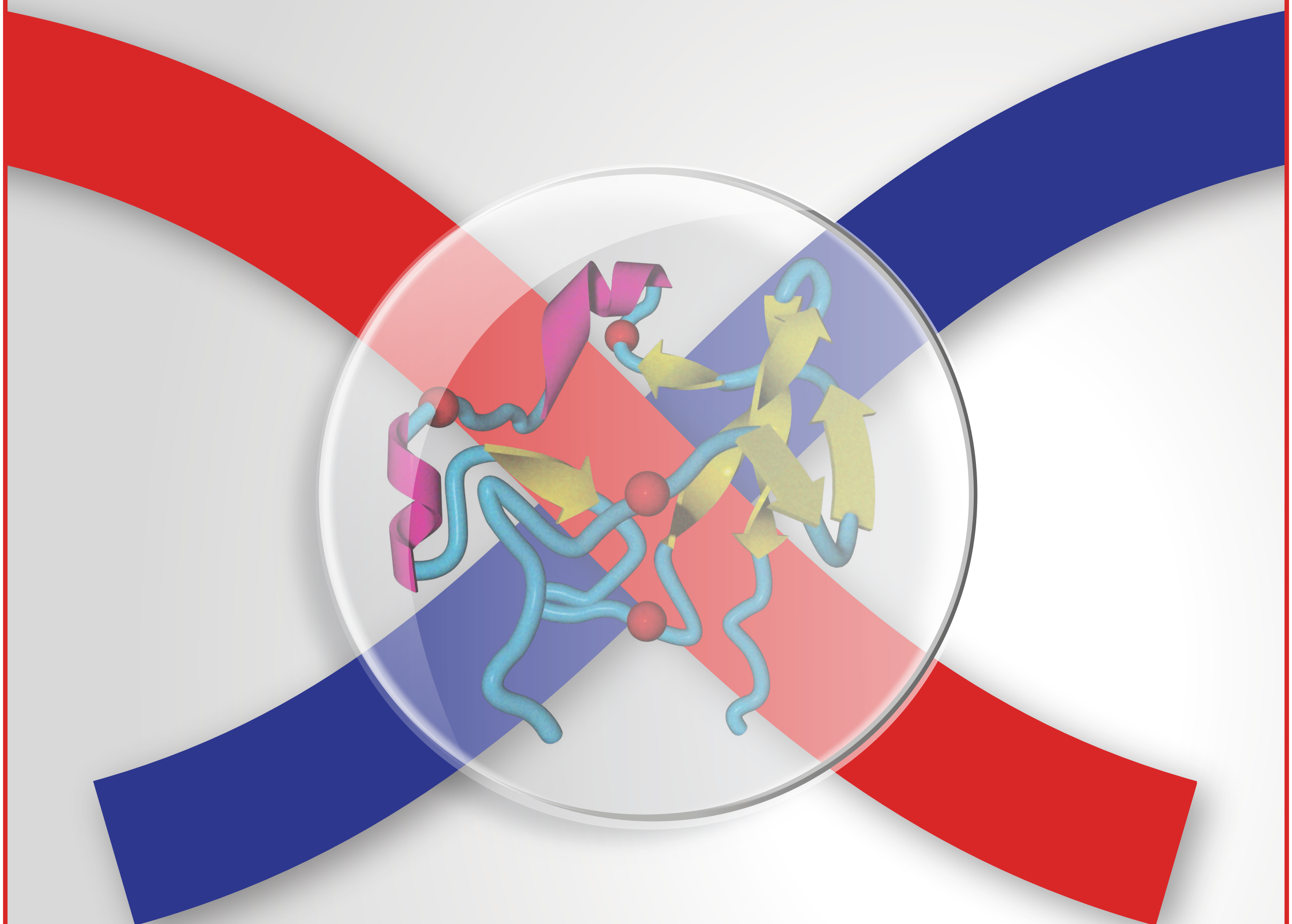
MICROBIX BIOSYSTEMS INC.



THIRD INTERIM REPORT
For the nine months
ended June 30, 2016

MICROBIX

Message to Shareholders

I am pleased to report that we experienced another strong result in terms of Virology product sales in the third quarter, following very strong sales in the second quarter. This confirms that we are, in fact, turning the corner and recovering from the sales shortfall earlier in the fiscal year. And looking at customer orders already placed for shipment in the fourth quarter, all indicators suggest we have the opportunity to achieve record sales when compared to any previous quarter in the Company's history. This result would also generate record sales for all of fiscal 2016.

Further, based on our ongoing discussions with customers, the current sales projections for fiscal 2017 also look very encouraging. These market developments are extremely timely as we are commissioning the new bioreactor manufacturing process with its expanded production capacity and significantly lower operating costs. The net result, we can look forward to higher sales volume and improved margins in the future.

We also maintained tight control over operating expenses through the first nine months of fiscal 2016, with year-over-year reductions in commercial spending of 11% and administrative overheads of 14%. These efforts are helping to mitigate the impact of lower sales earlier this year, while helping to improve the Company's cash position.

We are currently initiating commercial production of our second, and largest product, Rubella antigen, in the new bioreactor process. We have already started shipping commercial quantities of Dengue antigen, the first product to be produced in the bioreactor process.

Negotiations continue with a small group of companies that are interested in partnering with Microbix to complete the development and commercialization of the LumiSort technology. We continue to manage and monitor the various complexities involved in these negotiations that are contributing to the protracted timeline, including a very challenging legal landscape in the North American animal genetics industry. We remain confident that we will conclude an agreement that will maximize the value for Microbix shareholders.

We are working diligently with a group of lead investor candidates to help them evaluate the Kinlytic® opportunity, and what will be required to complete the development and re-commercialization of this life saving drug. These lead investor candidates would be key stakeholders working with secondary investors, license partners, government agencies and Microbix to re-launch Kinlytic® in the U.S., Canadian and international markets. We are confident we will be successful in securing strong partners to help complete the development and re-launch of Kinlytic®.

We are working diligently to partner LumiSort and Kinlytic, and I remain optimistic that we will successfully partner at least one, and hopefully both, of these opportunities before the end of 2016.

Vaughn C. Embro-Pantalony
President and Chief Executive Officer

The Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the unaudited Consolidated Interim Financial Statements and notes and should also be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements, notes and MD&A for the year ended September 30, 2015, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and filed on Sedar. Additional information relating to the Company, including its Annual Information Form ("AIF"), can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Reference to "we", "us", "our", or the "Company" means Microbix Biosystems Inc. unless otherwise stated. All amounts are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated. Statements contained herein, which are not historical facts, are forward looking statements that are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth or implied. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including the difficulty in predicting product approvals, acceptance of and demand for new products, the impact of the products and pricing strategies of competitors, delays in developing and launching new products, regulatory enforcement, changes in operating results and other risks, some or any of which could make the results differ materially from those discussed or implied in the forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update these forward-looking statements.

The Management Discussion and Analysis is dated August 11, 2016.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Microbix Biosystems Inc. (Microbix or the Company) (TSX: MBX) develops biological products and technologies. The Company has a Virology Products (Virology) business including the manufacturing and sale of cell culture-based biological products, including one of the world's most expansive sources of Infectious Disease Antigens targeted at the diagnostics market. The Company owns Kinlytic®, an FDA approved human thrombolytic drug, and is developing LumiSort™, a semen sexing technology.

Revenue from the Virology business which is expected to continue growing for the foreseeable future, provides for operating and debt service costs, and funding for the Company's development programs.

The Company owns and operates a Virology manufacturing facility at 265 Watline Avenue in Mississauga, Ontario. The facility has an infectious diseases biological license from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency. The Company's administrative offices are located at 211 Watline Avenue.

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Canadian Funds

THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 2016

Total Virology product revenue grew in the third quarter to $2,253,372 or 2% higher than the same period in 2015 at 2,219,019. The improvement was attributable to continued growth in Virology sales.

Gross margin was 8% lower at $1,156,861 compared to the same period in 2015, at $1,255,900. This fluctuation is expected to adjust to historical margins over the next quarters as an increasing percentage of manufacturing will transfer to the Company's new manufacturing technology platform, an automated bioreactor. This system will address Microbix' increased market demand it expects to continue experiencing.

Expenses were higher at $1,297,943 over the same period in 2015, at $1,108,131, a change of 189,812 or 17%, because a smaller quantity of income tax credits were recognized compared to the same quarter in 2015.

In the third quarter operations, $501,463 cash was provided compared to $180,333 used in the same period in 2015 arising from a $970,859 increase in deferred revenue partially offset by increased working capital from increased accounts receivable. Cash invested in the LumiSort prototype and the Virology Bioreactor was significantly reduced in 2016 compared to 2015 as these projects neared completion. Cash used by financing activities in the third quarter of fiscal 2016 was $239,940 for debt repayment versus $51,308 generated in 2015 from equipment loans.

The quarter ending June 2016 had a nominal negative cash flow of $2,366 compared to $1,138,584 negative cash flow in the same period in 2015.

NINE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 2016

Revenue for the first nine months of 2016 was 10% lower at $6,046,557 compared to the same period in 2015, or $6,759,752, arising from a weaker first quarter in fiscal 2016. This resulted from an unusual shift in demand to later periods in the fiscal year. There was a $407,523 operating loss in the first nine months compared to operating income of $324,657 in 2015. Going forward, market demand is increasing for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2017.

Net loss for the first nine months was $114,523 compared with income of $210,868 in 2015.

In the nine months ended June 30, 2016, operations provided $476,581 compared to $511,008 in 2015. This arose from a $979,579 increase in deferred revenue from contractual billings for completed unshipped product, which was partially offset by increased working capital from increased accounts receivable. Cash invested in the LumiSort prototype and bioreactor development was significantly reduced in the first nine months of fiscal 2016 at $1,304,358 compared to $4,342,510 in 2015 as these projects neared completion. Cash generated from financing activities in the first nine months was $728,686, due to proceeds for the bioreactor of $250,000 and issuance of a private placement of $531,674; compared to $3,261,820 generated from financing activities in the first nine months of fiscal 2015.

The Company had an improved net cash flow of $99,090 negative in the first nine months of 2016 compared to a negative $569,041 in the same period in 2015.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

Canadian Funds

	As at June 30, 2016 $	2015 $
Cash	5,090	-
Accounts receivable	1,998,861	1,938,709
Total current assets	5,949,515	4,882,213
Total assets	25,105,144	22,239,009
Total current liabilities	5,961,634	2,946,039
Total liabilities	10,760,252	9,117,835
Total shareholders' equity	14,344,894	13,121,174
Current ratio	1.0	1.7
Debt to equity ratio	0.8	0.7

SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Sep-30-14 $	Dec-31-14 $	Mar-31-15 $	Jun-30-15 $	Sep-30-15 $	Dec-31-15 $	Mar-31-16 $	Jun-30-16 $
SALES	**2,355,879**	**1,995,833**	**2,544,900**	**2,219,019**	**2,114,160**	**1,063,405**	**2,729,779**	**2,253,373**
Operating Income	**(302,963)**	**90,553**	**86,335**	**147,769**	**123,434**	**(428,420)**	**161,979**	**(141,082)**

OUTLOOK

The business of Microbix described in these documents is the result of years of investment in research and development, which has delivered Virology products and technologies that have received wide customer acceptance and experienced continued growth in demand. Microbix has both the manufacturing capacity and the scientific capability to support this growth, including the continuous demand for competitive process improvements, as well as new products.

Virology product sales are expected to remain strong in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016, as the Company expands its conventional antigen product line having announced the launch of its new strains of Dengue Fever antigens and Toxoplasmosis in the past year. The Company is also experiencing increased order volumes from existing customers, as well as a net favourable currency effect versus fiscal 2015, due to the weakening Canadian dollar versus the U.S. dollar (60% of sales). As a result, Virology product revenue for fiscal 2016 is expected to exceed fiscal 2015 revenue, which would represent a record annual sales performance in fiscal 2016.

In the second quarter the Company initiated commercial production of its new Dengue product line using the new bioreactor manufacturing platform, while other products are scheduled for commercial production in the next couple quarters.

Discussions continue with potential partners interested in returning Kinlytic® to the U.S. and Canadian markets, as well as other countries. These candidates would contribute to the investment needed to commercialize the product.

Negotiations continue with a short list of global animal genetics companies to finance the remaining development, field trials and commercialization of the LumiSort instrument.

TREND INFORMATION

Canadian Funds

Historical spending patterns are no indication of future expenditures. Investment in the new products and technologies is at the discretion of management.

The Company is not aware of any material trends related to its business that have not been discussed in this Management Discussion and Analysis dated August 11, 2016.

LIQUIDITY, CASH FLOWS AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") on a going concern basis, which presumes the Company will continue operating for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize a return on its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

The Company has incurred historical operating losses resulting in an accumulated deficit of $24,159,679 as at June 30, 2016. However, the Company has been profitable in each of the last three fiscal years.

The financial position of the Company is closely monitored for ongoing working capital needs, as well as long-term capital requirements compared to the annual operating budget. Action is taken to ensure the Company is appropriately capitalized.

Sources and Uses of Cash

In the three months ended June 30, 2016, the Company's cash flow was nominally negative at $2,366 (2015 – $1,138,580 negative). The largest use of cash in the quarter was the increase in accounts receivable as sales were heaviest in the last month of the quarter. Inventories and accounts payable are expected to continue to reduce and cash flow over fiscal 2016 is expected to be positive overall.

Future Liquidity and Capital Needs

Microbix primarily funds new product development activities and capital expenditures from the profits earned by its Virology business and, periodically, from additional equity and/or debt. The Virology business is expected to be profitable in the next two quarters and capital investment is projected to be significantly lower going forward. It is the opinion of management this will reduce the cash burn and capital needs of the Company and improve its overall liquidity position.

Outstanding Share Capital

Share capital issued and outstanding as at August 11, 2016 was $31,522,133 for 84,704,257 common shares.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Canadian Funds

The Company is exposed to business risks, both known and unknown, which may or may not affect its operations. Management works continuously to mitigate unacceptable risk, while still allowing the business to grow and prosper. These risk factors include the following:

A significant portion of Virology Product sales are dependent on key clients, open borders, international transportation systems, and access to raw materials.

A significant share of the Company's Virology products sales are sold to several key customers globally. These products contributed a significant proportion of the revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2016. The loss of a key customer, or restrictions on export, import, or international transportation of its products, raw materials or insufficient marketing resources, could materially impact revenue and profitability.

Environmental, safety and other regulatory

Microbix' research and manufacturing operations involves potentially hazardous materials. The Company takes extensive precautions to appropriately manage these materials as regulated by the applicable environmental and safety authorities. Changes to environmental and safety legislation may limit the Company's activities or increase costs.

An environmental accident could adversely impact its operations. Microbix' diagnostic products are not regulated by governments in Canada or other jurisdictions. Commercialization of certain products requires approval of regulatory agencies such as the FDA, in which case Microbix will not receive revenue until regulatory approval is obtained.

Manufacturing of Kinlytic®

The Company has entered into confidentiality agreements with several parties and advanced discussions are continuing with a select group of potential partners interested in returning Kinlytic to the U.S. and Canadian markets, and ultimately to Europe, Asia and developing world markets. There is no assurance the Company will be successful in this endeavour.

LumiSort™ Technology

The Company has developed a proprietary semen sexing technology that has a global patent estate. In fiscal 2014 and 2015 the Company built and successfully tested a prototype instrument that confirms the key patent claims. The Company is currently negotiating to secure a partner in the animal genetics industry to fund the remaining development, conduct field trials and launch a commercial instrument. The incumbent competitor that currently serves the global sexed semen market has a monopoly position, and they also own an extensive patent estate. Two other potential competitors in the sexed semen market are already engaged in separate lawsuits and countersuits with the incumbent competitor relating to anti-trust and patent infringement. There is no assurance that Microbix will not encounter similar legal challenges as it pursues commercialization of its technology.

Products in development

The Company has several products under development. It is impossible to ensure that these development activities will result in the completion of new commercial products. If the Company is unable to develop and commercialize products, it will be unable to recover the related research and development, and investment.

Product commercialization requires strategic relationships

To commercialize large market products in development, Microbix may need to establish strategic partnerships, joint ventures or licensing relationships with pharmaceutical, biotechnology or animal genetics companies. It is possible the Company may be unable to negotiate mutually acceptable terms.

Operating and capital requirements

Microbix earns a profit on the sale of its Virology Products, which is a major source of funding for its research and development activities. Due to lower than expected sales for the previous two fiscal quarters, the Company negotiated extended terms with key suppliers to manage its operating cash flow requirements and believes that cash generated from operations is sufficient to meet normal operating and capital requirements. However, the Company may need to raise additional funds to advance its research and development programs, to protect and enforce patents and other intellectual property rights, or to invest in acquisitions, new technologies and new market developments.

Additional financing may not be available, and even if available, may not be offered on acceptable terms.

The Company's success depends on the successful commercialization of our technology

The successful commercialization of products under development is key to Microbix' success. Product development in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry is highly uncertain and there is no guarantee of market acceptance.

Failure to obtain and protect intellectual property could adversely affect business

Microbix' future success depends, in part, on its ability to obtain patents, or licenses to patents, maintain trade secret protection and enforce its rights against others. The Company's intellectual property includes trade secrets and know-how that may not be protected by patents.

There is no assurance that the Company will be able to protect its trade secrets. To help protect its intellectual property, the Company requires employees, consultants, advisors and collaborators to enter into confidentiality agreements. However, these agreements may not adequately protect trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use or disclosure. Protection of intellectual property may also entail prosecuting claims against others who the Company believes are infringing its rights. Involvement in intellectual property litigation could result in significant costs, adversely affecting the development of products or sales of the challenged product, or intellectual property, and divert the efforts of its scientific and management personnel, whether or not such litigation is resolved in the Company's favour.

Microbix will continue to face significant competition

Competition from life sciences companies, and academic and research institutions is significant. Many competitors have substantially greater product development capabilities and financial, scientific, manufacturing, sales and marketing resources than Microbix. While the Company continues to expand its technological capabilities in order to remain competitive, Microbix' competitors are also making significant investments in research and development activities, and in intellectual property, which could make it more difficult for Microbix to commercialize its products and technologies.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Canadian Funds

The primary risks affecting the Company are summarized below and have not changed during the fiscal year. The list does not cover all risks, nor is there an assurance that the strategy of management to mitigate the risks is sufficient to eliminate the risk.

Credit risk

The Company's customers are primarily large multi-national companies with strong credit ratings therefore management perceives the credit risk to be low. Typically the outstanding accounts receivable balance is concentrated with a few large customers representing the majority of the value. At June 30, 2016, seven customers accounted for 80% (2015 – four customers accounted for 65%) of the outstanding balance. The Company has had minimal bad debts over the past several years and accordingly management has recorded an allowance of $18,295 (2015 - $1,018).

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk given its global customer base. Over 95% of its revenue is denominated in either U.S. dollars or Euros. The Company does not use financial instruments to hedge this currency risk. At June 30, 2016, the significant balances, quoted in Canadian dollars, held in foreign currencies are:

	US dollars		Euros	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015
Cash	96	158,815	7,528	-
Accounts receivable	651,347	509,956	1,148,384	1,092,114
Accounts payable and and accrued liabilities	525,577	509,956	21,834	128,891

The impact of a 15 cent increase in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would result in a revenue loss of about 6%. The impact of a 15 cent increase in the Canadian dollar against the Euro would result in a revenue loss of about 6%.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk measures the Company's ability to meets its financial obligations when they fall due. To manage this situation, the Company projects and monitors its cash requirements to accommodate changes in liquidity needs.

Interest rate risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to interest rate risk include those assets and liabilities with a variable interest rate. Exposure to interest rate risk is primarily on the BDC debt that has a variable rate tied to the bank rate. The rate can be fixed, if the outlook indicates interest rates will move higher. The only other variable debt the Company has is the $500,000 line of credit that bears interest at the bank's prime lending rate plus 2.25%. A 1% increase in the bank rate would cost the Company approximately $32,000 per year for BDC and about $5,000 on the line of credit usage.

Market risk

Market risk reflects changes in pricing for Virology products and raw materials based on supply and demand criteria. Market forces can affect foreign currency exchange rates as well as interest rates which could affect the Company's financial performance, or the value of its financial instruments. Microbix products are valuable components in our customers' products and cannot be easily replaced.

Fair value

The Company records all financial assets and liabilities at their fair value.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of these consolidated interim financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The Company's audited consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the reporting currency is Canadian dollars. On an on-going basis, management bases its estimates on historical and other experience and assumptions, which it believes are reasonable in the circumstances. The significant accounting policies that the Company believes are the most critical in fully understanding and evaluating the reported financial results include:

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include technology costs, patents, trademarks and licenses. Each is recorded at cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreements. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but are assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews the carrying value of non-financial assets with definite lives for potential impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying value of non-financial assets with indefinite lives, and of non-financial assets with definite lives but are not ready for use, are assessed at least annually for impairment based on the impairment test on cash-generating units (CGUs). The impairment test on CGUs is carried out by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU and its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. This complex valuation process entails the use of methods such as the discounted cash method which requires numerous assumptions to estimate future cash flows. The recoverable amount is impacted significantly by the discount rate selected to be used in the discounted cash flow model, as well as the quantum and timing of risk-adjusted future cash flows and the growth rate used for the extrapolation.

The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the fair value of the asset and its carrying value. Management has determined that no long-lived assets of the Company as at March 31, 2016 have met the criteria for impairment.

Non-Convertible and Convertible Debentures

Management determines the fair value of the debenture using valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the estimated assumptions used, including discount rates, expected life and estimates of future cash flows.

Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated income tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effects of changes in income tax rates are reflected in future income tax assets and liabilities in the year that the rate changes are substantively enacted.

Share-based payments

The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation for awards granted to officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company. The fair value of the award at the time of granting is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and recognized as a compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. The amount of the compensation cost recognized at any date at least equals the value of the portion of the options vested at that date. When stock options are exercised, the consideration paid by employees or directors, together with the related amount in contributed surplus, is credited to capital stock. When an employee leaves the Company, vested options must be exercised within 90 days, or the options expire. Any options that are unvested are reversed in the period that the employee leaves.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of a financial instrument is approximated by the consideration that would be agreed to in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and through appropriate valuation methods, but considerable judgment is required for the Company to determine the value. The actual amount that could be realized in a current market exchange could be different than the estimated value.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank indebtedness and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Based on available market information, the fair value of the obligation under capital lease approximates its carrying value.

The fair value of the long-term debt is based on rates currently available for items with similar terms and maturities. The fair value of the liability for each convertible debenture has been calculated and the residual is accounted for in equity.

The Company does not have any off balance sheet financial instruments.

Disclosure Controls

The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in the National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual Filings (NI 52-109F1). As at June 30, 2016, management has concluded that the disclosure controls are effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports is recorded, processed summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Canadian Securities Administrator's rules and forms.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

The design of internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") within the company is a management responsibility to provide reasonable assurance that the reliability of financial reporting and that the preparation of financial statements for external purposes is in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of IFRS. While the CEO and CFO believe that the internal controls are adequate to provide the above information, the process to evaluate and document all policies and procedures that could impact financial reporting is continuously reviewed with consultation with the Audit Committee. Shareholders should be aware that Microbix is a small company without the department resources associated with larger firms. Management is using the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") Framework and has concluded that the Internal Control over Financial Reporting ("ICFR") as defined in NI 52-109 is effective as at the period ended June 30, 2016.

Examination by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer showed that there were no changes to the internal controls over financial reporting during the period ended June 30, 2016 that have materially affected, or are reasonably thought to materially affect, the internal control over financial reporting.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Periodically new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) that become mandatory at certain dates. Management routinely assesses the impact of these pronouncements on the Company. There are no pending standards that may be applicable to the Company.

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In December 2011, the IASB amended IFRS 7 to provide additional information about offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities. Additional disclosures will be required to enable users of financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the entity's financial position. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. There was no impact to the financial statements as a result of the adoption of this update.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, issued in November 2009 and amended in October 2010, introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for their de-recognition.

All recognized financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent periods. All other debt and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent periods.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (continued)

With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability, that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability, is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

The directors anticipate that the application of IFRS 9 in the future may have an impact on amounts reported in respect of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until a detailed review has been completed.

IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10, which establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") 12, Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 10 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. There was no impact to the Company's interim financial statements as a result of adopting this standard.

IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements. This standard separates joint arrangements into joint ventures and joint operations and provides guidance on accounting for these types of arrangements. IFRS 11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. There was no impact to the Company's interim financial statements as a result of adopting this standard.

IFRS 12 - Disclosures of interests in other entities

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12, which outlines the disclosure requirements for interests in subsidiaries and other entities to enable users to evaluate the risks associated with interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. IFRS 12 supersedes IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12, Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 12 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. There was no impact to the Company's interim financial statements as a result of adopting this standard.

IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement. This standard defines fair value, sets out a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and outlines disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted. This IFRS is to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the annual period in which it is initially applied. Disclosure requirements do not need to be applied to the comparative periods prior to initial application. There were no impacts to the consolidated interim financial statements as a result of the adoption of this standard.

NOTICE TO READER OF THE UNAUDITED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS **Canadian Funds**

Pursuant to National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, sub section 4.3(3)(a) issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators, if an audit has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, the interim financial statements must be accompanied by a notice indicating that they have not been reviewed by the auditor.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 **Canadian Funds**

Unaudited	As at June 30, 2016 $	As at September 30, 2015 $
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	5,090	104,180
Accounts receivable	1,998,861	1,692,074
Inventory (Note 5)	3,573,853	3,625,268
Prepaid expenses and other assets (Note 6)	68,462	216,389
Investment tax credit receivable (Note 18)	303,249	150,250
Total Current Assets	5,949,515	5,788,161
Long-term Assets		
Deferred tax asset	930,000	530,000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	12,209,268	11,867,476
Intangible assets (Note 8)	6,016,361	5,361,321
Total Long-term Assets	19,155,629	17,758,797
Total Assets	25,105,144	23,546,958
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,152,856	2,488,013
Current portion of finance lease obligation	3,251	6,180
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 10)	1,053,365	757,430
Current portion of debentures (Note 9)	1,583,033	694,284
Deferred revenue (Note 11)	1,169,129	189,550
Total Current Liabilities	5,961,634	4,135,457
Finance lease obligation	11,010	12,658
Non-convertible debenture (Note 9)	651,851	690,062
Convertible debentures (Note 9)	1,116,422	1,966,536
Long-term debt (Note 10)	3,019,335	3,065,335
Total Long-term Liabilities	4,798,618	5,734,591
Total Liabilities	10,760,252	9,870,048
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital (Note 12)	31,522,133	30,990,459
Equity Component Of Convertible Debentures (Note 9)	2,351,425	2,351,425
Contributed Surplus (Note 13)	4,631,015	4,380,182
Accumulated Deficit	(24,159,679)	(24,045,156)
Total Shareholders' Equity	14,344,894	13,676,910
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity	25,105,144	23,546,958

William J. Gastle
Director

Vaughn Embro-Pantalony
Director

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30 **Canadian Funds**

Unaudited	2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	2015 $
Sales				
Virology products and technologies	2,195,059	2,157,774	5,886,367	6,579,105
Royalties	58,314	61,245	160,190	180,647
Total Sales	2,253,373	2,219,019	6,046,557	6,759,752
Cost of Goods Sold				
Virology products and technologies (Note 17)	1,084,850	951,119	3,159,472	3,008,926
Royalties	11,663	12,000	39,596	35,880
Total Cost of Goods Sold	1,096,513	963,119	3,199,068	3,044,806
Gross Margin	1,156,861	1,255,900	2,847,490	3,714,946
Expenses				
Selling and business development (Note 17)	83,761	152,069	370,459	414,975
General and administrative (Note 17)	884,823	789,560	2,127,719	2,461,676
Research and development (Note 17)	145,431	(3,972)	197,575	49,558
Financial expenses (Note 19)	183,928	170,474	559,260	464,080
Total Expenses	1,297,943	1,108,131	3,255,013	3,390,289
Net Comprehensive Operating Income (Loss) For The Period	(141,082)	147,769	(407,523)	324,657
Income Taxes				
Deferred income taxes	(210,000)	(66,250)	(400,000)	(198,750)
Current income taxes	20,965	131,864	107,000	312,539
Net Comprehensive Income (Loss) For The Period	47,953	82,155	(114,523)	210,868
Net Comprehensive Income (Loss) Per Share				
Basic (Note 16)	0.001	0.001	(0.001)	0.003
Diluted (Note 16)	0.001	0.001	(0.001)	0.003

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30 **Canadian Funds**

Unaudited	2016 $	2015 $	2016 $	2015 $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	47,953	82,155	(114,523)	210,868
Items not affecting cash				
Amortization and depreciation	103,590	106,803	307,527	310,255
Accretion of debentures	17,045	12,540	48,766	30,325
Stock options expense (Note 15)	82,996	150,963	250,833	428,005
Deferred revenue (Note 11)	970,859	-	979,579	-
Deferred tax asset	(210,000)	(66,250)	(400,000)	(198,750)
Change in non-cash working capital balances (Note 18)	(510,980)	(466,544)	(595,601)	(269,695)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	501,463	(180,333)	476,581	511,008
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Deposit with Lumisort contractor	-	207,342	-	55,592
Purchase of property and equipment (Note 7)	(116,259)	-	(577,613)	-
Additions from internal development of intangible assets (Note 8)	(147,632)	(1,216,901)	(726,746)	(4,398,102)
CASH PROVIDED (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(263,890)	(1,009,559)	(1,304,358)	(4,342,510)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayments of long term debt (Note 10)	(86,295)	(29,955)	(233,975)	(89,865)
Repayments of convertible and non-convertible debentures (Note 9)	(19,847)	(17,630)	(56,458)	(51,736)
Proceeds from issuance of credit facility (Note 11)	(132,234)	-	242,020	-
Proceeds from finance lease	(1,564)	14,861	(4,575)	14,126
Proceeds from equipment loans (Note 10)	-	84,032	250,000	749,032
Proceeds from issuance of a private placement	-	-	531,674	-
Proceeds from exercise of warrants (Note 14)	-	-	-	1,738,433
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (Note 15)	-	-	-	901,830
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(239,940)	51,308	728,686	3,261,820
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	639
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE PERIOD	(2,366)	(1,138,584)	(99,090)	(569,041)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF PERIOD	7,456	1,116,899	104,180	547,356
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIOD	5,090	(21,685)	5,090	(21,685)

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES INSHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

As at September 30 and June 30 **Canadian Funds**

Unaudited	Share Capital (Note 12) Number of Shares	Stated Capital $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Equity Component of Debenture $	Total Shareholders' Equity $
Balance, September 30, 2014	**75,954,458**	**27,662,112**	**4,487,638**	**(24,659,140)**	**2,351,425**	**9,842,035**
Share issuances pursuant to stock options exercised	2,442,000	901,830	(688,083)			213,748
Share issuances pursuant to conversion of warrants	4,807,799	1,738,433				1,738,433
Stock option expense		688,084	428,006			1,116,090
Net comprehensive income for the period				210,868		210,868
Balance, June 30, 2015	**83,204,257**	**30,990,459**	**4,227,561**	**(24,448,272)**	**2,351,425**	**13,121,174**
Share issuances pursuant to stock options exercised						
Share issuances pursuant to conversion of warrants						
Stock option expense			152,621			152,621
Net comprehensive income for the period				403,116		403,116
Balance, September 30, 2015	**83,204,257**	**30,990,459**	**4,380,182**	**(24,045,156)**	**2,351,425**	**13,676,910**
Stock option expense			250,833			250,833
Share issuances pursuant to private placement	1,500,000	600,000				600,000
Share issue costs pursuant to private placement		(68,326)				(68,326)
Net comprehensive income (loss) for the period				(114,523)		(114,523)
Balance, June 30, 2016	**84,704,257**	**31,522,133**	**4,631,015**	**(24,159,679)**	**2,351,425**	**14,344,894**

The accompanying notes and summary of significant accounting policies are an integral part of these consolidated interim financial statements.

1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

Microbix Biosystems Inc. ("Microbix" or the "Company") (TSX: MBX), develops biological products and technologies. The Virology Business ("Virology") manufactures and develops cell culture-based biological products and technologies. The Company has developed and acquired three technologies for large markets including Virus Yield Enhancement Technology, Virusmax®, the thrombolytic drug, Kinlytic® (Urokinase), and an animal reproductive technology in development, LumiSort™. The Company continually invests in Virology to adopt current technologies and standards. The manufacturing facility operates under an infectious diseases biological license from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

The Company operates the Virology Business in its owned manufacturing facility at 265 Watline Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario, L4Z 1P3.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The Company's management prepared these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of financial statements for the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The Board of Directors approved these consolidated financial statements on August 9, 2016.

3. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value. Items included in the financial statements of each consolidated entity in the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Crucible Biotechnologies Limited. There has been no business activity in the subsidiary during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from estimates and such differences could be material.

Key areas of managerial judgements and estimates are as follows:

i) **Property, plant and equipment:**
Measurement of property, plant and equipment involves the use of estimates for determining the expected useful lives of depreciable assets. Management's judgement is also required to determine depreciation methods and an asset's residual value and whether an asset is a qualifying asset for the purposes of capitalizing borrowing costs.

ii) **Internally generated intangible assets:**
Management monitors the progress of each internal research and development project. Significant judgement is required to distinguish between the research and development phases. Development costs are recognized as an asset when the following criteria are met: (i) technical feasibility; (ii) management's intention to complete the project; (iii) ability to use or sell; (iv) ability to generate future economic benefits; (v) availability of technical and financial resources; (vi) ability to measure the expenditures reliably. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Management also monitors whether the recognition requirements for development assets continue to be met and whether there are any indicators that capitalized costs may be impaired.

iii) **Revenue recognition:**
The Company conducts its activities pursuant to contracts with customers and under which revenues and costs are recognized using the percentage-of-completion method. The nature of these contracts requires the use of estimates of a contract's total costs and revenues upon completion. Estimated revenues upon completion are adjusted according to order changes, claims, penalties and contractual terms providing for price adjustments. Management must exercise its judgement to determine if it is probable that additional revenues related to order changes and claims will be realized, and these amounts, if it is probable that they will be realized, are included in estimated revenues upon completion.

3. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

iv) Financial assets and liabilities:
Estimates and judgements are also made in the determination of fair value of financial assets and liabilities and include assumptions and estimates regarding future interest rates, the relative creditworthiness of the Company to its counterparties, the credit risk of the Company's counterparties relative to the Company, the estimated future cash flows and discount rates.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets:
The Company reviews the carrying value of non-financial assets with definite lives for potential impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying value of non-financial assets with indefinite lives, and non-financial assets with definite lives but not ready for use, are assessed at least annually for impairment based on the impairment test on cash-generating units ("CGUs"). The impairment test on CGUs is carried out by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU and its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of fair value, less costs to sell and its value in use. This complex valuation process entails the use of methods such as the discounted cash method which requires numerous assumptions to estimate future cash flows. The recoverable amount is impacted significantly by the discount rate selected to be used in the discounted cash flow model, as well as the quantum and timing of risk-adjusted future cash flows and the growth rate used for the extrapolation.

vi) Income taxes:
The Company recognizes deferred tax assets, related tax-loss carry-forwards and other deductible temporary differences where it is probable that sufficient future taxable income can be generated in order to fully utilize such losses and deductions. This requires significant estimates and assumptions regarding future earnings, and the ability to implement certain tax planning opportunities in order to assess the likelihood of utilizing such losses and deductions.

vii) Going concern:
The Company makes significant judgements with respect to uncertainties in the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern based on estimates of future operations. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the successful generation of revenue and financing.

Revenue recognition
Revenues from product sales are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product is shipped, the purchase price is fixed and determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenues from licensing are recognized when the service is rendered or the deliverables are substantially complete and other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Revenues from research and development contracts are recognized based on the percentage of completion method, measured by the percentage of costs incurred over the estimated total costs for each contract. Contract costs include all direct material and labour costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance. Provisions for estimated losses on incomplete contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined.

Revenues from royalties are recognized on the accrual basis in accordance with the substance and terms of the agreement, when royalties from the collaborative partner are determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

For upfront, non-refundable payments and milestone payments received in accordance with the execution of licensing and collaboration agreements, revenue is deferred and recognized over the performance period, the period over which the Company maintains substantive contractual obligations.

Amounts the Company expects to earn in the current year are included in the current portion of deferred revenue and amounts expected to be earned in subsequent periods are included in deferred revenue (Note 11). The term over which upfront fees are recognized is revised if the period over which the Company maintains substantive contractual obligations changes.

3. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash

Cash consists of cash on hand and deposits with banks and investments in highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less. There are no cash equivalents held at June 30, 2016 or 2015.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial instruments, including derivatives, are included on the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured either at fair market value or, in limited circumstances, at cost or amortized cost. Subsequent measurement and recognition of the changes in fair value of financial instruments depends upon their initial classifications as follows:

- Held-for-trading financial assets, measured at fair value with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in current period net income;
- Held-to-maturity assets, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities, initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost with changes recognized in current period net income; and
- Available-for-sale financial assets, measured at fair value with subsequent gains or losses included in other comprehensive income until the asset is removed from the consolidated statements of financial position.

The following summarizes the Company's classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities:

	Classification	Measurement	As at June 30	
			2016	2015
			$	$
Financial assets:				
Cash	Held-for-trading	Fair value	5,090	-
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Fair value	1,998,861	1,938,709
Financial liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other liabilities	Amortized cost	2,152,856	2,089,961
Finance lease obligation	Other liabilities	Amortized cost	14,261	20,288
Current portion of convertible debentures	Other liabilities	Amortized cost	1,583,033	694,284
Current portion of long-term-debt	Other liabilities	Amortized cost	1,053,365	141,506
Non-convertible debentures	Other liabilities	Amortized cost	651,851	643,061
Convertible debentures	Other liabilities	Amortized cost	1,116,422	1,953,652
Long-term-debt	Other liabilities	Amortized cost	3,019,335	3,162,433
Deferred revenue	Other liabilities	Fair value	1,169,129	412,650
Total Financial liabilities			$10,760,252	$9,117,835

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities, other than financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), are accounted for as part of the carrying amount of the respective asset or liability at inception. Transaction costs related to financial instruments measured at amortized cost are amortized using the effective interest rate over the anticipated life of the related instrument.

Transaction costs on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at FVTPL are expensed in the period incurred. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from financial assets expire or have been transferred. All derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded in the financial statements at fair value.

Inventory

Inventory is carried at the lower of cost and market. Cost consists of direct materials, direct labour and an overhead allocation and is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Market is defined as net realizable value, which is defined as the summation of the estimated selling price less the cost to complete less the cost to sell. Management reviews its reserve for obsolete inventory annually for finished goods and work-in-process.

3. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment (if any). Cost includes the cost of material, labour and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated at rates which will reduce the original cost to estimated residual value over the estimated useful life of each asset. Depreciation commences once the asset is available for use.

Depreciation is provided for at the following basis and rates:

Research and development equipment	Declining balance, 10-100%
Other equipment and fixtures	Declining balance, 10-30%
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of estimated useful life and lease term
Buildings	Straight line, 50 years

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Convertible debentures

The convertible debenture can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, and the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value. The liability component of the convertible debenture is recognized initially at the fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognized initially as the difference between the fair value of the convertible debenture as a whole and the fair value of the liability component.

The liability component accretes up to the principal balance at maturity with the accretion expense included in financial expenses in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The equity component is not re-measured subsequent to initial recognition. The equity component will be reclassified to share capital on conversions. Any balance that remains after the settlement of the liability is transferred to contributed surplus. The equity portion is recognized net of deferred income taxes.

Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Leases

Leases are classified as either capital or operating based on their nature. Leases that transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership of the asset to the Company are accounted for as finance leases. At the time a finance lease is entered into, an asset is recorded together with its related long-term obligation, reflecting the fair value of future lease payments, discounted at the appropriate interest rates. Finance lease obligation are amortized over their estimated useful lives at the same rates used for other equipment and fixtures. All other leases are classified as operating leases and expensed on a straight line basis.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets represent technology costs, patents and trademarks, and rights and licenses. Each is recorded at cost and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreements or over the useful life of the asset. Amortization commences when the intangible asset is available for use. Intangible assets with definite lives but not yet available for use are assessed annually for impairment.

Impairment of long-lived assets

An impairment charge is recognized for long-lived assets, including intangible assets with definite lives, when an event or change in circumstances indicates that the assets' carrying value may not be recoverable. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Management has determined that no long-lived assets of the Company as at June 30, 2016 have met the criteria for impairment.

3. SUMMARY SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based compensation
The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for share-based compensation for awards granted to officers, directors and employees of the Company. The fair value of the award at the time of granting is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and recognized as a compensation expense over the vesting period with an offsetting amount recorded to contributed surplus. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value.

Share options issued to consultants of the Company are based on the fair value of the services provided. The amount of the compensation cost recognized at any date at least equals the value of the portion of the options vested at that date. When stock options are exercised, the consideration paid by employees or directors, together with the related amount in contributed surplus, is credited to share capital. When an employee leaves the Company, vested options must be exercised within 90 days, or the options expire. Any options that are unvested are reversed in the period that the employee leaves. No valuation allowance has been made for the expected forfeitures upon issuance of stock options with vesting periods, due to minor expectation of such events.

Foreign currency translation
Foreign currency denominated revenues and expenses are translated by use of the exchange rate in effect at the end of the month in which the transaction occurs. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the year-end date. Exchange gains and losses arising on these transactions are included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year.

Income per common share
The Company calculates basic income per share amounts for profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders. Basic income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share is calculated in the same manner as basic income per share except for adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Deferred taxes
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated income tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effects of changes in income tax rates are reflected in deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the year that the rate changes are substantively enacted.

Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. Interest has been capitalized at the rate of interest applicable to the specific borrowings financing the asset.

Research and development expenses
Costs associated with research and development activities are expensed during the year in which they are incurred net of tax credits earned, except where product development costs meet the criteria under IFRS for deferral and amortization.

Investment tax credits
The Company is entitled to Canadian federal and provincial investment tax credits which are earned as a percentage of eligible research and development expenditures incurred in each taxation year. Investment tax credits are accounted for as a reduction of the related expenditure for items of a current nature and a reduction of the related asset cost for items of a long-term nature. These credits are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the credits in the foreseeable future.

4. ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET APPLIED

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or IFRS Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory at certain dates or later. Management is still assessing the effects of the pronouncements on the Company. The standards impacted that may be applicable to the Company are following:

IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements was amended by the IASB in December 2014. The amendments are designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgement in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements.

For example, the amendments make clear that materiality applies to the whole of financial statements and that the inclusion of immaterial information can inhibit the usefulness of the financial disclosures. Furthermore, the amendments clarify that companies should use professional judgement in determining where and in what order information presented in the financial disclosures. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

IAS 16 and IAS 38, Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets were amended by IASB in December 2013. The amendments clarify that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset are not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset. The IASB also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments was issued in final form by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

Most requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 also includes requirements relating to a new hedge accounting model, which represents a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting which will allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements.

The most significant improvements apply to those that hedge non-financial risk, and so these improvements are expected to be of particular interest to non-financial institutions. In addition, a single, forward-looking expected loss impairment model is introduced, which will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. IFRS 9 is effective for annual period beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers was issued by the IASB in May 2014. The core principle of the new standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted. IFRS 15 supersedes the following standards: IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31 Revenue - Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

5. INVENTORY

Inventories as at June 30, 2016 and 2015 consist of the following:

	June 30 2016 $	June 30 2015 $
Raw material	498,821	736,267
Work in process	1,066,721	654,443
Finished goods	2,008,311	1,049,124
	3,573,853	2,439,834

During the three months ended June 30, 2016, inventories in the amount of $724,943 (2015 - $402,913) were recognized as an expense through cost of sales. The allowance for inventory impairment as at June 30, 2016 was $42,056 (2015 - $53,597).

6. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS

Prepaid expenses and other assets as at June 30, 2016 were $68,462 (2015 - $ 216,389) and primarily consist of insurance policy premiums.

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The freehold land and buildings have been pledged as security for bank loans under a mortgage (see Note 10). Property plant and equipment consists of:

	Building	Research & development equipment	Other equipment & fixtures	Land	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance, Sep 30, 2015	4,551,102	6,227,011	4,348,886	800,000	-	15,926,999
Additions	11,282	480,558	85,773	-	-	577,613
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, June 30, 2016	4,562,384	6,707,569	4,434,659	800,000	-	16,504,612
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance, Sep 30, 2015	942,608	531,277	2,585,638	-	-	4,059,523
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	114,378	20,867	100,576	-	-	235,821
Balance, June 30, 2016	1,056,986	552,144	2,686,214	-	-	4,295,344
Net book value						
Balance, Sept 30, 2015	3,608,494	5,695,734	1,763,248	800,000	-	11,867,476
Balance, June 30, 2016	3,505,398	6,155,425	1,748,445	800,000	-	12,209,268

Included in research and development equipment is $5,937,101 and in other equipment and fixtures $718,001 related to assets not yet available for use. Included in these amounts is directly attributable interest from borrowings to finance these asset additions of $236,250 and $53,758 respectively. These assets are not yet subject to depreciation.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are depreciated on a straight line basis at the following rates:

License agreement, LumiSort™ (Note 8a)	5%
Technology investments	
LumiSort™ (Note 8a)	5%
Kinlytic® (Note 8b)	0%
Bioreactor (Note 8c)	0%

Intangible assets consist of:

	Capitalized development costs		Patents and trademarks		Licenses	
	LumiSort™	Bioreactor	Kinlytic®	LumiSort™	LumiSort™	Total
	(a)	(c)	(b)	(a)	(a)	
Cost	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	
Balance, September 30, 2015	30,532	1,062,427	2,770,529	2,041,777	278,528	6,183,792
Additions from internal developments	-	726,746	-	-	-	726,746
Balance, June 30, 2016	**30,532**	**1,789,173**	**2,770,529**	**2,041,777**	**278,528**	**6,910,538**
Accumulated amortization						
Balance, September 30, 2015	**4,725**	**-**	**-**	**603,495**	**214,251**	**822,471**
Amortization expense	774	-	-	54,863	16,069	71,706
Balance, June 30, 2016	**5,499**	**-**	**-**	**658,358**	**230,320**	**894,177**
Net book value						
Balance, September 31, 2015	25,807	-	2,770,529	1,438,282	64,277	5,361,321
Balance, June 30, 2016	25,033	1,789,173	2,770,529	1,383,419	48,208	6,016,361

(a) LumiSort™
The Company licensed the intellectual property rights and trade secrets of Sequent Biotechnologies Inc. ("Sequent"), a biotechnology company solely involved in the development and commercialization of semen sexing technology. Subsequently new intellectual property with patents now pending, has resulted from the research program.

(b) Kinlytic®
The Company acquired the assets and rights pertaining to development, production, and licensing of Kinlytic® from ImaRX Therapeutics, Inc. in 2008. These assets are in the process of being commercialized.

The recoverable amount of the Kinlytic® intangible has been determined based on its fair value less cost to sell. This estimate uses risk-adjusted cash flow projections based on financial budgets. These assumptions are based on probabilities of technical success, regulatory approval, clinical performances and financial support. Management believes any reasonable change in the key assumptions would not cause the carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount.

(c) Bioreactor
The Company has developed a bioreactor production process ("Bioreactor") to increase the efficiency and manufacturing capacity of Virology products. As at June 30, 2016, the process continues under development.

9. DEBENTURES

The Company has convertible and non-convertible debentures issued and outstanding as at year-end. The carrying values of the debt component of these debentures are as follows:

	Non-convertible Debentures	Convertible Debentures				Convertible Debentures Total
Date of issue	Jan, 2014	Jan, 2014	Feb, 2007	Oct, 2006	Sep, 2008	
Proceeds of issue	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$2,500,000	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, Sepember 30, 2015	**934,346**	**528,603**	**474,294**	**483,723**	**929,916**	**2,416,536**
Accretion expense	133,518	5,312	45,381	42,851	181,341	274,885
Repayments	(171,729)	-	(33,750)	(33,750)	(168,750)	(236,250)
Balance, June 30, 2016	**896,135**	**533,915**	**485,925**	**492,824**	**942,507**	**2,455,171**
Less: current portion	244,284	135,000	485,925	492,824	225,000	1,338,749
Non-current portion	651,851	398,915	-	-	717,507	1,116,422
Note	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	

The debentures denoted (a), (b), and (e) are secured against the real property and the personal property of the Company including without limiting the foregoing, a registered second mortgage on the property at 265 Watline Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario in favour of the holder, its successors and assigns subordinate only to indebtedness to a Canadian chartered bank or similar financial institution on normal commercial terms up to their maximum principal.

The debentures denoted (c) and (d) are secured by a subordinated security agreement covering all of the Company's property and assets.

All of the debentures were issued to a shareholder of the Company.

9. DEBENTURES (continued)

Over the term of the convertible debentures, the debt components will be accreted to the face value of the debentures by the recording of additional interest expense using the effective interest rate, as detailed below:

Note	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
	$	$	$	$	$
Date of issue	Jan, 2014	Jan, 2014	Feb, 2007	Oct, 2006	Sep, 2008
Face value	2,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
Issue costs	-	65,559	-	-	-
Liability component at:					
the date of issue	928,373	517,470	388,958	413,320	885,089
the report date	896,135	533,915	485,925	492,824	942,507
Equity component at:					
the date of issue	N/A	916,971	111,042	86,680	1,614,911
the report date	N/A	916,971	111,042	86,680	1,236,732
Conversion price per common share	-	0.35	0.90	0.90	0.65
Effective interest rate charged	25.69%	25.69%	13.00%	12.00%	25.69%
Payment frequency	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly
Maturity of financial instrument	Jan, 2029	Jan, 2029	Feb, 2017	Oct, 2016	Sep, 2028
Stated interest rate	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Terms of repayment	Principal and interest	Interest only	Interest only	Interest only	Interest only
Blended quarterly repayment	61,071	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

As the issuance of the non-convertible debenture denoted as (a) and the cancellation of previously existing convertible were transacted with the same shareholder and represented a substantial modification in the terms, the non-convertible debenture is being accounted for in accordance with its substance and is presented in the financial statements as new debt, measured at fair value at the time of the issue.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

In fiscal 2009 the Company negotiated a series of loans totalling $3,410,000 with the Business Development Bank (BDC) for the original purchase and build-out of its manufacturing facility.

	$
Purchase of the building	1,500,000
Construction of manufacturing facility	1,500,000
Purchase of equipment for facility	410,000
	3,410,000

The loans are secured with the building and equipment. For loans totalling $3,350,000, consecutive monthly principal payments of $9,260 are due to February 2037 on the outstanding balance of $2,416,860 (June 30, 2015 - $2,518,720). For loans totalling $60,000, consecutive monthly principal payments of $725 are due to February 2017 on the outstanding balance of $6,525 June 30, 2015 – $14,500). Both of the loans have a floating interest rate based on BDC's Floating Base Rate plus 0.5%. At June 30, 2016 the Floating Base Rate was 4.7%.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

In fiscal 2015 the Company negotiated a series of loans totalling $1,115,000 with the Business Development Bank (BDC) for process equipment upgrades in its manufacturing facility.

	$
Equipment loans	865,000
Work capital loan	250,000
	1,115,000

For loans totalling $615,000, consecutive monthly principal payments of $10,250 are due to July 2020 on the outstanding balance of $502,250 (June 30, 2015 - $615,000). The loan has a floating interest rate based on BDC's Floating Base Rate plus 0.5%.

For loans totalling $50,000, consecutive monthly principal payments of $1,040 are due to December 2019 on the outstanding balance of $43,680 (June 30, 2015 – $Nil). For loans totalling $200,000, consecutive monthly principal payments of $3,330 are due to December 2020 on the outstanding balance of $179,820 (June 30, 2015 – $Nil). These loans have a floating interest rate based on BDC's Floating Base Rate plus 0.5%. At June 30, 2016 the Floating Base Rate was 4.7%.

On October 9, 2015, the Company entered into a loan agreement with BDC for $250,000, monthly principal payments of $4,160 are due December 22, 2020 on the outstanding balance of $224,640 (June 30, 2015 – $Nil). The loan has a floating interest rate based on BDC's Floating Base Rate plus 0.5%. At June 30, 2016 the Floating Base Rate was 4.7%

The commitment for the balance of the BDC loans is as follows:

	$
2017	342,280
2018	336,480
2019	336,480
2020	330,240
2021	166,310
2022 and thereafter	1,852,000
	$3,363,790

On April 16, 2015, the Company entered into a revolving credit line agreement with its Canadian chartered bank. The agreement allows the Company to draw to a limit of $500,000 bearing interest at the bank's prime lending rate plus 2.25%.

11. DEFERRED REVENUE

In 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with the Animal Fine Breeding Station (partner) of Hebei Province in China, as the exclusive distributor of Microbix' proprietary Semen Sexing Technology ("SST"). Under the terms of the agreement, the Company received a non-refundable payment of $400,000 US and will receive an additional payment upon a milestone achievement. Royalty fees and payment for materials would be made upon product sales. This payment was being accounted for in accordance with its substance and was presented in the prior year financial statements as long term deferred revenue on the consolidated statement of financial position. In 2015 the Company advised the partner that the SST program has been abandoned as the Company has gone in a different direction with the recent completion of its Lumisort prototype technology. With SST development permanently cancelled, the non-refundable deposit was recorded as revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

As at June 30, 2016 the Company has invoiced under contractual terms for payment, in the amount of $1,169,129 (2015 - $Nil), for a portion of product sales which was not yet shipped. This amount has been recognized as deferred revenue under the current liabilities in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preference shares with no par value. The number of issued and outstanding common shares and the stated capital of the Company as at June 30, 2016 are presented below:

	Number of Shares	Stated Capital ($)
Balance, September 30, 2015	83,204,257	30,990,459
Share issuances pursuant to private placement	1,500,000	531,674
Balance, June 30, 2016	84,704,257	31,522,133

13. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

Changes in contributed surplus up to June 30, 2016 are described as follows:

	$
Balance, September 30, 2015	4,380,182
Stock options exercised	-
Stock option expense	250,833
Balance, June 30, 2016	4,631,015

14. COMMON SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS

A continuity of the Company's warrants outstanding as at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 is presented in the following table:

	Units		Weighted average exercise price
			$
Outstanding, September 30, 2015	**5,442,842**	**$**	**0.54**
Issued	1,581,550	$	0.55
Exercised	-	$	-
Expired	-	$	-
Outstanding, June 30, 2015	**7,024,392**	**$**	**0.54**

14. COMMON SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS (continued)

A summary of the Company's warrants outstanding as at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015 is presented in the following table:

	June 30, 2016				September 30, 2015			
	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price		Weighted average remaining contractual life	Number outstanding	Weighted average exercise price		Weighted average remaining contractual life
		$		years		$		years
Range of exercise prices:								
$0.55	1,581,550	$	0.55	3.05				
$0.47 to $0.55	5,249,763	$	0.55	0.73	5,249,763	$	0.55	3.92
$0.24 to $0.40	193,079	$	0.25	0.01	193,079	$	0.25	0.17
	7,024,392	$	0.54	3.79	5,442,842	$	0.54	3.82

15. STOCK OPTION PLAN

On March 5, 2013, the shareholders of the Company approved a resolution to amend the Company's stock option plan. This amendment changed the total number of common shares available to be issued under the plan from a maximum of 10,000,000 to a maximum of 12,000,000 common shares. Under the plan, the Company has a total of 4,872,000 options issued and pending.

On January 16, 2015, the Board of Directors amended the Company's stock option plan. The amendment added a provision regarding change of control and the ability for non-executive directors who have resigned to exercise vested options up to the date of resignation.

Change in control is defined as: (i) the acquisition, directly or indirectly of holdings greater than 20% of the outstanding common shares; (ii) resolution of the shareholders of the Corporation, more than 51% of the then incumbent Board of Directors of the Corporation, or election of majority of the members of the Company's Board of Directors who were not members of the Company's incumbent board at the time preceding such election; (iii) the consummation of a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company; or (iv) reorganization, amalgamation or mergers.

When a change in control happens, the holders of options which have not vested shall be deemed to be fully vested and exercisable for the sole purposes of participating in the change of control transaction. If a change of control transaction is not completed or does not occur, then the optioned shares shall be returned to the Company and reinstated as authorized but unissued common shares, and the terms of the option set forth in the plan shall apply to the option. If any optioned shares are returned, the Company shall refund the exercise price to the holder for such optioned shares.

The exercise price of each option equals no less that the market price at the date immediately preceding the date of the grant. In general, options issued under the plan vest and are exercisable in equal amounts in three steps, at the issue date and at the anniversary date in the subsequent two years. Management does not expect any stock options issued in the year and remaining unvested at the year-end to be forfeited before they vest.

15. STOCK OPTION PLAN (continued)

The activity under the Company's stock option plan for the six months ended March 31, 2016 is as follows:

	Units		Weighted average exercise price
			$
Outstanding, September 30, 2015	**4,872,000**	**$**	**0.45**
Issued	-	$	-
Exercised	-	$	-
Expired or forfeitted	-	$	-
Outstanding, June 30, 2016	**4,872,000**	**$**	**0.45**

The exercise price of each option equals the closing market price of the Company's capital stock on the day preceding the grant date.

The following table reflects the number of options, their weighted average price and the weighted average remaining contract life for the options grouped by price range as of June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015:

	June 30, 2016				September 30, 2015			
	Number outstanding		Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Number outstanding		Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life
			$	years			$	years
Range of exercise prices:								
$0.33 to $0.55	2,923,000	$	0.54	4.29	2,985,000	$	0.33	3.09
$0.26 to $0.32	1,084,000	$	0.29	0.40	1,887,000	$	0.32	0.10
	4,007,000	$	0.45	4.69	4,872,000	$	0.45	3.62

The fair value of options granted during the three months ended June 30, 2016 was estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes options pricing model, resulting in the following weighted-average assumptions:

		Amount
Share price on issue date	$	0.54
Dividend yield	$	-
Volatility		93.3%
Risk-free interest rate		1.40%
Expected option life (years)		5.0
Weighted average fair value of each option ($/option)		0.40

The volatility of the stock for the Black-Scholes options pricing model was based on 5-year historic volatility of the Company's stock price on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Management believes that the historic stock volatility provides a fair and appropriate basis of estimate for the expected future volatility of the stock. Stock options are assumed to be exercised at the end of the option's life, as management believes the probability of an early exercise is remote. During the period, the fair value of the options vested in the year were expensed and credited to contributed surplus.

16. INCOME PER SHARE

Basic income per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted income per share reflects the dilutive effect of the exercise of stock options, warrants and convertible debt. The following table reconciles the net income and the number of shares for the basic and diluted loss per share computations:

For the three months ended June 30

	2016	2015
Numerator for basic and diluted earnings per share:		
Net income available to common shareholders	$47,953	$82,155
Denominator for basic earnings per share:		
Weighted average common shares outstanding	84,704,257	83,204,257
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Warrants	1,764	115,972
Stock Options	345	766,651
Convertible Debentures	-	1,458,478
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	84,706,366	85,545,358
Earnings per share		
Basic	$0.001	$0.001
Diluted	$0.001	$0.001

The following represents the warrants, stock options and convertible debentures not included in the calculation of diluted EPS due to their anti-dilutive impact:

For the three months ended June 30

	2016	2015
Pursuant to warrants	6,831,313	5,128,208
Under stock options	4,472,000	2,985,000
Pursuant to convertible debentures	9,242,979	4,957,265
	20,546,292	13,070,473

17. EXPENSES BY NATURE

The Company has chosen to present its consolidated statements of comprehensive income based on the functions of the entity and include the following expenses by nature:

Depreciation and amortization

	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2015 $
Included in:				
Cost of goods sold	72,732	74,919	214,953	216,457
General and administrative expenses	258	229	774	687
Research and development	30,600	31,655	91,800	93,111
Total depreciation and amortization	103,590	106,803	307,527	310,255

Employee costs

	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2015 $
Short-term wages, bonuses and benefits	913,637	887,512	2,525,795	2,602,259
Share based payments	82,996	150,963	250,833	428,005
Total employee costs	996,633	1,038,475	2,776,628	3,030,264
Included in:				
Cost of goods sold	571,100	598,115	1,614,734	1,737,479
Research and development	107,244	73,189	215,277	232,874
General and administrative expenses	226,222	288,915	661,973	817,366
Selling and business development	92,066	78,257	284,643	242,545
Total employee costs	996,632	1,038,476	2,776,627	3,030,263

18. CHANGES IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL

	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2015 $
Accounts receivable	-	115,087	-	202,798
Inventory	(644,117)	(521,249)	(644,117)	(841,405)
Prepaid expenses & other assets	88,547	(55,220)	88,547	36,653
Investment tax credit receivable	22,234	82,251	22,234	55,841
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(87,413)	-	276,418
	(533,336)	$(466,544)	$(595,601)	$(269,695)

19. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Nine months ended Jun 30, 2015 $
Cash interest				
Interest on long-term debt	37,703	35,030	113,845	106,201
Interest on debentures	119,974	122,191	363,005	367,451
Interest other	9,206	1,059	34,258	1,590
Interest income	-	(346)	(615)	(41,487)
Non-cash investing and financing activities:	-	-	-	-
Accretion on debentures	17,045	12,540	48,766	30,325
Financial expenses	183,928	170,474	559,259	464,080

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital management objective is to safeguard its ability to function as a going concern to maintain its virology operations and to fund its development activities. Microbix defines its capital to include the revolving line of credit, shareholders' equity, the Business Development Bank capital loans, and the debentures. The capital at June 30, 2016 was $21,979,908 (2015 - $20,194,423).

To date, the Company has used common equity issues, debentures, bank mortgage and other financing to fund its activities. The equity is through private placements, the debentures are all controlled by private individuals known to the Company and the mortgage and other financing are with the Business Development Bank. If possible, the Company tries to optimize its liquidity needs by non-dilutive sources, including investment tax credits, grants and interest income. The Company has a revolving line of credit with its Canadian chartered bank, Note 10.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of a financial instrument is approximated by the consideration that would be agreed to in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and through appropriate valuation methods, but considerable judgement is required for the Company to determine the value. The actual amount that could be realized in a current market exchange could be different than the estimated value.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the long-term debt is based on rates currently available for items with similar terms and maturities. The convertible and non-convertible debenture fair values are not readily determinable as the convertible debentures have been issued to shareholders of the Company.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary risks that affect the Company are set out below and the risks have not changed during the reporting year. The list does not cover all risks to the Company, nor is there an assurance that the strategy of management to mitigate the risks is sufficient to eliminate the risk.

Credit risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in accounts or short-term interest bearing accounts at one of the major Canadian chartered banks. Management perceives the credit risk to be low. There is a concentration of accounts receivable risk due to the few large customers comprising the Company's international customer base. In the three months ended June 30, 2016, seven customers accounted for 80% (2015 - four customers account for 65%) of revenue. The Company has had minimal bad debts over the past several years and accordingly management has recorded an allowance of $18,295 (2015 - $1,018).

Trade accounts receivable are aged as follows at June 30:

	As at Jun 30, 2016 $	As at Jun 30, 2015 $
Current	1,625,638	1,364,794
0-30 days past due	74,564	350,939
31-60 days past due	260,323	1,963
61 days and over past due	38,336	221,013
	1,998,861	1,938,709

Currency risk

Through its global sales the Company is exposed to currency risk, through fluctuations in the exchange rate affecting sales and receivables denominated in US dollars and Euros. The Company does not use financial instruments to hedge these risks. Significant balances, quoted in Canadian dollars, held in foreign currencies are:

	US dollars		Euros	
	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015	Jun 30, 2016	Jun 30, 2015
Cash	96	158,815	7,528	-
Accounts receivable	651,347	509,956	1,148,384	1,092,114
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	525,577	509,956	21,834	128,891

The impact of a 15 cent increase in the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would result in a revenue loss of approximately 6%. The impact of a 15 cent increase in the Canadian dollar against the Euro would result in a revenue loss of approximately 6%.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial liability obligations as they become due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company has financed its cash requirements primarily through issuance of securities, short-term borrowings, long-term debt and debentures. The Company controls liquidity risk through management of working capital, cash flows and the availability of sourcing of financing. Financial liabilities are due as follows:

	< 1 year $	1-2 year $	3-5 year $	> 5 years $
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,152,856	-	-	-
Leases	58,687	11,062	1,157	-
Convertible and non-convertible debentures	1,649,242	1,208,484	1,208,484	8,491,710
Long-term debt	588,882	1,085,317	808,359	2,817,160

Interest rate risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to cash flow interest rate risk are those assets and liabilities with a variable interest rate. Interest risk exposure is primarily on the BDC debt that has a variable rate that is pegged to the bank rate. The rate can be fixed, if the outlook for interest rates should move higher. The only other variable debt the Company has is the line of credit that bears interest at the bank's prime lending rate plus 2.25%. A 1% increase in the bank rate would cost the Company approximately $30,000 per year for BDC and about $5,000 on the line of credit usage if it were fully used throughout the fiscal year.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in product prices based on supply and demand criteria, foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of the financial instruments held. Microbix products are valuable components in many of our customers' products and not easily replaced. The Company works closely with key customers to ensure our products meet critical customer results.

Fair value

The Company categorizes its financial assets and liabilities measured at the fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observation of the inputs used in the measurement.

For the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company has carried at fair value financial instruments in Level 1. At June 30, 2016, the Company's only financial instruments are cash which are considered to be Level 1 instruments. There were no transfers between levels during the year.

The three levels are defined as follows:

a) Level 1: Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
b) Level 2: Fair value is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are not observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
c) Level 3: Fair value is based on valuation techniques that require one or more significant unobservable inputs.

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in two industries: the development, manufacturing and distribution of cell culture - based products and technologies and provision of facilities and personnel for contract research and development. External revenue by segment is attributed to geographic regions based on the location of customers: North America, Europe and Other foreign countries. The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue and results from continuing operations by reportable segment for the three months ended June 30:

	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $
Virology Products and Technologies	2,253,373	2,219,019	47,953	82,155
Lumisort ™	-	-	-	-
Kinlytic®	-	-	-	-
Total for continuing operations	2,253,373	2,219,019	47,953	82,155

Segmented revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were no inter-segment sales in the current period (2015 - $Nil).

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Company's accounting policies described in Note 3. Segmented profit represents the profit before tax earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' salaries, share of profits of associates, gain recognised on disposal of interest in former associate, investment income, other gains and losses as well as finance costs. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Segmented assets and liabilities as at June 30 are as follows:

	Segment assets		Segment liabilities	
	As at Jun 30, 2016	As at Jun 30, 2015	As at Jun 30, 2016	As at Jun 30, 2015
	$	$	$	$
Virology Products and Technologies	14,909,207	12,803,780	10,760,252	8,402,769
Lumisort ™	7,425,409	6,433,461	-	716,946
Kinlytic®	2,770,528	2,770,529	-	-
Total for continuing operations	25,105,144	22,007,770	10,760,252	9,119,715

All assets are allocated to reportable segments other than interests in associates and current and deferred tax assets. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments. All liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than borrowings and current and deferred tax liabilities. Liabilities for which reportable segments are jointly liable are allocated in proportion to segment assets.

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

Segmented depreciation and amortization and additions to non-current assets as at June 30 are as follows:

	Depreciation and amortization		Additions to non-current assets	
	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016 $	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015 $
Virology Products and Technologies	79,946	78,284	345,518	1,029,228
Lumisort ™	23,644	23,644	282,056	991,667
Kinlytic®	-	-	-	-
Total for continuing operations	103,590	101,928	627,574	2,020,895

24. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company operates in three principal geographical areas – North America (country of domicile), Europe and in other foreign countries. The Company's revenue from continuing operations from external customers by location of operations and information about its non-current assets by location of assets are detailed below.

	Revenue from external customers Three months ended June 30		Non-current assets As at June 30	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	$	$	$	$
North America	705,785	769,122	19,155,629	17,356,796
Europe	1,364,782	1,220,845	-	-
Other	182,806	229,052	-	-
	2,253,373	2,219,019	19,155,629	17,356,796

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Key management includes four directors, of which three are executive officers. Compensation for the Company's key management personnel was as follows:

	Three months ended Jun 30, 2016	Three months ended Jun 30, 2015
	$	$
Short-term wages, bonuses and benefits	189,055	189,055
Termination benefits	-	-
Share based payments	-	-
Total key management compensation	189,055	189,055

26. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease commitments

	Amount $
2017	58,687
2018	6,082
2019	4,980
2020	1,157
2021	-
	70,906

Payments on convertible and non-convertible debentures (Note 9)

	Amount $
2017	1,649,242
2018	604,242
2019	604,242
2020	604,242
2021	604,242
2022 and thereafter	8,491,710
	12,557,920

Contingencies

The Company is party to a commercial dispute arising out of the normal course of business. The results of this dispute cannot be predicted with certainty. Any costs resulting from this dispute will be charged to operations in the period when the costs become probable to occur and reasonably measurable.

DIRECTORS

Peter M. Blecher
Ontario, Canada
Staff Emergency Physician
Lakeridge Health Hospital

Mark A. Cochran
Virginia, USA
Managing Director
Johns Hopkins Medicine

Vaughn C. Embro-Pantalony (1) (2)
Ontario, Canada
Chief Executive Officer and President
Microbix Biosystems Inc.

William J. Gastle (2)
Ontario, Canada
Executive Chairman
Microbix Biosystems Inc.

Cameron Groome (1)
Ontario, Canada
Pharmaceutical Executive

Martin A. Marino (1) (2)
Ontario, Canada
Pharmaceutical Executive

Joseph D. Renner (1) (2)
New Jersey, USA
Pharmaceutical Executive

(1)Member of Audit Committee.
(2)Member of the Human Resources, Compensation and Governance Committee.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Corporate Counsel	*Boyle & Co. LLP*
Auditors	*Ernst & Young LLP* *Chartered Accountants*
Transfer Agent	*Canadian Stock Transfer Company Inc.* *as the Administrative Agent for* *CIBC Mellon Trust Company* *416-682-3860 1-800-387-0825*
Bankers	*Toronto Dominion Bank*
Head Office	Microbix Biosystems Inc. 265 Watline Avenue, Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4Z 1P3 Tel: 905-361-8910 Fax: 905-361-8911 www.microbix.com

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

William J. Gastle
Executive Chairman

Vaughn C. Embro-Pantalony
President and Chief Executive Officer

Charles S. Wallace
Chief Finanical Officer

Dr. Mark Luscher
Senior Vice-President, Scientific Affairs

Phillip Casselli
Senior Vice-President, Sales & Business Development

Kevin J. Cassidy
Vice President, Biopharmaceuticals

Christopher B. Lobb
General Counsel & Secretary

MICROBIX

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