proceeds received. On February 3, 2021, the \$20,000 in escrowed proceeds were released to the Company; the SWs were deemed to be exercised for SW shares and 16,000 common shares of the Company were issued to shareholders.

On November 2, 2020, the Company closed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement financing through the issuance of 1,629,138 common shares at a price \$1.25 per common share for gross proceeds of \$2,036,422, which have been received.

The Company's current and expected cash resources are sufficient to satisfy working capital requirements of running the operations for the following twelve months; however, the Company has not realized a source of revenue therefore management will continue to seek new sources of capital to maintain its operations.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

Management believes that its expected cash resources will be sufficient to fund operations for the next twelve months of research and development while maintaining adequate working capital. The Company continually reassesses the adequacy of its cash resources, evaluating existing research projects and/or potential collaboration opportunities, to determine when and how much additional funding is required.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company's share capital as of date of this MD&A is:

	Balance
Shares issued and outstanding	6,403,478
Share purchase warrants	4,079,600
Restricted share units	380,000
Stock options	597,000

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FOURTH QUARTER DISCUSSION

For the Three Month Ended December 31, 2020

The Company incurred a net loss of \$667,057 for the three months ended December 31, 2020 compared to a net loss of \$31,412 for the comparable period. The Company increased its overall research and development activity with supporting consulting work over the previous period which led to the overall increased net loss for the periods. The Company had raised significant funds through private placements in the fourth quarter of the September 30, 2020 fiscal year which allowed the Company to deploy these funds into continued research and development. In the comparable first quarter, the Company was gradually ramping up operations and did not spend as much on research and development and accordingly, overall net loss was lower in the previous year. The Company will experience increased expenditures in research and development and will require continued capital raises through private placements, debt facilities and related party loans as required.

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SELECTED QUARTERLY INFORMATION FOR MOST RECENT COMPLETED QUARTERS

	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net profit (loss)	(667,057)	(389,001)	(53,822)	(16,725)
Basic profit (loss) per share	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.00)
Diluted profit (loss) per share	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.00)

	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2019	May 31, 2019 (date of incorporation) to June 30, 2019
	\$	\$	\$
Net profit (loss)	(31,412)	(78,717)	(0.00)
Basic profit (loss) per share	(\$0.01)	(0.04)	(0.00)
Diluted profit (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.00)

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION FOR MOST RECENT COMPLETED YEAR

	For the Year Ended September 30, 2020	May 31, 2019 (date of incorporation) to September 30, 2019
	\$	\$
Income Statement		
Sales	Nil	Nil
Net profit (loss)	(480,377)	(78,717)
Loss per share (basic and diluted)	(0.13)	(0.04)
Balance Sheet		
Total assets	880,216	81,991
Total long-term liabilities	Nil	Nil
Dividends	Nil	Nil

The Company completed two fiscal years and observed the following trends. Net loss increased as the Company was active in its research and development activities in the current year. Total assets increased as a result of increased working capital position overall as a result of private placement closings.

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FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The following table summarizes the carrying value of financial assets and liabilities:

	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020
FVTPL	\$	\$
Cash	2,108,980	799,929
Amortized cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	118,697	150,923

Fair value measurement

Financial assets and liabilities that are recognized on the statement of financial position at fair value can be classified in a hierarchy that is based on the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

The levels in the hierarchy are:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

The Company's cash is classified as Level 1, whereas accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as Level 2. As at December 31, 2020, the Company believes that the carrying values of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.

Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash balance. At December 31, 2020, the Company had cash of \$2,108,980. Of this amount, \$150,872 was held in one trust account and the remainder was deposited in a bank account held with a major bank in Canada. Because of the balance on deposit with one bank, there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments. The credit risk is assessed as low.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. At December 31, 2020, the company had the following foreign currency balances – cash (US\$281,315) and accounts payable (US\$31,235). The Company is not exposed to significant foreign exchange risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its

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liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company's main source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. At December 31, 2020, the company had cash of \$2,108,980 to cover current liabilities of \$118,697.

Capital Management

Management's objective is to manage its capital to ensure that there are adequate capital resources to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern through the optimization of its capital structure. The capital structure consists of share capital and working capital. In order to achieve this objective, management makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust capital structure, management may invest its excess cash in interest bearing accounts of Canadian chartered banks and/or raise additional funds externally as needed. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's management of capital did not change during the period ended December 31, 2020.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Key management personnel are those persons that have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly and indirectly, and by definition include the directors of the Company. All compensation is measured at fair market value.

The following table summarizes expenses related to key management personnel:

	Period ended December 31, 2020	Period ended December 31, 2019
	\$	\$
Professional fees	11,000	-
Research and development	30,914	-
Share-based compensation	34,018	-
	<u>75,932</u>	<u>-</u>

Professional fees include amounts paid or accrued to a private Company owned by Ryan Cheung. Research and development comprise \$30,914 paid or accrued to Dr. Revati Shreeniwas. Share-based compensation includes the portion stock-based compensation attributed to directors and officers of the Company as at the date of the option grant.

As at December 31, 2020, \$10,212 (September 30, 2020 - \$Nil) was payable to the Chief Medical Officer of the Company and \$38,196 (September 30, 2020 - \$Nil) advanced to the Chief Science Officer of the Company was included in prepaids.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Certain of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require key assumptions concerning the future and other estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities or

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disclosures within the next fiscal year. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. The critical accounting estimates and judgments set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the period ended December 31, 2020 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The following new standards have not been adopted which may impact the Company in the future:

IFRS 3 – Business combinations

Narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 3 were issued in October 2018 and apply to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. The amendments clarify the definition of a business, provide guidance in determining whether an acquisition is a business combination or a combination of a group of assets, emphasize that the output of a business is to provide goods and services to customers and provide a supplementary guidance.

IAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements

An amendment to IAS 1 was issued in January 2020 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The amendment clarifies the criterion for classifying a liability as non-current relating to the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

Limited Operating History

The Company has a very limited history of operations and is considered a start-up company. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages, limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of the Company's success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations.

The Company's actual financial position and results of operations may differ materially from the expectations of the Company's management.

The Company's actual financial position and results of operations may differ materially from management's expectations. The Company has experienced some changes in its operating plans and certain delays in its plans. As a result, the Company's revenue, net income and cash flow may differ materially from the Company's projected revenue, net income and cash flow. The process for estimating the Company's revenue, net income and cash flow requires the use of judgment in determining the appropriate assumptions and estimates. These estimates and assumptions may be revised as additional information becomes available and as additional analyses are performed. In addition, the assumptions used in planning may not prove to be accurate, and other factors may affect the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

The Company may not be successful in its efforts to identify, license or discover additional product candidates.

Although a substantial amount of the Company's effort will focus on the continued research and pre-clinical testing, potential approval and commercialization of its existing product candidates, the success of its business also depends in part upon its ability to identify, license or discover additional product candidates. The Company's research programs or licensing efforts may fail to yield additional product candidates for clinical development for a number of reasons, including but not limited to the following:

- the Company's research or business development methodology or search criteria and process may be unsuccessful in identifying potential product candidates;

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- the Company may not be able or willing to assemble sufficient resources to acquire or discover additional product candidates;
- the Company's product candidates may not succeed in pre-clinical or clinical testing;
- the Company's product candidates may be shown to have harmful side effects or may have other characteristics that may make the products unmarketable or unlikely to receive marketing approval;
- competitors may develop alternatives that render the Company's product candidates obsolete or less attractive;
- product candidates the Company develops may be covered by third parties' patents or other exclusive rights;
- the market for a product candidate may change during the Company's program so that such a product may become unreasonable to continue to develop;
- a product candidate may not be capable of being produced in commercial quantities at an acceptable cost, or at all; and
- a product candidate may not be accepted as safe and effective by patients, the medical community or third-party payors.

If any of these events occurs, the Company may be forced to abandon its development efforts to identify, license or discover additional product candidates, which would have a material adverse effect on its business and could potentially cause the Company to cease operations. Research programs to identify new product candidates require substantial technical, financial and human resources. The Company may focus its efforts and resources on potential programs or product candidates that ultimately prove to be unsuccessful.

There is no assurance that the Company will turn a profit or generate immediate revenues.

There is no assurance as to whether the Company will be profitable, earn revenues, or pay dividends. The Company has incurred and anticipates that it will continue to incur substantial expenses relating to the development and initial operations of its business. The payment and amount of any future dividends will depend upon, among other things, the Company's results of operations, cash flow, financial condition, and operating and capital requirements. There is no assurance that future dividends will be paid, and, if dividends are paid, there is no assurance with respect to the amount of any such dividends.

The Company as a going concern

The continued operation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate positive cash flows and/or obtain additional financing sufficient to fund continuing activities and acquisitions. While the Company continues to review its operations in order to identify strategies and tactics to increase revenue streams and financing opportunities, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in such efforts; if the Company is not successful, it may be required to significantly reduce or limit operations, or no longer operate as a going concern. It is also possible that operating expenses could increase in order to grow the business. If the Company does not significantly increase its revenue to meet these increased operating expenses and/or obtain financing until its revenue meets these operating expenses, its business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected. The Company cannot be sure when or if it will ever achieve profitability and, if it does, it may not be able to sustain or increase that profitability.

The Company's intellectual property and licences thereto

The Company's success will depend in part on its ability to protect and maintain its intellectual property rights and its licenses. No assurance can be given that the license or rights used by the Company will not be challenged, invalidated, infringed or circumvented, nor that the rights granted thereunder will provide competitive advantages to the Company. It is not clear whether the pending patent applications will result in the issuance of patents. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to enter into licensing arrangements, develop or obtain alternative technology in respect of patents issued to third parties that incidentally cover its production processes. Moreover, the Company could potentially incur substantial legal costs in defending legal actions which allege patent infringement or by instituting patent infringement suits against others. The Company's commercial success also depends on the Company not infringing patents or proprietary rights of others and not breaching the exclusive license granted to the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company

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will be able to maintain such licenses that it may require to conduct its business or that such licences have been obtained at a reasonable cost. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to remain in compliance with its licenses. Consequently, there may be a risk that such licenses may be withdrawn with no compensation or penalties to the Company.

The Company not achieving timelines for project development set out in this Prospectus

The Company's business is dependent on a number of key inputs and their related costs including raw materials and supplies related to its operations, as well as electricity, water and other utilities. Any significant interruption or negative change in the availability or economics of the supply chain for key inputs could materially impact the business, financial condition operating results, and timelines for project development of the Company. Any inability to secure required supplies and services or to do so on appropriate terms could have a materially adverse impact on the business, financial condition, operating results, and timelines for project development of the Company.

The Company faces product liability exposure, which, if not covered by insurance, could result in significant financial liability.

The risk of product liability is inherent in the research, development, manufacturing, marketing and use of pharmaceutical products. Product candidates and products that we may commercially market in the future may cause, or may appear to have caused, injury or dangerous drug reactions, and expose the Company to product liability claims. These claims might be made by patients who use the product, healthcare providers, pharmaceutical companies, corporate collaborators or others selling such products. If the Company's product candidates during clinical trials were to cause adverse side effects, the Company may be exposed to substantial liabilities. Regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, product liability claims or other claims related to the Company's product candidates may result in:

- decreased demand for our products due to negative public perception;
- injury to our reputation;
- withdrawal of clinical trial participants or difficulties in recruiting new trial participants;
- initiation of investigations by regulators;
- costs to defend or settle related litigation;
- a diversion of management's time and resources;
- substantial monetary awards to trial participants or patients;
- product recalls, withdrawals or labeling, marketing or promotional restrictions;
- loss of revenues from product sales; and
- the inability to commercialize any of product candidates, if approved.

The Company intends to obtain clinical trial insurance once a clinical trial is initiated. However, the insurance coverage may not be sufficient to reimburse the Company for any expenses or losses it may suffer. Insurance coverage is becoming increasingly expensive, and, in the future, the Company, or any of its collaborators, may not be able to maintain insurance coverage at a reasonable cost or in sufficient amounts or at all to protect against losses due to liability. Even if the Company's agreements with any future collaborators entitle it to indemnification against product liability losses, such indemnification may not be available or adequate should any claim arise. The Company's inability to obtain sufficient product liability insurance at an acceptable cost to protect against product liability claims could prevent or inhibit the commercialization of its product candidates. If a successful product liability claim or series of claims is brought against the Company for uninsured liabilities or in excess of insured liabilities, its assets may not be sufficient to cover such claims and its business operations could be impaired.

Should any of the events described above occur, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company has international operations, which subject us to risks inherent with operations outside of Canada.

The Company has international operations and may seek to obtain market approvals in foreign markets that it deems could generate significant opportunities. However, even with the cooperation of a commercialization partner, conducting drug development in foreign countries involves inherent risks, including, but not limited to: difficulties in staffing, funding and managing foreign operations; different and unexpected changes in regulatory requirements; export restrictions; tariffs and

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other trade barriers; different reimbursement systems; economic weaknesses or political instability in particular foreign economies and markets; compliance with tax, employment, immigration and labour laws for employees living or travelling abroad; supply chain and raw materials management; difficulties in protecting, acquiring, enforcing and litigating intellectual property rights; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and potentially adverse tax consequences.

If the Company were to experience any of the difficulties listed above, or any other difficulties, its international development activities and its overall financial condition may suffer and cause it to reduce or discontinue our international development and market approval efforts.

Exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar may negatively affect the Company's earnings and cash flows.

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company may incur expenses Canadian Dollars and U.S. dollars. As a result, we are exposed to the risks that the Canadian dollar may devalue relative to the U.S. Dollar, or, if the Canadian dollar appreciates relative to the U.S. Dollar, that the inflation rate in Canada may exceed such rate of devaluation of the Canadian dollar, or that the timing of such devaluation may lag behind inflation in Canada. The Company cannot predict any future trends in the rate of inflation in Canada or the rate of devaluation, if any, of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. Dollar.

If patent laws or the interpretation of patent laws change, the Company's competitors may be able to develop and commercialize our discoveries.

Important legal issues remain to be resolved as to the extent and scope of available patent protection for biopharmaceutical products and processes in Canada and other important markets outside Canada, such as Europe or the United States. As such, litigation or administrative proceedings may be necessary to determine the validity, scope and ownership of certain of our and others' proprietary rights. Any such litigation or proceeding may result in a significant commitment of resources in the future and could force the Company to do one or more of the following: cease selling or using any of its future products that incorporate a challenged intellectual property, which would adversely affect its revenue; obtain a license or other rights from the holder of the intellectual property right alleged to have been infringed or otherwise violated, which license may not be available on reasonable terms, if at all; and redesign its future products to avoid infringing or violating the intellectual property rights of third parties, which may be time-consuming or impossible to do. In addition, changes in patent laws in Canada and other countries may result in allowing others to use its discoveries or develop and commercialize our products. The Company cannot provide assurance that the patents it obtains will afford it significant commercial protection.

The Company may not be able to enforce its intellectual property rights throughout the world. This risk is exacerbated because it expects that one or more of its product candidates will be manufactured and used in a number of foreign countries.

The laws of foreign countries may not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of Canada. Many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in certain foreign jurisdictions. This risk is exacerbated for the Company because it expects that future product candidates could be manufactured, and used in a number of foreign countries.

The legal systems of some countries, particularly developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents and other intellectual property protection, especially those relating to life sciences. This could make it difficult to stop the infringement or other misappropriation of the Company's intellectual property rights. For example, several foreign countries have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner must grant licenses to third parties. In addition, some countries limit the enforceability of patents against third parties, including government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, patents and trade secrets may provide limited or no benefit.

Most jurisdictions in which the Company intends to apply for patents have patent protection laws similar to those of Canada, but some of them do not. For example, the Company may do business in the future in countries that may not provide the same or similar protection as that provided in Canada. Additionally, due to uncertainty in patent protection law, the Company has not filed applications in many countries where significant markets exist.

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Proceedings to enforce patent rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and divert the Company's efforts and attention from other aspects of its business. Accordingly, efforts to protect intellectual property rights in such countries may be inadequate. In addition, changes in the law and legal decisions by courts in Canada, the U.S., and foreign countries may affect our ability to obtain adequate protection for the Company's technology and the enforcement of its intellectual property.

The lack of product for commercialization

If the Company cannot successfully develop, manufacture and distribute its products, or if the Company experiences difficulties in the development process, such as capacity constraints, quality control problems or other disruptions, the Company may not be able to develop market-ready commercial products at acceptable costs, which would adversely affect the Company's ability to effectively enter the market. A failure by the Company to achieve a low-cost structure through economies of scale or improvements in cultivation and manufacturing processes would have a material adverse effect on the Company's commercialization plans and the Company's business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

The lack of experience of the Company/Management in marketing, selling, and distribution products

Our management's lack of experience in marketing, selling, and distributing our products could lead to poor decision-making, which could result in cost-overruns and/or the inability to produce the desired products. Although management of the Company intends to hire experienced and qualified staff, this inexperience could also result in the company's inability to consummate revenue contracts or any contracts at all. Any combination of the aforementioned may result in the failure of the Company and a loss of your investment.

The size of the Company's target market is difficult to quantify, and investors will be reliant on their own estimates on the accuracy of market data.

Because the industry in which the Company operates is in a nascent stage with uncertain boundaries, there is a lack of information about comparable companies available for potential investors to review in deciding whether to invest in the Company and, few, if any, established companies whose business model the Company can follow or upon whose success the Company can build. Accordingly, investors will have to rely on their own estimates in deciding about whether to invest in the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company's estimates are accurate or that the market size is sufficiently large for its business to grow as projected, which may negatively impact its financial results.

The Company continues to sell shares for cash to fund operations, capital expansion, mergers and acquisitions that will dilute the current shareholders.

There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to achieve its business objectives. The continued development of the Company will require additional financing. The failure to raise such capital could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of current business objectives or the Company going out of business. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to the Company.

If additional funds are raised through issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities issued could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of Common Shares. The Company's articles permit the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares, and shareholders will have no pre-emptive rights in connection with such further issuance. The directors of the Company have discretion to determine the price and the terms of issue of further issuances. In addition, from time to time, the Company may enter into transactions to acquire assets or the shares of other companies. These transactions may be financed wholly or partially with debt, which may temporarily increase the Company's debt levels above industry standards. Any debt financing secured in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for the Company to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. The Company may require additional financing to fund its

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operations to the point where it is generating positive cash flows. Negative cash flow may restrict the Company's ability to pursue its business objectives.

The Company's officers and directors may be engaged in a range of business activities resulting in conflicts of interest.

The Company may be subject to various potential conflicts of interest because some of its officers and directors may be engaged in a range of business activities. In addition, the Company's executive officers and directors may devote time to their outside business interests, so long as such activities do not materially or adversely interfere with their duties to the Company. In some cases, the Company's executive officers and directors may have fiduciary obligations associated with these business interests that interfere with their ability to devote time to the Company's business and affairs and that could adversely affect the Company's operations. These business interests could require significant time and attention of the Company's executive officers and directors.

In addition, the Company may become involved in other transactions which conflict with the interests of its directors and officers who may from time to time deal with persons, firms, institutions or companies with which the Company may be dealing, or which may be seeking investments similar to those desired by it. The interests of these persons could conflict with those of the Company. In addition, from time to time, these persons may be competing with the Company for available investment opportunities. Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under applicable laws. In particular, if such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors of the Company are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of the Company.

In certain circumstances, the Company's reputation could be damaged.

Damage to the Company's reputation can be the result of the actual or perceived occurrence of any number of events, and could include any negative publicity, whether true or not. The increased usage of social media and other web-based tools used to generate, publish and discuss user-generated content and to connect with other users has made it increasingly easier for individuals and groups to communicate and share opinions and views regarding the Company and its activities, whether true or not. Although the Company believes that it operates in a manner that is respectful to all stakeholders and that it takes care in protecting its image and reputation, the Company does not ultimately have direct control over how it is perceived by others. Reputation loss may result in decreased investor confidence, increased challenges in developing and maintaining community relations and an impediment to the Company's overall ability to advance its projects, thereby having a material adverse impact on financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Negative Operating Cash Flow

The Company's business has incurred losses since its inception. Although the Company expects to become profitable, there is no guarantee that will happen, and the Company may never become profitable. The Company currently has a negative operating cash flow and may continue to have a negative operating cash flow for the foreseeable future. To date, the Company has not generated any revenues and a large portion of the Company's expenses are fixed, including expenses related to facilities, equipment, contractual commitments and personnel. As a result, the Company expects for its net losses from operations to improve. The Company's ability to generate additional revenues and potential to become profitable will depend largely on its ability to manufacture and market its products and services. There can be no assurance that any such events will occur or that the Company will ever become profitable. Even if the Company does achieve profitability, the Company cannot predict the level of such profitability. If the Company sustains losses over an extended period of time, the Company may be unable to continue its business.

Need for additional financing

The Company believes that it will have sufficient capital to operate its business for at least 12 months following Listing. However, it is possible that costs associated with the operation of the Company's business will exceed its projections depending on the timing of future operating and capital expenses. Assuming the Company's existing funds sustain its operations for this period, the Company believes that it may thereafter require additional capital for additional product development, sales and marketing operations, other operating expenses and for general corporate purposes to fund growth in the Company's markets. The Company does not know how much additional funding it may require. The Company may

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therefore be required to seek other sources of financing in the future, which sources (assuming it is able to locate such alternative sources of financing) may be on terms less favorable to the Company than those in the Special Warrant Offering. Any additional equity financing may be dilutive to shareholders, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of the shareholders of the Company will be reduced, shareholders may experience additional dilution in net book value per share, or such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of the Common Shares. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, the Company may be unable to develop or enhance its products and services, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and operating results, or the Company may be forced to cease operations.

Uncertainty of Use of Proceeds

Although the Company has set out its intended use of proceeds from this Offering, these intended uses are estimates only and may be subject to change. While management does not contemplate any material variation, management does retain broad discretion in the application of such proceeds. The failure by the Company to apply these funds effectively could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, including the Company's ability to achieve its stated business objectives.

If the Company has a material weakness in its internal controls over financial reporting, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the value of its securities.

One or more material weaknesses in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting could occur or be identified in the future. In addition, because of inherent limitations, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and any projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal controls to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the Company's policies or procedures may deteriorate. If the Company fails to maintain the adequacy of its internal controls, including any failure or difficulty in implementing required new or improved controls, its business and results of operations could be harmed, the Company may not be able to provide reasonable assurance as to its financial results or meet its reporting obligations and there could be a material adverse effect on the price of its securities.

Difficulties with Forecasts

The Company must rely largely on its own market research to forecast sales as detailed forecasts are not generally obtainable from other sources at this early stage of the pharmaceutical industry in Canada. A failure in the demand for its products and services to materialize as a result of competition, technological change or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the business, results of operations and financial condition of the Company.

COVID-19 may materially and adversely affect the Company's business and financial results.

The Company's business could be materially and adversely affected by health epidemics in regions where the Company conducts research and development activities.

In December 2019, a novel strain of COVID-19 was reported in China. Since then, COVID-19 has spread globally. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of COVID-19 as a "pandemic", or a worldwide spread of a new disease. Many countries around the world, including Canada, the United States and most countries in Europe, have imposed quarantines and restrictions on travel and mass gatherings to slow the spread of the virus, and have closed non-essential businesses.

The COVID-19 pandemic and any other health epidemics have the potential to cause significant disruption in the operations of the laboratories upon whom the Company relies, including laboratories situated in various parts of the United States and Europe. The Company is reliant on the continued operations of such laboratories. The regulations imposed by governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic may cause laboratories to operate at limited occupancy rates, which may slow the rate at which research and development activities can be conducted. The Company may not have control over the protocols adopted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic by such laboratories in response to the regulations imposed by the

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governments in the regions in which they operate. The effects of such protocols and/or regulations may negatively impact productivity, disrupt our business and delay our research and development timelines, as well as potentially impact our financial condition and result of operations. The magnitude of these potential effects are uncertain and will depend, in part, on the length and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions imposed by governments in response.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information provided in this report is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, is available on the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") website at www.sedar.com.