

BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.
Form 10-Q
January 25, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 19, 2012

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 0-8445

BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

INDIANA
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

37-0684070
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

17802 IH 10 West, Suite 400
San Antonio, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

78257
(Zip Code)

(210) 344-3400
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T

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(§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of January 23, 2013 1,433,716 shares of the registrant’s Common Stock, \$.50 stated value, were outstanding.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.
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IndexPART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share and per share data)	December 19, 2012 (Unaudited)	September 26, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$32,130	\$60,359
Investments	305,634	269,858
Receivables, net of allowance of \$740 and \$744, respectively	6,269	7,001
Inventories	6,676	6,624
Assets held for sale	1,067	2,357
Other current assets	2,996	2,798
Total current assets	354,772	348,997
Property and equipment, net	352,588	356,638
Goodwill	27,529	27,529
Other intangible assets, net	6,079	6,248
Other assets	8,859	9,109
Investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships	23,730	25,266
Total assets	\$773,557	\$773,787
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$40,005	\$33,210
Accrued expenses	42,352	53,866
Revolving credit	15,000	—
Deferred income taxes	15,546	19,367
Current portion of obligations under leases	5,743	5,713
Current portion of long-term debt	9,802	12,138
Total current liabilities	128,448	124,294
Deferred income taxes	8,442	8,675
Obligations under leases	108,921	110,353
Long-term debt	120,250	120,250
Other long-term liabilities	9,069	9,002
Total liabilities	375,130	372,574
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliated partnerships	53,274	52,088
Shareholders' equity		

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Common stock – \$0.50 stated value, 2,500,000 shares authorized – 1,511,174 shares issued at December 19, 2012 and September 26, 2012, 1,227,973 and 1,227,928 shares outstanding (net of treasury stock), respectively	756	756
Additional paid-in capital	140,390	143,035
Retained earnings	256,545	251,983
Accumulated other comprehensive income	38,007	43,897
Treasury stock – at cost: 283,201 and 283,246 shares (includes 205,743 shares held by consolidated affiliated partnerships) at December 19, 2012 and September 26, 2012, respectively	(90,545)	(90,546)
Biglari Holdings Inc. shareholders' equity	345,153	349,125
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$773,557	\$773,787

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

Twelve Weeks Ended

	December 19, 2012	December 21, 2011
Net revenues		
Restaurant Operations:		
Net sales	\$163,739	\$161,516
Franchise royalties and fees	2,474	2,144
Other revenue	525	530
Total	\$166,738	164,190
Investment Management Operations:		
Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships:		
Investment gains/losses	(348)	2,124
Other income	121	76
Total	(227)	2,200
Total net revenues	166,511	166,390
Costs and expenses		
Cost of sales	47,954	45,424
Restaurant operating costs	77,360	73,963
General and administrative	13,577	13,258
Depreciation and amortization	5,943	6,301
Marketing	10,233	8,887
Rent	4,012	4,047
Pre-opening costs	—	101
Loss on disposal of assets	207	216
Other operating (income) expense	(105)	(519)
Total costs and expenses, net	159,181	151,678
Other income (expenses)		
Interest, dividend and other investment income	2,544	626
Interest on obligations under leases	(2,208)	(2,325)
Interest expense	(1,737)	(1,855)
Realized investment gains/losses	1	3,595
Total other income (expenses)	(1,400)	41
Earnings before income taxes	5,930	14,753
Income taxes	1,543	4,760
Net earnings	4,387	9,993
Earnings attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest:		

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Income allocation	154	(1,234)
Incentive fee	21	36
Total earnings/loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	175	(1,198)
Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.	\$4,562	\$8,795
Earnings per share attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.		
Basic earnings per common share	\$3.42	\$6.60
Diluted earnings per common share	\$3.42	\$6.58
Weighted average shares and equivalents		
Basic	1,333,309	1,333,467
Diluted	1,335,729	1,335,926

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Twelve Weeks Ended	
	December 19, 2012	December 21, 2011
Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.	\$4,562	\$8,795
Other comprehensive income:		
Reclassification of investment appreciation in net earnings	(1)	(1,453)
Applicable income taxes	—	552
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on investments	(9,499)	20,416
Applicable income taxes	3,610	(7,758)
Other comprehensive income, net	(5,890)	11,757
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$(1,328)	\$20,552

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

Tw

Decem

Operating activities

Net earnings \$

Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to operating cash flows (excluding investment operations of consolidated affiliated partnerships):

Depreciation and amortization

Provision for deferred income taxes

Stock-based compensation and other non-cash expenses

Loss on disposal of assets

Realized investment gains/losses

Changes in receivables and inventories

Changes in other assets

Changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses

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The Audit Committee meets at least four times a year and the independent auditors the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations. Its primary responsibilities include the adequacy of the internal accounting, bookkeeping and control system of the Corporation. The Audit Committee also monitors on an ongoing basis all material transactions between the Corporation and related parties such as officers, directors, key employees, shareholders and their close family members and other enterprises.

The Audit Committee has the power to conduct investigations on matters within the Committee's scope of responsibility and the authority to retain and determine funding for such investigations and other advisors as it determines necessary.

The Human Resources and Compensation Committee consists of three directors of the Board. The Chairman of the Committee and other members are Richard Cutler, Esq., and Dr. Robert M. This committee establishes and reviews overall policy and procedure on compensation and employment matters, including executive compensation arrangements for directors, executive officers and key employees of the Corporation. The Committee is also responsible for the review of options to purchase shares pursuant to the Corporation's equity incentive plans.

The Corporate Governance Committee consists of three directors of the Board. The Chairman of the Committee and other members are Richard Cutler, Esq. and Dr. Robert M. This committee has a general mandate of providing an independent review of the management, business and affairs of Nyrstar. This Committee also reviews and approves the nomination of a nominee meets the requisite requirements for independence, laws, rules and regulations and other requirements for independence appropriate for a director of the Corporation.

Employees

In addition to the employees in its St. Laurent, Hasbrouck Heights and other Country offices, Nymox carries out its various activities through a large group of research collaborators, out-sourcing, subcontractors, suppliers, research institutions, service providers, etc. In order to carry out its marketing, Nymox has a network of distributors detailing its products.

In its St. Laurent, Hasbrouck Heights and other Country offices, as of 31, 2018, the Corporation employed five persons, of which one of them also responsible for administration. In the United States, the Corporation employed two persons in research and development, and one person responsible for administration. For the year ended 12/31/2018, there were 10 persons.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Major Shareholders

The following table sets out as of March 27, 2019, the persons who owned and controlled by Dr. Paul Averback, a member of the Nymox board of directors, and a member of the Nymox group.

Name of Shareholder	Shares
Dr. Paul Averback	
All directors and officers as a group	

The above shareholders have the same voting power as a percentage of class of common shares held as of March 27, 2019.

All shareholders of Nymox stock have the right to vote. The following table shows the number of shares of Nymox stock owned by the Company, Averback and the individuals above, and the percentage of the total number of shares of Nymox stock owned by the Company, Averback and the individuals above. The Company and the individuals above are the only shareholders that beneficially own or hold a substantial amount of its shares.

Related Party Transactions

The Corporation's related party transactions include stock-based compensation disclosed above for the years ended 2017 and 2016. The Corporation also has an employment agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer. The Corporation also has made payment in the past 12 months to two individual corporations controlled by the President and Chief Executive Officer (Note 21).

Dividends

The Corporation has not issued dividends since its inception.

Cease Trade Orders, or Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no shareholder of the Corporation holding a substantial amount of the Corporation to affect materially the corporation's operations within the past 10 years, a director or officer of the Corporation, or such person was acting in that capacity, was subject to a court order or an order that denied such Corporation from trading under Canadian securities legislation for a period of 90 days. The Corporation was not declared bankrupt or made a voluntary arrangement or proposal under any legislation relating to the insolvency of the Corporation, or to or instituted any proceedings, arrangements or agreements with a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed in connection with any such proceedings.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no member of the Corporation has been subject to any penalties or sanctions relating to U.S. or Canadian securities regulatory authority or has been investigated by U.S. or Canadian securities authority, and no person of the Corporation has been subject to any action by a court or regulatory body that would likely affect an investor in making an investment decision.

Personal Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no member of the Corporation, nor any personal holding company of the Corporation, has, in the past 10 years, been declared bankrupt, filed for bankruptcy, made a proposal under any law relating to insolvency or been subject to or instituted proceedings for compromise with creditors, or had a receiver appointed to hold the assets of that individual.

Conflicts of Interest

To the knowledge of the Corporation, there are no conflicts of interest between the Corporation and any director, officer or control person of the Corporation.

Legal Proceedings

Dismissal of Lawsuit. On November 24, 2010, the Corporation, filed a proposed class action lawsuit in the District of New Jersey, against the Corporation and the Corporation. On February 10, 2011, the court's decision provision has been recognized in our financial statements.

Legal proceedings were filed before the Superior Court of Quebec bearing Court file number 500-17-0933 against the Commission des Normes du Travail against the company as a result of a collective dismissal of the Company. The claim amounts to \$147,164.38 (plus interest) and is suspended in order to allow time for the Company to complete its Chances of success on the merits can be assessed at the preliminary stages of the file (examination of the facts and the suspension be lifted).

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORP

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016
2018, 2017 and 2016

Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Accountants

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Index to notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and

Stockholders of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control Reporting

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation (the Company) as of December 31, 2018, and the related statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2018, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also, in our opinion, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective in all material respects, as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for preparing the financial statements and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. Our audit was based on our assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, and on the audit of the financial statements for the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2018, in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB.

in the accompanying Form 20-F. Our res
Company's financial statements and an o
over financial reporting based on our a
registered with the Public Company Acc
(PCAOB) and are required to be indep
accordance with the U.S. federal secur
regulations of the Securities and Exchang

We conducted our audits in accordance
standards require that we plan and pe
assurance about whether the financial sta
whether due to error or fraud, and whethe
reporting was maintained in all material r

Our audits of the financial statements incl
risks of material misstatement of the fina
fraud, and performing procedures that r
included examining, on a test basis,
disclosures in the financial statements.
accounting principles used and significant
as evaluating the overall presentation o
internal control over financial reporting
internal control over financial reporting, a
exists, and testing and evaluating the desi
control based on the assessed risk. Our au
procedures as we considered necessary i
audits provide a reasonable basis for our o

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control

A company's internal control over fina
provide reasonable assurance regarding th
preparation of financial statements for
generally accepted accounting princip
financial reporting includes those polici
maintenance of records that, in reasonab
transactions and dispositions of the asset
assurance that transactions are recorde
financial statements in accordance with g
and that receipts and expenditures of
accordance with authorizations of manag
(3) provide reasonable assurance regar
unauthorized acquisition, use, or dispos

have a material effect on the financial sta

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Because of its inherent limitations, inter
not prevent or detect misstatements. A
effectiveness to future periods are subj
inadequate because of changes in conditi
the policies or procedures may deteriorate

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw
financial statements which indicates that
1207 materially affects Nymox Pharmace
its operations, meet its cash flow require
obligations. These conditions, along with
consolidated financial statements, indicat
that casts substantial doubt about Nymo
continue as a going concern.

/S/ Thayer O'Neal Company, LLC

Thayer O'Neal Company, LLC

We have served as the Company's auditor

Houston, Texas

March 27, 2019

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NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORP

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the Years Ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016

(In Thousands of US dollars Other Than Earnings Per Share)

	Notes
Revenues	
Sales of goods	20
Licensing revenue	
Total revenue	
Operating Expenses	
Research and development	22
General and administrative	
Marketing	
Cost of goods sold	
Total operating expenses	
Loss from operations	
Other expense	
Interest income	
Finance costs	18
Loss before income taxes	
Income tax provision (recovery)	15
Net loss	
Basic and diluted loss per share	16
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	16

The accompanying notes are on integral parts of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORP**

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

For the Years Ended December 31, 2018,

(In Thousands of US Dollars and Thousands of Shares)

	Notes
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$
Accounts receivable	
Other receivables	
Inventory	
Security deposit	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	
Total current assets	
Property and equipment	6
Other assets	
Total assets	\$
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8 \$
Convertible notes	9
Total liabilities	
Equity	
Share capital – unlimited authorized shares at no par value. 64,676, 56,378 and 49,115 shares outstanding at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively	11,13
Share capital subscription receivable	11
Additional paid-in capital	12-14
Accumulated deficit	
Total Stockholders' equity (deficit)	
Business activities and future operations	

Commitments and contingencies	10
Subsequent events	29
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$

The accompanying notes are on integ
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NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORP

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow

For the Years Ended December 31, 2018,

(In Thousands of US Dollars)

**CASH FLOWS FROM
OPERATING ACTIVITIES** Notes

Net loss	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities	
Depreciation	4
Stock based compensation	13
Issued stock for commission and option expense	
Accretion expense and interest settled by share issuances	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Accounts receivable and other receivables	
Research tax credit receivable	15
Security deposit	
Prepaid expense	
Inventory	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	
Net cash used in operating activities	

**CASH FLOWS FROM
INVESTING ACTIVITIES**

Purchase of property and equipment	
Net cash flows used in investing activities	

**CASH FLOWS FROM
FINANCING ACTIVITIES**

Proceeds from the issuance of share capital	11
Net cash provided from financing activities	

Net (decrease) increase in cash
and cash equivalents

**C A S H A N D C A S H
E Q U I V A L E N T S**

Beginning of year

End of year

**S U P P L E M E N T A L
D I S C L O S U R E**

Income taxes paid 15

Interest paid

**NON-CASH INVESTING
AND FINANCING**

A C T I V I T I E S A C T I V I T I E S

Shares and warrants issued on
connection with convertible
notes

The accompanying notes are an integral
part of these financial statements

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NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORP

Consolidated Statements of Changes in E

For the Years Ended December 31, 2018,

(In Thousands of US Dollars and Shares)

	Common Note	Shares	Amount
December 31, 2015		42,988	\$ 84,95
S h a r e issuance		2,727	6,14
S h a r e compensation	13	3,400	1,02
Net loss		-	
December 31, 2016		49,115	92,12
S h a r e issuance		1,423	5,75
W a r r a n t exercise for shares		549	8
S h a r e issuance for conversion of d e b t a n d a c c r u e d interest	9	2,031	1,08
S h a r e compensation and option expense	12, 13	3,260	9,14
Net loss		-	
December 31, 2017		56,378	\$ 108,19
S h a r e s issuance for c a s h a n d subscriptions	13	5,188	15,08
		10	3

Stock-based commission			
Stock-based compensation	13	3,100	3,37
Net loss		-	
Balance, December 31, 2018		64,676	\$ 126,68

The accompanying notes are on integ
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NYMOX PHARMACEUTICALS

Notes Forming Part of the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

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NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL COR

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016

NOTE 1 – BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation is a corporation incorporated in Canada to the Commonwealth of The Bahamas under the *International Business Companies Act*. Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, is referred to as the “Corporation”), is a corporation that specializes in the research and development of pharmaceutical products. The head office of the Corporation is located in Nassau, The Bahamas. The Corporation has developed TobacAlert™, tests that use urine or saliva to detect prostate cancer. In 1989, the Corporation’s activities and research have been developing certain pharmaceutical technologies. The Corporation has been developing its novel proprietary drug, which is used for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) and low-grade localized prostate cancer. The Corporation has a product portfolio covering its marketed products for both therapeutic and diagnostic indications.

Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as interpreted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation are audited by the Audit Committee of the Corporation’s Board of Directors.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in US dollars, which is the Corporation and its subsidiaries' functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments about the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

Information about critical judgments, assumptions and estimation uncertainties that could affect the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements is provided in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Judgments in applying accounting policies

The use of the going concern basis (Note 1).

Licensing revenues and deferred revenues

Revenue recognition is subject to critical judgments regarding the terms of agreements that include multiple deliverables. Revenue is recognized to each component, including up-front fees, of goods, royalties and license fees. Management estimates the service period over which revenue is recognized (note 9).

Contingent liability

Assessing the recognition of contingent liabilities requires management to determine whether it is probable that economic benefits will be received, subject to litigation (note 12).

Convertible notes

The model used to measure the fair value of the debt includes estimation uncertainty for the interest rate and the debt does not have an equity conversion option (not

Stock options and warrants

There is estimation uncertainty with respect to the Black-Scholes pricing model used to determine the fair value of the warrants (Note 12).

Other areas of judgment and uncertainty include the valuation of tax credits and deferred tax assets. Reported results are based on overall economic conditions that are most likely to occur and management intends to take. Actual results may differ.

The above estimates and assumptions are based on management's accounting estimates are recognized in the current period, revised and in any future periods affected by changes in

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NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

The Corporation is subject to a number of risks related to the development and marketing of its technology. The Corporation may not be able to successfully develop and market its technology, pursue the development of its operations, obtain financing through public offerings, private placements and other types of financing, or otherwise generate sufficient cash to fund its operations, achieve its business objectives, or pay its obligations and liabilities in the normal course of operations.

The failure of the two Phase 3 studies of the Corporation's current ability to fund its operations, or the inability to realize its assets and discharge its obligations, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

Management believes that current cash resources and cash anticipated to be received from the April 2015 offering will finance all of its planned business operations and capital programs over the next year. However, the Corporation's financing since 2003 has been the Commercial Mortgage Investment Trust, which expired in November 2015 and the Corporation intends to seek additional financing through public offerings, private placements and/or other sources of financing to fund its operations and activities over the next year.

Considering recent developments and the uncertainty of the future, there is a material uncertainty that casts substantial doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial conditions indicate that it is probable that adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption is not appropriate would be required to determine the carrying value and classification of assets and liabilities, operations and such adjustments could be material.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ESTIMATES

Significant estimates applied in the preparation of the financial statements include the estimated useful lives of property, plant, and equipment.

initially at fair value plus any directly attributable costs. At initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at the effective interest method, less any impairment.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when its cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers substantially all cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction that transfers and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. Financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the financial position when, and only when, the Corporation has the amounts and intends either to settle the liability simultaneously.

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Financial liabilities

The Corporation initially recognizes other financial liabilities which the Corporation becomes a party to in connection with an instrument. Other financial liabilities are recognized for the fair value of directly attributable transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial liability when the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Gains or losses on the derecognition of a financial liability are recognized in the statement of income.

Compound financial instruments

Compound financial instruments issued by the Corporation include convertible notes that can be converted to share capital. The number of shares to be issued does not vary with the fair value of the instrument.

The liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have a conversion option. The equity component is recognized as the residual at the fair value of the compound financial instrument, less the fair value of the liability component. Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their relative fair values.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of compound financial instruments is measured at fair value from the date of initial recognition.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. The costs of issuing common shares are recognized as a deduction from the proceeds of the shares.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of finished goods and are carried at the lower of first-in, first-out cost or market value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less expenses.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes all costs attributable to the acquisition of the asset and the functionality of the related equipment. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate assets of property and equipment. Gains and losses on the disposal of property and equipment are recognized as the difference between the carrying amount of property and equipment and the proceeds from the disposal.

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment is included in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the cost will be recovered through the replacement of the part. The cost of day-to-day servicing of property and equipment is expensed as operations and comprehensive loss.

Depreciation is calculated on the depreciable cost of the asset less its residual value. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of the asset, since this most closely reflects the expected consumption of economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for the current period are determined by the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Classification	Useful Life
-----------------------------	--------------------

Laboratory equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years

Office equipment and
fixtures

Depreciation methods, useful lives and re
basis and adjusted if appropriate.

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Intangible assets and intellectual property

Intangible assets include patents and other intangible assets are subject to amortization presented in the statement of financial amortization and accumulated impairment

Research and development expenditures

Expenditures on research activities, net of prospect of gaining new scientific or technical well as demonstrating product efficacy and are expensed in the statement of comprehensive Development activities, net of research produce new or substantially improved expenditures are capitalized only if development the product or process is technically, and benefits are probable, and the Corporation complete development and to use or sell the are recognized in research and development

Amortization

Amortization is calculated on the cost. Amortization methods, useful lives and residual basis and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairment

Indefinite lived intangibles are subject to annual basis.

Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting objective evidence that they are impaired evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred asset, and that the loss event had a negative flows of that asset that can be estimated

assets are impaired can include default on an amount due to the Corporation on terms otherwise, and indications that a debt, assessing impairment, the Corporation uses default, timing of recoveries and the management's judgment as to whether conditions such that the actual losses are likely to historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is calculated and recognized for the amount that exceeds the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized against receivables. When a subsequent loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's property and equipment, are reviewed at each reporting period for any indication of impairment. If any impairment recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is the estimated future cash flows are discounted at a discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risks specific to the asset. For the cash-generating unit that cannot be tested individually are grouped together as a cash-generating unit that generates cash inflows from continuing operations (the "cash-generating unit" or "segment").

The Corporation's corporate assets do not constitute a cash-generating unit. An indication that a corporate asset may be impaired is determined for the CGU to which the asset

at the inception of the agreement, and no significant involvement or obligation to perform a specific milestone, as defined in the related collaboration agreement.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when control is transferred to the buyer, the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred, continuing management involvement with the goods is minimal, and the amount can be measured reliably.

Royalties and license fees

Royalties and license fees are recognized when the terms of the license agreement have occurred and collection is probable.

Foreign currency

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Income and expenses are translated at the average rate prevailing during the period.

Foreign exchange loss and gain are reported as a component of other finance income.

Research tax credits

Until the company re-domiciled from Canada to the United States in 2015, it is entitled to scientific research and experimental development tax credits ("research tax credits") granted by the government of the province of Québec. These credits, which are non-refundable, are earned on qualified research and development expenditures and can only be used to offset federal income tax payable. Research tax credits, which are refundable, are earned on qualified research and development expenditures incurred in the

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These research tax credits are recognized for research and development expenditures in the period in which they are incurred, provided that there is reasonable assurance that the

Stock-based compensation

The grant date fair value of stock-based compensation for employees, consultants and directors is recognized as a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the directors unconditionally become entitled to the shares. An expense is adjusted to reflect the number of shares that vesting conditions are expected to be satisfied. The expense is recognized as an expense is based on the number of shares of service at the vesting date.

The fair value of the stock options is measured using the Black-Scholes model. Measurement inputs include share price, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on historical volatility), weighted average expected life, dividend yield, experience and general option holder behavior, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government securities). The transactions are not taken into account.

Share based payment arrangements in which the Corporation provides services as consideration for its own equity are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits obligations are recognized and are expensed as the related service is provided.

In addition to their salaries, employees of the Corporation are provided a benefits package which includes a health plan, dental insurance and worker compensation insurance. The cost of these benefits is paid by the Corporation in full. Any employee who is a member of their family must pay the

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as a reduction of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Current tax expense is recognized in the statement of operations to the extent that it relates to a business combination, a change in equity or in other comprehensive loss.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income of the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of temporary differences recognized in respect of temporary differences. Deferred tax is recognized for assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes that are not recognized for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a business combination and that affects the carrying amount of an asset or liability, loss and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, where it is not probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when they reverse, based on the laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent of a legally enforceable right to offset current and future taxable income against income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same tax entity, or to income taxes levied by different tax entities, but they intend to settle current and future tax liabilities on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities are managed and settled on a net basis.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unrecognized tax benefits, to the extent that it is probable that the asset will be available against which they can be utilized to settle current and future tax liabilities on each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is not probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

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Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing net income by the number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are computed in a manner consistent with basic earnings per share, but using weighted average shares outstanding adjusted for the assumed exercise of options and the assumed issuance of additional shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by assuming that all options exercised, and that the proceeds from the exercise of those options are used to purchase average market price during the reporting period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, because of a legal or constructive obligation that can be measured, that an outflow of economic benefits will be required. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market rates and the risks specific to the liability. The discount rate is used as finance cost.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the carrying amount of a contract exceeds the value of the contract. The value of the contract is the value of the lower of the expected cost of meeting its obligations under the contract or the net cost of continuing with the contract. The Corporation recognizes any impairment of the contract.

Contingent liability

A contingent liability is a possible obligation which the existence will be confirmed only by one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the Corporation. A contingent liability is not a present obligation that arises from past events and is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of services or any other transfer of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation.

NOTE 5 – NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Issued and Adopted in Current Year Financial Statements

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) is a new International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in July 2014. IFRS 9 is titled “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” and is intended to improve and simplify the reporting of financial instruments.

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 (IFRS 9). IFRS 9 supersedes IAS 39, IFRS 9 standard provides guidance on the classification of financial assets and liabilities and the presentation of gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss. When a financial asset or liability is measured at fair value, gains or losses on that instrument must be recognized in other comprehensive income.

This standard was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has adopted this standard yet there is no impact of the adoption on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”, which establishes principles for reporting revenue from contracts with customers, including the uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a customer contract, and the timing of the recognition of revenue. It provides a single model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts to transfer goods or services to customers.

IFRS 15 supersedes the following standards: IAS 18, Revenue, IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 14, the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers and SIC-31, Revenue – Barter Transactions.

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The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity recognizes revenue from the transfer of promised goods or services to customers when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for the goods and services.

IFRS 15 also includes a cohesive set of guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure in an entity providing comprehensive information about the nature, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. The Corporation has not yet determined whether to adopt this standard in its consolidated financial statements yet determined that the adoption of this standard will not have a material effect on its operations from its implementation.

Issued but Not Yet Adopted

Several new standards, interpretations and amendments have been issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Standards Committee (“IFRS IC”). They are mandatory for periods ending December 31, 2018 and have not yet been adopted in the Corporation’s consolidated financial statements. Management has determined that the adoption of these standards is inconsequential to the Corporation and is not being adopted as of the end of the period below.

The following standards and interpretations have been issued by the IFRS IC and the Corporation is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements:

IFRS 16, Leases

This standard introduces a new approach to recognize assets and liabilities for the lessee. IFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognize a liability for all leases with a term of more than 12 months and for which the underlying asset has a value. The IASB concluded that such a liability represents a lessee’s assets and

disclosures, greater transparency of a
employed. IFRS 16 requires enhanced d
their risk exposure.

Effective for annual reporting periods be;
application is permitted for entities that
with Customers, at or before the date of in

A lessee should apply IFRS 16 to its lease
reporting period presented applying I.
Accounting Estimates and Errors; or (b) i
of initially applying IFRS 16 recognized
is not required to make any adjustments;
lessor and should account for those leases
application.

Nymox will adopt IFRS 16 on January 1,
adjustment to accumulated deficit rather t
periods. This adoption approach will resu
not be comparable to the prior period in th
IFRS16 will result in the recognition of o
approximately \$344,000.

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The carrying value of property and equipment is shown in the following table for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017

	In Thousands
	Laboratory
	Equipment
Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ 41
Additions	
Disposals	
Balance at December 31, 2016	41
Additions	
Disposals	
Balance at December 31, 2017	41
Additions	
Disposals	
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 41
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at December 31, 2015	41
Depreciation for the year	
Disposals	
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 41
Depreciation for the year	
Disposals	
Balance at December 31, 2017	41
Depreciation for the year	
Disposals	
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 41
Carrying amounts	
At December 31, 2016	\$
At December 31, 2017	\$

At December 31, 2018 \$

The depreciation expense of property and equipment was \$3,438 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, and is included in research and development expense in the comprehensive loss.

NOTE 7 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets include patents and acquired technology, having a capitalized cost of \$4,818,243, and accumulated impairment of \$317,730, all of which are still assets of the Corporation.

The intellectual property rights, having a net book value of \$2,222,661 at December 31, 2018, are property of the Corporation.

NOTE 8 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consisted of the following:

Description	In Thousands
Accounts payable	
Accrued liabilities:	
Payroll related liabilities	
Other accrued liabilities	
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	

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NOTE 9 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The convertible note payable was entered into on December 31, 2017, with an interest rate of 6% and matures on December 31, 2018. The company has agreed to pay an annual administrative fee of \$10,000 on the convertible note.

The convertible note was classified as a liability because the residual allocated to the conversion feature was less than the carrying amount of the convertible note. The discount on the convertible note was characterized as a debt discount and was amortized using the effective interest method over the term of the note. The conversion feature has been characterized as an equity component and the discount component was determined using a discount method.

The carrying value of the convertible note payable at the end of the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	In Thousands of Dollars
Description	
Balance, beginning of the period	\$ 10,000
Accretion expense	10,000
Debt conversion	(10,000)
Balance, end of the period	\$ 10,000

In connection with the issuance of the convertible note, the company issued 107,000 warrants to the placement agent. The warrants are classified as equity as they meet the criteria for equity and had been exercised by December 31, 2017.

Using the effective interest rate method, the carrying amount of the convertible note at the end of the period is \$10,000. Using the effective interest rate method calculation, the difference of \$351,169 between the carrying amount and the face value of the convertible note is the discount component and the face value of the convertible note is the value over the term of the note.

By the year end of December 31, 2017, principle of \$1,070,000 and accrued in shares.

NOTE 10 – COMMITMENTS AND C

Operating leases

In August 2018, July 2018, October 2017, its operating lease agreements for its (New Jersey) premises, which will expire on August 31, 2020, respectively. The Corporation settlement with Bahamas office landlord.

The current leases for the Canadian, U.S. operations run for 18 months, 12 months, with option to renew the leases after these dates.

In Thousands of US Dollars		
Location	Current	Non-Current
Bahamas	\$ 7	\$ -
California	16	-
New Jersey	-	-
Total	\$ 23	\$ -

Lease payments are increased with every current monthly payments, net of executory

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In Thousands of US Dollars	
Location	Amount
Quebec	\$ 5
California	7
New Jersey	10
Total	\$ 22

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Corporation had operating lease expense of \$279,640 and \$264,825, respectively in each year.

Minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases by the Corporation are payable as follows:

In Thousands of US Dollars	
Payment Term	
Less than one year	
Between one and five years	
More than five years	
Total	

NOTE 11 – SHARE CAPITAL

Common shares authorized, issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

In Thousands of US Dollars	
Description	
Authorized:	
An unlimited number of common shares, at no par value	
Issued, outstanding:	
Number of common shares	
Dollars	\$

The holders of common shares are entitled to dividends as determined in the discretion of the Corporation, and no dividends have been declared.

annual general meeting of the Corporation
dividends.

Common Stock

In February 2016, the Corporation
accompanying prospectus related to the
\$12,000,000 of our common stock, not
through our sales agent, Chardan Capital
have been made under an equity distribu
between the Corporation and Chardan, w
agreement.

Sales of our common stock under the
accompanying prospectus are made by an
an “at-the-market” offering as defined in
as amended, including sales made direct
any other existing trading market for our
Chardan may also sell our common stock
Chardan acts as sales agent on a commer
with its normal trading and sales practic
rules and regulations and the rules of NAS
the offering will end, there are no minim
arrangements to place any of the procee
similar account.

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During the year end December 31, 2018, placements and raised a total of \$14,931,9 shares were issued at an average price of The Corporation has sold 50,000 shares to shares subscription receivable by the year

NOTE 12 – STOCK OPTIONS

The Corporation has established a stock option plan for its employees, officers and directors, and certain consultants, by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The plan allows the Corporation to designate individuals to whom options may be granted. The Corporation may be granted, the number of shares, the exercise option price per share. The option price per share is the market price at the time the option is granted. The options which may be optioned under the stock option plan are a number of shares which may be optioned under the plan, less issued and outstanding common shares. The options vest over a period of years after the grant date and vest either over a period of years and are equity-settled. As of December 31, 2018, still be granted by the Corporation.

The following table provides the activity for the period ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. As of December 31, 2018, the number of shares exercisable as of December 31, 2018, the weighted average remaining contractual term of the options is

Outstanding December 31, 2015	N
Expired	6

Granted	
Cancelled	
Outstanding December 31, 2016	5
Granted	
Outstanding December 31, 2017	5
Expired	
Not vested	
Granted	
Outstanding December 31, 2018	5
Options exercisable	5

The fair value of the options granted during 2018 and 2017, was determined using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Description	
Share price	\$
Exercise price	\$
Risk-free interest rate	
Expected volatility	149%
Expected option life in years	
Expected dividend yield	

The weighted average grant-date fair value of the options granted during 2018 and 2017 was \$1.00. The expected volatility was estimated considering historical volatility. Expected dividends were determined to be zero as the company has the ability nor paid any dividends.

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NOTE 13 SHARE BASED COMPENSATION

On July 17, 2015, the Corporation approved the employment contract of Dr. Paul Averback as President and CEO. Dr. Averback has not taken a salary since November of 2014. The Corporation is recording the expense on the contract for the services of Dr. Averback for an initial term of 24 months. Dr. Averback agreed to forgo 100% of his salary until the Corporation increases its financing to expand its operations. At the end of which time Dr. Averback will have the right to request the Corporation to continue the equity compensation. Dr. Averback received 25,000 shares in July, 2015 and shall receive 25,000 shares per month for the duration of the contract, totaling up to 210,000 shares. Dr. Averback's salary. The Corporation determined that the expense for the contract occurred on July 17, 2015 and established the expense for the Corporation is recording the expense on the contract for the services of Dr. Averback of \$3,499,991 in 2018. The unrecognized expense for 2018, which will be recognized on a pro-rata basis for the employment contract as services are performed. The expense to elect equity compensation, is \$4,466,350.

The stock and stock option-based compensation for all employees are disaggregated in the statement of operations. The net loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	In Thousands
Functional Expense Category	
General and administrative expense	
Research and development expense	
Total	

NOTE 14 - WARRANTS

On December 16, 2014, in connection with the financing referred to in note 9, the Corporation placed a placement agent as partial consideration for the financing. The placement agent entitled the holder to acquire one common share for every 100 common shares at a price of \$0.54 prior to December 16, 2014. As of December 31, 2018, there were 107,000 warrants as of December 31, 2018.

On January 23, 2015 and on March 12, 2015, the Corporation completed two \$200,000 private placements for a total of \$400,000. The private placements issued at a weighted average price of \$0.90 per one common share and a warrant to purchase one common share. A total of 441,529 warrants were issued. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Corporation at a price of \$1.00 per share over a period 24 month following the subscription date. In March 2017, the warrant holder has excised all the

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No warrants are outstanding as of December 31, 2018, for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

Description	Number
Outstanding 31-Dec-15	548,520
Exercised	
Granted	
Expired	
Cancelled	
Outstanding 31-Dec-16	548,520
Exercised	548,520
Granted	
Expired	
Cancelled	
Outstanding 31-Dec-17	
Exercised	
Granted	
Expired	
Cancelled	
Outstanding 31-Dec-18	

NOTE 15 - INCOME TAXES

The Corporation was re-domiciled to the United States of America in 2018. All of our operations are generated out of our facilities in the United States of America, primarily the facilities in the United States of America, primarily the facilities.

The effect of the re-domiciliation from Canada to the United States of America includes the expiration of several tax attributes related to our operations in Canada, including Canadian research tax credit carryforwards. Canadian research tax credit

carryforwards expired upon determination of the federal government amount to \$1,686,270.

Nymox recognized no provision (recovery) for the periods ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

The following table is a reconciliation of

Description	In Thousands
Net loss for the year, before income taxes	\$ (10,000)
Net loss attributable to the Bahamas	(10,000)
Net loss attributable the United States	
Domestic tax rate applicable to the Corporation	
Income taxes at domestic tax statutory rate	
Change in valuation allowance	
Deferred tax provision (recovery)	\$

As at December 31, 2018 and 2017, deferred tax assets are as follows:

Description	In Thousands
Tax loss carry forward	
Patents capitalized and amortized for tax purposes	
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available to the Corporation can utilize the benefits therefrom. The Corporation's profit is dependent on the successful development of new products and technologies.

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The amount of net operating loss carried forward for tax purposes by year of origination and expiration

Year	Year of	In Thousands
		Amount
1999	2019	1,078
2000	2020	813
2001	2021	664
2002	2022	522
2003	2023	564
2004	2024	353
2005	2025	264
2006	2026	355
2007	2027	.373
2008	2028	351
Total		

NOTE 16 - EARNINGS PER SHARE

Weighted average number of common shares

Description	In Thousands
Issued common shares at January 1	
Effect of shares issued	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding at December 31	

Diluted loss per share was the same amount as basic loss per share because no options and warrants would have been exercised to offset the losses. The company has incurred losses in each of the years presented and may potentially be dilutive in the future.

NOTE 17 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Corporation has determined that the assets and liabilities approximates the short-term maturity of these financial convertible notes, determined using a liability that does not have an equity component approximate the carrying amounts. Accrued interest is stated at fair value in the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2016, which are presented in the accompanying table of \$931,000.

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NOTE 18 – FINANCE INCOME AND COSTS

Finance income and finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, are detailed below:

Description	In Thousands of US Dollars
Interest income	\$ 1,100
Interest and bank charges	(100)
Financial costs	(100)
Accretion of the other liabilities	(100)
Net foreign exchange gain	(100)
Net finance costs	\$ (300)
Finance income	\$ 800
Finance costs	(300)
Net finance costs	\$ (500)

NOTE 19 - SEGMENT DISCLOSURE

The Corporation operates in one reportable segment - the research and development of a new population.

Information regarding the geographic reporting of revenues is as follows:

Description	In Thousands of US Dollars	
Revenues		
2018	\$	1,100
2017	\$	1,100
2016	\$	1,100

Property and equipment	
December 31, 2018	\$
December 31, 2017	\$
December 31, 2016	\$

Revenues are attributed to geographic location. Property and equipment is attributed to geographic location.

NOTE 20 - CONCENTRATIONS

Major customers

Customers that accounted for greater than 10% of revenues in any of the last three years were as follows:

In Thousands of US Dollars			
Description	2018	2017	2016
Customer A	\$ 34	\$ 62	\$ 62
Customer C	\$ 126	\$ 90	\$ 90

NOTE 21- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The transactions we have with related parties include, but are not limited to, both current compensation, share based compensation, and stock options for our officers and directors. We are not controlled by two of our officers.

Executive officers and directors participate in an executive compensation plan. Executive officers are covered under the plan.

Key management personnel compensation

Description	In Thousands of US Dollars
	2

Salaries	\$
Short-term employee benefits	
Stock-based compensation	
Total	\$

Total honorariums earned by the independent members of the Board of Directors for their participation in Board and Committee meetings for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016

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Our Chief Financial Officer receives no deferred or incentive compensation. The amount of contract for services rendered to a corporation under this arrangement were \$442,500, \$0 and \$0 at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Our Corporate Legal Counsel receives no deferred or incentive compensation. The amount of contract for services rendered to a corporation under this arrangement were \$223,372, \$0 and \$0 at December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

NOTE 22 – RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research and development expenses, excluding depreciation expenses, allocated to our major programs are as follows:

In Thousands

Research and Development Program

Research and Development Program
 Alzheimer’s Disease: Therapeutics
 Anti-Infectives
 BPH (Enlarged Prostate) and
 Prostate Cancer Therapeutics
 Tobacco Exposure Tests: NicAlert
 and TobacAlert™
 Total

NOTE 23 - PERSONNEL EXPENSES

A detailed analysis of personnel related expenses for 2018, 2017 and 2016 is provided below:

Description	In Thousands of 2018
Salaries	\$
Employer contributions	
Short-term employee benefits	
Stock-based compensation	
Total	\$

NOTE 24 - CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

On December 16, 2014, the Corporation issued a private placement for aggregate gross proceeds of \$10,000,000 at 6% per annum, payable quarterly with interest.

In 2018, the Corporation raised \$14,931,900 from private placement financings.

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Approximately 93%, 90% and 99% of our revenue for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, were in dollars. Foreign exchange fluctuations may affect the Corporation's results in 2018, 2017 or 2016.

NOTE 25 - Foreign Exchange risk

We have no significant items exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Based on the Corporation's foreign currency exposure, we have increased exchange rates to reflect a 5% strengthening of the US dollar. This decreased the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018 by \$35,000, assuming that all other variables remained constant.

An assumed 5% weakening of the US dollar would have had an equal but opposite effect on the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2018, assuming all other variables remained constant.

NOTE 26 - Credit risk

Credit risk results from the possibility that another party to perform according to the terms of instruments that potentially subject the Corporation to loss. Our instruments consist primarily of cash and trade accounts receivable. We maintain a portfolio of receivables maintained with high-credit quality financial institutions. If receivable, the Corporation performs periodic credit reviews. We do not require collateral. Allowances are established based on information consistent with the credit risk, historical experience and other information.

The Corporation has a limited number of receivables. The statement of financial position as of December 31, 2018 shows accounts receivable of \$2,084, \$78,397 and \$1,000,000 for 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

aged under 45 days. One customer account accounted for 100.00% of the trade receivables in 2017 and 2016, respectively, all of which are from the Corporation. No bad debt expense was recorded for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017

At December 31, 2018, the Corporation's cash and cash equivalents are equal to the carrying amount of cash, trade accounts receivable

NOTE 27 - Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. Trade accounts receivable, trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities are not exposed to variable interest-bearing cash during the period. An assumed 0.5% increase or 0.5% decrease in interest rates would have had no significant effect on the net loss

NOTE 28 - Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not have sufficient cash to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Corporation's management of its capital structure, as outlined in the Corporation's financial statements, shows that the Corporation does not have an operating cash flow. The Corporation's activities primarily through an equity offering, the sale of its companies and the issuance of convertible preferred stock

The following are the contractual maturities of the Corporation's liabilities:

In Thousands

Description

Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities

December 31, 2018
December 31, 2017
Convertible notes
December 31, 2018
December 31, 2017

NOTE 29 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Corporation has evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors. Although it has a Subsequent Events Committee has the authorization to authorize subsequent events, the corporation has determined there are no subsequent events.

On January 15th, 2019, the Corporation received a payment from an accredited investor for a convertible note. This is the final completion associated with a convertible note from an investor in April, 2018. The investor purchased 2,500,000 shares and 2,500,000 shares of common stock of \$8.0 per share with a term of five years.

ITEM 9. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS

Nymox's common shares trade on the NASDAQ National Market. The common shares were first listed on the NASDAQ National Market on September 16, 1999 when they began trading under the symbol "NMOX" and were previously listed on the Montreal Exchange from December 1997 to August 1998.

The following tables set out the high and low market prices of our common shares on the NASDAQ Stock Market for the periods indicated.

Annual High and Low Market Prices –

YEAR	ANNUAL HIGH	ANNUAL LOW
2014	\$ 6.780	\$ 0.330
2015	\$ 4.37	\$ 0.350
2016	\$ 5.79	\$ 1.62
2017	\$ 5.10	\$ 2.67
2018	\$ 4.60	\$ 1.25

Quarterly High and Low Market Prices –

YEAR	QUARTERLY PERIOD	HIGH PRICE	LOW PRICE
2017	1 st Quarter	\$ 4.10	\$ 2.67
	2 nd Quarter	\$ 5.10	\$ 2.67
	3 rd Quarter	\$ 4.38	\$ 2.67
	4 th Quarter	\$ 4.24	\$ 2.67
2018	1 st Quarter	\$ 4.60	\$ 1.25
	2 nd Quarter	\$ 4.43	\$ 1.25
	3 rd Quarter	\$ 3.80	\$ 1.25
	4 th Quarter	\$ 2.93	\$ 1.25

Monthly High and Low Market Prices

DATE	MONTHLY HIGH	MONTHLY LOW
October, 2018	\$ 2.93	\$ 1.49
November, 2018	\$ 2.21	\$ 1.62
December, 2018	\$ 1.96	\$ 1.25
January, 2019	\$ 2.46	\$ 1.32
February, 2019	\$ 2.71	\$ 2.12
March 26, 2019		
(up to and including March 26, 2019)	\$ 2.35	\$ 1.88

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Articles of Association

Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation

The Corporation's Certificate of Continuity and the Business Companies Act of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, together with the articles of incorporation, are on file with the Registrar of Companies in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas and the articles of incorporation do not include any restrictions on the business that the Corporation may conduct.

Directors

A director of our Corporation need not be a resident of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. A director, a person must be a natural person and not bankrupt. Neither our articles of incorporation nor our bylaws contain any mandatory retirement requirements for directors.

Our bylaws authorize the directors to receive remuneration for their services. There are no restrictions on the quorum.

A director who is a party to, or who is a party to an interest in any person who is a party to, a proposed material contract or transaction with the Corporation the nature and extent of his or her interest in such contract or transaction in the manner provided by the International Business Companies Act of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas. The Business Corporations Act prohibits such a director from voting to approve the contract or transaction unless

- is an arrangement by way of security or otherwise undertaken by the director for the benefit of the Corporation or an affiliate;
- relates primarily to his or her remuneration or agent of the Corporation or an affiliate;
- is for indemnity or insurance for directors or officers of the Corporation or an affiliate;
- is with an affiliate.

Our board of directors may, on behalf of the Corporation, do any of the following on behalf of our shareholders:

- borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;
- issue, reissue, sell or pledge debt of the Corporation;
- give a guarantee on behalf of the Corporation for the obligation of any person; and
- mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise encumber any property of the Corporation to secure any obligation of the Corporation.

The International Business Corporations any shareholder, director, officer or employee of the Corporation or to an associate of any such person for the purpose of or in connection with a loan made by the Corporation or its affiliates, without the Corporation believing that the Corporation is or, after giving due regard to, will be able to pay its liabilities as they become due, or that the assets in the form of assets pledged or otherwise available to the Corporation, giving the guarantee, would be less than the liabilities and stated capital of all classes.

These borrowing powers may be varied by the Corporation in its articles of incorporation. However, our bylaws are subject to any restrictions on or variations of these powers.

Common Shares

Our articles of incorporation authorize the Corporation to issue common shares. They do not authorize the Corporation to issue any other classes of shares.

The holders of the common shares of our Corporation are entitled to vote at all meetings of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Corporation and to vote for each common share held at a meeting of the Corporation. Our directors are elected at the meetings of the Corporation and do not stand for reelection at staggered intervals.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends. The Corporation will pay dividends, as and when declared by the board of directors out of moneys properly applicable to the payment of dividends and in such form as our board of directors may determine. We will pay all dividends which our board of directors may declare and which may be declared and paid in equal amounts per share of common shares outstanding.

In the event of the dissolution, liquidation, or winding up of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary, or the liquidation of the Corporation among its shareholders for the benefit of all shareholders, the holders of the common shares will be entitled to receive the assets and assets of the Corporation.

There are no redemption provisions associated with the Corporation's common shares.

Action Necessary to Change Rights Of Shares

In order to change the rights of our shares, the Corporation must amend its articles of incorporation to effect the change. Such amendments require the approval of holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares at a meeting. For certain amendments such as amendments to the rights of shares, a shareholder is entitled to dissent from the amendments to our articles and, if the resolution is adopted, to demand payment of the fair value of the shares.

Meetings of Shareholders

An annual meeting of shareholders is held each year to review the financial statements and reports, elect directors, and to transact other business as may be deemed appropriate. The board of directors has the power to call a special meeting of shareholders.

Notice of the time and place of each meeting must be given at least 21 days, but not more than 60 days, before the meeting to each director, to the auditor and to each shareholder. The record date for notice is entered in the books of the Corporation. The holder of more shares carrying the right to vote at the meeting is entitled to call for a meeting of shareholders called for any other purpose. Notice of a meeting must include, in addition to an earlier meeting, financial statements and reappointment of the incumbent auditor. The notice must be in sufficient detail to permit the shareholders to make an informed decision. The notice must state the text of any special resolution to be considered at the meeting.

The only persons entitled to be present at a meeting of shareholders, the directors of the Corporation, and the persons entitled to vote, the directors of the Corporation. Any other person may be admitted only at the discretion of the meeting or with the consent of the meeting. At a meeting of shareholders, the court may order the admission of any person, including who may attend the meeting.

Limitations on Right To Own Securities

Neither the International Business Corporation Act nor the Trade Organization Agreement Implementing the right of a nonresident to hold or vote in the Corporation.

- An acquisition of our shares if the
- (a) course of that person's business as a result of the acquisition;
 - (b) an acquisition of control of the Corporation, including a foreclosure of a security interest granted to the Corporation, not for any purpose related to the person's business;
 - (c) an acquisition of control of the Corporation, including consolidation or corporate reorganization, or indirect control in fact of the Corporation, if the person's interests, remains unchanged.

Change of Control

There are no provisions of our bylaws or articles of incorporation that have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing the Corporation and that would operate only in the event of a corporate restructuring involving the Corporation. Any provision governing the ownership threshold for a change of control must be disclosed.

Material Contracts

The following is a summary of the material information concerning the Company and its business, which is a party, for the three years ended March 26, 2015.

1. On December 16, 2014, the Corporation issued \$10,000,000 of convertible preferred stock through a private placement for a term of 3 years. The notes bear interest at 6% per annum on the outstanding principal amount, with interest to be paid at the same time that interest is due. The Corporation has agreed to grant a first lien on its assets to the holders of the note. The notes are convertible into common shares of the Corporation at the option of the note holder. The note converted in full by the year ended March 26, 2015.
2. This prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus relate to the issuance and sale of up to \$12,000,000 of common stock, from time to time through the use of an at-the-market offering program on The NASDAQ Capital Market, through Markets, LLC, or Chardan. These sales are made pursuant to a distribution agreement, dated February 10, 2015, which we refer to as the equity distribution agreement.

Sales of our common stock, if any, under the at-the-market offering program described in the accompanying prospectus may be made from time to time to be an "at-the-market" offering as defined in Rule 330 of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to as the "at-the-market" offering. Sales may be made directly on The NASDAQ Capital Market, through Markets, LLC, or Chardan, or through a registered broker-dealer or through a communications network. If expressly authorized, we may also sell our common stock in privately negotiated transactions. Sales will be made on a commercially reasonable efforts basis in accordance with sales practices and applicable state and federal securities laws and rules of NASDAQ. There is no specific offering period and there are no minimum sale requirements and the proceeds of this offering in an escrow account.

Chardan will be entitled to compensation based on a percentage of the gross proceeds from the sale of our common stock pursuant to the distribution agreement. In connection with the offering, on our behalf, Chardan may, and will with respect to the offering, be deemed to be an “underwriter” of the offering, and the compensation of Chardan may be based on a percentage of the gross proceeds or discounts. We have also agreed to provide indemnification to Chardan against certain civil liabilities, including the Securities Act.

Exchange Controls

The Bahamas has no system of exchange controls or restrictions on borrowing from foreign countries. There are no restrictions on interest, royalties and similar payments, or on the settlement of trade debts or the repatriation of funds.

There are no limitations on the rights of non-resident holders of their shares of Nymox.

Taxation

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

This section contains a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences for U.S. Persons (as defined below) who acquire shares of Nymox. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code (“Code”), Treasury regulations, rulings of the Internal Revenue Service, and judicial decisions in existence on the date of this filing. Any such change could apply to the U.S. federal income tax consequences to Nymox and its shareholders. This summary does not attempt to summarize all aspects of U.S. federal income tax law and does not attempt to summarize any state or local income tax consequences of the acquisition of an interest in Nymox. No representation is made that no assurance can be given that the IRS will not assert a position that is not reflected in this summary.

described in this summary.

For purposes of this discussion, the term "U.S. Holder" means a citizen of the United States or who is treated as a citizen of the United States for United States federal income tax purposes, (b) an individual who is organized under the laws of the United States and whose income of which is subject to United States federal income tax at its source, or (d) a trust (i) that is subject to United States federal income tax at its source, or (ii) that has a U.S. Holder as its primary Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. Holder. "U.S. Holder" means a shareholder of Nymox who is a U.S. Holder. "U.S. Holder" means an entity that is classified as a corporation for U.S. tax purposes and that is not organized under the laws of a foreign country thereof.

This summary does not discuss all United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances. Certain holders that may be subject to special United States federal income tax law (for example, insurance companies, financial institutions, dealers in securities, and holders of a straddle, hedging, constructive sale, or conversion right) whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar (including holders who acquire shares through exercise of employee stock options) may be subject to special services). Furthermore, this summary does not discuss the consequences of taxation.

The tax consequences of an investment in Nymox common shares under the current tax provisions that are subject to change must depend upon, your own tax advisor's advice regarding your own tax situations as to the income and other tax consequences of such investment in Nymox.

Dividends and gains on sale. Except as described below with respect to the "foreign investment corporation" rules, dividends received by a U.S. Holder without reduction for Canadian withholding taxes will be treated as ordinary income of such U.S. Holder, as a dividend from accumulated earnings and profits, as described below. Such dividends will not be eligible for the reduced tax rates allowed under the Code to dividend recipients. The amount of any distribution in excess of Nymox's accumulated earnings and profits will first be applied to reduce the value of common shares, and any amount in excess of the value of the common shares at the time of the sale or exchange of the common shares will be taxed at the preferential tax rate for long-term capital gains (where the maximum federal rate is currently 20%) for a U.S. Holder receiving such dividend is a "qualified dividend" if the dividend is paid on common shares that have been held for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning on the "acquisition date" (i.e., the first date that a purchaser of the common shares is able to receive such dividend). Nymox currently is listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market, and its common shares are readily tradable on the Nasdaq Stock Market securities market in the United States, and Nymox is a "foreign investment corporation" (as described below) at the time which Nymox pays a dividend or for the time that Nymox may be delisted from the Nasdaq Stock Market. If Nymox does not meet the definition of a QFC. If Nymox is not a QFC, the dividend to a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate, or trust will be taxed at ordinary income tax rates (and not at the preferential tax rates for long-term capital gains). The dividend recipient should consult its own financial advisor, and Nymox is not providing dividend rules.

Except as described below with respect to the "foreign investment corporation" rules, any gain recognized on the sale or exchange of Nymox common shares (or on a distribution of Nymox common shares) generally will be treated as capital gain. Capital gains are generally taxed at the same rate as ordinary income. With respect to capital gains in excess of net long-term capital gain over the

a substantially lower rate than is ordinary long-term if the asset has been held for more than one year or less. In addition, the distribution of ordinary income or loss is relevant for purposes of capital losses.

A U.S. Holder generally may claim a credit for liability for Canadian income tax withheld on common shares. The amount of this credit is limited by the Code.

Controlled foreign corporation rules. A corporation is treated as a “controlled foreign corporation” (a CFC) if 10% or more of its shares (by vote or value) are owned by one or more U.S. Shareholders”. For this purpose, a “10% U.S. Shareholder” is a person who directly or indirectly, shares possessing more than 10% of the shares of the foreign corporation. Nymox believes that Nymox were a CFC, each 10% U.S. Shareholder, through foreign entities, an interest in Nymox will include in its gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes any “Subpart F” income earned by Nymox. Subpart F income generally includes income on the sale of stock or securities and certain

Passive foreign investment corporation rules. A corporation is a “passive foreign investment corporation” (PFIC) if more than 50% of its gross income for the taxable year is derived from more of its assets (by average fair market value) that produce, or are held for the production of, income that is subject to an interest charge (in addition to the interest charge on the disposition by the U.S. Person of, or the distribution of, “excess distributions” with respect to, any shares of the corporation is a PFIC during the taxable year if (i) more than 50% of the gross income of the U.S. Person; or (ii) the foreign corporation is a PFIC during the taxable year that is included in whole or in part in the gross income of the U.S. Person in the meaning of Section 1223 of the Code. Furthermore, if a U.S. Person receives an “excess distribution” of the foreign corporation. Furthermore, if a U.S. Person receives an “excess distribution” will be taxable as ordinary income. In addition, there may be adverse tax consequences that may apply to a U.S. Person who, directly or indirectly, an interest in a PFIC.

A U.S. Person that owns, directly or indirectly, an interest in a PFIC may elect to treat such PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” (QEF) for U.S. tax purposes. In general, the effect of a QEF election is that the U.S. Person is required to include in its income for each taxable year the PFIC’s capital gains of the PFIC. The U.S. Person is also required to include in its income for each taxable year the PFIC’s distribution by the PFIC from earnings and profits (E&P) for that year. The U.S. Person’s income under the QEF election is determined as if the U.S. Person owned an interest in the particular PFIC, the distribution by the PFIC from earnings and profits (E&P) for that year (including the immediately preceding paragraph (including the immediately preceding paragraph) of gains as ordinary income) would not be a dividend for the U.S. Person. In order to make a QEF election, a U.S. Person must file with the IRS certain information furnished by the PFIC.

Nymox believes that it has not been a PFIC for U.S. tax purposes before December 31, 2014. There can be no assurance that Nymox will not be a PFIC during its current taxable year. Nymox’s status as a PFIC is not determined until the close of a taxable year. Nymox’s status as a PFIC is determined on the application of complex rules which may change over time. Therefore, there can be no assurance that Nymox has not been a PFIC for any taxable year during which U.S. Holders held common shares. Nymox intends to notify its U.S. Holders of its status as a PFIC for any taxable year for which Nymox believes it is a PFIC. Nymox has undertaken (i) to provide its U.S. Holders with information regarding its status as a PFIC and the manner in which it is a PFIC, and (ii) to comply with all record-keeping, reporting and other requirements applicable to U.S. Holders, at their option, may make a QEF election.

Each U.S. Person who owns, directly or indirectly, an interest in a PFIC is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences and disadvantages of making a QEF election.

Information Reporting and Backup with respect to Dividends
U.S. Holders may be required with respect to payment of dividends on common shares to U.S. Holders, and with respect to the sale of Nymox common shares. A U.S. Holder may be required to withhold with respect to dividends received on common shares, or proceeds received on the sale of common shares, by a broker, unless the U.S. Holder (i) demon-

This summary is based on the current understanding of the current administrative interpretation of the Canada Revenue Agency published in the Canada Revenue Agency published summary takes into account all specific amendments announced by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance hereof (the “**Proposed Amendments**”) and will be enacted in the form proposed. However, the Proposed Amendments will be enacted and the summary does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any future policy or assessing practice whether by legislation or otherwise nor does it take into account tax legislation in any territory or foreign jurisdiction, which may be enacted or otherwise.

This summary is of a general nature and does not constitute legal or tax advice to any particular Holder. It is not intended to be of all possible Canadian federal income tax consequences. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding their particular circumstances.

Generally, for purposes of the Tax Act, the value of the holding or disposition of common shares of Nymox is determined in Canadian dollars based on exchange rates in effect on the date of the Tax Act. The amount of dividends required to be paid on capital gains or capital losses realized by, or on behalf of, in the Canadian / U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Canadian Resident Holders

The following portion of the summary is intended to apply at all relevant times, for purposes of the Tax Act, to a Holder of Canada (a “**Resident Holder**”). Certain Holders may have already made the irrevocable election under the Tax Act the effect of which may be to treat the shares of Nymox (and all other “Canadian shares”) owned by such Resident Holder in the taxation year and in all subsequent taxation years. Residents of Canada who are not otherwise considered to be tax residents of Canada might not otherwise be considered to be tax residents of Canada on their own tax advisors concerning this election. The provisions of the Tax Act applicable to (i) a Holder that is a “specified investment interest” in which is a “tax shelter investment” and (ii) certain rules (referred to as the mark-to-market rules) apply by financial institutions, a “financial institution”.

“Canadian tax results” in a currency other than the Canadian dollar, that is a corporation and is, or becomes a resident of Canada, in connection with transactions or events that includes the sale of shares of the corporation controlled by a non-resident corporation, or the application of the anti-dumping rules in proposed section 212.1 of the Tax Act. Such Holders should consult the

Dividends

A Resident Holder will be required to include in its taxable income for its taxation year any dividends received (or deemed received) on shares of Nymox. In the case of a Resident Holder that is a trust or certain trusts), such dividends will be subject to the enhanced gross-up and credit rules applicable to taxable dividends received from Canadian corporations, including the enhanced gross-up and credit rules for any dividends designated by Nymox as an eligible dividend under the provisions of the Tax Act. A dividend received by a Resident Holder that is a corporation will be included in the corporation's taxable income.

A Resident Holder that is “private corporation” or a trust or other corporation controlled, whether by or for the benefit of, by more trusts or otherwise, by or for the benefit of, by one or a related group of individuals (other than the Resident Holder) is deemed to be received) on the common shares of Nymox. Dividends are deductible in computing the corporation's taxable income for its taxation year.

Dispositions

Generally, on a disposition or deemed disposition of a common share of Nymox, the Resident Holder will realize a capital gain or loss, if any, by which the proceeds of disposition, exceed (or are less than) the adjusted cost base of the common share of Nymox immediately before the disposition.

The adjusted cost base to the Resident Holder of a common share of Nymox will be determined by averaging the cost of the common share with the adjusted cost base of all other common shares of Nymox owned by the Resident Holder as capital property at that time, if any.

Generally, a Resident Holder is required to include in their taxable income for a taxation year one-half of the amount of capital gains realized in the year. Subject to and in accordance with the Income Tax Act, a Resident Holder is required to deduct from their taxable income for a taxation year one-half of any allowable capital loss (an “allowable capital loss”) realized in the year. Allowable capital losses realized by the Resident Holder in a taxation year may be carried back to any of the three preceding taxation years and may be carried forward to any subsequent taxation year against net taxable capital gains.

The amount of any capital loss realized by a Resident Holder on the disposition of a common share of Nymox may be reduced by any dividends received (or deemed to be received) on the common share of Nymox to the extent of the dividends received. Similar rules may apply when the Resident Holder is a partner in a partnership or a beneficiary of a trust of which a corporation is a partner or beneficiary. Such Resident Holders should consult their tax advisor.

Holders Not Resident in Canada

The following portion of the summary is all relevant times, for purposes of the T resident in Canada and does not use or common shares of Nymox in a business **Holder**”). Special rules, which are not holder that is not resident in Canada that elsewhere.

Dividends

Dividends paid or credited on the common or credited on the common shares of withholding tax at the rate of 25%, s withholding to which the Non-Resident income tax convention. . For example *Convention* (1980), as amended (the “Ca on the common shares of Nymox are c Non-Resident Holder that is the benefic resident for the purposes of, and is enti Treaty, the applicable rate of Canadian 15%.

Dispositions

A Non-Resident Holder will not be subje gain realized on the disposition or de Nymox, unless the common shares of Ny NonResident Holder for purposes of the not entitled to relief under an applicabl and the country in which the Non-Resi common shares of Nymox will not cor Non-Resident Holder at a particular tim Nymox are listed at that time on a design NASDAQ), unless at any particular time that time (i) one or any combination of (with whom the Non-Resident Holder do partnerships in which the Non-Resident H membership interest directly or indirect owned 25% or more of the issued shares of Nymox, and (ii) more than 50% of the of Nymox was derived directly or indire real or immovable properties situated in (as defined in the Tax Act), (iii) “timber

Act), and (iv) options in respect of, or
property in any of the foregoing v
Notwithstanding the foregoing, in certa
common shares of Nymox could be de
NonResident Holders whose common s
Canadian property should consult their ov

Documents on Display

Nymox is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), which requires the Corporation to file reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These materials, including our Report on Form 20-F and the exhibits hereto, may be inspected and copied at the Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The materials may be obtained from the Public Reference Room at the prescribed rates. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 1-800-368-1099. The Commission maintains an internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) which contains information statements, and other information regarding the Corporation that file electronically with the Commission.

We are required to file reports and other information with the securities commissions in all provinces of Canada. These reports, statements or other information, including our Report on Form 20-F, are available from the Canadian System for Electronic Document Gathering and Retrieval ("SEDAR") (<http://www.sedar.com>). SEDAR is an electronic document gathering and retrieval system. Our Management Information Circular for 2004 provides information including directors, executive officers, indebtedness, principal holders of securities, and compensation under equity compensation plans. Additionally, our Report on Form 20-F, our annual financial statements and our Management Information Circular relating to these statements. These documents are available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

We will provide without charge to each person who requests them, upon the written or oral request of such person, copies of the documents listed above which have been or may be incorporated by reference into our Report on Form 20-F (not including exhibits to the Report on Form 20-F that are not specifically incorporated by reference). Such copies should be directed to Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, Bay & Street, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1S7, Attention: Investor Relations. Telephone: 416-332-2227 EMAIL: info@nymox.com

**ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DATA
MARKET RISK**

Capital disclosures

The Corporation's objective in managing its capital is to maintain a sufficient position to finance its research and development, administrative expenses, working capital requirements, including those associated with patents. The Corporation manages its liquidity to minimize shareholder dilution.

The Corporation defines capital as total equity. The Corporation has followed an approach of equity financing through the issuance of common shares and, during the period, through a private placement agreement. Since inception, the Corporation has raised capital primarily through private placements. The Corporation entered into a private placement agreement with an investment company in 2011 and a private placement agreement with the same purchaser (see Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). Pursuant to the Private Placement Agreement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, MD&A, the Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement, the Corporation raised \$14,931,958 and issued 1,493,196 shares of common stock in private placement financings.

The Corporation's ability to raise capital of financing will be impacted by the n common shares. The results of the NX02 adversely affect the Corporation's ability the Corporation to reduce its cash req spending on research, development and sources of financing may not be available terms that are not favorable to the Corpor remain the same as for the previous fisc tries to optimize its liquidity needs by collaboration agreements, research Corporation's general policy on dividend to finance its research and development a

Other than the financing discussed above sources of financing. See Note 11 to the c

The Corporation is not subject to any ca parties other than the Nasdaq Capital M Rules. Failure to meet the listing requi Nasdaq Capital Market in which case th trading platform for its common shares.

Financial risk management

This section provides disclosures re Corporation's exposure to risks arising foreign currency risk, credit risk, interest Corporation manages those risks.

Foreign currency risk

The Corporation uses the US dollar a substantial portion of revenues, expenses US operations are denominated in US do

facility is also in US dollars. Foreign currency transactions of the Corporation's business transactions denominated in Canadian dollars. The Canadian operation has transactions principally relating to salaries and rent. The Corporation translates the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into the US dollar at each statement of financial position. The US dollar is the currency used for the payment of the Corporation's obligations in currencies other than the US dollar (primarily Canadian dollars). Unanticipated fluctuations in the Corporation's foreign currency may impair or enhance its ability to pay its obligations. The Corporation's objective in managing its foreign currency net exposures to foreign currency cash flows is to convert the dollars to the maximum extent possible. The Corporation uses the use of derivative financial instruments to

Approximately 93% of expenses that occurred in 2018 (2017 - 90%; 2016 - 99%) were denominated in US dollars. Exchange rate fluctuations had no meaningful impact on net income in 2018, 2017 or 2016.

The following table provides significant information regarding the Corporation's

CA\$
Cash
Trade accounts receivable and other receivables
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities
Total

The following exchange rates were applicable for the periods ended 2018, 2017 and 2016:

Description

US\$ - CA\$ - December 31, 2018

US\$ - CA\$ - December 31, 2017

US\$ - CA\$ - December 31, 2016

Based on the Corporation's foreign currency exchange rates above foreign exchange rates to reflect a 5% weakening of the Canadian dollar would have decreased the Corporation's net income for the year ended December 31, 2018 by approximately \$1,000,000. All other variables remained constant.

An assumed 5% weakening of the US dollar would have had an equal but opposite effect on the Corporation's net income for the year ended December 31, 2018. All other variables remained constant.

Credit risk

Credit risk results from the possibility that another party to perform according to the terms of the instruments that potentially subject the Corporation to loss. The Corporation's trade receivables consist primarily of cash and trade accounts receivable from high-credit quality financial institutions. The Corporation performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers and maintains collateral. Allowances are maintained for credit risk, historical trends, general economic conditions, and other factors.

The Corporation has a limited number of customers. The statement of financial position are trade receivables of \$1,000,000 (December 31, 2017 - \$78,397), all of which were from four customers (December 31, 2017 - four customers) accounting for 100.0% of the trade receivables balance. The Corporation has a good payment record with the Corporation's trade accounts receivable was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2018, the Corporation's
to the carrying amount of cash, trade acco

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair
instrument will fluctuate because of cha
interest at a variable rate. Trade accou
accounts payable and accrued liabilities b
interest at 6% per annum. In addition, th
of 2% per annum under the terms of the c
in full by the year end of December 3
interest-bearing financial instruments.

Based on the value of variable intere
December 31, 2018, an assumed 0.5% in
during such period would have had no sig

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corpora
obligations as they fall due. The Corpor
management of its capital structure, as c
The Corporation does not have an oper
financed its activities primarily through
investment company, as described in no
Agreement and the issuance of a con
Convertible notes of the Consolidated Fin

The Corporation's ability to raise capital is impacted by the market price and trading volume. The results of the NX02-0017 and NX02-0018 offerings have impacted the Corporation's ability to raise capital on a short-term basis. The Corporation may reduce its cash requirements by eliminating certain development and corporate activities. In the future, financing may not be available or may be available on terms less favorable to the Corporation.

In addition to financing operations through the offerings, the Corporation may also secure additional funding through strategic partnerships, partnering products in development, intellectual property and other arrangements. The Corporation will be successful in realizing its goals for additional funding at a price or on terms that are favorable to the Corporation.

The following are the contractual maturities of the Corporation's

Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

December 31, 2018

December 31, 2017

Convertible notes ⁽¹⁾ :

December 31, 2018

December 31, 2017

(1) Before financing costs

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

None.

**ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIV
DELINQUENCIES**

None.

**ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFI
SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF**

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCED

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures.
Exchange Act, the Corporation's man
Officer and the Chief Financial Officer,
and operation of the Corporation's disclo
Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act)
Annual Report on Form 20-F and con
procedures were effective as of December

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The Corporation's management has conducted a review of the Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018. In all material respects, the Corporation's financial statements and cash flows for the periods disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements conform to the Reporting Standards as issued by the International

Thayer O'Neal Company, LLC has issued an audit report that expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

(b) *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting*
Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act. The Corporation's internal control over financial reporting provide reasonable assurance to management regarding the preparation and fair presentation of public financial statements.

The Corporation's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and events of the Corporation; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that assets of the Corporation are being protected; (iii) provide reasonable assurance that necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (iv) provide reasonable assurance that Corporation are being made only in accordance with the authorization of management and directors of the Corporation; and (v) provide reasonable assurance of prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, disposition or use of the Corporation's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Corporation's management and our Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting for the year ended 2018, based on the framework set forth in the *Internal Control over Financial Reporting (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadwell Commission (COSO). Based on its evaluation, management, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018.

Thayer O'Neal's attestation report on the control over financial reporting is included in this annual report.

(c) *Attestation Report of the Registered* attestation report on the effectiveness of financial reporting is included in Item 8. F

(d) *Changes in Internal Control over Fin*

We have made significant improvements in Internal Control over Financial Reporting during year 2017.

Management believes that proper segregation of duties was not properly designed and operating internal control. The Corporation developed a remediation plan and a Remediation Committee, to remediate the following deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, first identified in

The Corporation did not employ a sufficient number of qualified accounting personnel to ensure that there were adequate controls in place as to certain processes, primarily impacting accounts payable and information technology general controls. These controls did not exist in these areas.

The Corporation's remediation plan included the hiring of a Controller, who was functioning in a Controller role, at the beginning of 2017. The Controller is responsible for the oversight of non-routine complex accounting matters and the review of the financial reporting process. The accounting department migrated the general ledger software system on a secure cloud-based system. The Corporation contracted with a Managed Service Provider to implement and maintain these changes. These changes allowed for proper segregation of duties and enhanced controls related to the expenditures/disbursements, accounts payable, statement review and information technology. The remediation plan was implemented and fully effective as of the end of the reporting period.

Internal control over financial reporting over financial reporting is a process that is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and is subject to lapses in judgment and human error. Internal control over financial reporting cannot be completely effective due to the nature of internal control over financial reporting and the possibility of improper management override. Because of these limitations, material misstatements may not be prevented or detected by internal control over financial reporting. The following are the known features of the financial reporting process that are included into the process safeguards to reduce, to the extent possible, the risk of "Material Factors".

Item 16. RESERVED

Item 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERTISE

Our board of directors has determined that our Audit Committee, is an audit committee of independent directors under the applicable listing rules.

Item 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to all employees in general and our principal executive officer, principal accounting officer or controller and persons performing similar functions in particular. The code of ethics is available on our website at www.nymox.com.

Item 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT

Our principal independent auditor is Thayer

Fees and Services

For the years ended December 31, 2018, LLC, for professional services, the follow

	US
Description	2018
Audit fees	\$ 168,170 \$
Audit related fees	-
Tax fees	6,250
All other fees	-
Total	\$ 174,420 \$

Audit Fees consisted of professional services rendered by the Corporation's consolidated financial statement auditors for the Corporation's interim financial statements and annual financial reporting and accounting standards, and for the preparation of statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. The Corporation incurred fees for the audit of the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control reporting which was required as the Corporation's first year of SEC regulations for 2018 with more than

Audit-Related Fees consisted of translation services rendered for the Corporation's financial documents.

Tax Fees consisted of services rendered by the Corporation for the preparation of tax returns of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.

All Other Fees – there were no other professional fees incurred by the Company for the periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Policy on Pre-Approval of Audit and Audit Fees of Independent Auditors

Our Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Company's financial reporting process and the work of our independent auditors. Our Audit Committee's policy is to pre-approve all non-audit services provided by ThayerONEal. The Audit Committee's policy includes the pre-approval of audit-related services, tax services and other non-audit services. The Audit Committee appoints the auditors and oversees and fixes the fees for the auditors. The Audit Committee reviews ThayerONEal and our management reports on the extent of services actually provided by the auditors, the pre-approval, and regarding the fees for the services. The Audit Committee approved 100% of the fees listed below.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM PRE-APPROVAL BY AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY BY THE COMPANY AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

None.

ITEM 16F. CHANGES IN REGISTRAR

On July 15, 2015, the Board of Directors of Biglari Holdings Corporation (the "Company") approved the resignation of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

The audit reports of KPMG on the Company's consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 do not contain a disclaimer of opinion nor were they qualified in scope or accounting principle, except as follows:

KPMG's report on the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 contains an explanatory paragraph that states that the failure of two of the Company's subsidiaries to meet its cash flow requirements, realize its assets, and generate sufficient cash to cast substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not contain any adjustments from the outcome of that uncertainty.

The audit reports of KPMG on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 do not contain a disclaimer of opinion nor was it qualified in scope or accounting principle. The audit reports do not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 that constitute material weaknesses:

KPMG's report indicates that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 contains a material weakness on the achievement of objectives. The report contains an explanatory paragraph that states that the Company lacks a sufficient complement of finance and accounting personnel, a proper segregation of incompatible duties, and adequate controls impacting the expenditures/disbursements process, and sufficient compensating controls.

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2015, and the interim period to July 15, 2015, the date of the last disagreement with KPMG on any matter related to a financial statement disclosure or a deficiency or disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of the registrant, make reference in connection with the disclosure of the following material weakness: the lack of a sufficient complement of finance and accounting personnel, the lack of segregation of incompatible duties related to the review of expenditures/disbursements, and the lack of controls, and sufficient compensating controls.

On July 15, 2015, the Board approved the engagement of Cutler & Co. (“Cutler”) to serve as the Company’s new independent accounting firm. Prior to the date of Cutler’s engagement, the Company consulted Cutler regarding (i) the application of accounting principles to a proposed or contemplated transaction, (ii) the type of audit opinion that might be issued on the Company’s financial statements and (iii) any matter that was either the subject of a written request from the registrant nor oral advice was provided by the registrant, an important factor considered by the registrant.

in reaching a decision as to the accounting treatment of the matter, (iii) any matter that was either the subject of a written request from the registrant nor oral advice was provided by the registrant, an important factor considered by the registrant.

On December 15, 2015, the Board of Directors of Biglari Pharmaceutical Corporation (the “Company”) approved the resignation of Cutler & Co. (“Cutler”) that Cutler had filed for Chapter 11 protection and transferring its foreign issuers to Thayer & Associates, P.C. Accordingly Cutler resigned as the Registered Independent Accounting firm.

The review of Cutler & Co on the Company’s financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2015 resulted in no findings of deficiencies in any matter of accounting principles or procedures, or deficiencies in auditing scope or procedure, which deficiencies, if not resolved to the satisfaction, would have caused them to issue a qualified or adverse opinion to the subject matter of the disagreement. The Company stated that Cutler & Co advised the Company that the Company did not employ a sufficient number of qualified personnel to ensure that there was a proper review of the Company’s financial statements.

relating to certain processes, primarily in
processes and information technology
controls did not exist in these areas.

On December 16, 2015, the Board approved
to serve as the Company's new independent
auditor effective the date of ThayerONEal's engagement.
On December 16, 2015, the Board approved
ThayerONEal regarding (i) the application of
GAAP to a completed or contemplated transaction, or
the issuance of an audit opinion that might be rendered on
the financial statements; (ii) whether or not
neither a written report was provided to the Board
that the new accounting firm concluded was
reliable; or (iii) any matter that was either
material to the registrant in reaching a decision as to
whether to report; or (iii) any matter that was either

With respect to item (i) in the preceding
paragraph, the Company engaged a valuation
specialist to value share based compensation
options and the modification of those options.
The Company entered into an engagement
agreement with an officer of the Company.
The Company engaged an independent registered accounting firm
with respect to the valuation of the options.
& Co. In connection with that engagement,
the accounting model created by the specialist
provided comments to management concerning

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Corporation is listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market with all the Nasdaq Stock Market corporate governance requirements.

On December 16, 2014, the Corporation received notification from the Nasdaq Listing Qualifications department that the Corporation's listing requirements were currently deficient for 180 calendar days. However, the Listing Rules provide that the Corporation has 180 calendar days in which to regain compliance. The Corporation must maintain a minimum market bid price of ten consecutive business days and the closing price of common share must be at least \$1 for a minimum of ten consecutive business days. Failure to meet the listing requirements will result in the Corporation being delisted from the Capital Market in which case the Corporation will be required to find an alternative listing platform for its common shares. In March 2015, the Corporation received notification from the Nasdaq Listing Qualifications department that the Corporation is in compliance with the listing rules.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENT DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENT DISCLOSURES

The financial statements for the three years ended December 31, 2016 are included in Item 8 of this report.

item.

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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are included with this report:

Exhibit No.	Description
1(a)	Articles of Incorporation, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Corporation's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on December 9, 1996)
1(b)	Bylaws of the Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on December 9, 1996)
4(a)	Memorandum of Agreement between the Corporation and Jaspas Investments Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on December 9, 1996)
4(b)	Share Option Plan of the Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Corporation's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on December 9, 1996)
4(c)	Research and License Agreement between the Corporation and the C Hospital Corporation and the C Hospital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Corporation's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on December 9, 1996)
4(d)	Research and License Amendment between the Corporation and the C Hospital Corporation and the C Hospital Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Corporation's Form 20-F filed with the SEC on February 21, 1997)
4(e)	Common Stock Purchase Agreement between the Corporation and Jaspas Investments Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on November 1, 1999)
4(f)	Registration Rights Agreement between the Corporation and Jaspas Investments Corporation (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on November 1, 1999)
4(g)	Escrow Agreement among Nys Investments Limited and Epstein Investments Limited dated November 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on November 29, 2000)
4(h)	Stock Purchase Warrant to purchase common stock of Nys Investments Limited dated November 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Corporation's Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the SEC on November 29, 2000)

	with the Commission February
4(i)	Research and License Agreement between the Corporation and the Corporation by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Commission May 15, 2000).
4(j)	Research and License Amendment between the Corporation and the Corporation by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Commission June 28, 2002).
4(s)	<u>Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and the Corporation dated November 1, 2010. (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's Amendment to the Commission on June 3, 2011).</u>
4(t)*	<u>License and Collaboration Agreement between the Corporation and Recordati Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's Amendment No.1 to 20-F Report filed on June 3, 2011)</u>
4(u)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and the Corporation dated November 1, 2011. (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's 6-K Report filed on November 1, 2011)
4(v)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and the Corporation dated November 1, 2012. (incorporated by reference to the Corporation's 6-K Report filed on November 1, 2012)
4(w)	<u>Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and the Corporation dated November 1, 2013.</u>
4(x)	<u>6% Secured Convertible Note between the Corporation and Cantone Asset Management dated 2014. (filed herewith).</u>
4(y)	<u>Response Letter from KPMG dated 2015 (Incorporated by reference to the Corporation's 20-F Report filed on 2015)</u>
8	<u>List of Subsidiaries of Nymox Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 8 to the Commission June 30, 2004)</u>
11	<u>Code of Business Conduct for Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 11 to the Corporation's 20-F Report filed on June 30, 2004)</u>
12(a)	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 303b or 15d-14(a)</u>
12(b)	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 303b or 15d-14(a)</u>
13(a)	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 303b Adopted Pursuant to Section 901</u>
13(b)	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 303b Adopted Pursuant to Section 901</u>

* Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request. Omitted portions have been filed

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SIGNA

The registrant hereby certifies that it m
Form 20-F and that it has duly caused an
annual report on its behalf.

Date: March 29, 2019

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EXHIBIT INDEX - NYMOX PHARM
20-F Annual Report

Exhibit	
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<u>12(b)</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Financial 15d-14(a)</u>
<u>13(a)</u>	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Adopted Pursuant to Section 90</u>
<u>13(b)</u>	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Adopted Pursuant to Section 90</u>

* Portions of this exhibit have been omitted at the request of the registrant. Omitted portions have been filed

