



**Management's Discussion & Analysis of
Acerus Pharmaceuticals Corporation
For the three months ended March 31, 2019**

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of the operations of Acerus Pharmaceuticals Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries (the "Company", "Acerus", "we" or "our") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected our financial and operating performance for the three months ended March 31, 2019. This MD&A is dated May 10, 2019 and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2019, together with the notes and audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements including International Accounting Standards 34: Interim Financial Reporting and are presented in thousands of United States ("U.S.") dollars except for per share amounts and unless otherwise noted. For more detailed information regarding certain forward-looking statements contained herein, please see the note regarding "Forward-looking Statements". The results of the operations, business prospects and financial condition of the Company will be affected by, among others, the "Risk Factors" set out in our Annual Information Form dated March 4, 2019 available at www.sedar.com.

Our ability to realize our assets and meet our obligations as they come due is dependent on successfully commercializing our existing products, bringing new products and technologies to market and achieving future profitable operations, the outcome of which cannot be predicted at this time. Furthermore, we will require additional funds, either from commercial sales of both existing and future products, commercial transactions and investors, to continue the development, commercialization and launch of additional products. These circumstances lend significant doubt as to our ability to meet our obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

We have assessed our ability to continue as a going concern and concluded that in order to complete our planned product development and commercialization programs, capital will be required. In addition, the anticipated shortage of certain strengths of Estrace® in 2019 could result in the Company failing to meet projected revenues or other budgeted targets, which could result in the Company violating its debt financial covenants this year. Our ability to accomplish our strategic plans is dependent upon earning sufficient revenues from existing products, bringing new products and technologies to market, achieving future profitable operations and possibly obtaining additional financing, executing other strategic initiatives that could provide cash flows, or alternatively curtailing expenditures. There are no assurances that any of these initiatives will be successful. Factors within and outside our control could have a significant bearing on our ability to obtain additional financing.

Forward-looking statements

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. This forward-looking information is not based on historical facts but rather on our expectations regarding the future growth of the Company and our respective results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking information may include financial and other projections, as well as statements regarding future plans, objectives or economic performance, or the assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. This MD&A uses words such as "believe", "expect", "would", "will", "expects", "anticipates", "intends", "estimates", or similar expressions to identify forward-looking information. Such forward-looking information reflects our current beliefs based on information currently available to us.

These forward-looking statements are subject to important assumptions and the Company has also made certain macroeconomic and general industry assumptions in the preparation of such forward-looking statements. While the Company considers these factors and assumptions to be reasonable based on information currently available, there can be no assurance that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Acerus business, or developments in the Company's industry, to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance, achievements or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Risks related to forward-looking statements include, among other things: the ability of the Company to continue as a going

concern; the Company's limited operating history; the Company's ability to meet future capital requirements; the fluctuating operating results of the Company; the degree of market acceptance of the Company's products; risks relating to generic competition for the Company's products; extensive government regulation; risks associated with debt financing; marketing and distribution risks; manufacturing-related risks; supplier risks; risks relating to the supply of raw materials; publication of adverse clinical trial results; risks related to unexpected product safety or efficacy concerns; risks relating to promotional activities; risks associated with the cost and reimbursement of the Company's products; risks related to reliance on data obtained from IQVIA; intellectual property risks, including the uncertainty of intellectual property protection, risks associated with licensed patent rights and the risk of third party claims of infringement; risks related to disputes regarding ownership or inventorship of products and technologies; risks associated with trade secrets; risks related to the performance of services by third parties; risks associated with the public market and volatility associated with the Company's shares; risk of potential third-party liability; risks relating to clinical testing conducted by the Company; regulatory approval related matters; risks related to certain minimum payment obligations; a dependence on key personnel; risk of potential dilution of shareholders; risks associated with potential future acquisition activities; risks associated with the expiry of inventory; risks relating to the valuation of intangible assets; risks associated with returns, allowances and chargebacks; risks relating to the ability of the Company to expand its operations; competition risks; risks associated with technological change; foreign exchange risk; concentration risk; risks associated with certain indemnity obligations; tax-related risks; risks relating to the Company's ability to generate ancillary additional revenue; and risks relating to securities analyst coverage of the Company.

Risks related to forward-looking statements include those risks referred to in our filings with the Canadian Securities regulators, including risks described in our Annual Information Form dated March 4, 2019 under the heading "Risk Factors". Actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from that expressed in, or implied by, any forward-looking information in this MD&A, and, accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking information. Further, any forward-looking information speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking information to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law. New factors emerge from time to time and the importance of current factors may change from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all such factors, changes in such factors and to assess in advance the impact of each such factor on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking information contained in this MD&A.

Description of business

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements represent the consolidated accounts of Acerus (incorporated in Ontario, Canada) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Acerus Labs Inc. ("ALI") (incorporated in Ontario), Acerus Biopharma Inc. ("ABI") and Acerus Pharmaceuticals (Barbados) Inc. ("APBI") (incorporated in Barbados). APBI was dissolved on February 26, 2018. The head office, principal address and records office of the Company are located in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. The Company's registered address is 2486 Dunwin Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, L5L 1J9.

We are a Canadian-based specialty pharmaceutical company focused on the development, manufacture, marketing and distribution of branded products with a primary focus in the field of men's and women's health. We commercialize our products via our own salesforce in Canada, and through a global network of licensed distributors in the U.S. and other territories.

We currently have three marketed products: Estrace[®], a product for the symptomatic relief of menopausal symptoms, is commercialized in Canada; Natesto[®], the first and only testosterone nasal gel for testosterone replacement therapy in adult males diagnosed with hypogonadism, is commercialized in Canada and the U.S.; and UriVarx[®], a Natural Health Product that helps reduce symptoms of hyperactive bladder such as daytime urinary frequency, urgency and nocturia that is commercialized in Canada. Natesto[®] has also been licensed for distribution in 69 additional countries worldwide. Marketing approvals in jurisdictions outside of North America are expected to take place over the course of the coming years. On June 14, 2018, we reported that South Korea's Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) approved Natesto[®] for the treatment of hypogonadism. We anticipate that Natesto[®] will launch in South Korea shortly. Our pipeline includes six innovative products: Lidbree[™] (formerly referred to as Shact[™]), a short acting lidocaine formulation delivered through a proprietary device into the vaginal mucosal tissue; Avanafil a new chemical entity PDE5 inhibitor for the treatment of erectile dysfunction, which has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") and the European Medicines Agency ("EU EMA") and is commercialized in the U.S. under the trade name Stendra[®] and in the European Union ("EU") under the trade name Spedra[®]; Elegant[™] Vaginal Moisturizer, which provides comfort to women suffering from vaginal dryness, and Elegant[™] pH, which is a pH balanced vaginal product; Gynoflor[™], an ultra-low dose vaginal estrogen combined with a probiotic, for the treatment of vaginal atrophy, for which a New Drug Submission ("NDS") had been filed in Canada for the treatment of vaginal atrophy. On January 25, 2019, we announced that we received a Notice of Deficiency-Withdrawal Letter from Health Canada for our Gynoflor[™] NDS. We decided not to file a Request for Reconsideration of the Notice of Deficiency-Withdrawal Letter and we have informed Medinova AG ("Medinova"), the entity with whom we entered into a license and supply agreement granting Acerus exclusive

rights to commercialize Gynoflor™ in Canada, that further studies will be needed in order for Gynoflor™ to be approvable by Health Canada. Under the agreement with Medinova, neither we nor Medinova are obligated to conduct such further studies. If no further studies are conducted, then we will not resubmit the Gynoflor™ dossier to Health Canada at this time. Acerus and Medinova will continue to work on areas of possible further collaboration; and Tefina™ a clinical stage product aimed at addressing a significant unmet need for women with female sexual dysfunction. Finally, Acerus is working on expanding its product portfolio by leveraging its proprietary delivery systems, patents and formulation expertise. As such, Acerus has a number of products in various stages of development. One of these projects relates to cannabinoids (whether synthetic or naturally derived cannabinoids) to be delivered intranasally to patients, which may have multiple possible therapeutic applications (the “Cannabinoids Initiative”). Acerus has filed patent applications on the Cannabinoids Initiative and achieved first positive results from dosing of subjects in a Phase I clinical trial test with a proprietary intranasal formulation of nasal tetrahydrocannabinol THC – rich cannabis oil in healthy volunteers. We are actively looking at potential partnering transactions for these initiatives.

For further information please see the Annual Information Form dated March 4, 2019 and our other filings available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Key products and developments

Natesto®

We have entered into the following license, development and supply agreements for Natesto®:

Date	Company	Territory	Terms
April 22, 2016	Aytu BioScience Inc. (“Aytu”)	United States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refundable upfront payments totaling \$8.0 million • Sales-based milestones that could potentially total \$37.4 million • Tiered supply price per unit
December 15, 2016	Hyundai Pharm Co., Ltd (“Hyundai”)	South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refundable upfront fee • Milestone payment on regulatory approval • Tiered supply price per unit
June 5, 2017	Therios Healthcare (“Therios”)	Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Egypt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed supply price per unit
June 14, 2017	medac Gesellschaft für Klinische Spezialpräparate mbH (“medac”)	15 European countries: Germany, United Kingdom, France, Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Austria, Netherland and Belgium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refundable upfront fee • Milestone payment on regulatory approval and sales-based milestone payments • Tiered supply price per unit
		See additions on October 31, 2018	
October 17, 2017	Eu Hwa Pte LTD. (“EU”)	Thailand, Malaysia/Brunei, Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines, Hong Kong/Macau and one other small South East Asian country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refundable upfront fee • Milestone payment on regulatory approval • Tiered supply price per unit
November 23, 2017	Apsen Farmacêutica (“Apsen”)	Brazil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refundable upfront fee • Milestone payment on regulatory approval • Tiered supply price per unit
April 9, 2018	Producto Científicos, S.A. de C.V (“Carnot Laboratorios”)	Mexico and 18 Central and Latin American countries (Argentina, Columbia, Peru, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Panama, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refundable upfront fee • Milestone payment on regulatory approval • Tiered supply price per unit

		Venezuela, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay and Haiti)	
October 31, 2018	medac	Amended to include all existing European Union Member states and the United Kingdom, Norway, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Turkey, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Israel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refundable upfront fee • All other terms as per the original agreement

On February 1, 2018, we received notice from Quebec’s National Institute for Excellence in Health and Social Services (INESSS) of a positive recommendation to the Health Minister for the inclusion of Natesto® on the list of medications of the Régie de l’assurance maladie du Québec. Natesto® was listed on February 1, 2018.

In June 2018, South Korea’s Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) approved Natesto® for the treatment of hypogonadism. On February 27, 2019 we announced making the first shipment of Natesto® to South Korea.

Buyout of all obligations under the Mattern License Agreement

On May 17, 2018, we entered into an agreement with Mattern Pharma AG (“Mattern”) to buy out all of our obligations (the “Buyout”) under the Amended and Restated Intellectual Property Rights and Product Development Agreement, dated December 21, 2013 (as amended) (“License Agreement”), including all of our future royalty payment obligations.

Under the License Agreement, we owed royalties on upfronts, milestones and revenues from products, including Natesto®, covered by the License Agreement, including minimum annual royalty payments of \$5.0 million if gross product sales are \$75.0 million or greater, or \$2.5 million if gross product sales are below \$75.0 million, starting in fiscal 2018 and ending in 2024. Pursuant to the Buyout, with the payment of \$7.5 million, all of our material obligations owed to Mattern are suspended, but Mattern’s obligations to us remain in force. Under the Buyout, among other rights, we receive a perpetual, fully-paid, irrevocable license to all of Mattern’s patents and know-how for the products covered by the License Agreement. We will pay the \$7.5 million in the following instalments: \$750 was paid in July 2018, \$1,750 was paid in September 2018, \$625 was paid in January 2019, \$2,025 was paid in April 2019 which included a \$150 deferral fee, and \$2,500 will be paid by January 20, 2020 (subject to deferral rights). We recorded an expense of \$6.7 million in May 2018 representing the fair value of the \$7.5 million obligations under the Buyout at that date. The fair value was estimated by discounting the payments using a rate of 14.75%.

The Buyout also includes a covenant not to sue and a waiver from Mattern, which will become irrevocable upon payment of the last instalment to Mattern. The Buyout will remain in full force and effect as long as the License Agreement is in force. In the event of a payment default, following a grace period, the Buyout automatically terminates and the License Agreement’s obligations become binding on Acerus again. In such an event, all monies paid by Acerus pursuant to the Buyout, with the exception of the first instalment, can be offset against monies that would otherwise be owed to Mattern under the License Agreement.

Estrace®

On January 11, 2019, we reported an anticipated shortage of certain doses of Estrace® on the Drug Shortages Canada website in relation to supply issues arising from our contract manufacturer. We were notified by our contract manufacturer of a partial manufacturing license suspension at the facility where Estrace® is being produced as a result of an audit by U.K. health authorities. Anticipating a potential shortage of certain strengths of Estrace® over the next six months, we impaired the related intangible asset by \$2,641 at December 31, 2018. In 2019, we were informed of further delays in lifting the license suspension and as a result, we impaired the asset by a further \$2,471 at March 31, 2019. We are currently looking at various strategies to accelerate delivery timelines, one of which includes contracting an alternative manufacturer. We have identified a potential alternative manufacturer and are working towards finalizing an agreement.

The intangible asset was written down to its recoverable amount in both 2018 and 2019 using a value-in-use discounted cash flow model. Key assumptions included a pre-tax discount rate of 16.9%, estimated cash flows, projected declines in revenue and for the 2019 model an increased cost of goods related to transferring the product to a different contract manufacturer. In the model, we assumed we would receive product by the second quarter in fiscal 2020 (versus by September 2019 in the 2018 impairment model).

Gynoflor™

We entered into a license and supply agreement with Medinova AG on April 6, 2016, a Swiss pharmaceutical company, that grants exclusive rights to commercialize Gynoflor™ in Canada. On February 28, 2017, we submitted a NDS to Health Canada to obtain marketing approval for the product in Canada. Currently, there are no approved estriol + lactobacillus products on the Canadian market.

On December 24, 2017, we received a Notice of Deficiency (“NOD”). In its notice, Health Canada requested additional technical information on Gynoflor™ in order to complete its assessment of the product. Acerus officially responded to the NOD on April 11, 2018, focusing only on the vaginal atrophy indication and expects to receive a decision from Health Canada in the first half of 2019. On January 24, 2019 we received a Notice of Deficiency-Withdrawal Letter (“Notice”) for its Gynoflor™ New Drug Submission. We have decided not to file a Request for Reconsideration of the Notice and have informed our licensor, Medinova AG (“Medinova”), that further studies will be needed in order for Gynoflor™ to be approvable by Health Canada. Under the agreement with Medinova, neither the Company nor Medinova is obligated to conduct such further studies. If no further studies are conducted, then we will not resubmit the Gynoflor™ dossier to Health Canada at this time. Acerus and Medinova will continue to work on areas of possible further collaboration.

Elegant™ franchise

On December 20, 2017, we entered into a license, development and supply agreement with Viramal Limited (“Viramal”), a London-based specialty pharmaceutical company, that grants us exclusive rights to commercialize the Elegant™ franchise in Canada. The Elegant™ franchise comprises Elegant™ Vaginal Moisturizer, which provides comfort to women suffering from vaginal dryness, and Elegant™ pH, which is a pH balanced vaginal product. Elegant™ Vaginal Moisturizer and Elegant™ pH are over-the-counter products. Under the terms of the license, development and supply agreement, we will pay Viramal a regulatory milestone payment upon receiving marketing approval in Canada, as well as milestone payments based on achieving sales targets. Viramal will oversee the manufacturing of Elegant™ and will receive a supply price for the product.

UriVarx®

On January 8, 2018 we entered into an exclusive distributor and license agreement with Innovus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (“Innovus”), that grants us the exclusive rights to commercialize UriVarx® in Canada. UriVarx® is a Natural Health Product (NHP) that helps reduce symptoms of hyperactive bladder such as daytime urinary frequency, urgency and nocturia. The product was recently approved by Health Canada and is offered over-the-counter to Canadians dealing with such symptoms. Under the terms of the exclusive distributor and license agreement, we paid an upfront payment at signing and will pay milestone payments based on the achieving certain sales targets. Innovus will oversee the manufacturing of UriVarx® and will receive a supply price for the product.

Avanafil (available in the U.S. under the brand name Stendra®)

On March 27, 2018 we entered into an exclusive distributor and license agreement with Metuchen Pharmaceuticals LLC (“Metuchen”), a privately-held specialty pharmaceutical company, granting us the exclusive rights to commercialize Avanafil in Canada (available in the U.S. under the brand name Stendra®). Avanafil is a new chemical entity targeting the large and growing Erectile Dysfunction (“ED”) market. Under the terms of the sublicense agreement, Metuchen will receive regulatory milestone payments upon Acerus filing a New Drug Submission (“NDS”) with Health Canada and upon Acerus receiving marketing approval in Canada. Metuchen will also receive milestone payments based on Acerus achieving sales targets. Metuchen will oversee the manufacturing of Avanafil and will receive a supply price for the product comprised of a transfer price and royalties on net sales of the product.

Lidbree™

On May 29, 2018 we entered into an exclusive agreement to commercialize Pharmanest AB’s (“Pharmanest”) Short Acting Lidocaine Product (“Lidbree™”), a pain relief drug device combination in Canada. Under the terms of the license agreement, Pharmanest received an upfront and regulatory milestone payments when we receive marketing approval in Canada. Pharmanest will also receive milestone payments based on the Company achieving sales targets. Pharmanest will oversee the manufacturing of Lidbree™ and will receive a tiered supply price for the product based on a percentage on net sales of the product.

Corporate Update

Private placement

On March 29, 2019 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 23,230,772 common shares to certain directors and officers at a price of CDN\$0.195 per common share for gross proceeds of CDN\$4.5 million.

Long-term debt financing

On October 12, 2018, we entered into a senior secured term loan credit facility with SWK Funding LLC (“SWK”) for up to \$11.0 million (“New Facility”). An initial tranche of \$9.0 million of the New Facility was received at closing, with the remaining \$2.0 million of the New Facility becoming available on or before March 31, 2019 upon satisfaction of certain future conditions. As the conditions were not satisfied, we did not draw on the additional \$2.0 million of the New Facility.

The New Facility bears interest at a rate per annum equal to the greater of (a) the three-month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) or (b) 1.50%, with such base rate being capped at no greater than 4.25%, plus an applicable margin of 10.50%. The New Facility matures on October 11, 2023 and is interest-only for the first two years of the term. Under the terms of the agreement, we will have the option to prepay the loan prior to the maturity date subject to the payment of certain prepayment fees. The terms of the agreement also contain customary financial covenants. The proceeds from the New Facility was used primarily to (i) repay the amount outstanding under the Quantius credit facility, including a prepayment penalty and royalty retirement fee; (ii) retire the Endo promissory note; and (iii) for ongoing general working capital.

As part of the transaction, SWK received an origination fee representing a low single digit percentage of the maximum facility amount and will receive a final payment representing a single digit percentage of the principal amount actually advanced under the facility. Acerus has also issued 5,331,563 common share purchase warrants (the “Warrants”) to SWK as partial consideration for the New Facility. Each Warrant entitles SWK to purchase one common share of Acerus at an exercise price of CDN\$0.40 per common share, expires on October 11, 2023 and has a cashless exercise feature. Following the second anniversary of the issuance of the Warrants, we can cause SWK to exercise the Warrants prior to their expiry date if the closing price of our common shares on the TSX is at or above CDN\$0.80 per share for a period of at least 21 consecutive trading days.

Endo – Promissory note

On October 11, 2018, the promissory note and outstanding accrued interest was repaid in full and the note was extinguished.

Quantius Inc. credit facility

The Quantius credit facility was extinguished on October 12, 2018 with the payment of principal, accrued interest pre-payment penalty and royalty retirement fee.

Factors affecting results from operations

Revenue and cost of sales

Our product revenues reflect the sales of Estrace[®], Natesto[®] and UriVarx[®] net of chargebacks, discounts and other price adjustments. Cost of sales reflect the cost of finished goods which include manufacturing, distribution, warehousing costs, the amortization of the Estrace[®] product rights intangible asset and royalty expenses for Natesto[®].

Research and development expenses

Our research and development (“R&D”) expenses consist primarily of project specific costs, namely: project management, clinical studies, laboratory analysis, new product submissions, formulation development and packaging design costs as well as milestone obligations based on the achievement of specific development, regulatory milestones on or before specific dates. Research and development expenses also include salary, benefits and share-based compensation for R&D management and staff and amortization of intangible assets, leasehold improvements, and manufacturing and laboratory assets.

Our R&D activities focus on clinical research and development, including but not limited to internal and external activities associated with advancing product candidates towards obtaining regulatory approval for marketing in various jurisdictions.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Our selling, general and administrative costs mainly consist of salary, benefits, and share-based compensation for non-R&D executive management and other staff, professional fees, public company related costs, selling expenses, office expenses and amortization of leasehold improvements and equipment used for administrative purposes.

Other expenses

Other expenses consist of interest expense, accretion expense, amortization of deferred financing fees, fair value adjustment to the derivative financial instruments, foreign exchange gains and losses and interest income. The foreign exchange gains and losses on the intercompany receivables and payables have been major components of the net financing costs as the receivables and payables are denominated in U.S. dollars and are held by the parent company in its functional currency, Canadian dollar, and thus the foreign exchange gain/loss does not eliminate on consolidation.

Foreign currency

For ABI, its functional currency is the U.S. dollar. For Acerus and ALI (and APBI prior to dissolution), a majority of the revenue and expenses are in Canadian dollars (functional currency) and are translated into U.S. dollar (reporting currency) for consolidated reporting. Accordingly, the results of operations are impacted by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate. The Canadian legal entities' statement of (loss)/income and comprehensive (loss)/income, which are recorded in Canadian dollars, were translated to U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate of \$0.7522 and \$0.7906 respectively for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Similarly, the Canadian entities' statement of financial position which is recorded in Canadian dollars was translated into U.S. dollars at the period-end spot rates of \$0.7483 and \$0.7330 at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Taxation

Canada has laws related to various taxes imposed by national/federal, provincial and municipal authorities. Applicable taxes include a value added tax ("VAT") and harmonized sales tax ("HST"), corporate income tax, payroll taxes and other taxes. The VAT and HST taxes that are payable on goods and services billed and purchased are 19.6% in Europe and 13% in Canada, respectively. These may be recoverable due to input tax credits. The corporate income tax note in Canada is 26.5% in 2019 and 2018. APBI was dissolved on February 26, 2018.

Select quarterly information

The following table highlights selected unaudited consolidated financial data for each of the eight most recent quarters that, in management's opinion, have been prepared on a basis consistent with the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2019 except for the adoption of IFRS 16 *Leases* on January 1, 2019 which was adopted on a modified retrospective basis with no restatement of comparatives as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognized in the opening balance sheet on January 1, 2019. The selected financial information presented below reflects all adjustments, consisting primarily of normal recurring adjustments which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of results for the interim periods. These results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period and you should not rely on these results to predict future performance.

	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2019	December 31, 2018	September 30, 2018	June 30, 2018
Statement of operations data				
Product revenue	\$ 2,165	\$ 1,884	\$ 1,583	\$ 1,952
Licensing and other revenue	-	184	-	150
Cost of goods sold	632	811	777	1,029
Royalty Buyout/Minimum royalty	-	-	-	4,266
Research and development	1,038	571	751	604
Selling, general & administrative expense	4,238	5,024	2,159	2,231
Finance costs, net	688	686	765	382
Net loss	(4,431)	(5,051)	(2,871)	(6,410)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)

	Three months ended			
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	September 30, 2017	June 30, 2017
Statement of operations data				
Product revenue	\$ 1,624	\$ 1,779	\$ 1,360	\$ 1,194
Licensing and other revenue	-	600	-	584
Cost of goods sold	1,027	1,328	661	636
Royalty Buyout/Minimum royalty	2,414	-	-	-
Research and development	472	674	367	402
Selling, general & administrative expense	1,783	3,070	1,793	1,483
Finance costs, net	382	(914)	1,402	863
Net loss	(4,454)	(1,826)	(2,863)	(1,606)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

The fluctuations in reported results during these periods resulted primarily from the following factors:

- The fluctuation in product revenue balances are mainly due to the timing of Natesto[®] inventory shipments to Aytu in the U.S. and declining Estrace[®] sales offset by increased sales of Natesto[®] and UriVarx[®] in Canada. Q1 2019 also reflects a one-time adjustment to recognize top-up revenue for the Natesto[®] units Aytu currently has on hand.
- Current period research and development expenses include an accrual for the Health Canada NDS filing fees for Avanafil.
- Operating expenses have increased over the period due to additional personnel to support the growth of the Company and additional selling expenses related to Natesto[®] Canada (launched in Q4 2016) and UriVarx[®] (launched in Q1 2018).
- In 2018 we extinguished the CDN\$5.0 million debt from Quantius Inc. and the remainder of the promissory note to Endo with proceeds from the SWK credit facility of \$9.0 million.
- In 2018 we also impaired the Estrace[®] intangible asset by \$2.6 million and in Q1 2019 by a further \$2.5 million due to an anticipated shortage of certain doses of the product caused by an issue with our contract manufacturer.

Select consolidated financial information

The following table sets forth selected consolidated data for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 as follows:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Statement of operations data		
Revenue	\$ 2,165	\$ 1,624
Operating loss	(3,743)	(4,072)
Net Loss	(4,431)	(4,454)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)
Balance sheet data:		
Total assets	\$ 16,233	\$ 16,824
Long-term debt	8,369	8,287

Review of operating results – Three months ended March 31,

Revenue and gross profit

	Three months ending March 31,			
	2019	2018	Change \$	Change %
Revenue				
Product revenue	\$ 2,165	\$ 1,624	\$ 541	33 %
Cost of goods sold	632	1,027	(395)	(38)%
Royalty buyout	-	2,414	(2,414)	(100)%
Gross margin	\$ 1,533	\$ (1,817)	\$ 3,350	(184)%

Product revenue increased from \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 to \$2.2 million for the same 2019 period. The increase in product revenue is mainly due to a one-time adjustment to recognize top-up revenue for the Natesto[®] units Aytu currently

has on hand, continued increase in Natesto® and UriVarx® sales in Canada and additional Tier 2 revenue earned from Natesto® in the U.S. These items are offset by decreasing Estrace® sales due to the presence of a generic and higher Tier 1 revenues in the 2018 period due to a shipment of inventory to Aytu.

Natesto® revenue from the U.S. is expected to fluctuate between periods based on the timing of large and potentially non-regular inventory orders. These orders may impact both quarterly and annual revenue figures, and the related variance compared to prior periods, as a large order may comprise a relatively large portion of the period's total revenues until inventory purchases become regular and/or Tier 2 revenues from Aytu's sales become a larger portion of U.S. revenues. As a result, changes in revenues on a period-to-period basis may not provide a clear indication of actual sales trends for the U.S. market. We continue to see steady growth in the Natesto® Canadian market as various marketing initiatives come to fruition.

Cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were \$0.6 million compared to \$1.0 million for the same prior year period. Expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2018 also included \$2.4 million accrual related to the Natesto® minimum annual royalty. Subsequent to Q1 2018 we entered into the Buyout arrangement with Mattern which resulted in the reversal of the \$2.4 million minimum annual royalty accrual.

Gross margins in the prior year period were impacted by revenue from shipments of Natesto® inventory, which is sold to Aytu at a contractual supply price with a small margin. When Aytu sells the product, we then receive an additional top-up revenue that has no related cost of goods. Current period gross margins are impacted by the one-time top-up revenue adjustment recognized in the quarter which has no related cost of goods. We expect to continue to see fluctuations in the gross margin depending on the relative proportion of revenue from inventory shipment and top-up revenue.

Operating expenses

	Three months ending March 31,			
	2019	2018	Change \$	Change %
Operating expenses				
Research and development	\$ 1,038	\$ 472	\$ 566	120 %
Selling, general and administrative	4,238	1,783	2,455	138 %
	\$ 5,276	\$ 2,255	\$ 3,021	134 %

Research and development

Research and development expenses have increased by \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 versus the same prior year period. Product development costs increased by \$0.4 million mainly due to Health Canada NDS filing fees and related work for Avanafil and preparation of filing of various pipeline products. Clinical trial expenses increased by \$0.3 million mainly due to costs associated with the various Natesto® studies, a cardiovascular trial in the U.S. and cannabinoid trial costs.

Given the nature of our business and product pipeline, we expect to continue to incur research and development expenses in the future. Research and development expenditures may increase if we initiate further clinical studies and as we incur regulatory costs to get product approvals in Canada as well as to support our distribution partners as they file for approval outside Canada and the U.S. In addition, formulation optimization and product development costs may be incurred for products utilizing other in-licensed or in-housed developed technologies in the future.

Selling, general and administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses remain fairly stable for the three months ended March 31, 2019 versus the same prior year period except for the intangible impairment charge of \$2.5 million. Small increases in salaries and benefits and professional fees were offset with similar decreases in share-based compensation, business development and office and sundry costs.

Anticipating a potential shortage of certain strengths of Estrace® over the next six months, we impaired the related intangible asset by \$2,641 at December 31, 2018. In 2019, we were informed of further delays our contract manufacturer would have in producing product. As such, we determined that the intangible asset related to Estrace® had been further impaired by \$2,471. We are currently looking at various strategies to accelerate delivery timelines, one of which includes contracting an alternative manufacturer. We have identified a potential alternative manufacturer and are working towards finalizing an agreement.

Other expenses

	Three months ending March 31,			
	2019	2018	Change \$	Change %
Other expenses/(income)				
Interest on long-term debt and other financing costs	\$ 647	\$ 191	\$ 456	239 %
Interest income	(1)	(5)	4	80 %
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(90)	235	(325)	(138)%
Change in fair value of derivative financial instruments	132	(39)	171	438 %
	\$ 688	\$ 382	\$ 306	80 %

The \$0.5 million increase in interest on long-term debt and other financing costs for the three months ended March 31, 2019 over the same prior year period is mainly due to the higher outstanding principal balance of long-term debt (\$9.0 million as at March 31, 2019 versus \$4.7 million as at March 31, 2018) and the \$150 deferral fee related to the Mattern Buyout agreement.

The foreign exchange gain is due to the fluctuation in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate and the decrease in the inter-company loan balances, for which the foreign exchange loss does not eliminate on consolidation.

The change in fair value of derivative financial instruments is due to the addition of warrants issued as part of the New Facility and the fluctuation of the share price in relation to the exercise price of the warrants issued.

Financial position

The following table presents a summary of our financial position:

	March 31,	December 31,	Change \$	Change %
	2019	2018		
Working capital (total current assets less total current liabilities)	\$ 1,317	\$ 1,959	\$ (642)	(33)%
Non-current assets	6,907	9,200	(2,293)	(25)%
Long-term obligations	9,303	11,230	(1,927)	(17)%
Shareholders' equity	(1,079)	(71)	(1,008)	1,420 %

Working capital

The approximately \$0.6 million decrease in working capital from December 31, 2018 to March 31, 2019 reflects the following:

- \$2.3 million increase in accrued liabilities, mainly due to the final payment (\$2.5 million) related to the Mattern Buyout being moved to current liabilities as it is due in early 2020.
- \$0.2 million decrease in inventory mainly due to the sale of the related products.

This decrease is offset by:

- \$1.2 million increase in cash due to a proceeds from a private placement of \$3.3 million offset by \$1.8 million being used in operating activities, \$0.4 million used in financing activities, \$0.1 million used in the acquisition of product rights and fixed assets and \$0.1 million exchange gain on cash.
- \$0.7 million increase in contract asset mainly due to the one-time adjustment to recognize top-up revenue for the units Aytu currently has on hand.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets consist of property and equipment, right of use asset and intangible assets. Property and equipment mainly consist of office, lab and manufacturing equipment, fixtures, and leasehold improvements. Right of use asset relates to the lease on the Canadian facilities. Intangible assets consist of technology, patents and product rights. The less than \$0.1 million decrease in property and equipment from December 31, 2018 to March 31, 2019 is primarily due to depreciation and amortization expense and impact of foreign exchange.

At March 31, 2019 manufacturing equipment with a net book value of \$0.7 million was held off-site by a third party (\$0.7 million at December 31, 2018).

The addition of the right of use asset relates to the application of the IFRS 16 *Leases* standard on January 1, 2019. The balance reflects the discounted lease payments adjusted for prepaid balances, lease incentives earned, any initial direct costs and any restoration costs. The standard was applied on a modified retrospective basis from January 1, 2019 with no restatement of comparatives as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard.

Intangible assets decreased due to the impairment charge of \$2.5 million, amortization expense of \$0.3 million offset by \$0.1 million in additions and foreign exchange effect on the Canadian balance of intangible assets.

Long-term obligations

As at March 31, 2019 long-term obligations consist of long-term debt, derivative financial instruments and lease liability.

As at December 31, 2018 long-term obligations consist of long-term portion of the Mattern Buyout, long-term debt, derivative financial instruments and deferred lease inducement.

On October 11, 2018, the Endo promissory note and outstanding accrued interest was repaid in full and the note was extinguished.

The Quantius credit facility was extinguished on October 12, 2018 with payments of principal, accrued interest pre-payment penalty and royalty retirement fee.

On October 12, 2018, we entered into a senior secured term loan credit facility with SWK for up to \$11.0 million. An initial tranche of \$9.0 million of the New Facility was received at closing, with the remaining \$2.0 million of the New Facility becoming available upon satisfaction of certain future conditions. As we did not meet the specified conditions, we were unable to draw on the remaining \$2.0 million of the New Facility. The proceeds from the New Facility was used primarily to (i) repay the amount outstanding under the Quantius Facility, including a prepayment penalty and royalty retirement fee; (ii) retire the Endo promissory note; and (iii) for ongoing general working capital. As of March 31, 2019, we had \$9.0 million outstanding on the credit facility.

The addition of the lease liability relates to the application of the IFRS 16 *Leases* standard on January 1, 2019. The balance reflects the discounted future lease payments. The standard was applied on a modified retrospective basis from January 1, 2019 with no restatement of comparatives as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The deferred lease inducement balances were eliminated with the application of the new standard.

Shareholders' deficiency

We are authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. As at March 31, 2019, we had 258,615,034 common shares issued and outstanding, 23,584,624 warrants outstanding and exercisable for 23,584,624 common shares, 18,378,346 outstanding stock options with a weighted average exercise price of CDN\$0.16.

The \$1.0 million decrease in shareholders' equity from December 31, 2018 to March 31, 2019 is primarily due to \$4.4 million in net loss, \$0.1 million adjustment of IFRS 16 Leases, offset by the \$0.1 million foreign currency translation adjustment, \$0.1 million in share-based compensation and \$3.3 million increase in share capital.

On March 29, 2019 we closed a non-brokered private placement of 23,230,772 common shares to certain directors and officers at a price of CDN\$0.195 per common share for net proceeds of \$3.3 million.

Liquidity and capital resources

Liquidity risk

As detailed in the long-term obligations section above, as at March 31, 2019, there is \$9.0 million of principal outstanding on the New Facility. On October 12, 2018, we entered into a senior secured term loan credit facility with SWK for up to \$11.0 million. An initial tranche of \$9.0 million of the New Facility was received at closing, with the remaining \$2.0 million of the New Facility becoming available on or before March 31, 2019, upon satisfaction of certain future conditions. As we did not satisfy the specified conditions, we were unable to draw on the additional \$2.0 million. The terms of the agreement also contain customary financial covenants. A portion of the proceeds from the New Facility was used to retire the Endo and Quantius facilities.

Liquidity risk is the risk that we may encounter difficulties in meeting our financial liability obligations as they become due. We have planning and budgeting processes in place to help determine the funds required to support our normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. Since inception, we have financed our cash requirements primarily through issuances of equity securities and long-term debt. We control liquidity risk through management of working capital, cash flows, and sourcing of funding.

The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all of our financial commitments and obligations as they come due. The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2019 have

been prepared on a going concern basis, which assert that we have the ability in the near term to continue to realize our assets and discharge our liabilities and commitments. Our ability to do this is dependent on successfully commercializing our existing products, bringing new products and technologies to market and achieving future profitable operations, the outcome of which cannot be predicted at this time. Furthermore, we will require additional funding, either from commercial sales of our existing products, commercial transactions with lenders or investors, to continue the development and commercialization of additional products. These circumstances lend significant doubt as to our ability to meet our obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. There are no assurances that any of these initiatives will be successful. Factors within and outside the Company's control could have a significant bearing on its ability to obtain additional financing.

Cash flows

Cash flows from/(used in):	For the three months ended March 31,			
	2019	2018	Change \$	Change %
Operating activities	\$ (1,798)	\$ (268)	\$ (1,530)	571 %
Financing activities	2,990	(142)	3,132	2,206 %
Investing activities	(104)	(132)	28	(21)%
Exchange (loss)/gain on cash	74	(66)	140	(212)%
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	\$ 1,162	\$ (608)	\$ 1,770	291 %

At March 31, 2019 we had a cash balance of \$5.0 million, which is a \$1.2 million increase from December 31, 2018.

The cash outflow from operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 is a result of a \$4.4 million net loss offset by \$3.6 million in non-cash expenses and \$0.9 million outflow from working capital. The cash outflow from operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 are a result of a \$4.5 million net loss, offset by \$1.0 million in non-cash expenses and net \$3.2 million inflow from working capital. The net inflow from working capital is largely due the \$2.3 million Natesto® annual minimum royalty fee accrual.

The cash from financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 are mainly from the non-brokered private placement which brought in a net of \$3.3 million. This is offset by interest payments of \$0.3 million. The cash used in financing activities in the three months ended March 31, 2018 is mainly a result of interest and financing fee payments.

Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 are related to the additional milestone payment of \$0.1 million made on filing the NDS for Avanafil. Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 is related to the purchase of the Canadian product rights of UriVarx® and the purchase of laboratory equipment.

Capital expenditures

Our 2019 capital expenditures primarily related to our investment in laboratory assets.

Contractual obligations and commitments

As of March 31, 2019, and in normal course of business, we have the following obligations to make future payments, representing contracts and other commitments that are known and committed.

	Less than 3 months		Less than 1 year		Between 1 and 2 years		Between 2 and 5 years		Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,230	\$ 2,093	\$ 2,857	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,180
Purchase commitments	536	-	1,185	699	3,157				5,577
Lease liability	29	29	62	131	393				644
Long-term debt (principal and interest)	299	302	600	1,794	10,804				13,799
As at March 31, 2019	\$ 4,094	\$ 2,424	\$ 4,704	\$ 2,624	\$ 14,354				\$ 28,200

On October 12, 2018, we entered into a senior secured term loan credit facility with SWK for up to \$11.0 million. An initial tranche of \$9.0 million of the New Facility was received at closing, with the remaining \$2.0 million of the New Facility becoming available on or before March 31, 2019, upon satisfaction of certain future conditions. As we did not satisfy the specified conditions, we did not draw on the additional \$2.0 million of the facility. The New Facility bears interest at a rate per annum equal to the greater of (a) the three-month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), or (b) 1.50%, with such base rate being capped at no greater than 4.25%, plus an applicable margin of 10.50%. The New Facility matures on October 11, 2023 and is interest-only for the first two years of the term. Under the terms of the agreement, we will have the option to prepay the loan prior to the maturity date subject to the payment of certain prepayment fees. The terms of the agreement also contain customary financial covenants.

We have accrued the full value of the Mattern Buyout under accrued liabilities. The Buyout has been discounted at a rate of 14.75%. The Buyout will remain in full force and effect as long as the License Agreement is in force. In the event of a payment default, following

a grace period, the Buyout automatically terminates and the License Agreement's obligations become binding on Acerus again. In such an eventuality, all monies paid by Acerus pursuant to the Buyout, with the exception of the first instalment, can be offset against monies that would otherwise be owed to Mattern under the License Agreement.

In relation to the pulmonary and nasal dry powder delivery technology, there is a milestone payment of \$2.0 million due upon FDA approval for each product up to a maximum of \$8.0 million (see note 5(b) of the December 31, 2018 consolidated financial statements) for products submitted for approval by ABI itself.

The Company may be required to make certain regulatory or sales based milestone payments as part of many of their in-licensing agreements as described in notes 5(e)(f)(g) and (h) in the consolidated financial statements ended December 31, 2018.

Related party transactions

Key management includes our directors and executive officers. The remuneration of directors and key members of management and professional fees paid or payable to firms affiliated with a current director of ABI and the interim CEO for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were as follows:

	For the three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Short-term compensation of key management and directors	\$ 179	\$ 222
Share-based compensation	70	98
Professional fees paid or payable to firms affiliated with directors & officers	-	153
	\$ 249	\$ 473

These transactions are in the normal course of operations.

Executive employment agreements allow for total additional payments of approximately \$1,494 if a change in control occurs, \$1,392 if all are terminated without cause, and \$nil if all are terminated with cause.

As at March 31, 2019, we had a \$3,038 receivable (\$2,073 receivable as at December 31, 2018) to our wholly owned subsidiary ABI. The receivable is non-interest bearing, due on demand and eliminates upon consolidation except for the foreign exchange loss of \$35 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 (loss of \$179 for the three months ended March 31, 2018) that has been recorded in the consolidated statement of loss.

Dividends

We intend to re-invest future earnings to finance our growth and therefore do not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Any subsequent decision to pay dividends is at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on our financial position, operating results, capital requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors.

Financial instruments

As at March 31, 2019, our financial instruments consisted of cash, trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt, and derivative financial instrument. The derivative financial instrument is measured at fair value with any changes recognized through the consolidated statement of (loss)/income and comprehensive (loss)/income and is classified as Level 2. Cash, trade and other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized costs and their fair values approximate carrying values due to their short-term nature except for the Buyout payable. The Buyout payable has been discounted using a current interest rate and accordingly its carrying value approximates fair value.

The long-term debt is measured at amortized cost. At March 31, 2019 the fair value of the long-term debt approximates its face value of \$9.0 million. The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using a rate based on the borrowing rate and are within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Currency risk

We are exposed to currency risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. We are exposed to currency risk through our net assets denominated in US dollars, Euros, and the British Pound.

	March 31, 2019		
	USD	EUR	GBP
Cash	\$ 1,323	\$ -	\$ -
Trade and other receivables	1,106	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(976)	(50)	(9)
Long-term debt	(9,000)	-	-
	\$ (7,547)	\$ (50)	\$ (9)

Based on the above net exposure at March 31, 2019, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% appreciation or depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the other currencies would have resulted in the following impact on net (loss)/income:

US Dollar

Net income effect:

	US	EUR	GBP	Total
Appreciate 5%	\$ 359	\$ (3)	\$ (1)	\$ 355
Depreciate 5%	(397)	3	1	(393)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. We have an interest rate of LIBOR + 10.50% per annum with a LIBOR floor rate of 1.5% and the rate being capped at no greater than 4.25% for the SWK credit facility.

A 0.5% appreciation in the present LIBOR rate would lead to an increase of \$162 of interest payments for the life of the loan. A 0.5% depreciation in the present LIBOR rate would lead to a decrease of \$162 of interest payments required for the life of the loan.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. Financial instruments that potentially expose us to significant concentrations of credit risk consist of cash, and trade and other receivables. Our investment policies are designed to mitigate the possibility of deterioration of principal, enhance our ability to meet our liquidity needs and provide high returns within those parameters. Cash is on deposit with a Canadian chartered bank located in Canada.

We monitor the collectability of trade and other receivables and estimates on allowance for doubtful accounts. We have concentration risk, as approximately 32% of our trade receivables are due from two pharmaceutical wholesalers in Canada and 13% from an in-licensing partner and 24% from an out-licensing partner.

As at March 31, 2019, the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$nil. Allowance for doubtful accounts is minimal because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and all amounts are considered recoverable.

Market risk

The change in fair value of our derivative liability, which is measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), results from the periodic "mark-to-market" revaluation. The valuation is impacted, among other inputs, by the market price of our common shares. As a result, the change in fair value of the derivative liability, which is reported through the consolidated statement of (loss)/income and comprehensive (loss)/income, has been and may continue in future periods to be materially affected most notably by changes in our common share price.

Assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 5% appreciation or depreciation of our share price would have resulted in an \$27 increase and \$27 decrease in net loss respectively (\$25 increase and \$26 decrease in net loss at March 31, 2018).

Accounting pronouncements

The accounting policies applied are consistent with the significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented except for the adoption of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019.

We adopted IFRS 16 on a modified retrospective basis from January 1, 2019, with no restatement of comparatives, as permitted under the specific transitional provisions in the standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognized in the opening balance sheet on January 1, 2019.

On adoption of IFRS 16, we recognized lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as operating leases under the principles of IAS 17 *Leases*. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments excluding renewal options as they are not expected to be exercised, discounted using our incremental borrowing rate as of January 1, 2019. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on January 1, 2019 was 6.25%.

The following is a reconciliation of total operating lease commitments at December 31, 2018 to the lease liabilities recognized at January 1, 2019:

Total operating lease commitments disclosed at December 31, 2018	\$	1,152
Variable lease payments not recognized in lease liability		(357)
Operating lease liabilities before discounting		795
Discounted using incremental borrowing rate		(135)
Total lease liabilities recognized under IFRS 16 at January 1, 2019	\$	660

Of which are:

Current lease liabilities	78
Non-current lease liabilities	582

The associated right-of-use asset for the property lease was measured on a retrospective basis as if the new rules had always been applied adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments and deferred lease inducement relating to that lease recognized in the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2018. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets to the date of initial application.

The recognized right-of-use asset relates to the lease on the Canadian facilities. The change in accounting policy affected the following items in the statement of financial position on January 1, 2019:

- Right-of-use assets – increased by \$296
- Prepaid and other assets – decreased by \$26
- Lease liabilities - increased by \$660
- Accrued lease rentals – decreased by \$31
- Deferred lease inducement – decreased by \$300

The net impact on deficit on January 1, 2019 was an increase of \$59. Segment assets for March 31, 2019 increased by \$291 as a result of the change in account policy.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- reliance on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous
- elected to account for the payments for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets as an expense in the statement of loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term
- the use of hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

For the three months ending March 31, 2019 depreciation of the right of use asset was \$12. The right of use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Right of use asset, January 1, 2019	\$	296
Depreciation of right of use asset		(12)
Foreign exchange effect		7
Right of use asset, March 31, 2019	\$	291

For the three months ending March 31, 2019 finance charges on the lease liability were \$10 (included in Interest on long-term debt and other financing costs in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss) and the expense related to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities was \$21 (included in Selling, general & administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss). The lease term matures on June 30, 2025.

Lease liabilities, January 1, 2019	\$	660
Payments		(20)
Foreign exchange effect		13
Lease liabilities, March 31, 2019		653
Current lease liabilities		83
Non-current lease liabilities	\$	570

The lease liability will mature on As at March 31, 2019, we had the following obligations to make future payments related to the lease liabilities:

	March 31,
	2019
No later than 1 year	\$ 120
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	524
Later than 5 years	137
	780
Finance charges	(127)
Total lease liabilities	\$ 653

Until December 31, 2018, leases of property and equipment were classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) were charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

From January 1, 2019, leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to comprehensive loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed lease payments.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or comprehensive loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- Any initial direct costs, and
- Any restoration costs

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in comprehensive loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise IT-equipment.

Critical accounting estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates are based on our best knowledge of current events and actions that we may undertake in the future. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and any future periods are affected.

Going concern

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were prepared using IFRS applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due for the foreseeable future. Our ability to realize our assets and meet our obligations as they come due is dependent on successfully commercializing our existing products, bringing new products and technologies to market and achieving future profitable operations, the outcome of which cannot be predicted at this time. Furthermore, we will require additional funding, either from commercial sales of our existing products, commercial transactions with lenders or investors, to continue the development and commercialization of additional products. These circumstances lend significant doubt as to our ability to meet our obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

Revenue recognition

Product revenue is recorded at the invoiced amount less estimated accruals for product returns, discounts, chargebacks and other price adjustments. These contract liabilities with respect to Estrace[®], Natesto[®] and UriVarx[®] are presently based on historical levels and are recognized as a reduction of revenue. While such experience has allowed for reasonable estimates in the past, history may not always be an accurate indicator of future events. Management will monitor these contract liabilities and make adjustments when it believes actual results may differ from established contract liabilities.

Historically, we recognized revenue for a certain partner in two steps: 1) at a contractual supply price when the product is delivered to the marketing partner; and 2) an additional top-up amount is earned based on a pricing schedule when the marketing partner recognizes sales of the product. Variable additional top-up amounts were estimated based on the partner's reported net sales for the period. We previously only recognized the top-up revenue when the partner sold the product as it was unable to reliably estimate its portion of revenue. However, we believe there are sufficient stable historical results to estimate the top-up revenue earned per unit that is highly probable of not resulting in a significant reversal of cumulative revenue in the future. As of January 1, 2019, we will recognize revenue for this partner on delivery of the product as the sum of two items: 1) the contractual supply price when the product is delivered; 2) an estimate of the top-up revenue that is highly probable will be earned when the marketing partner recognizes sale of the product. An adjustment will be made, if required, to the actual top-up revenue earned when the marketing partner recognizes sale of the product. As this change was done in 2019 we made a one-time adjustment to revenue of \$0.7 million to recognize top-up revenue for the units Aytu currently has in inventory.

License and other revenue mainly consist of upfront payments and milestone payments received in license and supply agreements. Management, in its review of out-licensing agreements, uses significant judgement to determine if the license is distinct from other goods and services in the contract and if the license provides the partner with the right to use or the right to access our intellectual property. Management makes their decision by reviewing contracts and through discussions with internal and external personnel to determine the substance of the agreements.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

The fair values of derivative financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques. We use our judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Additional information is disclosed in note 14 of our December 31, 2018 consolidated financial statements.

Clinical trial expenses

Clinical trial expenses are accrued based on estimates of the services received and efforts expended pursuant to contracts with clinical research organizations (CROs), consultants and other vendors. In the normal course of business, we contract third parties to perform various clinical trial activities in the ongoing development of potential products. The financial terms of these agreements vary from contract to contract, are subject to negotiation and may result in uneven payment flows. Payments under the contracts depend on factors such as the achievement of certain events, the successful enrolment of patients or the completion of portions of the clinical trial or similar conditions. We accrue and expense clinical trial activities based upon estimates of the proportion of work completed over the life of the individual clinical trial and patient enrolment rates in accordance with agreements established with CROs and clinical trial sites. We determine the estimates by reviewing contracts, vendor agreements and purchase orders, and through discussions with internal personnel and external service providers as to the progress or stage of completion of trials or services and the agreed-upon fee to be paid for such services. However, actual costs and timing of clinical trials are highly uncertain, subject to risks and may change depending upon a number of factors, including our clinical development plan.

Share based payments

The compensation expense related to share-based payments is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The significant variables and estimates used in the model are volatility, dividend yield, expected option life, and risk-free interest rate. In addition, management also applies an estimated forfeiture rate. Additional information is disclosed in note 20 of our December 31, 2018 consolidated financial statements.

Income taxes

We are subject to income taxes in different jurisdictions and therefore use judgment to determine the provision for income taxes. Management makes estimates and takes tax filing positions and it is uncertain whether certain estimates and tax filing positions will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. Provisions for uncertain tax positions are recorded based on management's estimate of the most likely outcome. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Non-IFRS financial measures

The non-IFRS measures included in this MD&A are not recognized measures under IFRS and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. When used, these measures are defined in such terms as to allow the reconciliation to the closest IFRS measure. These measures are provided as additional information to complement those IFRS measures by providing further understanding of our results of operations from our perspective. Accordingly, they should not be considered in isolation nor as a substitute for analysis of our financial information reported under IFRS. Despite the importance of these measures to management in goal setting and performance measurement, we stress that these are non-IFRS measures that may be limited in their usefulness to investors.

We use non-IFRS measures, such as EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA to provide investors with a supplemental measure of our operating performance and thus highlight trends in our core business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on IFRS financial measures. We also believe that securities analysts, investors and other interested parties frequently use non-IFRS measures in the valuation of issuers. We also use non-IFRS measures in order to facilitate operating performance comparisons from period to period, prepare annual operating budgets, and to assess our ability to meet our future debt service, capital expenditure and working capital requirements.

The definition and reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA used and presented by the Company to the most directly comparable IFRS measures follows below:

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA is defined as net (loss)/income adjusted for income tax, depreciation of property and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, interest on long-term debt and other financing costs, interest income, and changes in fair values of derivative financial instruments. Management uses EBITDA to assess the Company's operating performance.

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA adjusted for, as applicable, licensing and other revenue, royalty expenses associated with triggering events, Buyout, milestones, share based compensation, impairment of intangible asset, foreign exchange (gain)/loss and gain

on extinguishment of payables. We use Adjusted EBITDA as a key metric in assessing our business performance when we compare results to budgets, forecasts and prior years. Management believes Adjusted EBITDA is a good alternative measure of cash flow generation from operations as it removes cash flow fluctuations caused by extraordinary and non-recurring items, including changes in working capital. A reconciliation of net (loss)/income to EBITDA (and Adjusted EBITDA) is set out below.

	For the three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net (loss)	\$ (4,431)	\$ (4,454)
Adjustments:		
Amortization of intangible assets	289	425
Depreciation of property and equipment	64	65
Depreciation of right of use asset	12	-
Interest on long-term debt and other financing costs*	647	191
Interest income	(1)	(5)
Change in fair value of derivative	132	(39)
EBITDA	\$ (3,288)	\$ (3,817)
Royalty expense/Buyout	-	2,414
Share based compensation	80	141
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	(90)	235
Impairment loss on intangible asset	2,471	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (827)	\$ (1,027)

* This figure includes interest expense and the amortization of deferred financing costs and accretion expense related to our outstanding debts.

Management's responsibility for financial reporting

Disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting

As at March 31, 2019 management has disclosure controls and procedures ("DCP") that provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its filings under Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner. The system of DCP includes, among other things, the Company's Corporate Disclosure and Whistleblower policies and Code of Conduct, the review and approval procedures of the Company's Disclosure Committee and continuous review and monitoring procedures by senior management.

As at March 31, 2019 management has designed internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") within the Company in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS. These controls were designed based on the framework established by Internal Control - Integrated Framework: 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Due to its inherent limitations, ICFR may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, the design of any system of control is based upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all future events, no matter how remote, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may not deteriorate. Accordingly, even effective ICFR can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance of achieving the control objectives for financial reporting.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

There have been no changes to the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the three months ended March 31, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

Litigation

Shenk Litigation

Valeant Pharmaceuticals International, Inc. and Valeant International Bermuda ("Valeant") are defendants in Ontario Superior Court of Justice Action No. CV-11-438382, which claims a declaration that Valeant is contractually obligated to compensate the plaintiff, Reiner

Schenk (“Schenk”) pursuant to the terms of a contract between Schenk and Biovail Corporation. The main action was commenced by Notice of Action issued on October 31, 2011 and a Statement of Claim was issued on December 14, 2011. Acerus Pharmaceuticals Corporation was named as one of the defendants in the main action, but the action was discontinued as against Acerus on December 14, 2011. On October 29, 2013, Valeant commenced a third party claim against Acerus (among others) claiming contribution, indemnity and other relief over to the full extent that Valeant may be held liable to Schenk, and damages for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract and intentional interference with economic relations in any amount for which Valeant is found liable to Schenk. Acerus has defended the third party claim, denying any liability to Valeant. The parties have concluded examinations for discovery and are scheduled to attend a pre-trial conference in February 2020. The trial is scheduled to commence in April 2020 and is anticipated to be two weeks long.

Additional information

Additional information about Acerus, including the Company’s Annual Information Form dated March 4, 2019, is available in documents filed by the Company with Canadian securities regulatory authorities and made available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com.