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**ARCH BIOPARTNERS INC.**

**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS:  
FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013**

**DATED MARCH 3, 2014**

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The following Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with Arch Biopartners Inc’s (the “Company”) unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the three months ended December 31, 2013 which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and comparative periods have been restated in accordance with IFRS where applicable.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern that contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. In other than the normal course of business, the Company may be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments at amounts different from those in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Company's viability as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain adequate financing, the on-going support of its shareholders, affiliates and creditors, and to achieve profitable levels of operation. It is not possible to predict whether financing efforts shall be successful or if the Company will attain profitable levels of operations.

These financial statements, along with additional information relating to Arch Biopartners Inc, may be found on SEDAR at [www.SEDAR.com](http://www.SEDAR.com) .

## **Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**

This Management Discussion and Analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties, including, without limitation, statements regarding the future plans and objectives of the Company. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate. Actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. These and all subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements are based on the estimates and opinions of management on the dates they are made and are expressly qualified in their entirety by this notice. The Company assumes no obligation to update forward-looking statements should circumstances or management's estimates or opinions change; however, these risks may be detailed from time to time in Arch Biopartners Inc.'s public disclosures.

Arch Biopartners Inc.  
Management Discussion and Analysis  
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## **ITEM 1 - Overview**

### **Company Profile**

Arch Biopartners Inc (the “Company”) is a portfolio based biotechnology company established to develop new products and technology for sale to pharmaceutical and industrial companies.

At present, the Company has three technology platforms in its portfolio under development (each within its own subsidiary):

- Novel diagnosis and treatment for brain tumours; (Arch Cancer Therapeutics Ltd.)
- Binding of peptides to solid surfaces (Arch Biophysics Ltd).
- Novel treatments for chronic kidney and bowel diseases caused by non-infectious inflammation; (Arch Biotech Inc.).

The Company owns intellectual property (“IP”) emanating from the first three research programs above.

Continuing development work is being conducted at the Universities of Alberta and Calgary. Both Canadian universities became shareholders of the Company upon formation of Arch Biopartners in May, 2010.

### **Formation of Arch Biopartners**

Arch Biopartners Inc. is incorporated under the Business Corporation Act (Ontario) with continuance under the Canadian Business Corporations Act. On May 7, 2010, the Company was restructured into a biotechnology firm following a reverse take over transaction (“RTO”) involving three private Canadian biotechnology firms: Arch Biotech Inc, Arch Biophysics Ltd and Arch Cancer Therapeutics Ltd, collectively, the “Acquisitions”. These companies continue to operate as separate, 100% owned subsidiaries of the Company.

In September, 2010, the Company became two-thirds owner of Colorado Cancer Therapeutics, a U.S. based corporation.

The listing of the Company’s common shares was moved voluntarily from the TSX Venture Exchange (formerly Focchini International Inc: FOI-TSXV) to the Canadian National Stock Exchange with the first day of trading on May 7, 2010 under the ticker “ACH”.

For more details regarding the formation of Arch Biopartners, please see the Company’s public disclosures including the Management Information Circular dated Feb 26, 2010 filed at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

The Company had 47,360,179 Common Shares outstanding as of May 7, 2010. As of the date hereinabove, the Company has 49,077,679 common shares outstanding. Please see ITEM 13 below for more information on the Company's outstanding shares, warrants and options.

## **Arch Biopartners' Technology Overview**

### **I. Arch Cancer Therapeutics Technology**

Arch Cancer Therapeutics Ltd., was incorporated under the ABCA November 19, 2009, to hold legal and beneficial title to the intellectual property produced by Dr. Stephen Robbins, Dr. Donna Senger and Jennifer Rahn of the U of C in connection with a project specializing in brain tumours. The assets of Arch Cancer Therapeutics Ltd. presently consist of a patent issued by the United States Patent and Trademarks Office and patent applications filed with various Patent Cooperation Treaty ("PCT") countries.

Arch Cancer Therapeutics' ("ACT") objective is to develop non-invasive imaging, diagnostic and therapeutic molecules for brain cancer. These molecules are specialized peptides proprietary to ACT that target and identify brain tumour initiating cells ("BTICs") and invasive brain cancer cells that are not normally seen using current state of the art diagnostic imaging techniques.

The Company intends to develop BTIC targeting diagnostic and therapeutic agents to meet significant unmet medical needs in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant gliomas of the brain.

Malignant gliomas have a dismal prognosis with a median survival of only 1 year and "long-term survivors" (i.e. surviving  $\geq 3$  years) are rare. Presently, there are several barriers to the effective treatment of malignant glioma. They are very difficult to remove surgically as they are highly invasive, moving into the surrounding normal brain. They extend tendrils several centimetres from the main tumour mass and disseminate as single cells with low proliferative activity; this results in resistance to radiotherapy/chemotherapy. A potential new "disease reservoir" is based on the BTIC hypothesis, which puts forth that malignant gliomas are maintained by cells with stem cell-like properties (BTICs) which form a resistant population of cells that are not killed by conventional therapies. These cells have an ability to self-renew and efficiently form tumours in mouse models.

In August, 2012, Arch Biopartners announced Arch scientists successfully used magnetic resonance imaging ("MRI") to detect human BTICs in mice using Arch's proprietary cell targeting technology. ACT scientists previously imaged BTICs using fluorescent based technology. Prior to these achievements, BTICs were not visible in live animals using current diagnostic imaging techniques.

ACT scientists have confirmed that the ACT peptides target BTICs with a high level of specificity. The targeting platform may be adapted to make therapeutic products to destroy BTICs and other brain cancer cells.

Arch Biopartners has begun planning the pre-clinical work required to take the ACT BTIC targeting technology to a single imaging clinical trial. Various specialist teams in the private sector have been identified for engagement at the appropriate time to assist in the planning and execution of the clinical trial.

Arch believes positive imaging results from such a clinical trial form the basis for adapting the targeting system as a new brain cancer diagnostic and drug treatment platform. This technology is the lead commercial opportunity in the Arch Biopartners portfolio and is the current focus of management for development and funding efforts.

## **II. Arch Biophysics Ltd.**

Arch Biophysics Ltd, was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act (“ABCA”) on October 29, 2009, to hold legal and beneficial title to the intellectual property produced by Dr. Randall Irvin and his co-inventors at the University of Alberta in connection with a new technology. The assets of Arch Biophysics Ltd. presently consist of patent applications filed with the United States Patent and Trademarks Office and PCT countries.

Arch Biophysics’ lead technology binds molecules (peptides/proteins) to non-biological solid surfaces to:

- i) Reduce corrosion of various metals
- ii) Reduce friction on the surface of various metals
- iii) Increase hardness of various metals and other materials
- iv) Inhibit bacterial attachment to the surfaces of various materials
- v) Improve the biocompatibility of medical devices/implants.

The Company intends to develop these applications toward commercial use since they address important unmet medical and industrial challenges.

### **Bioorganic Stainless Steel**

In May, 2011, the Company disclosed that Arch scientists Randall Irvin, Dong Yang Li and Elisabeth Davis have successfully created a new material, which they have termed ‘bioorganic stainless steel’ or “Borg Peptide solid surface interface”.

Bioorganic stainless steel has a significantly increased electron work function that displays altered properties relative to the initial starting material. The bioorganic steel generated from this process yields a product that is ~40% harder and has a ~50% lower corrosion rate compared with regular stainless steel.

This new material was generated via a previously unreported type of chemical interaction between novel synthetic peptides (the lead compounds above) and stainless steel.

Increasing corrosion resistance and hardness of surfaces has potential applications in numerous industries where stainless steel and other metals are used, including industrial, life sciences and medical device sectors. Arch's technology development in these areas is ongoing.

Details of these findings are reported in the journal *Biomaterials*. The publication, titled "A Peptide–Stainless Steel Reaction That Yields a New Bioorganic–Metal State of Matter" by Davis, Li and Irvin.

### **Inhibiting Biofilm formation on Titanium**

In December, 2011 the company disclosed that Arch scientists have inhibited biofilm formation (bacterial attachment) on titanium using the Company's proprietary peptide technology.

The attachment of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was reduced by more than 50% on titanium coated with Arch lead compounds ABP-0904 and ABP-0918. These data are similar to previously disclosed results where ABP-0904 and ABP-0918 were effective in inhibiting attachment of several bacteria including *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus viridans*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Listeria monocytogenes* to stainless steel.

In addition to the effects on biofilm formation, ABP-0904 and ABP-0918 increased titanium hardness by more than 50% compared to the uncoated metal.

Management believes these results provide opportunities for commercial development in the medical industry where biofilm formation on titanium, stainless steel and other solid surfaces is a significant problem. Medical devices and implants, such as catheters, orthopedic and dental implants, have a tendency to attract microbial biofilm formation. Such biofilms are often formed by antimicrobial-resistant organisms. It is estimated that more than 75% of urinary tract infections, pneumonias and bloodstream infections originating in hospitals are associated with medical devices and cost the healthcare industry billions of dollars to treat annually.

### **III. Arch Biotech (or "Arch Inflammation") Technology Developments**

Arch Biotech's lead technology platform is called Arch Inflammation ("AI"). AI is developing anti-inflammatory small molecules that target proteins in the innate immune system.

Sterile inflammation (i.e. inflammation not caused by an infection or microbe) is a significant component of most chronic diseases. Chronic inflammation associated with disease often leads to a cycle of ongoing injury, progressive scarring and organ damage. For example, in both the gastrointestinal tract and in the kidney, the nature of the injury or inflammation determines which patients recover and which patients go on to develop chronic kidney failure or inflammatory bowel disease. The innate immune system represents a relatively new group of pathways that are involved in sterile inflammation and the tissue response to injury. Many of these pathways are implicated in a wide variety of chronic diseases and represent an attractive therapeutic target.



The AI team continues to work toward developing new drug candidates and technologies that target and block inflammation pathways.

#### **IV. Colorado Cancer Therapeutics Technology Developments**

Arch Biopartners Inc formed a new American subsidiary in late 2010, Colorado Cancer Therapeutics Inc (“CCT”) with leading University of Colorado (“CU”) chemists Dr. Lajos Gera and Dr. Robert Hodges. The Company owns 2/3s of CCT with the remainder owned by Drs. Gera and Hodges.

CCT acquired an option to enter into an exclusive license to commercialize specific pre-clinical, anti-cancer compounds invented at the University of Colorado and Emory University with Drs. Gera and Hodges among the inventors.

The Company had until January 1, 2012 to exercise an option to enter into a license with CU for the purpose of bringing any of the compounds to clinical trials. The Company did not exercise this option before January 1, 2012 and the Company at this time does not intend to seek a license to further develop any of the compounds included in the original option.

#### **V. Option to Acquire technology for Diagnosing Irritable Bowel Syndrome and Inflammatory Bowel Disease**

In September, 2012, Arch it has entered into an option agreement to acquire the intellectual property rights to a new diagnostic technology which identifies irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). This technology was invented by University of Alberta scientists Julia Liu, Randall Irvin and Elisabeth Davis.

IBS is a condition of the bowel that causes frequent abdominal discomfort, pain and diarrhea that affects approximately 10% of the world’s population, making IBS one of the most common diagnoses in the world. However, there is no readily available diagnostic test for IBS.

Currently, the diagnosis of IBS is a time consuming process with the diagnosis made only after a number of other conditions such as bowel cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, celiac disease, infections and food allergies have been excluded. Doctors generally perform a battery of diagnostic tests to exclude all other causes of abdominal discomfort before giving the clinical diagnosis of IBS.

Arch believes the availability of a specific test for IBS would be a major breakthrough in terms of patient convenience and in helping to lower costs associated with the diagnosis and management of the symptoms of IBS.

Arch had up to August 30, 2013 to exercise the option and did not do so.

## **ITEM 2 - Overall Performance**

The Company has not yet generated revenue. During the year ended September 30, 2013 and subsequently during the first quarter ending December 31, 2013, the Company spent approximately \$16,000 per month on operations, professional fees and governance. This spending rate of the Company during the last year has been less than the approximately \$20,000 to 25,000 per month spend rate the Company has consistently displayed since it began operations in May, 2010.

The current operations of the Company do not show a build up of research and development expenses as any facilities used for continuing research and development to date have been owned by the universities mentioned above. Lab expenditures to date have been predominantly funded through various research grants within the university system.

Cash flow used by operating activities totaled \$48,386 during the quarter and the Company reported a loss from operations of \$52,872 for the same period, compared with a loss from operations of \$32,624 for the same quarter a year earlier. The larger loss is mostly the result of a increased patent expenses in the quarter compared with the same period last year.

### *Comment Regarding Operating Segments*

The annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2012 and the interim consolidated financial statements for the 3 months ending December 31, 2013 include the accounts of the Company and its four subsidiaries. Each subsidiary is considered an operating segment. The Company and its subsidiaries represent one reporting segment as all activity is effectively in the same line of business.

## **ITEM 3 - Selected Annual Information**

This section is not applicable to the interim MD&A pursuant to Form 51-102F1 contained in National Instrument 51-102. To view selected annual information, please refer to the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2013 and MD&A filed on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)

## **ITEM 4 - Results of Operations**

The Company reported a *net loss from operations* of \$52,764 for the three months ended December 31, 2013 versus a *net loss from operations* of \$32,624 for the same period in 2012. The losses for the current quarter include the sum total of all general and administrative expenses, including communication costs, professional fees, patent expenses, and regulatory fees associated with managing the Company. The approximately \$20,000 increase in losses from the same quarter last year results from a similar increase in patent expense for the period year over year.

All other expenses for the quarter were not materially different than the prior year as the Company continued a stable, low cost of operations.

The result for the quarter is a *Net loss* of \$52,872 or a loss of \$0.001 per common share based on a weighted average number of 48,260,179 common shares outstanding. Management expects an increased pace of expenditures during 2014 in order to advance the intellectual property produced in its subsidiaries. Management of the Company is considering accessing capital markets to raise more funds to complement existing resources. Please see ITEM 6 – Liquidity for more information.

## **ITEM 5 - Summary of Quarter Results**

The following table sets forth, for each quarter ended on the date indicated, information relating to the Company's revenue, net income (loss) per common share as prepared under IFRS.

<i>All values in CAD</i>									
	Quarter Ending:	Dec 31	Sep 30	June 30	Mar 31	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31
		2013	2013	2013	2013	2012	2012	2012	2012
		Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
<b>Revenue</b>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) BEFORE discontinued operations		(52,764)	(58,995)	(18,082)	(80,249)	(32,624)	(94,293)	(88,873)	(59,825)
Income (loss) BEFORE extraordinary item		(52,764)	(58,995)	(18,082)	(80,249)	(32,624)	(94,293)	(88,873)	(59,825)
Per share		(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.001)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.001)
<b>Results Surrounding Extraordinary/Other Items:</b>									
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraordinary/Other Items		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Income (Loss)</b>		(52,764)	(58,995)	(18,082)	(80,249)	(32,624)	(94,293)	(103,955)	(59,825)
Per share		(0.001)***	(0.001)***	(0.000)**	(0.002)**	(0.001)**	(0.002)**	(0.002)**	(0.001)*

\*Based on 47,360,179 shares outstanding since June 30, 2010

\*\* Based on 47,760,179 shares outstanding since June 30, 2012

\*\*\* Based on 48,260,179 shares outstanding since Sept 30, 2013

## **ITEM 6 - Liquidity**

The Company's primary source of cash flow is from the issuance of its own securities, as it has not yet generated positive cash flows from its operations. Economic downturn, a weak stock market, restriction of global capital similar to the global financial crisis of 2008-09 are examples that could make it more difficult for the Company to raise money in the future if it so requires. In 2014, management of the Company will consider accessing capital markets to raise more funds to complement existing resources and improve its cash position.

The Company's working capital deficit as at December 31, 2013, excluding loans from a shareholder, was \$79,213. This working capital deficit is a calculated number and does not have a formal definition according to IFRS but management feels it provides useful information to the user of the financial statements.

The Company has taken the following steps to improve liquidity and working capital during 2013 and 2014:

- On February 25, 2014, the Company announced it raised \$228,900 via a non-brokered private placement of 817,500 Units at a price of \$0.28 per Unit. Each Unit comprises of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant allows the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.50 cents during the 24 month period following the close of the private placement. The proceeds will be used for the Company's working capital and general corporate purposes. The common shares and any common shares issued from the exercise of the warrants will be subject to a hold period of 4 months from the closing date.
- On February 25, 2014, the Company also announced that the National Research Council of Canada - Industrial Research Assistance Program (NRC-IRAP) has approved funding up to \$91,000 to assist Arch in the development of its bio-organic metal surfaces technology.
- During August, 2013, the Company issued 400,000 Units at a price of \$0.25 per Unit, for gross total proceeds of \$100,000. Each Unit comprises of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant allows the holder to purchase an additional common share at \$0.50 cents during the 24 month period following the close of the private placement.
- In January, 2013, a director of the Company exercised options to purchase 100,000 common shares of the Company at \$0.20 per share, for gross proceeds of \$20,000. These funds were allocated to the Company's cash balances.
- Company management has secured loans from a director and a shareholder of the Company, in an amount of approximately \$387,000 including accrued interest as at March 3, 2014. The Company will pay the Canadian Prime Lending Rate plus 100 basis points on these funds. These funds were used to settle payables and ongoing expenses of the Company's operations prior to May, 2010, including the standard, reoccurring expenses of operating a public company. The funds were also used to restructure the Company and complete the transactions which led to the formation of Arch Biopartners Inc. on May 7, 2010.

## **ITEM 7 - Capital Resources**

The Company does not currently have any commitments to capital expenditures nor does it have any externally imposed capital requirements at this time.

Management expects during the next 12 months to make additional expenditures of at least \$100,000 in the area of protecting intellectual property emanating from its subsidiaries. Management views this as vital to maintaining the Company's competitive position in developing new technologies for commercial use and to be able to fund development activities in the future. Exact amounts of future patent expense will depend on future success of technology development within the Company's subsidiaries.

Presently, the Company does not have sources of capital other than issuing new equity.

Please see ITEM 2 – Overall performance – for an explanation of why the Company has not yet incurred research and development expenses to date.

## **ITEM 8 - Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement**

### *Arrangement with the University of Calgary*

In 2010, the UofC exchanged its revenue sharing rights in the intellectual property produced by the specified Arch Biotech research programs at the UofC in exchange for an equity stake in Arch Biotech. The Company agreed to issue 1,576,000 common shares to the UofC at a deemed price of \$0.50 per share for a total value of \$788,000. .

### *Intellectual Property Transfer Agreements*

According to UofC policy, intellectual property is owned 100% by the inventor. The founding UofC scientists have contractually assigned ownership of current and future intellectual property relating to the Arch Biotech and Arch Cancer Therapeutics' research projects to the Company.

A similar intellectual property assignment was executed by the scientists of Arch Biophysics Ltd, the University of Alberta and the Company.

This intellectual property represents one of the key assets of the Company.

### *Scientist Engagement Contracts*

Scientists managing the Company's technology development within the Company's subsidiaries have executed scientist engagement contracts with the Company. Pursuant to the contracts, the scientists are obliged, among other things, to work on the Company's respective research programs exclusively for the Company without detracting from their responsibilities as members of the university faculty.

## **ITEM 9 - Transactions with Related Parties**

The following were transactions with Related Parties subsequent to and during the year ending September 30, 2013 and during 2012:

- On January, 2013 a director of the Company exercised stock options to purchase 100,000 common shares at \$0.20 per share for net proceeds to company of \$20,000.
- During September, 2012 the Company entered into an option with one of its principal scientists and insiders, Dr. Randall Irvin, to acquire a promising new technology in the area of diagnosing irritable bowel syndrome. This option was not exercised by the Company and has since expired.
- One insider of the Company participated in the Q3, 2012 private placement previously disclosed to the market, subscribing for a total of 62,500 Units for gross proceeds of \$25,000. The Company did not pay finder's fees in connection with this transaction.
- From 2007 and up to March 3, 2014, Richard Muruve, a director and current CEO of the Company, has lent a total of approximately \$387,000 (including accrued interest) to the Company for working capital purposes. The Company must pay the current Canadian Prime Lending Rate plus 100 basis points on the outstanding amount borrowed.

## **ITEM 10 - Proposed Transactions**

The Company does not have any proposed transactions as at the date hereinabove.

For more information regarding past transactions, please consult the Company's public filings including the MIC at [www.SEDAR.com](http://www.SEDAR.com)

## **ITEM 11 - Critical Accounting Estimates**

This section is not required as the Company is a Venture Issuer, as the term is defined in National Instrument 51-102. Comments on accounting estimates are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

## **ITEM 12 - Financial Instruments and Other Instruments**

Please refer to Note 3 – “Summary of Significant Accounting policies - *Financial Instruments*” and Note 5 – “Financial Instruments” in the Company's audited annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2013.

## ITEM 13 - Other MD&A Requirements

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, where each common share provides the holder to one vote. At of the date of this Management Discussion and Analysis there were 49,077,679 common shares issued and outstanding. In addition, the Company had the following convertible securities outstanding:

Type	Quantity	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Stock Options	0	\$0.20	February 22, 2013
Stock Options	250,000	0.90	April 15, 2016
Warrants	300,000	0.60	April 16, 2014
	100,000	0.60	June 24, 2014
	300,000	0.50	August 6, 2015
	100,000	0.50	August 19, 2015
	817,500	0.50	February 25, 2016

100,000 stock options, the last of the Feb 2013 options outstanding in 2012, were exercised by a director on January 24, 2013. The remaining 250,000 April 15 2016 stock options were awarded to a director in 2011 and have yet to be exercised. Please see ITEM 6 – Liquidity, for details regarding the warrants.

### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Please refer to Note 2 of the Company's audited annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2013.

### Future Accounting Changes

#### (i) International Financial Reporting Standards

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) announced that Canadian GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises will be replaced by IFRS for interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The standard also requires that comparative figures for 2010 be based on IFRS. Accordingly, the Company adopted IFRS on October 1, 2011, with restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 2010.

The significant accounting policies adopted under IFRS are included in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2013. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements. They also have been applied in preparing an opening IFRS statement of financial position as at October 1, 2011, the Company's transition date, as required by IFRS 1. The accounting policies were selected to be consistent with IFRS, effective on September 30, 2012, the Company's first annual IFRS year end reporting date. The standards and interpretations within IFRS were

finalized when the first full IFRS financial statements were prepared for the year ending September 30, 2012.

Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS are included in Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012.

The transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS had no impact on total comprehensive income (loss).

## **Discussion on Disclosure and Internal Controls**

**As a venture issuer, Arch Biopartners management is not required to certify or include representations about the design and maintenance of Disclosure Controls & Procedures or Internal Control over Financial Reporting and none of the following comments should be so interpreted; however, in the interest of full disclosure, management wishes to include the following comments on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and Disclosure Controls & Procedures.**

In assessing Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting, readers are cautioned that a control system can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are achieved. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, an evaluation of controls cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues, including instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. Inherent limitations include the possibility that the assumptions and judgments of management could ultimately prove to be incorrect under varying conditions and circumstances; or that isolated errors could prove to have a significant impact on the reliability of information.

Additionally, controls may be circumvented by the unauthorized acts of individuals, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and it is not possible to provide complete assurance that a control system will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

## **Business Risks and Uncertainties**

An investment in the common shares of the Company should be considered highly speculative due to the nature of the business of the Company, consisting of research, development and commercialization of patents for industrial products, pharmaceuticals or therapies for the treatment related of human diseases, as well the Company's present stage of its development and its lack of operating history. In evaluating the business of the Company, readers should carefully consider the following risk factors. Additional risks not currently known to the Company as of the date hereof may also impair future business operations of Company. The list below is not a definitive list of all risk factors associated with the business of the Company.



### *Debt and Interest Risk*

The Company does not have any external debt at the moment. As previously mentioned, the Company has borrowed approximately \$387,000 from a director and a shareholder for working capital purposes.

Management of the Company does not consider this debt exposure to have material sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

### *Current Global Financial and Economic Conditions*

Current global financial and economic conditions remain extremely volatile. Several major international financial institutions and other large, international enterprises have either filed for bankruptcy or are being actively rescued by governmental intervention. Access to public and private capital and financing continues to be negatively impacted by many factors as a result of the global financial crisis and global recession. Such factors may impact the Company's ability to obtain financing in the future on favourable terms or obtain any financing at all. Additionally, global economic conditions may cause a long term decrease in asset values. If such global volatility, market turmoil and the global recession continue, the Company's operations and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

### *Risks Related to Early Stage Development*

The Company is currently at an early stage of development and subject to start up risks, including start up losses, lack and uncertainty of revenues, unproven markets for its products, risks in the commercialization process, lack of profitability and the need to raise additional funding.

### *Risks Associated with Biomedical Research, Development and Product Commercialization*

The Company's growth and future success will be substantially dependent on its ability to develop, license or otherwise acquire new commercially viable patents and products and obtain related governmental approvals. Any failure in respect of the commercial viability of the Company's patents or failure to obtain related governmental approvals could result in a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of the Company. The business of the Company is subject to significant and material risks that cannot be eliminated or adequately mitigated, even with careful and prudent planning and evaluation, experience, knowledge and managerial and operational know-how. The Company will face a number of uncertainties. Development of intellectual property into commercially viable patents can oftentimes completely fail or be terminated at any stage in the research and development process, oftentimes after the expenditure of considerable financial resources.

Health Canada's Therapeutic Products Directorate (the "TPD") is the Canadian federal authority that regulates pharmaceutical drugs and medical devices for human use. The United States Food

and Drug Administration (the “FDA”) performs a similar function at the federal level in the United States. Prior to being given market authorization to sell products sold in the U.S. and Canada, respectively, the TBD and FDA must be presented with substantive scientific evidence of a product's safety, efficacy and quality. Member states of the European Union and other nations may impose similar regulatory pre-approvals before products can be brought to market. Obtaining FDA, TPD and other regulatory and governmental approvals is extremely time consuming, requires a material amount of capital and subjects products to thorough testing. The outcome of such regulatory applications can often times be unpredictable and yield unanticipated outcomes. The time involved, and the potential failure to obtain, FDA, TPD and other similar regulatory approvals could adversely affect the Company’s business plan, product pipeline, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company may rely on the acquisition or licensing of other patents, products or technologies sourced from third parties. The use of such a strategy will draw down the Company’s resources in connection with due diligence and expenses in identifying, evaluating and negotiating joint venture or acquisition agreements. In addition, the licensing of patents, products or technologies from third parties can involve significant counterparty contractual risk.

#### *Significant Future Capital Requirements, Future Financing Risk and Dilution*

No assurances can be provided that the Company’s financial resources will be sufficient for its future needs. Current projections for revenues from operations are insufficient to meet the Company’s future capital requirements. As such, the Company will be required to undertake future financings which may be in the form of a sale of equity, debt secured by assets or forward purchase payments. No assurances can be made that the Company will be able to complete any of these financing arrangements or that the Company will be able to obtain the capital that it requires. In addition, the Company cannot provide any assurances that any future financings will be obtained on terms that are commercially favourable to the Resulting Issuer.

Any such future sale of Common Shares or other securities convertible into Common Shares will lead to further dilution of the equity ownership of existing shareholders.

#### *No Anticipated Dividends*

The Company does not expect to pay dividends on its issued and outstanding Common Shares in the foreseeable future. If the Company generates any future earnings such cash resources will be retained to finance further growth and current operations. The board of directors of the Company will determine if and when dividends should be declared and paid in the future based on the financial position of the Company and other factors relevant at the particular time. Until the Company pays dividends, which it may never do, a shareholder will not be able to receive a return on his or her investment in the Common Shares unless such Common Shares are sold. In such event, a shareholder may only be able to sell his or her Common Shares at a price less than

the price the shareholder originally paid for them, which could result in a significant loss of such shareholder's investment.

#### *Negative Cash Flow and Absence of Profits*

The Company has not earned any profits to date and there is no assurance that it will earn any profits in the future. The Company expects to continue to incur significant operating losses as continued development and clinical trials occur. Such losses are anticipated to have an adverse effect on shareholders' equity and working capital. The Company will need to generate significant revenues in order to achieve and maintain profitability and there can be no guarantees that profitability, if ever achieved, will be sustained.

The Company's ability to generate revenue in the future is dependent, in large part, on completing product development, obtaining regulatory approvals and successful commercialization and marketing of the Company's patents for pharmaceuticals or therapies for the treatment related of human diseases. The Company cannot provide any assurances that the products it may develop or license will ever successfully commercialize or achieve revenues from sales. There can be no assurance that future revenues will be sufficient to generate the required funds to continue in the biotechnology industry.

#### *Limited Operating History*

The Company is in the early stage of development. 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 the lack of revenues. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in achieving a return on shareholders' investment and the likelihood of success must be considered in light of its early stage of operations.

#### *Management of Growth*

The Company may be subject to growth-related risks including pressure on its internal systems and controls. The Company's ability to manage its growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems. The inability of Company management to deal with this growth could result in a material adverse impact on its business, operations and prospects. While management believes that it will make the necessary investments in infrastructure to process anticipated volume increases in the short term, the Company may experience growth in the scope of its operating and financial systems, resulting in increased responsibilities for the Company's personnel, the hiring of additional personnel and, in general, higher levels of operating expenses. In order to manage its current operations and any future growth effectively, the Company will also need to continue to implement and improve its operational, financial and management information systems and to hire, train, motivate, manage and retain its employees. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to manage

such growth effectively, that its management, personnel or systems will be adequate to support the Company's operations.

#### *Risks Related to Pre-Clinical and Clinical Trials*

Extensive preclinical and clinical trials (collectively "**Clinical Trials**") are required to commercialize the Company's pipeline of products, which involves, among other things, demonstrating safety and efficacy. Clinical Trials are capital intensive undertakings, take years to complete and can oftentimes yield unintended outcomes, including, among other things, harmful side effects that may delay or bar regulatory approval or limit commercial use of the product, if approved. The Company's future success will depend, to a significant degree, on obtaining successful outcomes to Clinical Trials. In general, Clinical Trials are risky, time consuming endeavours and can oftentimes result in complete failure after material expenditures are made, especially where a novel use or chemical is proposed or tested, which can also increase the risk of harmful side effects. The Company's developmental pipeline may never evolve into commercially viable products if adverse outcomes or failures arise in connection with Clinical Trials. The scope, duration and number of Clinical Trials will vary according to the relevant governmental agency. Failure to obtain regulatory approval or successful commercialization of the product pipeline could result in a material adverse effect on the business and financial condition of the Company.

#### *Risks Related to Marketplace Acceptance of the Resulting Issuer's Products*

The Company's product pipeline may appear promising but may ultimately fail to reach a defined market. Additionally, the Company's products may have limited or no commercial success. Market acceptance of the Company's products will be impacted by several factors, none of which (collectively or individually) can necessarily be eliminated, adequately mitigated or managed, even with careful and prudent planning and evaluation, experience, knowledge and managerial and operational know-how. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the following (in no particular order): (i) timing of regulatory approvals, (ii) competition from more established firms, (iii) safety of the proposed product as compared to existing treatments, including the availability of alternatives, (iv) scope of approved use and marketing approval, (v) costs to produce the product and (vi) price.

#### *Risks Related to Intellectual Property (Licenses, Patents and Proprietary Rights)*

The patent positions of other persons are oftentimes uncertain and tend to involve an examination of increasingly complex legal and factual questions. The patent situation outside the U.S. and Canada is even more uncertain. The business of the Company will be characterized by a significant amount of potential litigation risk in relation to patent defence and patent infringement claims. The success of the Company will depend upon its ability to protect its own intellectual property while simultaneously conducting its affairs in a manner that does not infringe upon the proprietary rights of others. Existing patent holders, or others, may seek to

oppose or challenge some or the Company's entire portfolio of patents or may actively attempt to circumvent the Company's patents. Additionally, the Company may discover that existing patents may impede its ability to capitalize on the outcomes of its research projects. The Company can provide no assurances that it can successfully defend its patents and can provide no comfort that a court will ultimately uphold their validity. The costs of litigation, if any, may be material and may quickly strain the limited financial resources of the Company. In addition to cost any litigation could be time-consuming and place severe operational strains upon senior management team and technical personnel. The loss of actual litigation, if any, could result in monetary damages being levied against the Company or subject the Company to an interlocutory or permanent injunction.

#### *Risks Related to Competition and Technological Change*

The biotechnology industry is extremely competitive and is subject to rapid and significant technological change which, among other things, places immense pressure on the business of the Company. The Company competes against other, more established research teams and firms who may be examining the same subject matter being researched by the Company. A large number of the Company's competitors, which include, among others, major pharmaceutical and chemical companies, specialized contract research organizations, research-and-development firms, universities and other research institutions will have superior financial and operational resources and more experience in research and development. Competitors may develop new treatments or technologies that compete with the Company's products or even render the Company's technologies obsolete.

#### *Risks Related to Product Liability Claims*

Product liability claims may arise against the Company in connection with the testing and administration of pharmaceuticals, whether in Clinical Trials or commercially, and may arise regardless of whether the Company's product is actually at fault. In general, product liability claims may produce product recalls, result in protracted litigation and could cause adverse publicity, any of which outcomes could adversely affect the regulatory approval process and/or cause a long term decline in the value of the Common Shares. The defense of product liability claims (which oftentimes comes in the form of a class proceeding) can be extremely time consuming and costly, even against bogus claims, and may place significant strains on the financial resources of the Company. The Company does not carry any product liability insurance at this time but intends to so as its business develops and its product pipeline is commercialized. However, product liability insurance coverage is very expensive, is oftentimes difficult to obtain, may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or may be capped at certain thresholds, which may result in uninsurable risks to the Company. The Company can provide no assurances that product liability insurance, if any, will be obtained or if obtained will be adequate in scope.

### *Key Personnel*

The Company's business involves a high degree of risk, which a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to be managed or overcome. As such, the Company's success is dependent on the services of its senior management and the members of its Scientific Advisory Board. The loss of one or more of the Company's key employees or consultants could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and business prospects. In addition, the Company's future success will depend on its ability to attract and retain skilled technical, management and marketing personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attracting and retaining such personnel and the failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, its operating results as well as its overall financial condition.

### *Foreign Exchange Risk*

The majority of expenses are now in Canadian dollars only. Less than 30% of the Company's expenses are denominated in US dollars.

At the present time, the Company does not use any foreign exchange risk management tools such as currency forward or options contracts.