

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements For the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – prepared by management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Cash Trade and other receivables (note 4) Prepaid expenses and other deposits NON CURRENT ASSETS Property and equipment (note 6) Intangible assets (note 7) Other assets TOTAL ASSETS LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Trade and other payables (notes 9,14) Advance payable (note 10)	June 30, 2017	September 30, 2016		
	(unaudited)	(audited)		
ASSETS				
Cash	\$ 866,749	\$ 38,485		
Trade and other receivables (note 4)	88,683	38,703		
Prepaid expenses and other deposits	46,276	13,430		
	1,001,708	90,618		
NON CURRENT ASSETS				
Property and equipment (note 6)	643,890	148,857		
Intangible assets (note 7)	970,522	1,026,055		
Other assets	2,000	2,000		
	1,616,412	1,176,912		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,618,120	\$ 1,267,530		
	\$ 694,189	\$ 1.007.952		
	\$ 094,189 18,871	\$ 1,007,952 18,871		
	713,060	1,026,823		
	·			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Loan payable	-	30,927		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	713,060	1,057,750		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Share capital (note 11)	19,951,255	14,714,106		
Obligation to issue shares	19,901,200	14,714,106		
Reserve	- 1,522,684	1,000,080		
Accumulated deficit	(19,024,080)			
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		(15,154,290)		
	2,449,859	670,956		
NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST (note 12)	(544,799)	(461,176)		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 2,618,120	\$ 1,267,530		

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1) Commitments (note 15) Contingencies (note 16) Subsequent events (note 20)

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 29, 2017.

Abattis Bioceuticals Corp. Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss (Unaudited, Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		months ended		months ended
	June 30, 2017 \$	June 30, 2016 \$	June 30, 2017 \$	June 30, 201
REVENUE	Ŷ		Ŷ	
Sales	-	-	-	54
	-	-	-	54
EXPENSES				
Accounting and audit fees	46,703	-	88,904	20,00
Advertising	8,968	6,000	38,061	69,09
Amortization	21,696	14,837	56,974	44,51
Bank service charge	672	1,923	2,246	5,77
Depreciation	6,988	14,943	21,148	44,82
Interest	151	-	2,683	5,08
Legal fees	41,081	15,495	93,362	49,54
Management and consulting fees	1,192,537	188,973	2,795,925	893,40
Office and general administration	208,117	112,248	375,809	341,45
Regulatory and transfer agent fees	17,792	5,555	47,811	39,37
Research	617	-	20,658	34,64
Share-based payments (note 11)	540,017	-	540,017	4,88
	(2,085,339)	(359,974)	(4,083,598)	(1,552,601
DTHER INCOME (EXPENSES)				
Foreign exchange loss	24,331	-	(4,102)	(13,66)
Loss on cancellation and settlement of trade payables	(103,215)	-	(3,822)	(4,453
Gain on repayment of receivables previously written off (note 5)	133,495	-	133,495	
Investment gain (loss)	-	-	-	(9,855
Other income (loss)	-	-	4,614	
	54,611	-	130,185	(27,995
OSS BEFORE TAXES	(2,030,728)	(359,974)	(3,953,413)	(1,580,542
NET LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	(2,030,728)	(359,974)	(3,953,413)	(1,580,542
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD				
tems that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
oreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(36,742)	-	(38,837)	23,39
	(36,742)	-	(38,837)	23,39
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	(2,067,470)	(359,974)	(3,992,250)	(1,557,152
Net loss for the period attributable to:	()	()-)	(()
Common shareholders	(1,987,762)	(355,629)	(3,869,790)	(1,523,887
Non-controlling interest	(42,966)	(4,345)	(83,623)	(56,655
	(2,030,728)	(359,974)	(3,953,413)	(1,580,542
Comprehensive loss for the period attributable to:		, , ,		
Common shareholders	(2,024,504)	(355,629)	(3,908,627)	(1,511,958
Non-controlling interest	(42,966)	(4,345)	(83,623)	(45,194
	(42,966)	(359,974)	(3,992,250)	(1,557,152
	(2,007,470)	(333,574)	(3,332,230)	(1,007,107
Basic and diluted ner share basis for loss for the period				
Basic and diluted per share basis, for loss for the period Attributable to common shareholders (options and warrants not				
Basic and diluted per share basis, for loss for the period attributable to common shareholders (options and warrants not ncluded as the impact would be anti-dilutive)	\$ (0.02) \$	5 (0.00)	\$ (0.04) \$	(0.02

Abattis Bioceuticals Corp. Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share capi	tal			Reserve				
	Number of shares	Amount \$	Obligation to issue shares \$	Equity settled share-based payments \$	Warrant reserve \$	Foreign currency translation reserve \$	- Deficit \$	Non- controlling interest \$	Total \$
Balance at September 30, 2015	76,802,135	10,719,429	-	1,878,430	1,722,061	122,180	(13,581,513)	(383,906)	476,681
Share issued for cash-private								,	
placement	10,500,000	84,500	-	-	440,500	-	-	-	525,000
Shares issue cost	-	(42,400)	-	-	13,400	-	-	-	(29,000)
Shares issued as settlement of trade		,							,
payables and fees	18,323,209	1,067,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,067,904
Warrants issued for debt	1,000,000	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
Treasury stock	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500
Share-based payment	-	-	-	4,886	-	-	-	-	4,886
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,523,887)	(56,655)	(1,580,542)
Exchange differences in translation	-	-	-	-	-	11,929	-	11,461	23,390
Balance at June 30, 2016	106,625,344	11,883,933	-	1,883,316	2,175,961	134,109	(15,105,400)	(429,100)	542,819
Balance at September 30, 2016	111,760,004	14,714,106	111,060	1,149,934	20,743	(170,597)	(15,154,290)	(461,176)	209,780
Shares issued for cash-private placement, net of share issuance costs Shares issued as settlement of trade	3,808,599	424,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	424,217
payables and fees	22,803,375	3,115,633	(111,060)	-	-	-	-	-	3,004,573
Shares issued for debt	925,186	46,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,259
Shares issued for cash - warrant	520,200	10)200							10,200
exercise	18,958,896	1,568,290	-	-	21,424	-	-	-	1,589,714
Shares issued for cash - stock option		_,,			,				
exercise	1,400,000	82,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,750
Share-based payment	-	- ,	-	540,017	-	-	-	-	540,017
Net loss for the period	-	-	-		-	-	(3,869,790)	(83,623)	(3,953,413)
Exchange differences in translation	-	-	-	-	-	(38,837)	-	-	(38,837)
Balance at June 30, 2017	159,656,060	19,951,255	-	1,689,951	42,167	(209,434)	(19,024,080)	(544,799)	1,905,060

Abattis Bioceuticals Corp. Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited, Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the nine mo	nths ended
	June 30, 2017 \$	June 30, 2016 \$
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Cash flows provided from (used by): OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(*******)	(*******)
Net loss for the period	(3,953,413)	(1,557,152)
Adjustment for items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	56,974	44,510
Depreciation	21,148	44,828
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(38,834)	
Gain on cancellation and settlement of trade payables	(3,823)	
Share-based payments	540,017	4,886
Investment loss (gain)	-	1,925
Gain on repayment of receivables previously written off	(133,495)	
Shares issued for fees and debt	-	1,067,904
	(3,511,426)	(393,099
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		• • •
Trade and other receivables	83,515	(10,147)
Prepaid expenses and other deposits	(32,846)	15,544
Cash held in trust	-	(836)
Inter-company balances	-	(17,464
Trade and other payables (includes payables settled by share issuance)	2,709,963	(266,701
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(750,794)	(672,703)
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Common shares issued for cash, net of share issued costs	2,096,680	427,459
Net cash flows from financing activity	2,096,680	427,459
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Loan to Phytalyics	-	17,464
Sale of marketable securities	-	91,000
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,441)	(113)
Purchase of equipment	(516,181)	(43,917)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(517,622)	64,434
Net increase (decrease) in cash	828,264	(157,420)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	38,485	157,758
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	866,749	338
Cash paid during the period for interest		
Cash paid during period for income taxes	-	

Supplementary cash flow information (Note 13)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Abattis Bioceuticals Corp. (the "Company" or "Abattis") was incorporated as Sinocan Capital Group Inc. under the Company Act (Canada British Columbia) on June 30, 1997 and listed and began trading on the Canadian National Stock Exchange ("the Exchange") under the symbol "FLU" on December 23, 2010. From February 21, 2014, the Company commenced trading under the new symbol "ATT". The Company's head office is located at 104 - 9295 198th Street, Langley, BC V1M3J9.

Abattis is a biotechnology company with capabilities, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, of producing, licensing and marketing proprietary ingredients and formulas for use in the BioPharma, Nutraceutical, Cosmetic and Animal Nutrition markets.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business in the foreseeable future. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying value and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company's operations to date have been financed by issuing common shares and debt instruments. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon profitable commercialization of its technologies and the continuing ability to obtain debt or equity financing to fund ongoing operations and research and development activities. The current cash position on hand and expected cash flows for the next 12 months are not sufficient to fund the Company's ongoing operational needs. Therefore, the Company will need funding through equity or debt financing, joint venture arrangements or a combination thereof. There is no assurance that additional funding or suitable joint venture arrangements will be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. If the Company is unable to obtain sufficient funding in this fashion, the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption will be in significant doubt.

During the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company has incurred a net loss of \$2,030,728 and \$3,953,413 respectively (2016 - \$359,974 and \$1,580,542). As at June 30, 2017, the Company had working capital of \$288,648 (September 30, 2016 – working capital deficiency of \$936,205) and an accumulated deficit of \$19,024,080 (September 30, 2016 - \$15,154,290). These factors indicate the presence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee, and have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

Basis of presentation

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss or available for sale, which are measured at fair value. In addition, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Presentation and functional currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar except Phytalytics LLC which has a US dollar functional currency. All amounts in these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Critical accounting estimates

Critical accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by Management that may result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and/or liabilities within the next financial year and are disclosed in Note 2 of the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in both the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant estimates and assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made, could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Significant estimates used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the following:

• Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Company must make an assessment of whether loan receivables are collectible from debtors. Accordingly, management establishes an allowance for estimated losses arising from non-payment, taking into consideration customer credit, current economic trends and past experience. If future collections differ from estimates, future earnings would be affected.

• Investment in associates

Included in the carrying value of the Company's investment in associates is the Company's share of loss of the associates for the year ended September 30, 2015. The associates have not released full financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015 and the Company's share of the loss of the associate has been estimated based on available information, including the associates' internal financial records. These estimates may change when full financial statements become available and this may impact the carrying value of the investment in associates. The Company has not guaranteed any amounts for associates.

Business combinations

The Company makes estimates related to the values assigned to assets in the purchase price allocation in a business combination. Changes in these assumptions could result in a change in the value of intangible assets, property and equipment, and non-controlling interests.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Provisions and contingencies

The amount recognized as a provision, including legal, contractual, constructive and other exposures or obligations, is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any related interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. In addition, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Therefore, assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. The Company assesses its liabilities and contingencies based upon the best information available.

Impairment

Assets, including intangible assets, property and equipment, goodwill and investment in associates, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may exceed their recoverable amounts.

- Inputs used in determining the estimated fair values of options and warrants issued during the year
 The Company has an equity-settled share-based compensation plan for directors, officers and consultants.
 Services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, are measured by reference to the fair value of
 the equity instruments at the date of grant, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions.
 The fair value of share options are estimated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model on the date of
 grant based on certain assumptions.
- Estimated useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets The Company makes estimates and utilizes assumptions in determining the useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets, and the related depreciation and amortization. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utilization of certain assets.

While management believes the estimates contained within these consolidated financial statements are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

Significant accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Critical accounting judgments used by the Company include, but are not limited to, the following:

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions and subject to various rates and rules of taxation. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. 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 tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

In addition, the Company has not recognized deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward. Future realization of the tax losses depends on the ability of the Company to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped, including current and future economic conditions and tax law.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments (continued)

Going concern

The Company's ability to execute its strategy by funding future working capital requirements requires judgment. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, such as expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

• Impairment of non-financial assets

Judgment is involved in assessing whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit may be impaired. This assessment is made based on the analysis of, amongst other factors, changes in the market or business environment, events that have transpired that have impacted the asset or cash generating unit, and information from internal reporting.

Basis of consolidation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are controlled by the Company. Control exists when the parent entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control is obtained until the date control is lost.

At June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2016, the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

			Percenta	ge owned
	Country of	Principal	June 30, 2017	September 30,
	incorporation	activity		2016
Amino Wellness Corporation	Canada	Holds certain	100%	100%
		licenses		
Abattis Bioceuticals International Inc.	United States	Biotechnology	100%	100%
BioCell Labs Inc. ("BLI")	Canada	Biotechnology	100%	100%
Abattis China Co. (formerly North American	Canada	Biotechnology	100%	100%
Bioextracts)				
Biocube Green Grow Systems Corp.	Canada	Biotechnology	100%	100%
True Plant Technologies	Canada	Biotechnology	100%	100%
Northern Vine Canada Inc. ("Northern Vine")	Canada	Biotechnology	80.5%	75%
Phytalytics LLC ("Phytalytics")	United States	Biotechnology	51%	51%
Vergence Visionary Bioceuticals Corp.	Canada	Marketing	100%	100%

Intercompany transactions and balances between the Company and its subsidiary are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in the Company's less than wholly-owned subsidiaries are classified as a separate component of equity. On initial recognition, non-controlling interests are measured at their proportionate share of the acquisition date fair value of identifiable net assets of the related subsidiary acquired by the Company. Subsequent to the acquisition date, adjustments are made to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests for the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity. Adjustments to recognize the non-controlling interests' share of changes to the subsidiary's equity are made even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Non-controlling interests (continued)

Changes in the Company's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are recorded as equity transactions. The carrying amount of non-controlling interests is adjusted to reflect the change in the non-controlling interests' relative interests in the subsidiary and the difference between the adjustment to the carrying amount of non-controlling interests and the Company's share of proceeds received and/or consideration paid is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the shareholders of the Company.

Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Business combinations

The Company accounts for a transaction as a business combination when the acquisition of an asset or group of assets constitutes a business and when the Company obtains control of the entity being acquired. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. In applying the acquisition method, the Company separately records the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any goodwill acquired and any non-controlling interests in the acquired entity.

The Company measures the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition-date fair values, less any non-controlling interest at fair value. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred, less any non-controlling interest in the entity being acquired over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured as the aggregate of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the acquirer, the liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquired entity and the equity interests issued by the Company.

Acquisition costs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred. Those costs include finder's fees, professional fees, consulting fees and general administrative costs.

• Investment in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Company holds between 20% and 50% of the voting power of another entity, but can also arise where the Company holds less than 20% if it has the power to be actively involved and influential in policy decision affecting the entity.

An investment in associate is accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment losses. Losses in an associate in excess of the Company's interest in that associate are recognized only to the extent that the Company has incurred a legal or constructive obligation to make payments on behalf of the associate. Unrealized profits or losses on transactions between the Company and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest therein.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

• Investment in associates (continued)

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any evidence that an investment in associate is impaired. This assessment is generally made with reference to the status of licence applications, operating results achieved, and an assessment of the likely results to be achieved from future business operations of the associate. When there is evidence that an investment in a associate is impaired, the carrying amount of such investment is compared to its recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of an investment in associate is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount, is recognized in the period of impairment. When an impairment loss reverses in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of the investment in associate is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had an impairment loss not been previously recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in net earnings in the period the reversal occurs.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

• Foreign currency

The Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency for all Canadian operations. The Company's non-Canadian operations are measured in the currency in which they operate and are translated into Canadian dollars at each reporting date. Assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars from U.S. dollars using the exchange rates in effect on the reporting dates. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. The resulting translation gains and losses are included as a separate component of other comprehensive income ("OCI").

For Canadian operations, transactions completed in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rates prevailing at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reflected in the consolidated financial statements at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting dates, with the resulting gain or loss included in the consolidated statements of earnings.

• Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the consolidated statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets at initial recognition as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or available-for-sale, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

• Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives or financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Subsequent to initial recognition, they continue to be recorded in the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are recorded at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held to maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, these assets are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss.

Available for sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available for sale. Subsequent to initial recognition, they continue to be recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. If there is no quoted price in an active market and fair value cannot be readily determined, available for sale investments are carried at cost. Where a decline in the fair value of an available for sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

The Company classifies its financial assets as follows:

- Cash and investments with quoted prices in active markets are classified as held for trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
- Marketable securities are classified as held for trading financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.
- Investments without quoted prices in active markets are classified as available for sale.
- Cash held in trust, loan receivable and trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Transaction costs associated with financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

• Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities, depending on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The Company's accounting policy for each of these categories is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss: This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Subsequent to initial recognition, they continue to be recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: Financial liabilities other than those classified as fair value through profit or loss are classified as other financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's financial liabilities are trade and other payables and advance payable. The Company classifies these financial liabilities as other financial liabilities.

The Company classifies and discloses fair value measurements based on a three-level hierarchy:

- Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market.

Cash

Cash in the statements of financial position comprise cash, bank deposits and short-term investments that are readily converted to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less.

• Property and equipment

Property and equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Property and equipment is depreciated annually on the following basis:

- Computer equipment 30% declining-balance
- Office equipment 30% declining-balance
- Plant equipment 20% declining-balance
- Leasehold improvement 6 years straight-line

Significant accounting policies (continued)

• Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation commences when an item of equipment becomes available for use.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for separately. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

• Intangible assets

Research and development

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and has the ability to use or sell the asset. The expenditures capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labor, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalization is on or after October 1, 2010. Other development expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Capitalized development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortized annually on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

- Patents 20 years
- Formulae 20 years
- Licenses 5 to 20 years

Impairment of non-current assets

At each reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

• Impairment of non-current assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

• Share capital

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Equity units

The Company previously allocated the proceeds received on the issuance of units between the common shares and warrants using the relative fair value method. The fair value of the warrants was determined using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model on the date the units were issued. During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company changed this accounting policy on the basis that the allocation did not provide a relevant and reliable measure of the aggregate proceeds. The Company has retroactively applied the change in accounting policy and, accordingly, the Company reallocated \$1,441,805 from the warrant reserve to share capital at September 30, 2014.

• Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

• Share-based compensation

The Company's share purchase option plan allows directors, executive officers, employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payments expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

• Share-based compensation (continued)

The fair value of employee options is measured at the option's grant date, and the fair value of nonemployee options is measured at the date when goods or services are received. The fair value of each tranche of options granted which do not vest immediately on grant, is recognized over the period during which each tranche of options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Share-based payments expense is credited to the equity settled share-based payment reserve. If the options are later exercised, their fair value is transferred from the reserve to share capital.

• Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

• Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) except to the extent it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax expense is based on the results for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current income tax is calculated using tax rates that were enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred taxes are expected to be payable or recoverable between the carrying amounts of assets in the consolidated statement of financial position and their corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

• Revenue recognition

When the outcome of a lab testing order can be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the testing activity and through the period that services are rendered, measured based on the proportion of costs incurred for work performed relative to the estimated total cost, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Revenue is recognized only when it is probable that the agreed upon amount for the lab testing services will be received by the Company. When the outcome of a lab testing order cannot be estimated reliably, revenue recognized only to the extent of the expenses recognized that are recoverable.

Interest from cash and cash equivalents, if applicable, are recorded on an accrual basis when collection is reasonably assured.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The IASB issued the following new and revised accounting pronouncements. The Company does not anticipate early adoption of these standards at this time and they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – replaces IAS 39. IFRS 9 introduces limited amendments to classification and measurement for financial assets, a new expected loss impairment model and a new hedge accounting model. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 *"Revenue from Contracts with Customers"* – This new standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted.

3. BUSINESS COMBINATION

On April 7, 2014, the Company acquired a 51% membership interest in Phytalytics. The transaction was accounted for as a business combination by the acquisition method, with the Company identified as the acquirer. At the date of acquisition, the Company determined the fair value of the net identified assets of Phytalytics and recognized intangible assets of \$1,245,813, which related to the license application for the cannabis analysis laboratory services.

At September 30, 2015 and 2016, the activity of Phytalytics has been suspended and the lease agreement of the lab has been terminated. During the year ended September 30, 2015, the Company performed an impairment test and determined that the carrying value of intangible assets and goodwill were impaired, and recorded impairment charges of \$1,431,949 related to the intangible and \$508,549 related to goodwill and the associated deferred income tax liability. The Company has determined that the fair value of the Phytalytics cash generating unit is \$75,000 on the basis of non-binding expressions of interest from outside parties. There has been nominal activity relating to Phytalytics during the year ended September 30, 2016 and nine months ended June 30, 2017.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	June 30, 2017	Septem	ber 30, 2016
Trade receivable	\$ 1,382	\$	767
GST receivable	2,603		36,936
Share subscription receivable	84,698		1,000
	\$ 88,683	\$	38,703

5. LOAN RECEIVABLE

On December 18, 2014, the Company provided a short-term loan to Terracity Lawrence LLC ("Terracity") in the amount of \$124,740 (US\$100,000). The loan matured on February 18, 2015. The Company was actively trying to collect the amount of the loan, however, as the loan had been past due for a period of time, a provision was recorded for the full balance during fiscal 2015. During the period ended June 30, 2017, the Company received \$133,495 (US\$100,000) from Terracity as repayment of the short-term loan.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the estimation of useful life of the leasehold improvement for the amortization purposes was changed from 20 years to the initial lease term plus an option to renew. This change in estimation has been applied prospectively. Based on the new estimate, the leasehold of Northern Vine will be depreciated based on useful life of 6 years, which consists of 3 years initial lease term and 3 years one lease option to renew.

	C	omputer	Office	Production	Plant		Leasehold	
	eq	uipment	equipment	Property	equipment	iı	mprovement	Total
Cost								
Balance as at September 30, 2016	\$	26,531	\$ 67,741	\$ -	\$ 130,286	\$	77,793	\$ 302,351
Additions		-	-	172,870 ⁽¹⁾	343,311		-	516,181
Balance as at June 30, 2017	\$	26,531	\$ 67,741	\$ 172,870	\$ 473,597	\$	77,793	\$ 818,532
Depreciation								
As at September 30, 2016	\$	(18,286)	\$ (46,240)	\$ -	\$ (77,658)	\$	(11,310)	\$ (153,494)
Change for the period		(1,762)	(4,839)	-	(6,237)		(8,310)	(21,148)
Balance as at June 30, 2017	\$	(20,048)	\$ (51,079)	\$ -	\$ (83,895)	\$	(19,620)	\$ (174,642)
Net book value								
As at September 30, 2016	\$	8,245	\$ 21,501	\$ -	\$ 52,628	\$	66,483	\$ 148,857
As at June 30, 2017	\$	6,483	\$ 16,662	\$ 172,870	\$ 389,702	\$	58,173	\$ 643,890

⁽¹⁾ On April 27, 2017, the Company entered into a LOI with respect to a joint venture on a piece of property in Oroville Washington, zoned for cultivation. As part of the potential JV process, \$172,870 (US\$127,202.84) was forwarded in consideration of 50% joint ownership in the property. Due diligence revealed that the joint venture would not be complimentary to Abattis' business plan. Accordingly, any further negotiations were terminated. Presently, Abattis is on title as a 50% owner of the property and working toward either exercising a power of sale or realising a 100% ownership in the property with no further cost to Abattis.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Amortization of intangible assets is included in 'Amortization' on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company's intangible assets consist of assets for both finite and indefinite life. The Company amortizes the intangible assets based on their expected useful life. Intangible assets include the following key agreements:

- On February 27, 2014, the Company purchased organic and hydroponic fertilizer and nutritional proprietary formulas from Green-Grow Garden Products Ltd. in consideration for 300,000 common shares of the Company, with a fair value of \$240,000.
- On April 7, 2014, the Company acquired a license for proprietary processes. The fair value proprietary
 process on the date of acquisition was \$1,245,812. During the year ended September 30, 2015, the balance
 of the proprietary license was considered impaired and was written-down to its estimated fair value of
 \$63,785.

	Formulae	Licenses	Trademark	Proprietary	Total
Cost					
Balance as at September 30, 2016	\$ 588,067	\$ 616,331	\$ 1,468	\$ 63,785	\$ 1,269,651
Additions	-	-	1,441	-	1,441
As at June 30, 2017	\$ 588,067	\$ 616,331	\$ 2,909	\$ 63,785	\$ 1,271,092
Amortization					
As at September 30, 2016	\$ (113,284)	\$ (130,204)	\$ (108)	\$-	\$ (243,596)
Change for the period	(25,331)	(31,597)	(46)	-	(56,974)
Balance as at June 30, 2017	\$ (138,615)	\$ (161,801)	\$ (154)	\$-	\$ (300,570)
Net book value					
As at September 30, 2016	\$ 474,783	\$ 486,127	\$ 1,360	\$ 63,785	\$ 1,026,055
As at June 30, 2017	\$ 449,452	\$ 454,530	\$ 2,755	\$ 63,785	\$ 970,522

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

On April 10, 2014, the Company through its subsidiary, Northern Vine, entered into a share exchange agreement with Experion Biotechnologies Inc. ("Experion"), a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, Experion and Northern Vine have exchanged 25% of each parties' issued and outstanding common shares. As of June 30, 2017, Northern Vine has 18.75% ownership in Experion. The Company has 80.50% ownership in Northern Vine as of June 30, 2017.

On April 30, 2014, the Company through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Abattis Bioceuticals International Inc., acquired a 34% interest in Instant Payment Systems LLC ("IPS"), a US entity based in Washington State, US, in consideration for \$100,000 cash payments and 200,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$180,000. During the year ended September 30, 2015, the investment in IPS was determined to be impaired and the carrying value of \$271,179 was written-off in full as IPS ceased development of its product and ceased operations.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Ju	June 30, 2017		
Trade payables	\$	540,119	\$	608,163
Accrued liabilities		131,451		118,851
Due to related parties		-		258,319
Payroll liabilities		22,619		22,619
	\$	694,189	\$	1,007,952

10. ADVANCES PAYABLE

On January 30, 2013, the Investment Agriculture Foundation provided \$18,871 to a subsidiary acquired by the Company on March 1, 2013 to develop high value, high quality fractionation processes for surplus berries. Focus moved away from this project during the year ended September 30, 2013 and therefore funds advanced by the Investment Agriculture Foundation will be repaid. During the period ended June 30 2017, no funds were repaid to the Company.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At June 30, 2017, there were 159,656,060 issued and fully paid common shares (September 30, 2016 – 111,760,004). The Company also held 1,750,000 common shares in treasury (September 30, 2016 – 1,750,000).

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017:

- The Company completed non-brokered private placements of 3,808,599 units for total gross proceeds of \$440,012. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company exercisable at an average of \$0.19 per share for a period of 24 months. Share issuance costs was \$15,795.
- The Company issued 14,892,187 common shares with an aggregate fair value of \$2,561,935 for management and consulting services and finance costs.
- The Company issued 6,557,039 common shares with an aggregate fair value of \$391,200 for settlement of trade and other payables. The Company issued 925,186 common shares at \$0.05 per share to settle a loan payable of \$30,927. A loss on debt settlement of \$15,332 was recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss (note 14).
- The Company issued 1,354,149 units with an aggregate fair value of \$162,498 for the settlement of trade and other payables. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company exercisable at \$0.1652 per warrant for a period of 3 years.
- During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, 18,958,896 share purchase warrants were exercised for total proceeds of \$1,568,290.
- During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, 1,400,000 share options were exercised for total proceeds of \$82,750.

Issued share capital (continued)

During the year ended September 30, 2016:

- On December 3, 2015, and December 15, 2015 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 10,250,000 and 250,000 units respectively at a price of \$0.05 per unit for total gross proceeds of \$525,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company exercisable at \$0.07 per warrant for a period of 24 months. Finders' fees of \$29,000 were paid and 320,000 warrants ("Agent Warrants") were issued pursuant to the financing. The Agent Warrants are exercisable at \$0.07 per warrant for a period of 24 months. The Agent Warrants were allocated a fair value of \$20,743. The fair value of the Agent Warrants was calculated using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model using the following assumptions: risk free rate of 0.54%, expected life of 2 years, volatility of 179.59% and no expected dividends.
- The Company issued 18,228,776 common shares with an aggregate fair value of \$1,380,710 for management and consulting services and finance costs. At September 30, 2015, \$28,177 has been recorded in obligation to issue shares for management and consulting services.
- The Company issued 4,159,922 common shares with an aggregate fair value of \$263,407 for settlement of trade and other payables. At September 30, 2015, \$82,883 has been recorded in obligation to issue shares for the settlement of trade and other payables.
- The Company issued 1,000,000 units with an aggregate fair value of \$50,000 for the settlement of trade and other payables. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company exercisable at \$0.05 per warrant for a period of 3 years.
- The Company issued 1,019,171 units with an aggregate fair value of \$50,959 for the settlement of trade and other payables. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of the Company exercisable at \$0.07 per warrant for a period of 2 years.
- During the year ended September 30, 2016, 500,000 common shares were issued from the exercise of stock options at a price of \$0.05 per option for total proceeds of \$25,000. Accordingly, the Company reallocated \$29,782 from the equity-settled share-based payment reserve to share capital.
- During the year ended September 30, 2016, 300,000 share purchase warrants were exercised at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share purchase warrant for total proceeds of \$15,000, of which \$1,000 has been recorded in receivables.

Share purchase warrants

The changes in warrants during the nine months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended September 30, 2016 as follows:

	June 3	0, 2017		Septembe	r 30, 20	30, 2016	
		W	eighted		W	/eighted	
	Number	average e	exercise	Number	r ave		
	outstanding		price	outstanding	exerci	se price	
Outstanding, beginning balance	21,019,989	\$	0.08	9,756,318	\$	0.13	
Issued	2,753,150		0.16	12,839,171		0.07	
Issued	1,343,485		0.18	-		-	
Issued	3,798,160		0.15	-		-	
Issued	433,000		0.19	-		-	
Issued	633,513		0.26	-		-	
Exercised	(18,958,896)		-	(300,000)		-	
Expired	-		-	(1,275,000)		(0.25)	
Outstanding, ending balance	11,022,401	\$	0.17	21,019,989	\$	0.08	

The following summarizes information about warrants outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2017:

			Weighted average remaining
	Warrants		contractual life, in
Expiry date	outstanding	Exercise price	years
August 19, 2017	200,000	0.09	0.14
December 3, 2017	70,000	0.07	0.43
May 31, 2018	1,019,171	0.07	0.92
September 19, 2018 ¹	1,211,922	0.15	1.22
December 13, 2019	749,251	0.16	2.45
December 23, 2019	671,742	0.18	2.48
November 12, 2018	914,549	0.16	1.37
November 29, 2018	649,350	0.16	1.42
January 18, 2019	3,198,160	0.15	1.55
January 30, 2019	600,000	0.15	1.59
January 27, 2019	433,000	0.19	1.58
January 17, 2022	671,743	0.18	4.55
March 29, 2022	633,513	0.26	4.7
	11,022,401	\$ 0.17	1.89

These warrants are subject to a Warrant Exercise Incentive Program (the "Incentive Program") whereby the warrant holders are eligible to receive an incentive warrant, based on the exercise of the original warrant on or before January 19, 2017. The incentive warrant entitles the warrant holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per common share for 2 years.

Share purchase warrants (continued)

¹ During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company extended the expiry date of these warrants which originally expired on September 19, 2016 to September 19, 2018 with exercise price of \$0.18 repriced to \$0.15. The Company does not recognize a fair value to modifications of warrants.

Stock options

The Company has a share purchase option plan (dated June 18, 2012) which specifies that a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company may be reserved for issuance pursuant to the exercise of share options. The term of the share options granted are fixed by the board of directors and are not to exceed ten years. The exercise prices of the share options shall not be less than the closing price of the Company's common shares on the day preceding the day on which the directors grant the share purchase options, less any discount permitted by the Exchange. Vesting of options will be at the discretion of the Board.

The changes in stock options during the nine months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended September 30, 2016 as follows:

	June	30, 2017	September 30, 2016				
		W	eighted		W	eighted	
	Number average exercise		Number average exercise Numb			average	
	outstanding	nding price out		outstanding	exerci	se price	
Outstanding, beginning of period	6,410,000	\$	0.22	6,370,000	\$	0.22	
Exercised	(1,400,000)		-	(500,000)		0.05	
Granted	3,050,000		0.18	1,500,000		0.055	
Expired/cancelled	(550,000)		-	(960,000)		0.06	
Outstanding, end of period	7,510,000	\$	0.23	6,410,000	\$	0.20	

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017:

• On October 14, 2016, the Company granted 3,050,000 stock options to directors and consultants. Each option is exercisable into a common share of the Company at \$0.18 per share for a period of 5 years. The options were fully vested on date of grant.

During the year ended September 30, 2016:

- On November 30, 2015, the Company granted 750,000 stock options to a consultant. Each option is exercisable into a common share of the Company at \$0.06 per share for a period of 2 years. The options are fully vested at September 30, 2016.
- On February 19, 2016, the Company granted 750,000 stock options to a consultant. Each option is exercisable into a common share of the Company at \$0.055 per share for a period of 2 years. The options vest over nine months, one third each three months commencing February 19, 2016.

Stock options (continued)

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2017:

	Options	Options	Exercise	
Expiry date	outstanding	exercisable		Price
December 24, 2017	150,000	150,000	\$	0.100
February 18, 2019	25,000	25,000	\$	0.170
July 22, 2019	1,030,000	1,030,000	\$	0.640
August 8, 2019	605,000	605,000	\$	0.480
September 16, 2019	100,000	100,000	\$	0.330
January 27, 2020	25,000	25,000	\$	0.160
March 6, 2020	125,000	125,000	\$	0.160
August 20, 2020	1,900,000	2,000,000	\$	0.060*
February 19, 2018	500,000	1,500,000	\$	0.055
October 14, 2021	3,050,000	3,050,000	\$	0.018
	7,510,000	8,060,000		

*Subsequent to June 30, 2017, 700,000 options were exercised.

The estimated grant date fair value of the options granted during the nine months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended September 30, 2016 was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Jur	September 30, 201		
Share price	\$	0.18	\$	0.06
Exercise price	\$	0.18	\$	0.06
Risk-free interest rate		1.65%		0.55%
Estimated volatility		213%		159%
Expected life		5.00		2.00
Expected dividend yield		0%		0%

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing assumptions do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the future fair value of the Company's share purchase options.

Reserve

The reserve records items recognized as share-based compensation until such time that the stock options and finder's warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount is reallocated to share capital. Amounts recorded for forfeited or expired unexercised options and warrants are transferred to deficit. The reserve also includes foreign currency translation differences. See note 2.

12. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

As the June 30, 2017, the carrying value of NCI was \$604,923 (September 30 2016 – \$461,176) which was determined as follows:

	P	hytalytics LLC	Northern Vine	
As at September 30, 2016	\$	(391,094)	\$	(70,082)
During the period ended December 31, 2016				
Loss allocated to NCI		-		(83,623)
As at June 30, 2017	\$	(391,094)	\$	(153,705)

13. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	For the nine mon	For the nine months ended			
	June 30, 2017 June 3				
Transfer to warrants reserve to share capital on					
issued private placement	-	(440,500)			

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel compensation

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, compensation to key management personnel and related parties were as follows:

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
	\$	\$
Remuneration, fees and short-term benefits		
Management and consulting fees ⁽¹⁾	1,769,685	277,951
	1,769,685	277,951

⁽¹⁾Includes directors' bonus paid by issuance of 5,500,000 shares with an aggregate fair value of \$934,063 Note 15).

Fees include amounts paid, accrued and/or settled in shares, as recorded for the CEO, a company controlled by the CEO, former CEO, company controlled by the former CEO, COO, CFO, Crimson, directors and companies controlled by directors of the Company. Included in trade payables and other liabilities at June 30, 2017 is \$125,050 (September 30, 2016 - \$241,591) due to the aforementioned parties for advertising, management and consulting fees.

<u>Loan payable</u>

On August 2, 2016, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Crimson. Under the terms of the loan agreement, Crimson has agreed to make a bridge loan to the Company of up to \$50,000. The loan bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum, is unsecured and payable at the earlier of (i) August 2, 2018, (ii) the date at which the Company completes a financing of greater than \$250,000 and (iii) the event of default. The Company may repay the loan at any time. Crimson has the right to convert the principal and interest owing to common shares

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Loan payable (continued)

of the Company at the lower of (i) \$0.05 per common share, or (ii) an allowable discount to market price. An equity component, recognized as the difference between the fair value of the convertible note as a whole and the fair value of the liability component, was calculated as a nominal amount. Accordingly, no value was allocated to the equity component.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2016 the Company has drawn \$39,120 upon the bridge loan and accrued \$7,139 in interest. The Company also paid Crimson an arrangement fee of \$5,000, which has been included in finance costs. The loan payable balance of \$30,927 was settled through the issuance of 925,186 common shares of the Company at \$0.05 per share (note 11).

15. COMMITMENTS

- i) On April 20, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year exclusive distribution agreement with Hedley Enterprises Ltd. ("Hedley") to purchase, resell and distribute Abattis' line of natural products in Canada. Under the terms of the Agreement Hedley has acquired the exclusive right to sell and distribute Abattis' products to all retail distribution channels, which include health food stores, grocery stores, fitness facilities, and similar retail establishments.
- ii) On November 1, 2012, as last amended on September 3, 2015, the Company renewed a three-year office lease with Toro Holdings Ltd. The Company's minimum annual lease payments based on fiscal years are as follows:

 Year	
2017	\$ 23,335
2018	31,113
 2019	10,371
	\$ 64,819

iii) On December 27, 2012, the Company entered into a license agreement with Vertical Designs Ltd. ("Vertical Designs"), a company controlled by a former director of the Company. Under the agreement, the Company has been granted the exclusive, worldwide rights to a patent license, with the right to grant sublicenses, to use the Bio Pharma technology for growing products at licensed facilities, which products may only be used as ingredients in the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, cosmetic and wellness markets. The royalty provisions of the license agreement reflect that: (i) the royalty payable on net sales of all products sold by Abattis was 4%; (ii) in consideration for the grant of the Company's right to grant sublicenses, the Company will pay to Vertical Designs Ltd. a sublicense royalty of 15% of any monies or other consideration that the Company receives from any sublicense; and (iii) after two years, the Company will be required to pay to Vertical Designs Ltd. a minimum royalty payment of \$25,000 per year and if the combined royalty payments paid from (i) and (ii) above do not equal \$25,000 in any given year then the Company will be permitted to top up such amount with a cash payment. The first minimum royalty agreement was due on February 29, 2015. Under the terms of the agreement, the patent license will revert to Vertical Designs in certain circumstances, including: (i) if the Company terminates the agreement; (ii) if the Company materially breaches or defaults in the performance of the agreement and has not cured such default within 60 days, or in the case of failure to pay any amounts due, then within 30 days, after receiving written notice from Vertical Designs Ltd. specifying the breach; (iii) if the Company discontinues its business of producing ingredients for pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, cosmetic or wellness markets; (iv) if the Company fails to pay

15. COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

the annual \$25,000 minimum royalty payment for any year ending after the second anniversary of the agreement; or if the Company becomes insolvent, makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors or has a petition of bankruptcy filed by or against it, which petition is not vacated or otherwise removed within 90 days after the filing thereof. The Company also agreed to pay Vertical Designs \$250,000 for the purchase and sale of six complete Vertical Designs operational units. The purchase price will be paid in instalments, dates and amounts are to be determined between the parties, with the first payment due on or before the earlier of five business days following the Company completing an equity and/or debt financing of any amount or the first business day in the seventh month following the date of the Bill of Sale.

During year ended September 30, 2015, Vertical Designs sent a letter advising they were terminating the license agreement by citing that the Company failed to comply with certain terms and conditions included in the license agreement. The Company believes that the terms in the license agreement have been followed; as a result, the license agreement should be valid. On January 12, 2016, Vertical Design Ltd. entered into an agreement to assign the patent license to Affinor Growers Inc. ("Affinor"). The Company intends to continue to honor the agreement and make any payments or provide any information required under the license. The Company provides for costs related to contingencies when a loss is probable and the amount is reasonably determinable. In the opinion of management, no grounds exist that justify the termination of the license agreement. It is the opinion of management, based in part on advice of legal counsel, that the ultimate resolution of the termination of the license agreement is undeterminable.

- iv) On February 1, 2015, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Crimson for CFO and COO services. Under the agreement, the Company will pay annual consulting fees of \$165,000. Crimson will also be entitled to 25,000 common shares of the Company on a monthly basis (subsequently amended to \$5,000 in common shares of the Company on a monthly basis). The consulting agreement outlines certain milestone bonuses, which are compensated through the issuance of common shares of the Company. During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares to Crimson for the achievement of milestones.
- v) During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company issued a total of 5,500,000 common shares to directors for an aggregate value of \$934,063 for the achievement of milestones (Note14). The Company issued a total of 1,790,741 milestone shares to certain consultants for an aggregate value of \$333,870.
- vi) During the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company entered into an office lease ending June 30, 2017. The Company's minimum annual lease payment to June 2017 are \$58,418
- vii) On February 4, 2015, the Company entered into a US\$25 million equity line facility agreement with Dutchess Opportunity Fund, II, LP, a Delaware Limited Partnership ("Dutchess"). The Company has filed a preliminary registration statement with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 28, 2015 covering the Abattis shares that may be issued to Dutchess under this financing. After the SEC has declared the registration statement related to the transaction effective, the Company has the right at its sole discretion over a period of three years to sell up to US\$25 million of common shares to Dutchess under the terms of the financing agreement, which shares will be issued at the current market price less permitted discounts in effect during such issuances. Proceeds from this transaction will be used to fund the continued development of the Company's GDERS (grow, dry, extract, refine, sell) strategy spanning the entire industry supply chain from seed to sale. The registration statement was voluntarily withdrawn subsequent to September 30, 2016.

16. CONTINGENCIES

- i) The Company is defending a claim from one of its former consultants for breaching a contract to pay for marketing services for approximately \$23,000. The Company has filed a counter claim that the plaintiff failed to provide the requested services. The outcome of the claim is not determinable and therefore no amounts have been recorded for any potential payments which may have to be made. During the period ended June 30, 2017, the Company settled the claim through the issuance of common shares.
- ii) The Company is defending a claim from one of its former directors for amounts payable to him which he claims were to be settled in common shares. The plaintiff has claimed damages of approximately \$300,000. The outcome of this claim is not determinable.

It is the opinion of management, based in part on advice of legal counsel, that the ultimate resolution of these contingencies, to the extent not previously provided for, will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company.

17. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its technologies and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company considers its capital for this purpose to be its shareholders' equity.

The Company's primary source of capital is through the issuance of equity. The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure when changes in economic conditions occur. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may seek additional funding. The Company may require additional capital resources to meet its administrative overhead expenses in the long term. The Company believes it will be able to raise capital as required in the long term, but recognizes there will be risks involved that may be beyond its control. There are no external restrictions on the management of capital.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Fair value

In accordance with IFRS, financial instruments are classified into one of the five following categories: heldfor-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. Investments with quoted prices in active markets are designated as held-fortrading. Investments without quoted prices in active markets designated as available for sale and are carried at cost.

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

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

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based upon appropriate valuation methodologies. At June 30, 2017, cash of \$866,749 (September 30, 2016 – \$38,485) have been measured and recognized in the balance sheet using Level 1 inputs. At June 30,2017, there were no financial assets or liabilities measured and recognized in the balance sheet at fair value that would be categorized as Level 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy above.

	Jun	e 30, 2017	September 30, 2016		
Financial Assets					
Held-for-trading					
Cash	\$	866,749	\$	38,485	
Loan and receivable					
Trade and other receivables		88,683		767	
Financial Liabilities					
Other financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables		694,189		889,101	
Advance payable	\$	18,871	\$	18,871	

b) Financial risk management

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash, cash held in trust, term deposits, loan receivable, and trade and other receivables are exposed to credit risk. The Company reduces its credit risk on cash and cash equivalents by placing these instruments with institutions of high credit worthiness. As at June 30, 2017 and September 31, 2016, the Company's exposure is the carrying value of the financial instruments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of its financial assets.

<u>Liquidity risk</u>

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash balances to meet liabilities as they become due.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Financial risk management (continued)

The Company maintained cash at June 30, 2017 in the amount of \$866,749 (September 30, 2016 – \$38,485), in order to meet short-term business requirements. At June 30, 2017, the Company had accounts payable and advances payable of \$694,189 and \$18,871, respectively (September 30, 2016 – \$1,007,952 and \$18,871, respectively). All accounts payable and advances payables are current.

<u>Market risk</u>

The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and currency risk.

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. Included in the loss for the year in the financial statements is interest income on Canadian dollar cash and cash equivalents and term deposits. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities held by the Company are not denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk. Based on the net exposures as at June 30, 2017, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the CAD against the USD by 10% would increase/ decrease profit or loss by \$1,864.

19. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable operating segment of producing, licensing and marketing proprietary ingredients and formulas for use in the BioPharma, Nutraceutical, Cosmetic and Animal Nutrition markets. Non-current assets (other than financial instruments) by geographic location are as:

	Canada	US To		Total
As at June 30, 2017				
Property and equipment	\$ 620,536	\$ 23,354	\$	643,890
Intangible assets	970,522	-		970,522
Other assets	2,000	-		2,000
				\$
	\$ 1,593,058	\$ 23,354		1,616,412
As at September 30, 2016				
Property and equipment	\$ 121,258	\$ 27,599	\$	148,857
Intangible assets	1,026,055	-		1,026,055
Other assets	2,000	-		2,000
	\$ 1,149,313	\$ 27,599	\$	1,176,912

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

- 1. Subsequent to the nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company issued common shares to certain directors and consultants for the achievement of milestones as follows:
 - On July 12, 2017, the Company issued 1,250,000 common shares at \$0.145 for an aggregate value of \$181,250 to directors.
 - On July 12, 2017, the Company issued 689,655 common shares at \$0.145 for an aggregate value of \$100,000 in payment of Suzhou Raybot milestones.
 - On August 17, 2017, the Company issued 450,000 common shares at \$0.1150 for an aggregate value of \$51,750 to directors.
 - On August 18, 2017, the Company issued 150,000 common shares at \$0.135 for an aggregate value of \$20,250 to a consultant.
- 2. In July 2017, the Company partnered with the Canadian Securities Exchange and Stockpools and Lift Cannabis Expo to educate market players on the cannabis industry through an innovative, online fantasy stock trading competition focused entirely on the cannabis sector "The 2017 Cannabis Investment Challenge". Abattis is the title sponsor for this competition, open to anyone over the age of consent.
- 3. In July 2017, the Company also obtained Depository Trust Company ("DTC") eligibility in the US. DTC is a stock depository that facilitates electronic trading in the US allowing trades to be completed in a more cost effective and timely matter for settlement.
- 4. In August 2017, the Company added Jonny Hetherington Essentials all natural, organic, ketchup and hot sauces to its distribution channels through its wholly owned subsidiary, Vergence Visionary Bioceuticals, DBS Vergence Naturals. Vergence launched its online distribution web portal.
- In August 2017, the Company announced that Northern Vine's partner, Experion Biotechnologies Inc., ("Experion") obtained their cultivation licence from Health. Northern Vine maintains an 18.75% interest in Experion.