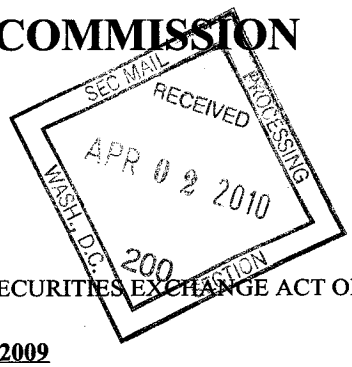
UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549



FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended: **September 30, 2009**

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: **000-51652**

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**20-8365999**
State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

27 Marathonos Ave., 15351 Athens, Greece
(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code **30 210 603 4026**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Nil	**Nil**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act
Common Stock
(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.
Yes [ ] No [X]

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes [ ] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [ ]

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

Large accelerated filer [ ]		Accelerated filer [ ]
Non-accelerated filer [ ]	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company [X]

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. $25,555,190 **(computed by reference to the closing price of $2.00 per share on March 31, 2009)**

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 21,013,427 shares of common stock are issued and outstanding as of December 22, 2009.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

List hereunder the following documents if incorporated by reference and the Part of the Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) under the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980). **Not applicable.**

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.

2009 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

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Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including statements regarding our anticipated future clinical and regulatory milestone events, future financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. The words "believe," "may," "estimate," "continue," "anticipate," "intend," "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding the anticipated start dates, durations and completion dates of our ongoing and future clinical studies, statements regarding the anticipated designs of our future clinical studies, statements regarding our anticipated future regulatory submissions and statements regarding our anticipated future cash position. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events, including the responses we expect from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, and other regulatory authorities and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, preclinical and clinical trials and financial needs. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions including without limitation the risks described in "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These risks are not exhaustive. Other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K include additional factors which could adversely impact our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. You should not rely upon forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. We cannot assure you that the events and circumstances reflected in the forward-looking statements will be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable laws including the securities laws of the United States and Canada, we assume no obligation to update or supplement forward-looking statements.

As used in this annual report, the terms "we", "us", "our", and "Anavex" mean Anavex Life Sciences Corp., unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Our Current Business

We are a biopharmaceutical company engaged in the discovery and development of novel drug targets to treat serious diseases for which there are urgent unmet medical needs. The ANAVEX portfolio involves new sigma receptor compounds (ligands) in the preclinical stage that target neurodegenerative diseases and cancer. Our lead drug candidate ANAVEX 2-73, targeting Alzheimer's disease (AD), is expected to enter first Human Clinical Trials (HCT) in early 2010. Scale-up manufacturing of ANAVEX 2-73 has been completed and Forenap Pharma EURL has been contracted to carry out our phase 1 clinical trials. We have completed most preclinical testing on ANAVEX 2-73 and are currently preparing the Investigational New Drug (IND) file. In parallel, we plan to launch HCT for another three of our compounds (melanoma, prostate cancer and epilepsy) in 2010 provided sufficient capital is available. Additionally, we intend to further develop compounds in earlier preclinical phases, which target diseases like diabetes, depression, neuropathic pain and various types of cancer and continue to develop and expand our Sigmaceptor[tm] platform.

Our Pipeline

Our proprietary SIGMACEPTOR™ Discovery Platform has resulted in and continues to generate small molecule drug candidates with unique modes of action, by making use of sigma receptors, which represent potential targets for therapeutic developments in combating many human diseases (such as AD, depression, epilepsy and cancer). When activated by the appropriate ligands, these receptors influence the functioning of multiple biochemical signals that are involved in the pathogenesis (origin or development) of a disease.

With our SIGMACEPTOR™-N program, we are focused on developing disease modifying treatments for CNS diseases using sigma-1 receptor ligands. Among our lead CNS drug candidates, we have made significant progress with ANAVEX 2-73, our lead drug candidate to treat Alzheimer's disease (AD), and ANAVEX 19-144, another lead drug candidate to treat epilepsy. Preclinical data reveals that these compounds exhibit significant anti-amnesic, neuroprotective and anticonvulsant properties in a variety of in vitro systems and specialized animal models. These activities involve sigma-1 and NMDA receptor components and also ion channels, indicating a unique mode of action. In AD, ANAVEX 2-73 is pharmacologically suggested as an effective neuroprotective, anti-convulsive and anti depressive (anti-amnesic) putative therapeutic agent, due to its potent affinity to sigma-1 receptors and moderate affinities to M1-4 types muscarinic receptors. In epilepsy, ANAVEX 19-144 controls seizures and the epileptogenesis process. Moreover, its neuroprotective properties prevent the process that causes long-term damage to tissue and cells as well as biochemical and physiological alterations to the brain from epileptic seizures.

We also have reported promising developments with ANAVEX 1-41, which is a sigma-1 agonist and a lead compound to treat AD and depression. Preclinical tests revealed significant neuroprotective benefits (i.e. protects nerve cells from degeneration or death) through the prevention of oxidative stress, which damages and destroys cells and is believed to be a primary cause of AD. In addition, ANAVEX 1-41 prevented the expression of caspase-3, an enzyme that plays a key role in apoptosis (programmed cell death) and in the loss of cells in the hippocampus, the part of the brain that regulates learning, emotion and memory. These activities involve both muscarinic andsigma-1 receptor systems through a novel mechanism of action. Via this novel mechanism of action, it is anticipated that ANAVEX 1-41 may offer disease-modifying options that reverse memory and learning deficits and protect nerve cells from death through its anti-amnesic, neuroprotective and anxiolytic actions. ANAVEX 1-41 may slow the progression of AD and considerably improve the quality of life of those impacted by the disease as well as their caregivers.

Our SIGMACEPTOR™-C program leverages the unique properties of sigma-1 and/or sigma-2 receptor ligands, which allows us to create a potent class of promising drug candidates designed to combat various types of solid cancer. Sigma receptors are highly expressed in different tumor cell types and binding by appropriate sigma-1 and/or sigma-2 ligands can induce selective apoptosis. In addition, through tumor cell membrane reorganization and interactions with ion channels, our drug candidates are believed to play an important role in inhibiting the processes of metastasis (spreading of cancer cells from the original site to other parts of the body), angiogenesis (the formation of new blood vessels) and tumor cell proliferation. The compounds in our oncology program are in pre-clinical testing, and there is no guarantee that the activity demonstrated in pre-clinical models will be shown in human testing.

ANAVEX 7-1037, our lead drug candidate for the treatment of prostate cancer, is a low molecular weight, synthetic compound exhibiting high (nanomolar) affinity for sigma-1 and moderate (micromolar) affinity for sigma-2 and sodium channels. In advanced preclinical studies, this compound revealed antitumor potential with no toxic side effects. It has also been shown to selectively kill human cancer cells without affecting normal/healthy cells and also to significantly suppress tumor growth in immune-deficient mice models. Scientific publications emphasize the promise of sigma receptor ligands, highlighting the fact that these ligands stop tumor growth and induce selective cell death in various tumor cell lines, including leukemia, melanoma and cancers of the colon, breast, prostate, lung, brain, ovary and kidney.

Numerous additional compounds are currently in the early discovery and lead optimization stages of our SIGMACEPTOR™-N and SIGMACEPTOR™-C programs.

Corporate History

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on January 24, 2004, originally under the name of Thrifty Printing, Inc. From inception to January 25, 2007, we were in the business of providing on-line photofinishing services through our website.

On January 25, 2007, we completed a merger with our wholly-owned subsidiary, Anavex Life Sciences Corp. As a result, we changed our name from "Thrifty Printing, Inc." to "Anavex Life Sciences Corp." to better reflect the direction and business of our company.

With the completion of the patent and patent application acquisition on January 31, 2007, with Dr. Alexandre Vamvakides, we acquired all rights to three patents and one patent application as well as all inventions described in those patents as well as eight compounds that are in various stages of development and which are derivatives of the patents and patent application. With this acquisition, we changed our business model to the research and development. We conduct the research and development on our patents and patent application, and possibly new intellectual property that we will acquire or develop, of novel drug targets for the treatment of cancer and diseases of the central nervous system.

Diseases of the Central Nervous System

We believe that our compounds may be useful in medication for the treatment of diseases of the central nervous system and cancer. We expect that the market for treatments for diseases of the central nervous system will grow over the next decade. We believe that this expansion will be driven by the introduction of new technologies and products which will be developed as a result of a clearer understanding of the underlying biochemical mechanisms that cause neurological disorders. We believe that this enhanced understanding has led, and will continue to lead to the development of rationally designed drugs specifically targeted to the neuropharmacological mechanisms responsible for central nervous system disorders.

The market for treatments for diseases of the central nervous system is expected to be the fastest growing disease area over the next two decades for two main reasons:

- Improved patient and physician awareness of central nervous system disorders;
- A better understanding of the neuropharmacological mechanisms underlying those disorders.

Central nervous system disorders are a broader group of diseases than either cancer or Cardiovascular Disease. They include many of the classic diseases of old age (Parkinson's and Alzheimer's are two examples.). Central nervous system disorders also include psychiatric disorders such as depression and schizophrenia. Diseases of the peripheral nervous system such as multiple sclerosis (MS) are also central nervous system disorders. Central nervous system disorders vary greatly in their severity, both from one patient to another and from one disease to another.

Alzheimer's disease

According to the World Health Organization, dementia currently affects an estimated 37 million people worldwide and approximately 50% of these cases are caused by Alzheimer's disease (AD). The worldwide prevalence of AD was over 26 million in 2006, as reported by Johns Hopkins University. By 2050, it is anticipated to quadruple and 1 in 85 people worldwide is anticipated to be living with the disease. AD is considered to be a healthcare system 'time-bomb'. Medications on the market today only treat the symptoms of AD -- they do not have the ability to stop its onset or its progression. Meanwhile, the majority of AD treatments currently in development are focused on reducing or dissolving amyloid-beta plaques. In 2008, there were several well-publicized failures of therapies that were highly effective at clearing amyloid-beta plaques but which had no impact on the disease.

Depression

Depression is a major cause of morbidity worldwide according to the World Health Organization ("WHO"). According to statistics published by the WHO, lifetime prevalence varies widely, from 3% in Japan to 17% in the US. In most countries the number of people who would suffer from depression during their lives falls within an 8–12% range. In North America the probability of having a major depressive episode within a year-long period is 3–5% for males and 8–10% for females. Population studies have consistently shown major depression to be about twice as common in women as in men, although it is unclear why this happens. The relative increase in occurrence is related to pubertal development rather than chronological age which reaches adult ratios between the ages of 15 and 18, and appears associated with psychosocial more than hormonal factors.

The depression market is dominated by a large number of blockbuster brands, with the leading nine brands accounting for approximately 75% of total sales. However, the dominance of the leading brands is waning, largely due to the effects of patent expiration and generic competition. The need for innovation is evident as demonstrated by the low sales growth rates, creating at the same time opportunities that will dramatically change the depression market.

Epilepsy

Epilepsy is a common chronic neurological disorder characterized by recurrent unprovoked seizures. These seizures are transient signs and/or symptoms of abnormal, excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. It has been estimated that about 50 million people worldwide suffer from epilepsy, according to the International Bureau for Epilepsy, with almost 90% of these people located in developing countries. Epilepsy is more likely to occur in young children or people over the age of 65 years; however it can occur at any time. Epilepsy is usually controlled, but not cured, with medication, although surgery may be considered in difficult cases. Nevertheless, over 30% of people with epilepsy do not have seizure control even with the best available medications.

The epilepsy market features two classes of drugs, older traditional Anti Epileptic Drugs and second generation Anti Epileptic Drugs, with the former marketed before 1980, and the latter class marketed in the early 1990s is developed through intelligent synthetic design techniques and are currently the driving force of the market. However, second generation anti-convulsants offer limited benefits in terms of efficacy over traditional anticonvulsants but confer benefits in terms of side effects and dosing. Because epilepsy afflicts sufferers in several different ways, there is considerable need for an array of drugs that can be used in combination with both traditional Anti Epileptic Drugs and other second generations Anti Epileptic Drugs that can confer efficacious treatment to the widest range of epilepsy sufferers. Furthermore, with additional benefits in supplementary indications such as migraine prophylaxis, bipolar disorder and neuropathic pain, second-generation Anti Epileptic Drugs have greatly expanded the potential of the market for epilepsy treatments and are the driving force behind sales.

According to the International Bureau for Epilepsy, the world market for epilepsy therapies was estimated at US $ 10.4 billion in 2004 while this number is projected to increase to US $ 13.2 billion by 2010 and to US $ 15.3billion by 2015.

Cancer Disease

Cancer is the second leading cause of mortality, with seven million deaths per year globally. In the US, one in two men and one in three women are anticipated to develop cancer during their lifetime. From diagnosis, five year survival is 64% in the US and lower in other countries. Currently available treatments are not effective for all patients, and have limited impact on survival for patients with metastatic disease. New treatments with novel mechanisms of action that can overcome resistance mechanisms, inhibit tumor cell proliferation, and trigger tumor cell death could offer greater therapeutic benefit and improved survival.

The IMS Global Learning Consortium, Inc. estimates that the market for cancer drugs will reach $ 80 billion annually by 2012, which is almost double compared to 2007 value of $ 41 billion (IMS Global Oncology Forecast, 2008).

Melanoma Cancer

Melanoma is a malignant tumor of melanocytes which are found predominantly in skin but also in the bowel and the eye. It is one of the less common types of skin cancer but causes the majority of skin cancer related deaths. Malignant melanoma is a serious type of skin cancer. It is due to uncontrolled growth of pigment cells, called melanocytes. Despite many years of intensive laboratory and clinical research, the sole effective cure is surgical resection of the primary tumor before it achieves a Breslow thickness greater than 1 mm. Around 0.16 million new cases of melanoma are diagnosed nationally each year, and it is more frequent in males. According to a World Health Organization (WHO) report about 48,000 melanoma related deaths occur worldwide per year. Malignant melanoma accounts for 75% of all deaths associated with skin cancer. The treatment includes surgical removal of the tumor, adjuvant treatment, chemo and immunotherapy, or radiation therapy.

Prostate Cancer

Prostate cancer is a form of cancer that develops in the prostate, a gland in the male reproductive system. The cancer cells may metastasize from the prostate to other parts of the body, particularly the bones and lymph nodes.

Rates of detection of prostate cancers vary widely across the world, with South and East Asia detecting less frequently than in Europe, and especially the United States.

Prostate cancer is a slow-growing form of the disease, with over 65% of men over the age of 70 estimated to carry microscopic evidence of the disease in their bodies. The growth in the number of cases of prostate cancer is expected to continue to be high in relation to other cancer types, with the market for treatments projected to reach $6.95 billion by 2015 as determined by the IMS Global Learning Consortium, Inc.

Pancreas Cancer

Pancreatic cancer is a malignant neoplasm of the pancreas. In the United States approximately 42,000 new cases of pancreatic cancer were diagnosed and approximately 35,000 patients died in 2009 as a result. The prognosis is in general poor as less than 5% of those diagnosed live for more than five years after diagnosis. Complete remission is still extremely rare. About 95% of exocrine pancreatic cancers are adenocarcinomas. The remaining 5% include adenosquamous carcinomas, squamous cell carcinomas, and giant cell carcinomas. Exocrine pancreatic cancers are far more common than endocrine pancreatic cancers (islet cell carcinomas), which make up about 1% of total cases.

Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus -often referred to simply as diabetes- is a condition in which the body does not produce enough, or properly respond to, insulin, a hormone produced in the pancreas. Insulin enables cells to absorb glucose in order to turn it into energy. In diabetes, the body either doesn't respond properly to its own insulin, doesn't make enough insulin, or both. This causes glucose to accumulate in the blood, often leading to various complications and degenerations. The American Diabetes Association reported in 2009 that there are 23.6 million children and adults in the United States, 7.8% of the population, who have diabetes. While an estimated 17.9 million in the US alone have been diagnosed with diabetes, nearly one in four (5.7 million) diabetics are unaware that they have the disease.

Neuropathic Pain

Neuralgia or neuropathic pain can be defined as a pain that is not related to activation of pain receptor cells in any part of the body. Neuralgia is a pain produced by a change in neurological structure or function. Unlike nociceptive pain, neuralgia exists with no continuous nociceptive input. Neuralgia falls into two categories: central neuralgia and peripheral neuralgia. This unusual pain is thought to be linked to four possible mechanisms: ion gate malfunctions; the nerve becomes mechanically sensitive and creates an ectopic signal; cross signals between large and small fibers; and malfunction due to damage in the central processor.

Neuralgia is often difficult to diagnose, and most treatments show little or no effectiveness. Diagnosis typically involves locating the damaged nerve by identifying missing sensory or motor function. Neuralgia is more difficult to be treated than other types of pain because it does not respond well to normal pain medications. Special medications have become more specific to neuralgia and typically fall under the category of membrane stabilizing drugs or antidepressants.

The Market in General

Pharmaceutical companies provide remedies and treatments for central nervous system diseases and cancer. We believe that as these technologies are developed and to the extent they are approved, the central nervous system diseases and cancer drug market will expand, as new therapeutics become available for currently unmet needs. We hope to develop compounds to market to pharmaceutical companies for use in any of these treatment methods.

Three approaches are primarily used to treat central nervous system diseases and cancer:

- Neurosurgery or invasive techniques.
- Pharmacological techniques, including drugs.
- Physiologically based techniques, such as transcytosis.

Invasive procedures utilize catheter-based delivery of the drug directly into the brain. This technique has proven useful in the treatment of brain tumors, but is not successful in distributing drugs throughout the entire brain. Amgen, Inc. recently had clinical trials for the treatment of Parkinson's disease using intrathecal delivery through the use of various catheter/pump techniques. In the trials conducted by Amgen, Inc., improvements were found in cells at various distances from the end of the catheter, but improvements were not seen uniformly throughout the brain.

The physiological route is a popular approach to cross the blood-brain barrier via lipid mediated free diffusion or by facilitated transport. This is the most common strategy used for the development of new neuropharmaceuticals, but has experienced limited success as it requires that the drug have sufficient lipophilic or fat-soluble properties so that it can pass through lipid membranes. Unfortunately, the current method of delivery by this route is nonspecific to the brain and side effects are common since most organs are exposed to the drug. Furthermore, many of the potential lipophilic therapeutic molecules are substrates for the blood-brain barrier's multi-drug resistant proteins, which actively transport the therapeutic agent back into the blood. Consequently, large doses need to be used so that sufficient amounts of the drug reach the brain. These high doses can result in significant side effects as the drug is delivered to essentially all tissues of the body, which is extremely inefficient as seen with most anticancer drugs and many of the new central nervous system medications.

We believe that as these technologies are developed and to the extent they are approved, the central nervous system diseases and cancer drug market will expand, as new therapeutics become available for currently unmet needs. We hope to develop compounds that can be used in any of these treatment methods.

Competition

The biopharmaceutical industry is intensely competitive in general. Furthermore, our business strategy is to target large unmet medical needs, and those markets are even more highly competitive.

Our competition is other biomedical development companies that are also trying to discover compounds to be used in the treatment of central nervous system diseases and cancer. Our research and development is highly speculative and we may never discover or develop any compounds that we are capable of selling to pharmaceutical companies for inclusion in their treatments of central nervous system diseases and cancer.

Many of our competitors have greater capital resources, larger overall research and development staffs and facilities, and a longer history in drug discovery and development, obtaining regulatory approval, and pharmaceutical product manufacturing and marketing than we do. With these additional resources, our competitors will be able to respond to the rapid and significant technological changes in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries faster than we can. Our future success will depend in large part on our ability to acquire funding for our research and development. To continue to acquire funding for our research and development, we will likely have to show progress toward our goals and will eventually be expected to develop a compound that will be purchased by a pharmaceutical company.

Rapid technological development, as well as new scientific developments, may result in our compounds becoming obsolete before we can recover any of the expenses incurred to develop them.

Patents, Trademarks and Intellectual Property

We currently own the following patents:

PATENTS		
Title of Application/ Patent No./Jurisdiction	**Filing/Issue/ Expiration**	**Claims**
Patent No. 1002616/Greece	February 21, 1996/ February 20, 1997/ February 20, 2017	Invention related to the synthesis and the method of synthesis of molecules of a novel formula. This method is to be applied for the obtention of anticonvulsant, antidepressant and nootropic pharmaceuticals.
Patent No. 1004208/Greece	October 15, 2001/ April 4, 2003/ April 4, 2023	Aminotetrahydrofuran derivatives, muscarinic/sigma/sodium channel ligands, with synergic sigma/muscarinic (neuroactivating) and sigma/sodium channel (neuroprotective) components, as prototypical activating – neuroprotectors and neuroregenerative drugs
Patent No. 1004868/Greece	April 22, 2003/ April 26, 2005/ April 26, 2025	Aminotetrahydrofuran derivatives, muscarinic/sigma/sodium channel ligands, ortho-and allo-sterically operating, as prototypical neuromodulating and neuroregenerative drugs
Patent No. 1005865/ Greece	January 17, 2007 April 7, 2008 January 18, 2027	New sigma receptor ligands with anti-apoptotic and/or pro-apoptotic properties over cellular biochemical mechanisms, with neuroprotective, anti-cancer, anti- metastatic and anti-(chronic) inflammatory action
Patent No. 20090100115/ Greece	February 26, 2009	Sigma receptors ligands with anti-apoptotic and/or pro-apoptotic properties, over cellular mechanisms, exhibiting prototypical cytoprotective and also anticancer activity.
PCT/ National Phase - GR 2008000002 Filed: Europe – 08702158.0 USA – 12/522.761 India – 2392/KOLNP/2009 China – 2004800011111 Russia - 2009125211	May 28, 2009 July 10, 2009 June 29, 2009 June 29, 2009 July 16, 2009	

We regard patents and other proprietary technology rights a key element in our goal of building a successful biomedical company. Accordingly, we plan to protect all of our key technology, inventions and improvements to our inventions by filing patent applications in a timely fashion. We are currently seeking patent protection in the United States, China, Russia, India and Europe and intend to seek protection for additional countries on a selective basis for our compounds or other inventions and improvements. However, we note that filing and prosecuting patent applications are expensive processes and we have very limited financial resources.

We also rely on trade secrets and unpatentable know-how that we seek to protect, in part, by confidentiality agreements. It is now our policy to require our employees, consultants, contractors, manufacturers, outside scientific collaborators and sponsored researchers, board of directors and other advisors to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of employment, advisory, or consulting relationships with us. These agreements will provide that all confidential information developed or made known to the individual during the course of the individual's relationship with us is to be kept confidential and not disclosed to third parties except in specific limited circumstances.

We also require signed confidentiality or material transfer agreements from any company that is to receive our confidential information. In the case of employees, consultants and contractors, the agreements will generally provide that all inventions conceived by the individual while rendering services to us shall be assigned to us as our exclusive property. There can be no assurance, however, that all persons who we desire to sign such agreements will sign, or if they do, that these agreements will not be breached, that we would have adequate remedies for any breach, or that our trade secrets or unpatentable know-how will not otherwise become known or be independently developed by competitors.

Our patent position, like that of many biomedical companies, is uncertain and involves complex legal and technical questions for which important legal principles are unresolved. Much of our intellectual property is still only filed with the Greek National Office of Industrial Property and we plan to file additional patent applications in Canada and the U.S. for further inventions. We may not be successful in obtaining critical claims or in protecting our potential drug compounds or processes. Even if we do obtain patents, they may not adequately protect the technology we own or have licensed. In addition, others may challenge, seek to invalidate, infringe or circumvent any patents we own or license, and rights we receive under those patents may not provide competitive advantages to us. Further, the manufacture, use or sale of our potential drug compounds may infringe the patent rights of others.

Our success will also depend in part on our ability to commercialize our compounds without infringing the proprietary rights of others. We have not conducted extensive freedom of use patent searches and no assurance can be given that patents do not exist or could not be filed which would have an adverse affect on our ability to market our technology or maintain our competitive position with respect to our technology. If our compounds or other subject matter are claimed under other existing United States or other patents or are otherwise protected by third party proprietary rights, we may be subject to infringement actions. In such event, we may challenge the validity of such patents or other proprietary rights or we may be required to obtain licenses from such companies in order to develop, manufacture or market our technology. There can be no assurances that we would be able to obtain such licenses or that such licenses, if available, could be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. Furthermore, the failure to either develop a commercially viable alternative or obtain such licenses could result in delays in marketing all of our potential drug compounds based on our drug technology or the inability to proceed with the development, manufacture or sale of potential drug compounds requiring such licenses, which could have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are required to defend ourselves against charges of patent infringement or to protect our proprietary rights against third parties, substantial costs will be incurred regardless of whether we are successful. Such proceedings are typically protracted with no certainty of success. An adverse outcome could subject us to significant liabilities to third parties and force us to curtail or cease our research and development of our technology.

Government Approval

Regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and foreign countries is a significant factor in the development, manufacture, and expected marketing of our potential drug compounds and in our ongoing research and development activities. The nature and extent to which such regulation will apply to us will vary depending on the nature of any potential drug compounds developed. We anticipate that all of our potential drug compounds will require regulatory approval by governmental agencies prior to commercialization.

In particular, human therapeutic products are subject to rigorous non-clinical and clinical testing and other approval procedures of the FDA and similar regulatory authorities in other countries. Various federal statutes and regulations also govern or influence testing, manufacturing, safety, labeling, storage, and record-keeping related to such products and their marketing. The process of obtaining these approvals and the subsequent compliance with the appropriate federal statutes and regulations requires substantial time and financial resources. Any failure by us or our collaborators to obtain, or any delay in obtaining, regulatory approval could adversely affect the marketing of any potential drug compounds developed by us, our ability to receive product revenues, and our liquidity and capital resources.

The steps ordinarily required before a new drug may be marketed in the United States, which are similar to steps required in most other countries, include:

- non-clinical laboratory tests, non-clinical studies in animals, formulation studies and the submission to the FDA of an investigational new drug application;
- adequate and well-controlled clinical trials to establish the safety and efficacy of the drug;
- the submission of a new drug application or biologic license application to the FDA; and
- FDA review and approval of the new drug application or biologics license application.

Non-clinical tests include laboratory evaluation of potential drug compound chemistry, formulation and toxicity, as well as animal studies. The results of non-clinical testing are submitted to the FDA as part of an investigational new drug application. A 30-day waiting period after the filing of each investigational new drug application is required prior to commencement of clinical testing in humans. At any time during the 30-day period or at any time thereafter, the FDA may halt proposed or ongoing clinical trials until the FDA authorizes trials under specified terms. The investigational new drug application process may be extremely costly and substantially delay the development of our potential drug compounds. Moreover, positive results of non-clinical tests will not necessarily indicate positive results in subsequent clinical trials. The FDA may require additional animal testing after an initial investigational new drug application is approved and prior to Phase III trials.

Clinical trials to support new drug applications are typically conducted in three sequential phases, although the phases may overlap. During Phase I, clinical trials are conducted with a small number of subjects to assess metabolism, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacological actions and safety, including side effects associated with increasing doses. Phase II usually involves studies in a limited patient population to assess the efficacy of the drug in specific, targeted indications; assess dosage tolerance and optimal dosage; and identify possible adverse effects and safety risks.

If a compound is found to be potentially effective and to have an acceptable safety profile in Phase II evaluations, Phase III trials are undertaken to further demonstrate clinical efficacy and to further test for safety within an expanded patient population at geographically dispersed clinical trial sites.

After successful completion of the required clinical trials, a new drug application is generally submitted. The FDA may request additional information before accepting the new drug application for filing, in which case the new drug application must be resubmitted with the additional information. Once the submission has been accepted for filing, the FDA reviews the new drug application and responds to the applicant. The FDA's requests for additional information or clarification often significantly extend the review process. The FDA may refer the new drug application to an appropriate advisory committee for review, evaluation, and recommendation as to whether the new drug application should be approved, although the FDA is not bound by the recommendation of an advisory committee.

If the FDA evaluations of the application and the manufacturing facilities are favorable, the FDA may issue an approval letter or an "approvable" letter. An approvable letter will usually contain a number of conditions that must be met in order to secure final approval of the new drug application and authorization of commercial marketing of the drug for certain indications. The FDA may also refuse to approve the new drug application or issue a "not approvable" letter outlining the deficiencies in the submission and often requiring additional testing or information.

The Food and Drug Administration's Modernization Act codified the FDA's policy of granting "fast track" review of certain therapies targeting "orphan" indications and other therapies intended to treat severe or life threatening diseases and having potential to address unmet medical needs. Orphan indications are defined by the FDA as having a prevalence of less than 200,000 patients in the United States. We anticipate that certain neurodegenerative diseases which could potentially be treated using our technology could qualify for fast track review under these revised guidelines.

Previously, the FDA approved cancer therapies primarily based on patient survival rates or data on improved quality of life. The FDA considered evidence of partial tumor shrinkage, while often part of the data relied on for approval was insufficient by itself to warrant approval of a cancer therapy, except in limited situations. Under the FDA's revised policy, which became effective in 1998, the FDA has broadened authority to consider evidence of partial tumor shrinkage or other clinical outcomes for approval. This revised policy is intended to facilitate the study of solid tumor therapies and shorten the total time for marketing approvals. We intend to take advantage of this policy; however, it is too early to tell what effect, if any, these provisions may have on the approval of our potential drug compounds.

Sales outside the United States of potential drug compounds we develop will also be subject to foreign regulatory requirements governing human clinical trials and marketing for drugs. The requirements vary widely from country to country, but typically the registration and approval process takes several years and requires significant resources. In most cases, if the FDA has not approved a potential drug compound for sale in the United States, the potential drug compound may be exported for sale outside of the United States, only if it has been approved in any one of the following: the European Union, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Israel, Switzerland and South Africa. There are specific FDA regulations that govern this process.

We are also subject to various federal, state, local, and foreign laws, regulations and recommendations relating to safe working conditions, laboratory and manufacturing practices, and the use and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances, including radioactive compounds and infectious disease agents, used in connection with our research work. We cannot accurately predict the extent of government regulation that might result from future legislation or administrative action.

Research and Development Expenses

A significant portion of our operating expenses is related to research and development, and we intend to maintain a strong commitment to research and development activities. See Item 8 "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for costs and expenses related to research and development, and other financial information for fiscal years 2009 and 2008.

Scientific Advisory Board

We maintain a Scientific Advisory Board comprised of scientists with experience relevant to our company and our product candidates. Members of our Scientific Advisory Board have agreed to consult and advise us in their respective areas of expertise. We have placed special emphasis on identifying members of our Scientific Advisory Board with expertise in the treatment of the clinical indications targeted by our programs. Our Scientific Advisory Board consists of the following members:

Alexandre Vamvakides, Ph.D. Dr. Vamvakides has spent 30 years in research, focusing on the therapeutic/pharmacological areas of anti-neurodegenerative, antiepileptic and anti-depressive molecules. The author of more than 80 scientific papers, he has worked at the Institut national de la santé et de la recherche médicale (INSERM), the University of Athens, Ciba-Geigy (now Novartis), Sanofi (now sanofi-aventis) and many other research laboratories throughout Europe, for the discovery and development of new concepts in the therapeutic areas of CNS, oncology and anti-inflammatory diseases.

Mark Smith, Ph.D., FRCPath Dr. Smith is a leading researcher and professor in the Department of Pathology at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Dr. Smith is one of the world's most cited researchers in the fields of Alzheimer's disease, free radical biology and neuroscience and behavior. He is Executive Director of the American Aging Association and Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Alzheimer's Disease. Dr. Smith has authored over 600 peer reviewed scientific manuscripts and book chapters. He has received a number of notable scientific awards in recognition of his scientific research, which is currently focused on investigating the pathological mechanisms underlying selective neuronal death in neurodegenerative diseases, notably Alzheimer's disease.

Tangui Nicolas Maurice, Ph.D. Dr. Maurice has spent 15 years in the field of neurosciences, including behavioral and molecular neuropharmacology, sigma receptors, neuropeptides, neurosteroids, neurotrophic factors, normal/pathological aging models for Alzheimer's and related disorders, and behavioural phenotyping of rodent models. Previously, Dr. Maurice held research positions with INSERM U710 at Montpellier, CNRS, INSERM U336, the department of neuropsychopharmacology and hospital pharmacy at Meijo University (Nagoya, Japan), and Jouveinal Research Institute (Fresnes, France). A past recipient of the CNRS bronze medal, Dr. Maurice holds a Ph.D. in cellular and molecular biology with a specialty in neuropharmacology from Université Montpellier.

Jean-Jacques Bourguignon, Ph.D. Dr. Bourguignon has 30 years experience in medicinal chemistry, including expertise in drug design and optimization as well as organic and physical chemistry and is currently a Research Director, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) at the Faculty of Pharmacy, Strasbourg-Illkrich, France. His background also includes work as a senior scientist at the Center of Neurochemistry (Strasbourg, France) and post-doctoral fellow with the department of chemistry at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Dr. Bourguignon holds a Ph.D. in polymer physical chemistry from the Université Louis-Pasteur in Strasbourg.

Officers

We currently engage the services of three consultants who act for our company in the capacity of chief executive officer, president and chief financial officer, and a chief scientific officer respectively. Additionally we have engaged the services of two consultants to assist in product research, strategic planning and business development and we have 15 consultants assisting us in our research and development activities.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to other information in this annual report, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating our business because such factors may have a significant impact on our business, operating results, liquidity and financial condition. As a result of the risk factors set forth below, actual results could differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently consider to be immaterial, may also impact our business, operating results, liquidity and financial condition. If any such risks occur, our business, operating results, liquidity and financial condition could be materially affected in an adverse manner. Under such circumstances, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to our Company

We have had a history of losses and no revenue, which raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Since inception on January 23, 2004, we have incurred aggregate net losses of $12,562,233 from operations. We can offer no assurance that we will ever operate profitably or that we will generate positive cash flow in the future. To date, we have not generated any revenues from our operations. Our history of losses and no revenues raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. We will not be able to generate significant revenues in the future and our management expects acquisitions and exploration expenditures and operating expenses to increase substantially over the next 12 months. As a result, our management expects the business to continue to experience negative cash flow for the foreseeable future and cannot predict when, if ever, our business might become profitable. We will need to raise additional funds, and such funds may not be available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. If we are unable to raise funds on acceptable terms, we may not be able to execute our business plan, take advantage of future opportunities, or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements. This may seriously harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are an early development stage biotechnology research and development company and may never be able to successfully develop marketable products or generate any revenue. We have a very limited relevant operating history upon which an evaluation of our performance and prospects can be made. There is no assurance that our future operations will result in profits. If we cannot generate sufficient revenues, we may suspend or cease operations.

We are an early development stage company and have not generated any revenues to date and have no operating history. All of our potential drug compounds are in the concept stage and have not undergone significant testing in non-clinical studies or in clinical trials. Moreover, we cannot be certain that our research and development efforts will be successful or, if successful, that our potential drug compounds will ever be approved for sales to pharmaceutical companies or generate commercial revenues. We have no relevant operating history upon which an evaluation of our performance and prospects can be made. We are subject to all of the business risks associated with a new enterprise, including, but not limited to, risks of unforeseen capital requirements, failure of potential drug compounds either in non-clinical testing or in clinical trials, failure to establish business relationships and competitive disadvantages as against larger and more established companies. If we fail to become profitable, we may suspend or cease operations.

We will need additional funding and may be unable to raise additional capital when needed, which would force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our research and development activities.

We will need to raise additional funding, but the current economic crisis and its impact on the stock markets will most likely have a negative impact on our ability to raise additional needed capital on terms that are favorable to our company or at all. We do not anticipate that we will generate significant revenues for several years, if at all. Until we can generate significant revenues, if ever, we expect to satisfy our future cash needs through equity or debt financing. We cannot be certain that additional funding will be available on acceptable terms, or at all. If adequate funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of our research and development activities.

We may be unable to continue as a going concern in which case our securities will have little or no value.

Our independent auditors have noted in their report concerning our annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 that we have incurred substantial losses since inception, which raises substantial doubt abut our ability to continue as a going concern. In the event we are not able to continue operations you will likely suffer a complete loss of your investment in our securities.

Risks Related to our Business

Even if we are able to develop our potential drug compounds, we may not be able to receive regulatory approval, or if approved, we may not be able to generate significant revenues or successfully commercialize our products, which will adversely affect our financial results and financial condition and we will have to delay or terminate some or all of our research and development plans and we may be forced to cease operations.

All of our potential drug compounds will require extensive additional research and development, including non-clinical testing and clinical trials, as well as regulatory approvals, before we can market them. We cannot predict if or when any of the potential drug compounds we intend to develop will be approved for marketing. There are many reasons that we may fail in our efforts to develop our potential drug compounds. These include:

- the possibility that non-clinical testing or clinical trials may show that our potential drug compounds are ineffective and/or cause harmful side effects;
- our potential drug compounds may prove to be too expensive to manufacture or administer to patients;
- our potential drug compounds may fail to receive necessary regulatory approvals from the United States Food and Drug Administration or foreign regulatory authorities in a timely manner, or at all;
- even if our potential drug compounds are approved, we may not be able to produce them in commercial quantities or at reasonable costs;
- even if our potential drug compounds are approved, they may not achieve commercial acceptance;
- regulatory or governmental authorities may apply restrictions to any of our potential drug compounds, which could adversely affect their commercial success; and
- the proprietary rights of other parties may prevent us or our potential collaborative partners from marketing our potential drug compounds.

If we fail to develop our potential drug compounds, our financial results and financial condition will be adversely affected, we will have to delay or terminate some or all of our research and development plans and may be forced to cease operations.

Our research and development plans will require substantial additional future funding which could impact our operational and financial condition. Without the required additional funds, we will likely cease operations.

It will take several years before we are able to develop marketable potential drug compounds, if at all. Our research and development plans will require substantial additional capital, arising from costs to:

- conduct research, non-clinical testing and human studies;
- establish pilot scale and commercial scale manufacturing processes and facilities; and
- establish and develop quality control, regulatory, marketing, sales, finance and administrative capabilities to support these programs.

Our future operating and capital needs will depend on many factors, including:

- the pace of scientific progress in our research and development programs and the magnitude of these programs;
- the scope and results of preclinical testing and human studies;
- the time and costs involved in obtaining regulatory approvals;
- the time and costs involved in preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining and enforcing patent claims;
- competing technological and market developments;
- our ability to establish additional collaborations;
- changes in our existing collaborations;
- the cost of manufacturing scale-up; and
- the effectiveness of our commercialization activities.

We base our outlook regarding the need for funds on many uncertain variables. Such uncertainties include the success of our research initiatives, regulatory approvals, the timing of events outside our direct control such as negotiations with potential strategic partners and other factors. Any of these uncertain events can significantly change our cash requirements as they determine such one-time events as the receipt or payment of major milestones and other payments.

Additional funds will be required to support our operations and if we are unable to obtain them on favorable terms, we may be required to cease or reduce further research and development of our drug product programs, sell some or all of our intellectual property, merge with another entity or cease operations.

If we fail to demonstrate efficacy in our non-clinical studies and clinical trials our future business prospects, financial condition and operating results will be materially adversely affected.

The success of our research and development efforts will be greatly dependent upon our ability to demonstrate potential drug compound efficacy in non-clinical studies, as well as in clinical trials. Non-clinical studies involve testing potential drug compounds in appropriate non-human disease models to demonstrate efficacy and safety. Regulatory agencies evaluate these data carefully before they will approve clinical testing in humans. If certain non-clinical data reveals potential safety issues or the results are inconsistent with an expectation of the potential drug compound's efficacy in humans, the regulatory agencies may require additional more rigorous testing, before allowing human clinical trials. This additional testing will increase program expenses and extend timelines. We may decide to suspend further testing on our potential drug compounds if, in the judgment of our management and advisors, the non-clinical test results do not support further development.

Moreover, success in non-clinical testing and early clinical trials does not ensure that later clinical trials will be successful, and we cannot be sure that the results of later clinical trials will replicate the results of prior clinical trials and non-clinical testing. The clinical trial process may fail to demonstrate that our potential drug compounds are safe for humans and effective for indicated uses. This failure would cause us to abandon a drug candidate and may delay development of other potential drug compounds. Any delay in, or termination of, our non-clinical testing or clinical trials will delay the filing of an investigational new drug application and new drug application with the Food and Drug Administration and, ultimately, our ability to commercialize our potential drug compounds and generate product revenues. In addition, we expect that our clinical trials will involve small patient populations. Because of the small sample size, the results of these early clinical trials may not be indicative of future results.

Following successful non-clinical testing, potential drug compounds will need to be tested in a clinical development program to provide data on safety and efficacy prior to becoming eligible for product approval and licensure by regulatory agencies. From the first human trial through product approval can take many years and 10-12 years is not unusual.

If any of our future clinical development potential drug compounds become the subject of problems, our ability to sustain our development programs will become critically compromised. For example, efficacy or safety concerns may arise, whether or not justified, that could lead to the suspension or termination of our clinical programs. Examples of problems that could arise include, among others:

- efficacy or safety concerns with the potential drug compounds, even if not justified;
- unexpected side-effects;
- regulatory proceedings subjecting the potential drug compounds to potential recall;
- publicity affecting doctor prescription or patient use of the potential drug compounds;
- pressure from competitive products; or
- introduction of more effective treatments.

Each clinical phase is designed to test attributes of the drug and problems that might result in the termination of the entire clinical plan can be revealed at any time throughout the overall clinical program. The failure to demonstrate efficacy in our clinical trials would have a material adverse effect on our future business prospects, financial condition and operating results.

If we do not obtain the support of qualified scientific collaborators, our revenue, growth and profitability will likely be limited, which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We will need to establish relationships with leading scientists and research institutions. We believe that such relationships are pivotal to establishing products using our technologies as a standard of care for various indications. Additionally, although in discussion, there is no assurance that our current research partners will continue to work with us or that we will be able to attract additional research partners. If we are not able to establish scientific relationships to assist in our research and development, we may not be able to successfully develop our potential drug compounds. If this happens, our business will be adversely affected.

We may not be able to develop market or generate sales of our products to the extent anticipated. Our business may fail and investors could lose all of their investment in our company.

Assuming that we are successful in developing our potential drug compounds and receiving regulatory clearances to market our products, our ability to successfully penetrate the market and generate sales of those products may be limited by a number of factors, including the following:

- If our competitors receive regulatory approvals for and begin marketing similar products in the United States, the European Union, Japan and other territories before we do, greater awareness of their products as compared to ours will cause our competitive position to suffer;

- Information from our competitors or the academic community indicating that current products or new products are more effective than our future products could be, if and when they are generated, impede our market penetration or decrease our future market share; and,

- The price for our future products, as well as pricing decisions by our competitors, may have an effect on our revenues.

If this happens, our business will be adversely affected.

None of our potential drug compounds may reach the commercial market for a number of reasons and our business may fail.

Successful research and development of pharmaceutical products is high risk. Most products and development candidates fail to reach the market. Our success depends on the discovery of new drug compounds that we can commercialize. It is possible that our potential drug compounds may never reach the market for a number of reasons. They may be found ineffective or may cause harmful side-effects during non-clinical testing or clinical trials or fail to receive necessary regulatory approvals. We may find that certain potential drug compounds cannot be manufactured at a commercial scale and, therefore, they may not be economical to produce. Our potential drug compounds could also fail to achieve market acceptance or be precluded from commercialization by proprietary rights of third parties. Furthermore, we do not expect our potential drug compounds to be commercially available for a number of years, if at all. If none of our potential drug compounds reach the commercial market, our business will likely fail and investors will lose all of their investment in our company. If this happens, our business will be adversely affected.

If our competitors succeed in developing products and technologies that are more effective than our own, or if scientific developments change our understanding of the potential scope and utility of our potential drug compounds, then our technologies and future potential drug compounds may be rendered undesirable or obsolete.

We face significant competition from industry participants that are pursuing technologies similar to those that we are pursuing and are developing pharmaceutical products that are competitive with our potential drug compounds. Nearly all of our industry competitors have greater capital resources, larger overall research and development staffs and facilities, and a longer history in drug discovery and development, obtaining regulatory approval and pharmaceutical product manufacturing and marketing than we do. With these additional resources, our competitors may be able to respond to the rapid and significant technological changes in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries faster than we can. Our future success will depend in large part on our ability to maintain a competitive position with respect to these technologies. Rapid technological development, as well as new scientific developments, may result in our potential drug compounds becoming obsolete before we can recover any of the expenses incurred to develop them. For example, changes in our understanding of the appropriate population of patients who should be treated with a targeted therapy like we are developing may limit the drug's market potential if it is subsequently demonstrated that only certain subsets of patients should be treated with the targeted therapy.

Our reliance on third parties, such as university laboratories, contract manufacturing organizations and contract or clinical research organizations, may result in delays in completing, or a failure to complete, non-clinical testing or clinical trials if they fail to perform under our agreements with them.

In the course of product development, we may engage university laboratories, other biotechnology companies or contract or clinical manufacturing organizations to manufacture drug material for us to be used in non-clinical and clinical testing and contract research organizations to conduct and manage non-clinical and clinical studies. If we engage these organizations to help us with our non-clinical and clinical programs, many important aspects of this process have been and will be out of our direct control. If any of these organizations we may engage in the future fail to perform their obligations under our agreements with them or fail to perform non-clinical testing and/or clinical trials in a satisfactory manner, we may face delays in completing our clinical trials, as well as commercialization of any of our potential drug compounds. Furthermore, any loss or delay in obtaining contracts with such entities may also delay the completion of our clinical trials, regulatory filings and the potential market approval of our potential drug compounds.

If we fail to compete successfully with respect to acquisitions, joint venture and other collaboration opportunities, we may be limited in our ability to research and develop our potential drug compounds.

Our competitors compete with us to attract established biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies or organizations for acquisitions, joint ventures, licensing arrangements or other collaborations. Collaborations include contracting with academic research institutions for the performance of specific scientific testing. If our competitors successfully enter into partnering arrangements or license agreements with academic research institutions, we will then be precluded from pursuing those specific opportunities. Since each of these opportunities is unique, we may not be able to find a substitute. Other companies have already begun many drug development programs, which may target diseases that we are also targeting, and have already entered into partnering and licensing arrangements with academic research institutions, reducing the pool of available opportunities.

Universities and public and private research institutions also compete with us. While these organizations primarily have educational or basic research objectives, they may develop proprietary technology and acquire patents that we may need for the development of our potential drug compounds. We will attempt to license this proprietary technology, if available. These licenses may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. If we are unable to compete successfully with respect to acquisitions, joint venture and other collaboration opportunities, we may be limited in our ability to develop new products.

The use of any of our potential drug compounds in clinical trials may expose us to liability claims, which may cost us a significant amounts of money to defend against or pay out, causing our business to suffer.

The nature of our business exposes us to potential liability risks inherent in the testing, manufacturing and marketing of our potential drug compounds. We currently do not have any potential drug compounds in clinical trials, however, when any of our potential drug compounds enter into clinical trials or become marketed products they could potentially harm people or allegedly harm people and we may be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims. Some of the patients who participate in clinical trials are already critically ill when they enter a trial. The waivers we obtain may not be enforceable and may not protect us from liability or the costs of product liability litigation. Although we intend to obtain product liability insurance that we believe is adequate, we are subject to the risk that our insurance will not be sufficient to cover claims. The insurance costs along with the defense or payment of liabilities above the amount of coverage could cost us significant amounts of money, causing our business to suffer.

The patent positions of biopharmaceutical products are complex and uncertain and we may not be able to protect our patented or other intellectual property. If we cannot protect this property, we may be prevented from using it or our competitors may use it and our business could suffer significant harm. Also, the time and money we spend on acquiring and enforcing patents and other intellectual property will reduce the time and money we have available for our research and development, possibly resulting in a slow down or cessation of our research and development.

We own patents related to certain of our potential drug compounds. However, these patents do not ensure the protection of our intellectual property for a number of reasons, including the following:

1. Competitors may interfere with our patent process in a variety of ways. Competitors may claim that they invented the claimed invention prior to us. Competitors may also claim that we are infringing on their patents and therefore cannot practice our technology as claimed under our patents and patent applications. Competitors may also contest our patents and patent application, if issued, by showing the patent examiner that the invention was not original, was not novel or was obvious. In litigation, a competitor could claim that our patents and patent application are not valid for a number of reasons. If a court agrees, we would lose that patents or patent application. As a company, we have no meaningful experience with competitors interfering with our patents or patent applications.

2. Because of the time, money and effort involved in obtaining and enforcing patents, our management may spend less time and resources on developing potential drug compounds than they otherwise would, which could increase our operating expenses and delay product programs.

3. Receipt of a patent may not provide much practical protection. If we receive a patent with a narrow scope, then it will be easier for competitors to design products that do not infringe on our patent.

4. In addition, competitors also seek patent protection for their inventions. Due to the number of patents in our field, we cannot be certain that we do not infringe on existing patents or that we will not infringe on patents granted in the future. If a patent holder believes our potential drug compound infringes on their patent, the patent holder may sue us even if we have received patent protection for our technology. If someone else claims we infringe on their patent, we would face a number of issues which could cause a slow down or cessation of our research and development, including the following:

   (a) Defending a lawsuit takes significant time and can be very expensive.

   (b) If the court decides that our potential drug compound infringes on the competitor's patent, we may have to pay substantial damages for past infringement.

   (c) The court may prohibit us from selling or licensing the potential drug compound unless the patent holder licenses the patent to us. The patent holder is not required to grant us a license. If a license is available, we may have to pay substantial royalties or grant cross licenses to our patents.

   (d) Redesigning our potential drug compounds so that they do not infringe on other patents may not be possible or could require substantial funds and time.

It is also unclear whether our trade secrets are adequately protected. While we use reasonable efforts to protect our trade secrets, our employees or consultants may unintentionally or willfully disclose our information to competitors. Enforcing a claim that someone else illegally obtained and is using our trade secrets, like patent litigation, is expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States are sometimes less willing to protect trade secrets. Our competitors may independently develop equivalent knowledge, methods and know-how.

We may also support and collaborate in research conducted by government organizations, hospitals, universities or other educational institutions. These research partners may be unwilling to grant us any exclusive rights to technology or products derived from these collaborations prior to entering into the relationship.

If we do not obtain required licenses or rights, we could encounter delays in our product development efforts while we attempt to design around other patents or even be prohibited from developing, manufacturing or selling potential drug compounds requiring these licenses. There is also a risk that disputes may arise as to the rights to technology or potential drug compounds developed in collaboration with other parties.

We will incur increased costs as a result of recently enacted and proposed changes in laws and regulations and we cannot predict the impact of any future changes in law.

We face burdens relating to the recent trend toward stricter corporate governance and financial reporting standards. Legislations or regulations such as Section 404 of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002* follow the trend of imposing stricter corporate governance and financial reporting standards have led to an increase in our costs of compliance including increases in consulting, auditing and legal fees. Any new rules could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors' and officers' liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers. A failure to comply with these new laws and regulations may impact market perception of our financial condition and could materially harm our business. Additionally, it is unclear what additional laws or regulations may develop, and we cannot predict the ultimate impact of any future changes in law.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

A decline in the price of our common stock could affect our ability to raise further working capital and adversely impact our operations and would severely dilute existing or future investors if we were to raise funds at lower prices.

A prolonged decline in the price of our common stock could result in a reduction in the liquidity of our common stock and a reduction in our ability to raise capital. Because our operations have been financed through the sale of equity securities, a decline in the price of our common stock could be especially detrimental to our liquidity and our continued operations. Any reduction in our ability to raise equity capital in the future would force us to reallocate funds from other planned uses and would have a significant negative effect on our business plans and operations, including our ability to develop new products and continue our current operations. If the stock price declines, there can be no assurance that we can raise additional capital or generate funds from operations sufficient to meet our obligations. We believe the following factors could cause the market price of our common stock to continue to fluctuate widely and could cause our common stock to trade at a price below the price at which you purchase your shares of common stock:

- actual or anticipated variations in our quarterly operating results;

- announcements of new services, products, acquisitions or strategic relationships by us or our competitors;
- changes in accounting treatments or principles;
- changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts and in analyst recommendations; and
- general political, economic, regulatory and market conditions.

The market price for our common stock may also be affected by our ability to meet or exceed expectations of analysts or investors. Any failure to meet these expectations, even if minor, could materially adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

If we issue additional shares of common stock in the future, it will result in the dilution of our existing stockholders.

Our articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of 150,000,000 shares of common stock. Our board of directors has the authority to issue additional shares of common stock up to the authorized capital stated in the articles of incorporation. Our board of directors may choose to issue some or all of such shares of common stock to acquire one or more businesses or to provide additional financing in the future. The issuance of any such shares of common stock will result in a reduction of the book value or market price of the outstanding shares of our common stock. If we do issue any such additional shares of common stock, such issuance also will cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other stockholders. Further, any such issuance may result in a change of control of our corporation.

Trading on the OTC Bulletin Board may be volatile and sporadic, which could depress the market price of our common stock and make it difficult for our stockholders to resell their shares.

There is currently a limited market for our common stock. Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board service of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority. Trading in stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board is often thin and characterized by wide fluctuations in trading prices, due to many factors that may have little to do with our operations or business prospects. This volatility could depress the market price of our common stock for reasons unrelated to operating performance. Moreover, the OTC Bulletin Board is not a stock exchange, and trading of securities on the OTC Bulletin Board is often more sporadic than the trading of securities listed on a stock exchange like NASDAQ. There is no assurance that a sufficient market will develop in the stock, in which case it could be difficult for our stockholders to resell their stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. Trading of our stock may be restricted by the Securities and Exchange Commission's penny stock regulations which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which generally defines "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than $5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors". The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of $5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of $1,000,000 or annual income exceeding $200,000 or $300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules; the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority or FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low-priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for shares of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not Applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We currently contract with Eurogenet Labs SA, a private Greek company with a research laboratory located at 27 Marathonos Ave., 15351 Athens, Greece for all our operations including administration and research and development. This facility comprises approximately 8,500 square feet. This facility is leased on a month to month basis for $70,000 per month and which amount is included research and development expenses in our financial statements.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We know of no material, existing or pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or of which any of our properties is the subject. In addition, we do not know of any such proceedings contemplated by any governmental authorities. We know of no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial stockholder is a party adverse to our company or has a material interest adverse to our company.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market information

Our common stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "AVXL.OB".

The following table shows the quarterly range of high and low bid information for our common stock over the fiscal quarters for the last two fiscal years as quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. We obtained the following high and low bid information from the OTC Bulletin Board. These over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions. Investors should not rely on historical prices of our common stock as an indication of its future price performance. On December 22, 2009, the closing price of our common stock as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board was $1.99 per share.

Quarter Ended	High	Low
September 30, 2009	$3.05	$2.00
June 30, 2009	$2.84	$1.50
March 31, 2009	$2.78	$1.15
December 31, 2008	$2.80	$1.35
September 30, 2008	$5.11	$1.35
June 30, 2008	$5.45	$4.59
March 31, 2008	$5.48	$4.50
December 31, 2007	$5.26	$3.55

Transfer Agent

Shares of our common stock are issued in registered form. The Nevada Agency and Trust Company, 50 West Liberty Street, Reno, Nevada (Telephone: (775) 322-0626; Facsimile: (775) 322-5623) is the registrar and transfer agent for shares of our common stock.

Holders of Common Stock

As of December 22, 2009, there were 57 holders of record of our common stock. As of such date, 21,013,427 shares of our common stock was issued and outstanding.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and have no present intention of paying any dividends on the shares of our common stock. Our current policy is to retain earnings, if any, for use in our operations and in the development of our business. Our future dividend policy will be determined from time to time by our board of directors.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans or Individual Compensation Arrangements

The following table summarizes certain information regarding our equity compensation plan or individual compensation arrangements as at September 30, 2009:

Equity Compensation Plan Information			
Plan Category	**Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)**	**Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)**	**Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)**
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	2,795,000	3.49	205,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	400,000	2.50	0
Total	**3,195,000**	**3.37**	**205,000**

Stock Option Plan

On April 17, 2007, our directors adopted the 2007 Stock Option Plan. On May 25, 2007, our stockholders ratified and approved the 2007 Stock Option Plan at the annual meeting of stockholders. As of September 30, 2009, 3,195,000 options have been granted to employees, directors and officers of our company.

The purpose of the 2007 Stock Option Plan is to retain the services of valued key employees and consultants of our company and such other persons as will be select in accordance with the 2007 Stock Option Plan, and to encourage such persons to acquire a greater proprietary interest in our company, thereby strengthening their incentive to achieve the objectives of the shareholders of our company, and to serve as an aid and inducement in the hiring of new employees and to provide an equity incentive to consultants.

The exercise price of shares subject to any option must be at least 100% of the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. The maximum term of any stock option is 5 years from the date the option is granted.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

Since the beginning of the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, we have not sold any equity securities that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 that were not previously reported in a quarterly report on Form 10-Q or in a current report on Form 8-K.

Purchases of Equity Securities by Our Company and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

ITEM 6 SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

ITEM 7 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, included elsewhere in this Report. The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains "forward-looking statements". Forward-looking statements are generally written in the future tense and/or are preceded by words such as "may," "should," "forecast," "could," "expect," "suggest," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "plan," or other similar words. The forward-looking statements contained in this Report involve a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from projected results include, but are not limited to, those discussed in "Risk Factors" elsewhere in this Report. Readers are expressly advised to review and consider those Risk Factors, which include risks associated with (1) our ability to successfully conduct clinical and preclinical trials for our product candidates, (2) our ability to obtain required regulatory approvals to develop and market our product candidates, (3) our ability to raise additional capital on favorable terms, (4) our ability to execute our development plan on time and on budget, (5) our ability to obtain commercial partners, (6) our ability, whether alone or with commercial partners, to successfully commercialize any of our product candidates that may be approved for sale, and (7) our ability to identify and obtain additional product candidates. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained in this Report are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore there can be no assurance that such statements will be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the results or conditions described in such statements or our objectives and plans will be achieved. Furthermore, past performance in operations and share price is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Except as required by applicable laws including the securities laws of the United States and Canada, we disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Our Business

We are a biopharmaceutical company engaged in the discovery and development of novel drug targets to treat serious diseases for which there are urgent unmet medical needs. The ANAVEX portfolio involves new sigma receptor compounds (ligands) in the preclinical stage that target neurodegenerative diseases and cancer. Our lead drug candidate ANAVEX 2-73, targeting Alzheimer's disease (AD), is expected to enter first Human Clinical Trials (HCT) in early 2010.

We have completed most preclinical testing on ANAVEX 2-73 and are currently preparing the Investigational New Drug (IND) file. Additionally, we would like to launch HCT for another three of our compounds (melanoma, prostate cancer and epilepsy) in 2010 provided we have sufficient capital to do so. We also intend to further advance compounds in earlier preclinical phases, which target diseases like diabetes, depression, neuropathic pain and various types of cancer and continue to develop and expand our Sigmaceptor[tm] platform.

Results of Operations

Revenue

We have not earned any revenues since our inception on January 23, 2004. We are still in the development stage and do not anticipate earning any revenues until we can establish an alliance with targeted companies to market or distribute the results of our research projects.

Expenses

Our expenses for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Year Ended September 30,	
	2009	**2008**
Accounting and audit fees	$ 89,702	$ 73,785
Amortization and depreciation	410	220
Bank charges and interest	5,670	11,474
Consulting fees	2,110,866	3,196,213
Investor relations	139,983	263,560
Legal fees	94,791	30,545
Management fees	-	-
Office and miscellaneous	140,210	141,993
Registration and filing fees	16,721	7,517
Rent and administration	-	75,000
Research and development	2,139,794	1,479,482
Website design and maintenance	1,455	1,424
Total expenses	$ 4,739,602	$ 5,281,213

Year ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

Expenses for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 decreased by $541,611 over the same period in 2008. Accounting and audit fees have increased to $89,702 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 from $73,785 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 primarily as a result of our company having to address complex accounting matters resulting from our various agreements thus requiring increased scrutiny by our external auditors. Consulting fees have decreased by $1,085,347 from $3,196,213 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 to $2,110,866 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 as a result of lower stock-based compensation charges. Rent and administration fees decreased to $Nil for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 from $75,000 in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 as a result of the lease for our rented premises in Switzerland expiring during the year ended September 30, 2008 and which was not renewed.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital

	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
Cash	$ 350,994	$ 6,357
Current Assets	406,952	6,357
Current Liabilities	4,098,466	2,299,389
Working Capital (Deficit)	$ (3,691,514)	$ (2,293,032)

As of September 30, 2009, we had $350,994 in cash, an increase of $344,637 from September 30, 2008. The principal component of this increase in cash was contributed from a number of private placements and convertible notes issued by our company. As of September 30, 2009, we had a working capital deficit of $3,691,514, an increase of $1,398,482 from September 30, 2008. The principal component of this increase in working capital deficit was an increase in promissory notes payable by our company.

On October 2, 2009 we issued an aggregate of 266,666 units of our securities at a purchase price of $2.25 per unit. Each unit consists of one share of common stock in the capital of our company and 1.125 common share purchase warrants. One full warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share of common stock at a price of $2.25 per warrant share for a period of two years.

We anticipate that we will require up to $10 million for the 12 months ending September 30, 2010 in order to implement our plan of operation of researching and developing our patents, the related compounds and further intellectual property we may acquire or develop. The majority of our capital resource requirement is needed to enter ANAVEX 2-73, ANAVEX 1-41 and ANAVEX 7-1037 into clinical trials. If we are not able to secure additional financing, we will not be able to implement and fund these trials.

Going Concern

At September 30, 2009, we had an accumulated deficit of $12,562,233 since our inception and incurred a net loss of $5,499,419 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. We expect to incur further losses in the development of our business, all of which casts substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet our obligations and repay our liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. Our independent auditors included an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern in their report on our annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009.

Future Financing

We will require additional financing to fund our planned operations, including researching and developing our patents, the related compounds and any further intellectual property that we may acquire and entering some of our current compounds into clinical trials. We currently do not have committed sources of additional financing and may not be able to obtain additional financing, particularly, if the volatile conditions in the stock and financial markets, and more particularly the market for early development stage biotechnology research and development company stocks persist.

There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available to us when needed or, if available, that it can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are not able to obtain the additional financing on a timely basis, if and when it is needed, we will be forced to delay or scale down some or all of our research and development activities or perhaps even cease the operation of our business.

Since inception we have funded our operations primarily through equity and debt financings and we expect that we will continue to fund our operations through other equity and debt financings. If we raise additional financing by issuing equity securities, our existing stockholders' ownership will be diluted. Obtaining commercial loans, assuming those loans would be available, will increase our liabilities and future cash commitments.

There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain operations at a level sufficient for an investor to obtain a return on his, her, or its investment in our common stock. Further, we may continue to be unprofitable.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to our stockholders.

ITEM 7A QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not Applicable

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.

(A Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2009 and 2008

(Stated in US Dollars)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Directors and Stockholders,
Anavex Life Sciences Corp.
(a Development Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Anavex Life Sciences Corp. (the "Company") (A Development Stage Company) as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 and the related statements of operations, cash flows and changes in capital deficit for the years then ended and for the period from January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Anavex Life Sciences Corp. (A Development Stage Company) as of September 30, 2009 and 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended and for the period from January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $12,562,233 at September 30, 2009 (2008: $7,062,814) and incurred a net loss of $5,499,419 (2008: $5,351,269) for the year then ended. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ BDO Dunwoody LLP
Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
December 21, 2009

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
September 30, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 350,994	$ 6,357
Deferred financing charge	55,777	-
Prepaid expenses	181	-
	406,952	6,357
Equipment – Note 3	1,691	862
	$ 408,643	$ 7,219
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities – Note 4	$ 1,591,940	$ 749,389
Current portion of promissory notes payable – Note 5	2,506,526	1,550,000
	4,098,466	2,299,389
Promissory notes payable – Note 5	168,000	-
	4,266,466	2,299,389
CAPITAL DEFICIT		
Capital stock – Note 6		
Authorized:		
150,000,000 common shares, par value $0.001 per share		
Issued and outstanding:		
20,746,761 common shares (2008: 19,957,420)	20,747	19,957
Shares to be issued – Notes 4 and 8	300,000	125,849
Additional paid-in capital	8,383,663	4,624,838
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(12,562,233)	(7,062,814)
	(3,857,823)	(2,292,170)
	$ 408,643	$ 7,219

Nature of Operations and Ability to Continue as a Going Concern – Note 1
Commitments – Note 8

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and
for the period from January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2009
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Years Ended September 30, 2009	2008	January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2009
Expenses			
Accounting and audit fees	$ 89,702	$ 73,785	$ 213,118
Amortization and depreciation	410	220	630
Bank charges and interest	5,670	11,474	20,776
Consulting fees – Notes 4 and 8(b)	2,110,866	3,196,213	5,748,002
Investor relations – Note 8(b)	139,983	263,560	403,543
Legal fees	94,791	30,545	213,120
Management fees	-	-	14,625
Office and miscellaneous	140,210	141,993	324,538
Registration and filing fees	16,721	7,517	41,051
Rent and administration	-	75,000	148,750
Research and development – Note 4	2,139,794	1,479,482	4,578,974
Website design and maintenance	1,455	1,424	26,725
Loss before other expenses	(4,739,602)	(5,281,213)	(11,733,852)
Other expenses			
Loss on extinguishment of promissory note – Note 5	(487,469)	-	(487,469)
Accretion of debt discount – Note 5	(170,164)	-	(170,164)
Interest	(52,191)	(60,284)	(112,475)
Foreign exchange loss	(49,993)	(9,772)	(58,273)
Net loss for the period	$ (5,499,419)	$ (5,351,269)	$ (12,562,233)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ (0.27)	$ (0.27)	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	20,203,795	19,707,708	

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and
for the period from January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2009
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Years ended September 30, 2009	2008	January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2009
Cash Flows used in Operating Activities			
Net loss for the period	$ (5,499,419)	$ (5,351,269)	$ (12,562,233)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operations:			
Amortization and depreciation	410	220	630
Accretion of debt discount	170,164	-	170,164
Stock-based compensation	812,336	1,684,786	2,497,122
Consulting expense recorded in exchange for shares to be issued – Note 4	236,337	-	236,337
Common shares issued for consulting expenses	70,760	319,750	390,510
Promissory note issued for severance – Notes 5 and 6	-	71,500	71,500
Common shares issued for severance	-	340,600	340,600
Common shares issued for research and development expenses	-	-	800,000
Management fees contributed	-	-	14,625
Loss on extinguishment of debt	487,469		487,469
Rent contributed	-	-	3,750
Changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations:			
Prepaid expenses	(181)	-	(181)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	927,469	460,360	1,850,359
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,794,655)	(2,474,053)	(5,699,348)
Cash Flows provided by Financing Activities			
Issuance of common shares	1,638,031	1,131,467	2,833,498
Share Subscriptions received	300,000		300,000
Proceeds from promissory notes	1,202,500	1,450,000	2,652,500
Repayment of promissory note	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Due to related parties	-	-	33,665
Shareholder advances	-	-	333,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,140,531	2,481,467,	6,052,663
Cash Flows used in Investing Activities			
Acquisition of equipment	(1,239)	(1,082)	(2,321)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,239)	(1,082)	(2,321)
Increase in cash during the period	344,637	6,332	350,994
Cash, beginning of period	6,357	25	-
Cash, end of period	$ 350,994	$ 6,357	$ 350,994

Supplemental Cash Flow Information – Note 9

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL DEFICIT
for the period January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2009
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Common Stock				Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	
	Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Shares to be Issued		Total
Capital stock issued for cash on January 23, 2004 - at $0.0033	12,000,000	$ 12,000	$ 28,000	$ -	$ -	$ 40,000
Net loss from January 23, 2004 to September 30, 2004	-	-	-	-	(14,395)	(14,395)
Balance, September 30, 2004	12,000,000	12,000	28,000	-	(14,395)	25,605
Capital stock issued for cash on December 31, 2004 - at $0.0033	7,200,000	7,200	16,800	-	-	24,000
Management fees contributed	-	-	13,000	-	-	13,000
Rent contributed	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(91,625)	(91,625)
Balance, September 30, 2005	19,200,000	19,200	60,800	-	(106,020)	(26,020)
Management fees contributed	-	-	1,625	-	-	1,625
Rent contributed	-	-	750	-	-	750
Debt forgiven by directors	-	-	33,666	-	-	33,666
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(25,532)	(25,532)
Balance, September 30, 2006	19,200,000	19,200	96,841	-	(131,552)	(15,511)
Capital stock issued for research and development services on September 24, 2007 - at $3.60	222,222	222	799,778	-	-	800,000
Capital stock issued for settlement of loan payable on September 25, 2007 - at $3.60	92,500	93	332,907	-		333,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,579,993)	(1,579,993)
Balance, September 30, 2007 – carried forward	19,514,722	$ 19,515	$ 1,229,526	$ -	$ (1,711,545)	$ (462,504)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL DEFICIT
for the period January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30, 2009
(Stated in US Dollars)

	Common Stock				Deficit Accumulated During the Development Stage	
	Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Shares to be Issued		Total
Balance, September 30, 2007 – brought forward	19,514,722	$ 19,515	$ 1,229,526	$ -	$ (1,711,545)	$ (462,504)
Capital stock issued for cash on December 10, 2007 - at $3.50	150,000	150	524,850	-	-	525,000
Capital stock issued for consulting services on December 18, 2007 – at $3.86	50,000	50	192,950	-	-	193,000
Capital stock issued in settlement of debt on December 18, 2007 - at $4.50	10,000	10	44,990	-	-	45,000
Stock-based compensation for shares issued at a discount – Note 6	-	-	65,000	-	-	65,000
Capital stock issued for severance on May 15, 2008 - at $5.24	65,000	65	340,535	-	-	340,600
Common shares to be issued for consulting services – Note 4	-	-	-	252,599	-	252,599
Capital stock issued for consulting services on August 19, 2008 - at $5.07	25,000	25	126,725	(126,750)	-	-
Capital stock issued for cash on August 19, 2008 - at $4.25	142,698	142	606,325	-	-	606,467
Stock based compensation – Note 8	-	-	1,493,937	-	-	1,493,937
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(5,351,269)	(5,351,269)
Balance, September 30, 2008	19,957,420	$ 19,957	$ 4,624,838	$ 125,849	$ (7,062,814)	$ (2,292,170)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL DEFICIT
for the period January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to June 30, 2009
(Stated in US Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock				Deficit Accumulated During the	
	Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Shares to Be Issued	Development Stage	Total
Balance, September 30, 2008 – brought forward	19,957,420	$ 19,957	$ 4,624,838	$ 125,849	$ (7,062,814)	$ (2,292,170)
Stock-based compensation – Note 8	-	-	812,336	-	-	812,336
Capital stock issued for consulting services on November 20, 2008 - $2.63	25,000	25	65,725	(65,750)	-	-
Capital stock issued for consulting services on February 20, 2009 - $2.50	25,000	25	62,475	(62,500)	-	-
Capital stock issued for cash on March 6, 2009 - at $2.25	89,148	89	200,494	-	-	200,583
Capital stock issued for consulting services on March 20, 2009 - at $2.00	2,500	3	4,997	-	-	5,000
Capital stock issued for cash on March 20, 2009 - at $2.25	10,800	11	24,289	-	-	24,300
Capital stock issued for cash on June 11, 2009 - at $2.25	36,000	36	80,964	-	-	81,000
Capital stock issued for services on June 11, 2009 - at $2.25	29,227	29	65,731	-	-	65,760
Capital stock issued for cash on June 19, 2009 - at $2.25	495,556	496	1,114,504	-	-	1,115,000
Capital stock issued for finders' fees on the issuance of a promissory note on June 26, 2009 – at $2.51	22,222	22	55,755	-	-	55,777
Shares to be issued for consulting services -Note 5	-	-	-	236,337	-	236,337
Capital stock issued for cash on August 19, 2009 – at $2.25	128,888	129	289,869	-	-	289,998
Less: Finders fees			(72,850)	-	-	(72,850)
Beneficial conversion features on convertible debt issuances - Note 5	-	-	333,056	-	-	333,056
Extinguishment of debt - Note 5	-	-	487,469	-	-	487,469
Cancellation of common shares – Note 5	(75,000)	(75)	234,011	(233,936)	-	-
Share subscriptions received – Note 8				300,000		300,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(5,499,419)	(5,499,419)
Balance, September 30, 2009	20,746,761	$ 20,747	$ 8,383,663	$ 300,000	$ (12,562,233)	$ (3,857,823)

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.
(A Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2009 and 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

Note 1 Nature of Operations and Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The Company is in the development stage and has not yet realized any revenues from its planned operations. The Company is seeking to develop and market proprietary drug targets for the treatment of cancer and diseases of the central nervous system.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its obligations and commitments in the normal course of operations. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. At September 30, 2009, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of $12,562,233 (2008 - $7,062,814) since its inception and incurred a net loss of $5,499,419 (2008 - $ 5,351,269) for the year then ended and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. Management has no formal plan in place to address this concern but considers obtaining additional funds by equity financing and/or from issuing promissory notes. Management expects the Company's cash requirement over the twelve-month period ended September 30, 2010 to be approximately $10,000,000. While the Company is expending its best efforts to achieve the above plans, there is no assurance that any such activity will generate funds for operations.

The Company was incorporated in the State of Nevada, United States of America on January 23, 2004 as Thrifty Printing Inc. On January 25, 2007, the Company changed its business from developing online photofinishing services to its current business and changed its name to Anavex Life Sciences Corp.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses in the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to deferred income tax asset valuations, asset impairment, stock based compensation and loss contingencies. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

a) Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Anavex Life Sciences Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Anavex Life Sciences (France) SA, a company incorporated under the laws of France. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

b) Development Stage Company

The Company is devoting substantially all of its present efforts to establish a new business and none of its planned principal operations have commenced. All losses accumulated since inception has been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

c) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost and is depreciated at 33% per annum on the straight-line basis.

d) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of its long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. The estimated future cash flows are based upon, among other things, assumptions about future operating performance, and may differ from actual cash flows. Long-lived assets evaluated for impairment are grouped with other assets to the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets and liabilities. If the sum of the projected undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest) is less than the carrying value of the assets, the assets will be written down to the estimated fair value in the period in which the determination is made.

e) Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments, consisting of cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of such instruments. Based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for similar terms and based on the short term duration of the debt instruments, the carrying value of the promissory notes payable approximate their fair value. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

f) Foreign Currency Translation

Monetary items denominated in a foreign currency are translated into US dollars, the reporting currency, at exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and non-monetary items are translated at exchange rates prevailing when the assets were acquired or obligations incurred. Foreign currency denominated expense items are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Gains or losses arising from the translations are included in operations.

g) Research and Development Expenses

Research and developments costs are expensed as incurred. These expenses are comprised of the costs of the Company's proprietary research and development efforts, including salaries, facilities costs, overhead costs and other related expenses as well as costs incurred in connection with third-party collaboration efforts. Milestone payments made by the Company to third parties are expensed when the specific milestone has been achieved.

In addition, the Company incurs expenses in respect of the acquisition of intellectual property relating to patents and trademarks. The probability of success and length of time to developing commercial applications of the drugs subject to the acquired patents and trademarks is difficult to determine and numerous risks and uncertainties exist with respect to the timely completion of the development projects. There is no assurance the acquired patents and trademarks will ever be successfully commercialized. Due to these risks and uncertainties, the Company expenses the acquisition of patents and trademarks.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

h) Income Taxes

The Company has adopted the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

On October 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB ASC 740 "Income Taxes" that changed the framework for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes and provided a comprehensive model to recognize, measure, present, and disclose in our financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. The Company initially recognizes tax positions in the financial statements when it is more likely than not the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax positions are initially and subsequently measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority assuming full knowledge of the position and all relevant facts. Application requires numerous estimates based on available information. The Company considers many factors when evaluating and estimating our tax positions and tax benefits, and our recognized tax positions and tax benefits may not accurately anticipate actual outcomes. As additional information is obtained, there may be a need to periodically adjust the recognized tax positions and tax benefits. These periodic adjustments may have a material impact on the consolidated statements of operations. There was no significant impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position, and there was no required adjustment to the opening balance sheet accounts upon the adoption of ASC 740.

i) Basic and Diluted Loss per Share

The basic loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted loss per common share is computed similar to basic loss per common share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. For the year ended September 30, 2009, loss per share excludes 5,295,868 (September 30, 2008 – 1,712,698) potentially dilutive common shares (related to outstanding options, warrants and shares and warrants issuable on the conversion of convertible promissory notes) as their effect was anti-dilutive.

j) Stock-based Compensation

The Company accounts for all stock-based payments and awards under the fair value based method.

Stock-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, or liabilities incurred, whichever is more reliably measurable. The fair value of stock-based payments to non-employees is periodically re-measured until the counterparty performance is complete, and any change therein is recognized over the vesting period of the award and in the same manner as if the Company had paid cash instead of paying with or using equity based instruments. Compensation costs for stock-based payments with graded vesting are recognized on a straight-line basis. The cost of the stock-based payments to non-employees that are fully vested and non-forfeitable as at the grant date is measured and recognized at that date, unless there is a contractual term for services in which case such compensation would be amortized over the contractual term.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

j) Stock-based Compensation – (cont'd) .

The Company accounts for the granting of share purchase options to employees using the fair value method whereby all awards to employees will be recorded at fair value on the date of the grant. The fair value of all share purchase options are expensed over their vesting period with a corresponding increase to additional capital surplus. Upon exercise of share purchase options, the consideration paid by the option holder, together with the amount previously recognized in additional capital surplus, is recorded as an increase to share capital

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option valuation model to calculate the fair value of share purchase options at the date of the grant. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates.

k) Website Costs

Direct costs incurred during the application stage of development of the Company's website are capitalized and amortized over the estimated useful life. Fees incurred for web site hosting are expensed over the period of the benefit. Costs of operating a web site are expensed as incurred.

l) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) represents the net change in stockholders' equity during a period from sources other than transactions with stockholders. The Company has not recorded any components of comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and, as at September 30, 2009, the Company does not have a balance recorded in respect of accumulated comprehensive income (loss).

m) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2008, the FASB issued guidance included in ASC 815-10 *"Derivatives and Hedging,"* which seeks to enhance disclosure about how and why a company uses derivatives; how derivative instruments are accounted for and how derivatives affect a company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This guidance was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Early application of the standard was encouraged, as well as comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company chose not to early adopt this guidance and is currently evaluating what effects the adoption of ASC 815-10 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2008, the FASB ratified guidance which is now part of ASC 815-40, "*Contracts in Entity's Own Equity*". The objective of this issue is to provide guidance for determining whether an equity- linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock. This issue applies to any freestanding financial instrument or embedded feature that has all the characteristics of a derivative instrument or an instrument which may be potentially settled in an entity's own stock regardless of whether the instrument possess derivative characteristics. This issue provides a two-step approach to assist in making these determinations and is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating what effects the adoption of ASC 815-40 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

m) Recent Accounting Pronouncements – (cont'd)

In April 2009, the FASB issued additional disclosure requirements related to fair values, which are included in ASC 820, "*Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments.*" The provisions require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. The required disclosures were effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of the provisions did not have a material impact on the Company's statements of financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC No. 855, "*Subsequent Events,*" which established general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued. It sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. ASC 855 was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 and did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has evaluated subsequent events through December 21, 2009 which represents the date on which the financial statements were issued.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, established the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. All other accounting literature not included in the ASC is now non-authoritative. The ASC was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009 and its adoption did not have any impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-05, "*Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value,*" or ASU 2009-05, which amends ASC 820 to provide clarification of a circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for an identical liability is not available. A reporting entity is required to measure fair value using one or more of the following methods: 1) a valuation technique that uses a) the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset or b) quoted prices for similar liabilities (or similar liabilities when traded as assets) and/or 2) a valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of ASC 820. ASU 2009-05 also clarifies that when estimating the fair value of a liability, a reporting entity is not required to adjust to include inputs relating to the existence of transfer restrictions on that liability. The adoption of this ASU did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, "*Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements,*" or ASU 2009-13, which amends existing revenue recognition accounting pronouncements that are currently within the scope of ASC 605. This guidance eliminates the requirement to establish the fair value of undelivered products and services and instead provides for separate revenue recognition based upon management's estimate of the selling price for an undelivered item when there is no other means to determine the fair value of that undelivered item. ASU 2009-13 is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that the adoption of this amendment will have on its consolidated financial statements.

(Stated in US Dollars) – Page 6

Note 3 Equipment

	September 30, 2009		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Computer equipment	$ 2,321	$ 630	$ 1,691

	September 30, 2008		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net
Computer equipment	$ 1,082	$ 220	$ 862

Note 4 Related Party Transactions

The following amounts have been donated to the Company by the directors:

	Years ended September 30,		January 23, 2004 (Date of Inception) to September 30,
	2009	2008	2009
Management fees	$ -	$ -	$ 14,625
Rent	-	-	3,750
Debt forgiven by directors	-	-	33,666
	$ -	$ -	$ 52,041

During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company was charged consulting fees totaling $486,690 (2008: $352,382) by directors and officers of the Company.

During the year ended September 30, 2008, the Company acquired the ownership rights to four Greek patents for consideration of $72,000 pursuant to a patent transfer agreement with an officer of the Company. The charge in respect of the acquisition of these patents has been expensed to research and development.

During the year ended September 30, 2008, the Company terminated the services of its CEO and agreed to a severance package consisting of the issuance of 65,000 common shares at $5.24 per share totaling $340,600. The common shares were valued using the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the agreement date. In addition, the Company issued a promissory note payable to the former CEO in the amount of $200,000 of which $128,500 was applied to unpaid consulting fees and the remaining $71,500 was charged as severance pay. As at September 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company had paid an amount of $100,000 on account of the promissory note with remaining $100,000 being in default – Note 5.

(Stated in US Dollars) – Page 7

Note 4 Related Party Transactions – (cont'd)

On May 20, 2008, the Company executed an agreement with a director of the Company to provide consulting services for consideration consisting of 200,000 common shares to be issued every quarter at the rate of 25,000 per quarter commencing August 20, 2008 and by granting 400,000 share purchase options which vest at the rate of 100,000 per quarter commencing August 20, 2008. On May 14, 2009, the agreement was amended whereby the director was granted 400,000 share purchase options in exchange for rescinding the portion of the agreement that called for compensation of 200,000 common shares. Consequently, as a result of this amendment, the director returned 75,000 common shares to the Company for cancellation that had previously been issued.

During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company calculated compensation expense associated with this agreement as follows:

a) At September 30, 2008, the value of the shares to be issued under this agreement was $125,849. During the year ended September 30, 2009, as a result of re-measuring the remaining shares to be issued, the Company recognized a compensation expense of $236,337 up to the date of the agreement being amended and the director returning the previously issued common shares to the Company for cancellation. As a result of the agreement being amended, there are no remaining common shares to be issued.

b) In accordance with the agreement being amended on May 14, 2009, the director was granted 400,000 additional share purchase options having a grant date fair value of $272,000. As a result, the Company recorded an incremental share-based compensation charge of $70,250 in respect of these options after giving effect to the director receiving these options in exchange for surrendering the 75,000 common shares having a fair value of $201,750 as at the date of the amendment. Additionally, as at September 30, 2009, the remaining unvested options granted to the director upon the amendment of the agreement were re-measured resulting in the Company recognizing $167,812 included in consulting fees

c) During the year ended September 30, 2009, the remaining unvested options pertaining to the original agreement were periodically re-measured up to their measurement date which resulted in the Company recognizing $40,020 included in consulting fees in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2009.

As at September 30, 2009, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $57,464 (2008: $10,114) owing to directors and officers of the Company.

Note 5 Promissory Notes Payable

	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008
Convertible non-interest bearing promissory notes payable	$ 1,919,418	$ -
Convertible interest bearing promissory notes payable	668,000	-
Interest bearing promissory note	150,000	1,450,000
Non-interest bearing promissory note	100,000	100,000
Less: beneficial conversion features	(333,056)	-
Add: accretion	170,164	-
	2,674,526	1,550,000
Less: current portion	(2,506,526)	(1,550,000)
	$ 168,000	$ -

Note 5 Promissory Notes Payable – (cont'd)

During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company issued non-interest bearing unsecured promissory notes totaling $1,919,418 in exchange for funds received from several parties. These notes are due on demand but not before January 13, 2010 as to $150,000, February 2, 2010 as to $1,669,418 and March 16, 2010 as to $100,000. The promissory notes are convertible into units at $2.50 per unit as to $1,819,418 of the notes and at $2.25 as to $100,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $3.00 per share for a period of two years from the conversion date. The promissory note of $1,669,418 was issued in exchange for a promissory note of the same amount that had matured as a result of the Company renegotiating this debt. The Company recorded the transaction as a debt extinguishment with a loss on extinguishment of $487,469 recorded as a result of recognizing the new promissory note at its fair value of $2,156,887. The premium of the fair value of the note over its principal balance in the amount of $487,469 has been recorded as additional paid-in capital. The Company recorded a beneficial conversion feature totaling $41,995 in respect of the promissory note issued in the amount of $150,000 based on the comparison of the proceeds of the note allocated to the common stock portion of the conversion feature and the fair value of the common stock at the commitment date of the note. This amount is being accreted using the effective interest rate method as a charge to income and included in accretion expense in the financial statements over the term of the note. During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company recorded an accretion expense of $28,450 (2008: $Nil) for the discount on this note.

During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company issued interest bearing unsecured promissory notes totalling $668,000. These notes bear interest at 8% and mature on June 3, 2014, as to $500,000 and June 19, 2011, as to $168,000. The holder of the note in the amount of $500,000 may demand repayment of the balance outstanding at any time commencing 180 days from the issuance of the note to its maturity date. The promissory notes are convertible into units at $2.25 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $3.00 per share for a period of two years from the conversion date, as to $500,000 and one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $3.50 per share for a period of one year from the conversion date, as to $168,000. The Company has recorded a beneficial conversion feature in the amount of $232,581 on the promissory note totaling $500,000 and a beneficial conversion feature in the amount of $58,480 on the promissory notes totaling $168,000 for total beneficial conversion features on these note issuances of $291,061. These beneficial conversion features are calculated based on the comparison of the proceeds of the note allocated to the common stock portion of the conversion feature and the fair value of the common stock at the commitment date of the note. These amounts will be accreted using the effective interest rate method as a charge to income and included in accretion expense in the financial statements over the term of the note or the period to which the note holder may first demand repayment, whichever is applicable. During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company recorded accretion expense of $141,714 (2008: $Nil) for the discount on these notes.

During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company issued an unsecured promissory note in the amount of $150,000 bearing interest at 8% and maturing on December 31, 2009. Pursuant to a termination agreement the Company has issued one promissory note to a former officer of the Company, in the amount of $200,000. The note is without interest and had specified repayment terms. The Company repaid $100,000 in accordance with the repayment terms. As at September 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company was in default of the payment terms for the entire $100,000 balance owing.

Note 6 Capital Stock

On May 24, 2006, the board of directors approved a six (6) for one (1) forward split of the authorized issued and outstanding common stock. The Company's authorized capital increased from 25,000,000 shares of common stock to 150,000,000 shares of common stock.

On September 24, 2007, the Company issued 222,222 common shares common shares at $3.60 per share for a total of $800,000 for research and development expenses. The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the agreement date.

On September 25, 2007, the Company settled a loan payable in the amount of $333,000 by issuing 92,500 common shares at $3.60 per share, being the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the settlement date.

On December 10, 2007, the Company issued 150,000 units at $3.50 per unit for proceeds of $525,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $5.00 per share until December 10, 2009.

On December 18, 2007, the Company issued 10,000 shares at $4.50 per share for a total of $45,000 pursuant to an agreement to settle a debt and issued 50,000 shares at $3.86 per share for a total of $193,000 pursuant to a consulting agreement. The Company recorded compensation expense of $65,000 in respect of these issuances based on the excess of the fair value of these shares over the balances at which they were recorded by the Company.

On May 15, 2008, the Company issued 65,000 common shares at $5.24 per share for a total of $340,600 to its former CEO in accordance with the terms of a severance agreement upon the termination of his services. (Note 4) The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the agreement date.

On August 19, 2008, the Company issued 25,000 common shares at $5.07 per share for a total of $ 126,750 to a director of the Company pursuant to an agreement to provide consulting services. The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the agreement date.

On August 19, 2008, the Company issued 142,698 units at $4.25 per unit for proceeds of $606,467 pursuant to private placement agreements. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $5.00 per share until August 19, 2009.

On November 20, 2008, the Company issued 25,000 common shares at $2.63 per share for a total of $65,750 to a director of the Company pursuant to an agreement to provide consulting services. The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the issuance date.

On February 20, 2009, the Company issued 25,000 common shares at $2.50 per share for a total of $62,500 to a director of the Company pursuant to an agreement to provide consulting services. The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the issuance date.

On March 6, 2009, the Company issued 89,148 units at $2.25 per unit for proceeds of $200,583 pursuant to private placement agreements. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $4.00 per share until March 6, 2010.

On March 20, 2009, the Company issued 10,800 units at $2.25 per unit for proceeds of $24,300 pursuant to private placement agreements. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $4.00 per share until March 20, 2010.

(Stated in US Dollars) – Page 10

Note 6 Capital Stock – (cont'd)

On March 20, 2009, the Company issued 2,500 common shares at $2.00 per share for a total of $5,000 to a public relations consultant pursuant to an agreement to provide consulting services. The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the issuance date.

On May 14, 2009, the Company entered into a revised consulting agreement with a director whereby the consultant returned 75,000 common shares to the Company for cancellation. The return of shares was recorded at their par value.

On June 11, 2009 the Company issued 36,000 units at $2.25 per unit for proceeds of $81,000 pursuant to private placement agreements. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $4.00 per share until June 11, 2010. The Company paid finders' fees in the amount of $8,100 in relation to this private placement.

On June 11, 2009 the Company issued 29,227 common shares at $2.25 per share for service rendered by consultants. The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the issuance date.

On June 19, 2009 the Company issued 495,556 units at $2.25 per unit for proceeds of $1,115,000 pursuant to private placement agreements. Each unit consisted of one common share and one and one- eighth common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $2.25 per share until June 19, 2011. The Company paid finders' fees in the amount of $55,750 in relation to this private placement.

On June 26, 2009, the Company issued 22,222 common shares at $2.51 per share for a total value of $55,777 for finders' fees related to the issuance of the $500,000 promissory note (Note 3). The common shares were recorded based upon the quoted market price of the Company's common stock on the issuance date. Such amount has been deferred and is being amortized over the term of the debt.

On August 19, 2009, the Company issued 128,888 units at $2.25 per Unit for total proceeds of $290,000. Of these placements, 40,000 Units consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at $4.00 per share until July 10, 2010 and 88,888 Units consisted on one common share and one and one-eighth share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common shares at $2.25 per share until August 4, 2011. The Company paid finders' fees totalling $9,000 in respect of these private placements.

Note 7 Income Taxes

The tax effects of the temporary differences that give rise to the Company's estimated deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2009 (34.00%)	2008 (34.00%)
Net operating loss carryforwards	$ 2,637,000	$ 1,349,000
Accrued expenses not currently deductible for tax	306,000	255,000
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets	(2,943,000)	(1,604,000)
Net deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

(Stated in US Dollars) – Page 11

Note 7 Income Taxes – (cont'd)

The provision for income taxes differ from the amount established using the statutory income tax rate as follows:

	2009	2008
Income tax benefit at statutory rate	$ (1,870,000)	$ (1,819,000)
Stock-based compensation	277,000	797,000
Foreign income taxed at foreign statutory rate	4,000	-
Debt extinguishment	166,000	-
Debt accretion	58,000	-
Other permanent differences	26,000	-
Increase in valuation allowance	1,339,000	1,022,000
Deferred income tax recovery	$ -	$ -

As of September 30, 2009, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $7,764,000 available to offset future taxable income. The carryforwards will begin expiring in 2024 unless utilized in earlier years.

The Company evaluates its valuation allowance requirements based on projected future operations. When circumstances change and this causes a change in management's judgment about the recoverability of deferred tax assets, the impact of the change on the valuation allowance is reflected in current income. As management of the Company does not currently believe that it is more likely than not that the Company will receive the benefit of this asset, a valuation allowance equal to the deferred tax asset has been established at both September 30, 2009 and September 30, 2008.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company's tax returns are subject to tax examinations by U.S. federal and state tax authorities, or examinations by foreign tax authorities until respective statue of limitation. It is subject to tax examinations by tax authorities for all taxation years commencing on or after 2004.

Provision has not been made for U.S. or additional foreign taxes on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. Such earnings have been and will continue to be reinvested but could become subject to additional tax if they were remitted as dividends, or were loaned to the Company affiliate. It is not practicable to determine the amount of additional tax, if any, that might be payable on the undistributed foreign earnings.

(Stated in US Dollars) – Page 12

Note 8 Commitments

a) Share Purchase Warrants

A summary of the Company's share purchase warrants outstanding is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, September 30, 2007	-	$ -
Issued	292,628	$5.00
Balance, September 30, 2008	292,698	$5.00
Expired	(142,698)	$5.00
Issued	833,448	$2.62
Balance, September 30, 2009	983,448	$2.93

At September 30, 2009, the Company had 983,448 currently exercisable share purchase warrants outstanding as follows:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
150,000	$5.00	December 21, 2009
89,148	$4.00	March 6, 2010
10,800	$4.00	March 20, 2010
36,000	$4.00	June 11, 2010
40,000	$4.00	July 10, 2010
99,999	$2.25	August 4, 2010
557,501	$2.25	June 19, 2011
983,448		

On December 21, 2009, the 150,000 warrants exercisable at$5.00 per warrant expired unexercised.

b) Stock–based Compensation Plan

In April, 2007, the Company adopted a stock option plan which provides for the granting of stock options to selected directors, officers, employees or consultants in an aggregate amount of up to 3,000,000 common shares of the Company and, in any case, the number of shares to be issued to any one individual pursuant to the exercise of options shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital. The granting of stock options, exercise prices and terms are determined by the Company's Board of Directors. If no vesting schedule is specified by the Board of Directors on the grant of options, then the options shall vest over a 4-year period with 25% the granted vesting each year commencing 1 year from the grant date. For stockholders who have greater than 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company and who have granted options, the exercise price of their options shall not be less than 110% of the fair value of the stock on grant date. Otherwise, options granted shall have an exercise price equal to their fair value on grant date.

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Note 8 Commitments – (cont'd)

b) Stock–based Compensation Plan – (cont'd)

A summary of the status of company's outstanding stock purchase options for the year ended September 30, 2009 is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at September 30, 2007	770,000	$3.00
Forfeited	(500,000)	$3.00
Granted	1,150,000	$4.78
Outstanding at September 30, 2008	1,420,000	$4.44
Granted	1,775,000	$2.51
Outstanding at September 30, 2009	3,195,000	$3.37
Exercisable at September 30, 2009	1,330,000	$4.38
Exercisable at September 30, 2008	450,000	$4.73

At September 30, 2009, the following stock options were outstanding:

Number of Shares		Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Remaining contractual life (yrs)
Total Number	Number Vested				
100,000 (1)	-	$ 3.86	December 1, 2010	$ -	1.19
400,000 (2)	400,000	$ 5.25	May 20, 2011	-	1.64
50,000 (3)	50,000	$ 3.75	November 1, 2012	-	3.09
150,000 (4)	150,000	$ 3.85	December 3, 2012	-	3.18
450,000 (5)	450,000	$ 5.00	June 3, 2013	-	3.68
50,000 (6)	25,000	$ 2.75	January 14, 2014	-	4.29
5,000 (7)	5,000	$ 2.50	March 2, 2014	750	4.42
400,000 (8)	250,000	$ 2.50	May 12, 2014	60,000	4.62
500,000 (9)	-	$ 2.50	June 11, 2014	75,000	4.70
700,000 (10)	-	$ 2.50	June 12, 2014	105,000	4.70
120,000 (11)	-	$ 2.50	July 1,2014	18,000	4.75
270,000 (12)	-	$ 3.00	February 8, 2017	-	7.36
3,195,000	1,330,000			$ 258,750	

1. As at September 30, 2009, these options have not vested. The options vest upon the Company listing its shares on the American Stock Exchange or any other nationally recognized stock exchange by December 1, 2012 or in the event of a change of control and a listing on a nationally recognized stock exchange is not required. No stock-based compensation has been recorded in the financial statements as the performance condition has not yet been met.

Note 8 Commitments – (cont'd)

b) Stock–based Compensation Plan – (cont'd)

2. As at September 30, 2009, these options have fully vested. The fair value of the options on the grant date was calculated to be $1,031,800, of which the Company recognized $257,950 stock- based compensation for the options vested in the year ended September 30, 2008. At September 30, 2008, the remaining 300,000 unvested options were re-measured with their fair value determined to be $172,350, of which the Company recognized $62,802 stock-based compensation in the year ended September 30, 2008. As a result of the Company periodically re-measuring the remaining non-vested options up to the dates on which they vested, the Company recognized $40,020 included with consulting fees for the year ended September 30, 2009.

3. As at September 30, 2009 these options were fully vested. The fair value of these options was calculated to be $122,150 which amount has been recognized as stock-based compensation and included with investor relations expense in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2008.

4. As at September 30, 2009, these options had fully vested. The fair value of the options on the grant date was calculated to be $269,910 for which the Company has recognized stock-based compensation in the amount of $256,954 included with consulting fees in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2008. The Company has recognized stock-based compensation in the amount of $12,956 included with consulting fees in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2009.

5. As at September 30, 2009, these options had fully vested. The fair value of the options on the grant date was calculated to be $1,136,025 for which the Company has recognized stock-based compensation in the amount of $794,081 included with consulting fees in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2008. The Company has recognized stock-based compensation in the amount of $341,354 included with consulting fees in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2009.

6. These options were granted during the year ended September 30, 2009 and as at September 30, 2009, 25,000 of these options had vested. The remaining 25,000 options vest on January 13, 2010. The grant date fair value of these options was calculated to be $79,000 of which the Company has included $56,509 in consulting fees for the year ended September 30, 2009.

7. These options were granted during the year ended September 30, 2009 and as at September 30, 2009 all of these options had vested. The fair value of the options on the grant date was calculated to be $6,000 of which the Company has recognized stock-based compensation in that amount for the year ended September 30, 2009, included with consulting fees in the financial statements.

8. These options were granted during the year ended September 30, 2009 and as at September 30, 2009, 250,000 of these options have vested. The remaining 150,000 options vest as to 50,000 on each of November 14, 2009, February 14, 2010 and May 14, 2010. The grant date fair value of these options was calculated to be $544,000 of which the Company has recognized stock- based compensation in the amount of $238,063 for the year ended September 30, 2009 included with consulting fees in the financial statements.

(Stated in US Dollars) – Page 15

Note 8 Commitments – (cont'd)

b) Stock–based Compensation Plan – (cont'd)

9. These options were granted during the year ended September 30, 2009 and as at September 30, 2009, none of these options have vested. The options vest on commencement of Phase 3 trial of a specific compound. The fair value of these options was calculated to be $740,000, which the Company has not yet recognized in the financial statements as the performance conditions have not yet been met. Subsequent to September 30, 2009, the vesting provisions of these options were changed such that there are 100,000 options vesting for each compound entering Phase II trials.

10. These options were granted during the year ended September 30, 2009 and as at September 30, 2009 none of these options have vested. The options vest 233,333 on each of June 10, 2010, one compound commencing Phase 2 trials and one compound commencing Phase 3 trial. The fair value of these options was calculated to be $1,099,000 of which the Company has recognized stock-based compensation in the amount of $117,434 for the year ended September 30, 2009 included with consulting fees in the financial statements.

11. These options were granted during the year ended September 30, 2009 and as at September 30, 2009, these options have not vested. The options vest upon completion of a minimum financing of $3,000,000 introduced and closed by the optionee. No stock-based compensation has been recorded in the financial statements as the performance conditions have not yet been met.

12. As at June 30, 2009, these options have not vested. The options vest upon one or more compounds: entering Phase 2 Trial – 90,000 options; entering Phase 3 Trial – 90,000 options; and receiving FDA approval – 90,000 options. No stock-based compensation has been recorded in the financial statements as none of the performance conditions have yet been met.

The fair value of stock options granted has been determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions applied to stock options granted during the years:

	2009	2008
Risk-free interest rate	1.16% - 2.71%	2.28% - 3.785%
Expected life of options	1.75 - 5 years	2.25 - 5 years
Annualized volatility	73.61%	77.82%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

The volatility was determined based on an index of volatility from comparable companies. The expected term of the options granted to employees is derived from the simplified method as prescribed by SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 given that the Company has no historical experience with the exercise of options for which to base an estimate of the expected term of options granted. The Company anticipates it will discontinue the use of the simplified method of SAB 110 once sufficient historical option exercise behavior becomes apparent. The expected term of options granted to non-employees was determined to be the option term.

(Stated in US Dollars) – Page 16

Note 8 Commitments – (cont'd)

b) Stock–based Compensation Plan – (cont'd)

At September 30, 2009, the following summarizes the unvested stock options:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Grant-date Fair value
Unvested options at September 30, 2007	770,000	$3.00	$2.21
Forfeited	(500,000)	$3.00	$2.21
Granted	1,150,000	$4.78	$2.47
Vested	(450,000)	$4.73	$2.46
Unvested options at September 30, 2008	970,000	$4.31	$2.42
Granted	1,775,000	$2.51	$3.08
Vested	(880,000)	$4.20	$3.48
Unvested options at September 30, 2009	1,865,000	$2.65	$2.93

As at September 30, 2009, there was a total of $375,581 of unrecognized compensation cost associated with unvested share-based compensation awards that will become vested exclusive of achieving any performance milestones that is expected to be recognized as follows: $363,403 in the year ended September 30, 2010 and $12,178 in the year ended September 30, 2011. There has been no stock-based compensation recognized in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2009 for options that vest upon the achievement of performance milestones because the Company has determined that satisfaction of the performance milestones was not probable. Compensation relating to stock options exercisable upon achieving performance milestones will be recognized in the period the milestones are achieved.

Stock-based compensation amounts, including those relating to shares issued for non-cash consideration during the year (Note 6), are classified in the Company's Statement of Operations as follows:

	2009	2008
Consulting fees	$ 1,119,433	$ 2,218,488
Deferred financing costs	55,777	-
Investor relations	-	127,650
	$ 1,175,210	$ 2,346,138

c) Share Subscriptions

As at September 30, 2009, the Company had received $300,000 in respect of a private placement for 133,333 units at $2.25 per unit. Each unit will consist of one common share and 1.125 common share purchase warrants entitling the holder thereof to purchase an additional common share for each whole warrant held at a price of $2.25 for a period of 2 years from closing date. Subsequent to September 30, 2009, these units were issued.

Note 8 Commitments – (cont'd)

d) Patent and Collaboration Agreement

On February 1, 2007, the Company signed a contract with an officer of the Company to acquire property for the development of a new drug compound including three patents and one patent application. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company agreed to the following:

i) Invest a minimum of $200,000 every fiscal year into scientific research and;

ii) Hire the director as a consultant to carry out the Company's Research and Development program at $6,000 per month and;

iii) Pay to the director 6% of the net income earned from the exploitation of the patent and patent application; and

iv) Disburse a one-time payment to the director an amount of $72,000 before December 31, 2007 as consideration for the transfer of the patents and the patent application. (paid)

Effective January 1, 2008, the monthly salary paid to the director was increased to 7,000 Euros. As at September 30, 2009, the Company has complied with the terms of the Patent and Collaboration Agreement and it remains in good standing

e) CEO Consulting Agreement

On June 16, 2009, we appointed Dr. Herve de Kergrohen as our Chief Executive Officer pursuant to a consulting agreement effective June 12, 2009. In return for acting as Chief Executive Officer, we agreed to pay Dr. de Kergrohen the following consideration:

(a) pay a consulting fee at the rate 35,000 Swiss francs per month;

(b) pay an incentive bonus of 100,000 Swiss francs on the annual anniversary of the term of the agreement;

(c) grant 700,000 stock options exercisable at $2.25 per option until June 12, 2014; 233,334 options vest on June 12, 2010; 233,333 options vest when one or more compounds enter Phase 2 trial; and 233,333 vest when one or more compounds enter Phase 3 trial;

(d) pay a 4% finders bonus on up to the first $100 million and a 2% finders bonus on any amounts that exceed $100 million of any funding (joint-venture, licensing, and/or drug development funding) or trade sale secured from non-investment banking enterprises as a direct result of introduction and closing by Dr. de Kergrohen; and

(e) reimburse any reasonable business expenses incurred in performing duties and promoting the business of our company, including, but not limited to, travel and lodging expenses, following presentation of documentation in accordance with our business expense reimbursement policies.

The agreement is for a period of two years and either party may terminate the agreement by providing the other party with 60 days written notice.

Note 9 Supplemental Cash flow Information

Investing and financing activities that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows are excluded from the statements of cash flows.

During the year ended September 30, 2009:

a) The Company issued 25,000 shares at $2.63 per share and 25,000 common shares at $2.50 per share, for a total of $128,250 pursuant to the consulting agreement with a director to issue common shares in exchange for consulting services. Subsequent to their issuance, pursuant to an amendment of the agreement to compensate the director, these shares were returned to treasury for cancellation. – Notes 4 and 6

b) The Company issued 2,500 shares at $2.00 per share, 29,227 shares at $2.25 per share for a total of $70,760 as consideration for consulting services

c) As a result of re-measuring remaining shares to be issued pursuant to a consulting agreement, the Company recorded compensation expense of $236,337 as consideration for consulting services; and

d) The Company issued 22,222 common shares at $2.51 per share for a total of $55,777 pursuant to a deferred financing charge on an issuance of a convertible promissory note.

During the year ended September 30, 2008:

a) The Company terminated the services of its CEO and the agreed upon severance package included the issuance of 65,000 common shares at $5.24 per share totaling $340,600 and the issuance of a promissory note payable in the amount of $200,000 of which $128,500 was applied to unpaid consulting fees and the remaining $71,500 was charged as severance pay in the current year.

b) The Company issued 10,000 shares at $4.50 per share for a total of $45,000 to settle an account payable.

c) The Company issued 50,000 common shares at $3.86 per share for a total of $193,000 and 25,000 common shares at $5.00 per share for a total of $125,000 for payments of consulting services.

There were no amounts paid in 2009 and 2008 in respect of interest or income taxes.

Note 10 Subsequent Events

Subsequent to September 30, 2009, the Company closed a private placement with two purchasers providing for the issuance of 266,666 units of the Company at a price of $2.25 per unit raising gross proceeds of $600,000. Each unit consists of one share of common stock and 1.125 non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional share of common stock of the Company at a price of $2.25 per share for a period of two years.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

None

ITEM 9A(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on its evaluation, our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. The ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures was due to material weaknesses described below.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Our management evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2009.

Based on its evaluation under the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of September 30, 2009. The ineffectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting was due to the existence of significant deficiencies constituting material weaknesses, as described in greater detail below. A material weakness is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit our company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Material Weaknesses Identified

Based on our management's evaluation required by Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, certain significant deficiencies in internal control became evident to management that our management believes represent material weaknesses, including:

(i) Insufficient segregation of duties in our finance and accounting functions due to limited personnel. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, we had limited staff that performed nearly all aspects of our financial reporting process, including, but not limited to, access to the underlying accounting records and systems, the ability to post and record journal entries and responsibility for the preparation of the financial statements. This creates certain incompatible duties and a lack of review over the financial reporting process that would likely result in a failure to detect errors in spreadsheets, calculations, or assumptions used to compile the financial statements and related disclosures as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These control deficiencies could result in a material misstatement to our interim or annual financial statements that would not be prevented or detected;

(ii) There is a lack of sufficient supervision and review by our management;

(iii) Insufficient corporate governance policies. Although we have a code of ethics which provides broad guidelines for corporate governance, our corporate governance activities and processes are not always formally documented. Specifically, decisions made by the board to be carried out by management should be documented and communicated on a timely basis to reduce the likelihood of any misunderstandings regarding key decisions affecting our operations and management; and

(iv) Our company's accounting staff does not have sufficient technical accounting knowledge relating to accounting for income taxes and complex US GAAP matters. Management corrected any errors prior to the release of our company's September 30, 2009 financial statements.

Plan for Remediation of Material Weaknesses

We intend to take appropriate and reasonable steps to make the necessary improvements to remediate these deficiencies. We intend to consider the results of our remediation efforts and related testing as part of our year-end 2010 assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

We have implemented certain remediation measures and are in the process of designing and implementing additional remediation measures for the material weaknesses described in this annual report. Such remediation activities include the following: In order to correct the foregoing deficiencies, we have taken the following remediation measures:

1) We have committed to the establishment of effective internal audit functions, however, due to the scarcity of qualified candidates with extensive experience in U.S. GAAP reporting and accounting in the region, we were not able to hire sufficient internal audit resources. However, we intend to increase our search for qualified candidates with assistance from recruiters and through referrals.

2) During the year ended September 30, 2009, we elected an independent director to serve on our audit committee.

3) Due to our size and nature, segregation of all conflicting duties may not always be possible and may not be economically feasible. However, to the extent possible, we intend to implement procedures to ensure that the initiation of transactions, the custody of assets and the recording of transactions will be performed by separate individuals, and intend to ensure the timely filing of our 8-K and 10-K in the future.

We believe that the foregoing steps will remediate the deficiency identified above, and we intend to continue to monitor the effectiveness of these steps and make any changes that our management deems appropriate.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer do not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additional controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter ended September 30, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B OTHER INFORMATION

On June 16, 2009, Dr. Herve de Kergrohen was appointed as one of our directors in addition to being appointed as our Chief Executive Officer.

PART III

ITEM 10 DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors are to be elected at our annual meeting and each director elected is to hold office until his or her successor is elected and qualified. Our board of directors may remove our officers at any time.

Our directors and executive officers, their age, positions held, and duration of such, are as follows:

Name	Position Held with Our Company	Age	Date First Elected or Appointed
Dr. Herve de Kergrohen	Chief Executive Officer and Director	53	June 16, 2009
Harvey Lalach	President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director	44	April 25, 2006
Cameron Durrant	Director	49	December 17, 2007
Alison Ayers	Director	57	May 20, 2008
David Tousley	Director	54	June 3, 2008

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of directors and executive officers during at least the past five years, indicating their principal occupation during the period, and the name and principal business of the organization by which they were employed.

Dr. Herve de Kergrohen

Dr. de Kergrohen has held CEO, chairman or director roles with more than 12 companies in the United States and Europe. During his tenure as CEO of Praxim, Dr. de Kergrohen led Praxim beyond research and development to become an innovative orthopedic provider and a leader in robotic-assisted surgery.

In 2000, Dr. de Kergrohen co-founded Global Biomedical Partners, the asset management firm of International Biomedicine Holdings, a $400-million fund based in Basel, Switzerland. Under his guidance International Biomedicine Holdings became the lead investor in several emerging biotech companies in the U.S. before they became NASDAQ listed.

Dr. de Kergrohen's background includes work as a fund manager with public equity funds such as DH LifeSciences, which he founded while working as the head analyst at Darier Hentsch & Cie in Geneva. He also led the worldwide healthcare team of UBS Asset Management, advising the management of $1 trillion in assets.

From 1989 to 1995, Dr. de Kergrohen worked in the U.S. pharmaceutical industry at Sandoz Pharmaceuticals and GD Searle, holding various positions in drug development and marketing.

Dr. de Kergrohen currently serves as an advisor to various public organizations such as Eclosion, a Geneva-based biotech incubator that he helped create, the Handicap Agency in Paris and the United Nations Development Program. He is the founder of BioData, a biotech conference held annually in Geneva.

Dr. de Kergrohen holds a Medical Degree from Université Louis Pasteur in Strasbourg and a MBA from INSEAD (Fontainebleau, France). He has contributed more than 100 articles to various journals around the world.

Harvey Lalach

For the past 22 years Mr. Lalach has been involved in various aspects of the securities industry. From 1986 through to 1997 he was involved in various roles in financial institutions starting at the Vancouver Stock Exchange and later working in securities related roles for BMO Nesbitt Burns and TD Bank and for the past 10 years Mr. Lalach has focused on the operation and administration of numerous start-up US and Canadian public companies serving as both director and officer in various capacities. Most recently Mr. Lalach served as President and CEO for Assure Energy, Inc. (OTCBB: ASUR) and Quarry Oil & Gas Corp. (TSXV: QUC). Throughout his career, Mr. Lalach has gained extensive experience in the management and governance of listed public companies.

Cameron Durrant

Mr. Durrant is currently Worldwide Vice President, Virology Global Strategic Marketing for Johnson + Johnson (NYSE: JNJ). Dr. Durrant was President and CEO of Pediamed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Dr. Durrant's background also includes executive-level positions with Merck & Co. (NYSE: MRK), Glaxo Smith Kline PLL (NYSE GSK) and Pharmacia Healthcare Ltd. (now Pfizer Inc. (NYSE: PFE)). Dr. Durrant was a regional winner and national finalist for Ernst & Young's Entrepreneur of the Year award in 2005. Dr. Durrant holds a MBA from Henley Management College at Oxford and a MB and BCh (equivalent to American MD degree) from the Welsh National School of Medicine in Cardiff, U.K.

Alison Ayers

Ms. Ayers is the current Worldwide Commercial Head for Oncology for Pfizer Inc. (NYSE: PFE). She is a member of the leadership team that develops Pfizer's oncology strategic plan and which manages the portfolio, including asset prioritization, development planning, strategic and investment decisions including licensing and acquisitions.

Previously, Ms. Ayers was Commercial Head, Infectious Disease, Worldwide Marketing for Pfizer, responsible for strategic leadership for the company's infectious disease portfolio. Under her leadership, Pfizer's infectious disease portfolio exceeded $3 billion in sales in 2005, with two compounds achieving sales growth of 20-30%.

Before joining Pfizer Ms. Ayers was Vice President of Portfolio Management for Pharmacia Healthcare Ltd, where she developed and implemented strategies to maximize earnings from the company's complex global $2.5 billion diversified products portfolio, which is comprised of more than 600 mature, non-promoted products. In her earlier role as Vice President, Commercial Development, Oncology for Pharmacia, Ms. Ayers was responsible for providing commercial leadership for the company's oncology pipeline, and held a pivotal role in the acquisition of biotech company Sugen, which delivered Pfizer's leading angiogenesis inhibitor, Sutent. Pharmacia was acquired by Pfizer in 2003.

Ms. Ayers' background also includes senior positions in business and product planning for numerous bioscience and pharmaceutical companies, including Merck & Co. (NYSE: MRK), The Health Care Group, U.S. Bioscience, Inc. (Amex: UBS), Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. (NYSE: BMY) and Lederle Laboratories. She holds a Master of Science with distinction in biopharmacy and a Diploma in Business Studies, both from the University of London, UK, as well as a Bachelor of Science with honors in physiology and biochemistry from the University of Southampton, UK.

David Tousley

Mr. Tousley has over 25 years of senior-level experience in biotech, specialty pharmaceuticals and full-phase pharmaceutical companies. He has held the position of President, COO and CFO at companies including airPharma, PediaMed Pharmaceuticals, Inc., AVAX Technologies Inc. (AVXT.OB), and Pasteur, Merieux, Connaught, (known today as Sanofi-Pasteur SA). During his career, Mr. Tousley has led all aspects of operations, including pharmaceutical development, in both the private and public company environment. His accomplishments include the raising over $90 million in debt and equity financings and he has led key business development activities, including joint ventures, partnerships, acquisitions and divestitures in the U.S., Europe and Australia.

Mr. Tousley currently serves as a director of ImmunoGenetix Therapeutics, Inc, a biotech company that is developing advanced DNA immunotherapies for HIV infection. He holds an MBA in accounting from Rutgers Graduate School of Business and a B.A. in English from Rutgers College, both in New Jersey. Mr. Tousley belongs to the New Jersey Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Certain Significant Employees

Our significant employees, their age, positions held, and duration of such and a brief description of the background and business experience for the past five years are as follows:

Name	Position Held with Our Company	Age	Date First Appointed
Alexandre Vamvakides	Chief Scientific Officer	70	January 27, 2007
George Kalkanis	VP Strategic Planning	43	February 8, 2007

Business Experience

The following is a brief account of the education and business experience of directors and executive officers during at least the past five years, indicating their principal occupation during the period, and the name and principal business of the organization by which they were employed.

Alexandre Vamvakides

Dr. Vamvakides has spent 30 years in research focusing on the therapeutic/pharmacological areas of nootropes, anti-neurodegenerative (anti-Alzheimer), antiepileptic, antidepressive, and prototype molecules. During his career, Dr. Vamvakides has been published over 80 times in highly respected Medical/Scientific journals. In the past 30 years, Dr. Vamvakides has pioneered his expertise at the Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM) in Paris France, at the University of Athens (Greece), Ciba-Geigy (Basel, Switzerland) and Sanofi (Montpellier, France), and many other research laboratories throughout Europe for the discovery and development of new concepts in the therapeutic areas of Central Nervous System, oncology and anti-inflammatory diseases. Dr. Vamvakides holds a M.Sc. in Chemistry from Bordeaux University, France, a M.Sc. in Pharmacology, a M.Sc. in Biochemistry and a Ph.D. in Molecular Pharmacology all from the University of Paris Medical School.

George Kalkanis

Mr. Kalkanis has over 15 years experience in the area of Business Analysis. His expertise is in analyzing information from various sources and developing intelligent models that provide assessments in order to support managerial business decision making. In the Pharmaceutical sector Dr. Kalkanis has provided Business Forecasting and Marketing analysis solutions to Pharmaceutical Companies in Greece, such as Novartis Inc. (NYSE: NVS) and Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH. Dr. Kalkanis holds Masters and Doctorate Degrees from the University of Manchester (UK) in the areas of Information engineering, Computation and Applied Statistics.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

There are no material proceedings to which any director or executive officer or any associate of any such director or officer is a party adverse to our company or has a material interest adverse to our company.

No director or executive officer has been involved in any of the following events during the past five years:

1. any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;

2. any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offences);

3. being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or

4. being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our executive officers and directors and persons who own more than 10% of our common stock to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission initial statements of beneficial ownership, reports of changes in ownership and annual reports concerning their ownership of our common stock and other equity securities, on Forms 3, 4 and 5 respectively. Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% shareholders are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) reports that they file.

Based solely on our review of the copies of such forms received by us, or written representations from certain reporting persons, we believe that during fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, all filing requirements applicable to our officers, directors and greater than 10% percent beneficial owners were complied with, with the exception of the following:

Name	Number of Late Reports	Number of Transactions Not Reported on a Timely Basis	Failure to File Requested Forms
Cameron Durrant	1	2	N/A
Athanasios Skarpelos	1	3	N/A

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. We undertake herewith to provide by mail to any person without charge, upon request, a copy of such code of ethics if we receive the request in writing by mail to Anavex Life Sciences Corp., 27 Marathonos Avenue, Athens, 15351, Greece, Attention: President.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

We have an audit committee, comprised of two directors, Harvey Lalach and David Tousley. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, our audit committee did not hold a meeting. The audit committee represents our board of directors in discharging its responsibility relating to the accounting, reporting and financial practices of our company, and has general responsibility for oversight of internal controls, accounting and audit activities and legal compliance of our company. However, the audit committee's function is one of oversight only and does not relieve our management of its responsibilities for preparing financial statements which accurately and fairly present our financial results and conditions or the responsibilities of the independent registered public accounting firm relating to the audit or review of financial statements. Currently David Tousley is considered as an "audit committee financial expert" as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K, and is Chairman of the audit committee.

Nominating and Compensation Committees

We do not have standing nominating or compensation committees, or committees performing similar functions. Our board of directors believes that it is not necessary to have a standing compensation committee at this time because the functions of such committee are adequately performed by our board of directors. Our board of directors has not adopted a charter for the compensation committee.

Our board of directors also is of the view that it is appropriate for us not to have a standing nominating committee because our board of directors has performed and is expected to perform adequately the functions of a nominating committee. Our board of directors has not adopted a charter for the nomination committee. There has not been any defined policy or procedure requirements for stockholders to submit recommendations or nomination for directors. Our board of directors does not believe that a defined policy with regard to the consideration of candidates recommended by stockholders is necessary at this time because we believe that, at this stage of our development, a specific nominating policy would be premature and of little assistance until our business operations are at a more advanced level. There are no specific, minimum qualifications that our board of directors believes must be met by a candidate recommended by our board of directors. The process of identifying and evaluating nominees for director typically begins with our board of directors soliciting professional firms with whom we have an existing business relationship, such as law firms, accounting firms or financial advisory firms, for suitable candidates to serve as directors. It is followed by our board of directors' review of the candidates' resumes and interview of candidates. Based on the information gathered, our board of directors then makes a decision on whether to recommend the candidates as nominees for director. We do not pay any fee to any third party or parties to identify or evaluate or assist in identifying or evaluating potential nominee.

Director Independence

Under NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2), a director is not considered to be independent if he or she is also an executive officer or employee of the company or accepted any compensation from the company in excess of $120,000 during any period of twelve consecutive months within the three years preceding the determination of independence.

We determined that Harvey Lalach, Herve de Kergrohen and Cameron Durrant are not independent as that term is defined by NASDAQ 5605(a)(2) because Mr. Lalach is our President and Chief Financial Officer, Mr. de Kergrohen is our Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Durrant has received certain considerations for providing certain management and consulting services. We determined that Alison Ayers and David Tousley are independent as that term is defined by NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2).

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation

The particulars of compensation paid to the following persons:

(a) our principal executive officers;

(b) each of our two most highly compensated executive officers who were serving as executive officers at the end of the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 who had total compensation exceeding $100,000; and

up to two additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been provided under (b) but for the fact that the individual was not serving as our executive officer at the end of the most recently completed financial year, who we will collectively refer to as the named executive officers, for our fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, are set out in the following summary compensation table:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE									
Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Dr. Herve de Kergrohen[1] *Chief Executive Officer*	2009 2008	$67,452 N/A	Nil N/A	Nil N/A	Nil N/A	Nil N/A	Nil N/A	Nil N/A	$67,452 N/A
Harvey Lalach[2] *President, CFO and Secretary*	2009 2008	$150,000 $111,500	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	$113,785 $264,694	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	$263,785 $376,194
Alexandre Vamvakides[3] *Chief Scientific Officer*	2009 2008	$215,565 $113,382	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	$215,565 $113,382
George Kalkanis[4] *VP Strategic Planning*	2009 2008	$28,000 $90,000	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	$28,000 $90,000

(1) Dr. de Kergrohen was appointed as our Chief Executive Officer and one of our directors on June 16, 2009.
(2) Mr. Lalach was appointed President, CFO and Secretary on April 25, 2006. The fair value of the options granted to Harvey Lalach during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 was $378,675 of which $264,694 was expensed as stock-based compensation during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 and $113,785 was expensed as stock-based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2009.
(3) Dr. Vamvakides was appointed Chief Scientific Officer on January 31, 2007.
(4) Mr. Kalkanis was appointed VP Strategic Planning on February 8, 2007. Our contract with Mr. Kalkanis expired on January 31, 2009, but he still makes himself available to assist our company.
(5) Details of our stock-based compensation arrangements, including the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of our share based awards, are disclosed in footnote 8 to our financial statements.

Employment or Consulting Agreements

Dr. Herve de Kergrohen

On June 16, 2009, we appointed Dr. Herve de Kergrohen as our Chief Executive Officer pursuant to a consulting agreement effective June 12, 2009. In return for acting as Chief Executive Officer, we agreed to pay Dr. de Kergrohen the following consideration:

(a) pay a consulting fee at the rate CHF 35,000 per month;

(b) pay an incentive bonus of CHF 100,000 on the annual anniversary of the term of the agreement;

(c) grant 700,000 stock options exercisable at $2.25 per option until June 12, 2014; 233,334 options vest on June 12, 2010; 233,333 options vest when one or more compounds enter Phase 2 trial; and 233,333 vest when one or more compounds enter Phase 3 trial;

(d) pay a 4% finders bonus on up to the first $100 million and a 2% finders bonus on any amounts that exceed $100 million of any funding (joint-venture, licensing, and/or drug development funding) or trade sale secured from non-investment banking enterprises as a direct result of introduction and closing by Dr. de Kergrohen; and

(e) reimburse any reasonable business expenses incurred in performing duties and promoting the business of our company, including, but not limited to, travel and lodging expenses, following presentation of documentation in accordance with our business expense reimbursement policies.

The agreement is for a period of two years and either party may terminate the agreement by providing the other party with 60 days written notice.

Alexandre Vamvakides

We have a collaboration agreement with Alexandre Vamvakides dated February 1, 2007 to provide the services of a Chief Scientific Officer and to acquire property for the development of a new drug compound including three patents and one patent application. Pursuant to the agreement, we agreed to the following:

(a) invest a minimum of $200,000 every fiscal year into scientific research;

(b) hire the Chief Scientific Officer as a consultant to carry out our research and development program at $6,000 per month;

(c) pay to the director 6% of the net income earned from the exploitation of the patent and patent application; and

(d) disburse a one-time payment to the director an amount of $72,000 before December 31, 2007 as consideration for the transfer of the patents and the patent application, which has been paid.

The agreement is in force until terminated by either Mr. Vamvakides or our company. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008, we agreed to increase the compensation of Mr. Vamvakides to 7,000 Euros per month.

On October 19, 2009 we signed a stock option agreement with Alexandre Vamvakides which amended the June 11, 2009 stock option agreement to include vesting provisions. All other terms of the June 11, 2009 stock option agreement remain unchanged. Pursuant to the stock option agreement, we granted to Mr. Vamvakides options to purchase 500,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $2.50 per share until June 11, 2014. The options vest as to 100,000 per compound entered into Phase II trial.

Cameron Durrant

On May 20, 2008, we entered into a consulting agreement with Cameron Durrant to provide certain management and consulting services to our company. Consideration for his services included:

(a) the issuance of 200,000 shares of common stock to be paid installments of 25,000 shares every quarter;

(b) the issuance of 400,000 stock options exercisable at $5.25 per share for a period of three years, subject to vesting provisions; and

(c) a payment of a finders fee for any financing our company receives in the amount of 4% on the first $100,000,000 and 2% on the balance.

On May 14, 2009, we signed an amended consulting agreement with Cameron Durrant, whereby the consideration of 200,000 common shares to be paid in installments of 25,000 common shares every quarter was replaced with a grant of 400,000 options at an exercise price of $2.50 per share until May 12, 2014 and vest as follows:

(a) 200,000 options upon the execution of the amended consulting agreement;

(b) 50,000 options on August 14, 2009

(c) 50,000 options on November 14, 2009

(d) 50,000 on February 14, 2010

(e) 50,000 options on May 14, 2010

Mr. Durrant received 75,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the consulting agreement dated May 20, 2008 and subsequently returned these 75,000 shares to our company for cancellation as a result of the award modification.

The contract has a two year term that started May 20, 2008 and expires on May 20, 2010.

Harvey Lalach

We have a consulting agreement dated February 1, 2007 with Harvey Lalach to provide management services to our company for consideration of $7,000 per month. The contract had a two year term, and has been extend for an additional two year term expiring January 31, 2011. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008, we agreed to increase the compensation of Mr. Lalach to $12,500 per month.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth for each named executive officer and director certain information concerning the outstanding equity awards as of September 30, 2009.

	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Awards : Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that Have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Awards : Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that Have Not Vested
Dr. Herve de Kergrohen	Nil	Nil	700,000	$2.50	June 12, 2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Harvey Lalach	150,000	Nil	150,000	$5.00	June 3, 2013	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
George Kalkanis	Nil	Nil	150,000	$3.00	Feb 8, 2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alison Ayers	150,000	Nil	150,000	$5.00	June 3, 2013	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cameron Durrant	400,000 250,000 150,000	Nil Nil Nil	Nil 150,000 Nil	$5.25 $2.50 $3.85	May 20, 2011 May 12, 2012 Dec 12, 2012	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
David Tousley	150,000	Nil	Nil	$5.00	June 3, 2013	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Alexandre Vamvakides	Nil	Nil	500,000	$2.50	June11, 2014	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

We have not adopted any other equity compensation plan other than our 2007 Stock Option Plan.

Compensation of Directors

The table below shows the compensation of our directors who were not our named executive officers for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Name	Year	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash ($)	Stock Awards ($)	Option Awards ($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation ($)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings ($)	All other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Cameron Durrant [1]	2009	Nil	Nil	$556,177	Nil	Nil	Nil	$556,177
	2008	Nil	Nil	$256,954	Nil	Nil	Nil	$256,954
Alison Ayers [2]	2009	Nil	Nil	$113,785	Nil	Nil	Nil	$120,100
	2008	Nil	Nil	$264,694	Nil	Nil	Nil	$264,694
David Tousley [3]	2009	Nil	Nil	$113,785	Nil	Nil	Nil	$120,100
	2008	Nil	Nil	$264,694	Nil	Nil	Nil	$264,694
Panos Kontzalis [4]	2009	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2008	$167,000	$340,600	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	$539,600
Angela Vernadaki [5]	2009	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2008	$43,080	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	$43,080

(1) Cameron Durrant was granted options during the year ended September 30, 2009 having a fair value of $525,500 of which $503,021 was expensed as stock based compensation during the year and was granted options during the year ended September 30, 2008 having a fair value of $309,910 of which $52,956 was expensed as stock based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2009 and $256,954 was expensed as stock based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2008.

(2) Alison Ayers was granted options during the year ended September 30, 2008 having a fair value of $378,479 of which $113,785 was expensed as stock based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2009 and $264,694 was expensed as stock based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2008.

(3) David Tousley was granted options during the year ended September 30, 2008 having a fair value of $378,479 of which $113,785 was expensed as stock based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2009 and $264,694 was expensed as stock based compensation during the year ended September 30, 2008.

(4) Dr. Kontzalis resigned from our company on May 20, 2008.

(5) Ms. Vernadaki resigned from our company on February 29, 2008.

(6) Details of our stock-based compensation arrangements, including the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of our share based awards, are disclosed in footnote 8 to our financial statements.

We reimburse our directors for expenses incurred in connection with attending board meetings. We have not paid any director's fees or other cash compensation for services rendered as a director since our inception to September 30, 2009.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, there were no standard or other arrangements pursuant to which any of our directors were compensated for services provided in their capacity as directors.

We currently have no formal plan for compensating our directors for their services in their capacity as directors, although we may elect to issue stock options to such persons in the future. Directors are entitled to reimbursement for reasonable travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attendance at meetings of our board of directors. Our board of directors may award special remuneration to any director undertaking any special services on our behalf other than services ordinarily required of a director.

Retirement or Similar Benefit Plans

There are no arrangements or plans in which we provide retirement or similar benefits for our directors or executive officers.

Resignation, Retirement, Other Termination, or Change in Control Arrangements

We have no contract, agreement, plan or arrangement, whether written or unwritten, that provides for payments to our directors or executive officers at, following, or in connection with the resignation, retirement or other termination of our directors or executive officers, or a change in control of our company or a change in our directors' or executive officers' responsibilities following a change in control.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth, as of December 22, 2009, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock by each stockholder known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock, by each of our current directors and executive officers. Each person has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated. Beneficial ownership consists of a direct interest in the shares of common stock, except as otherwise indicated.

Security ownership of certain beneficial owners

In the following tables, we have determined the number and percentage of shares beneficially owned in accordance with Rule 13d-3 of the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934* based on information provided to us by our controlling stockholder, executive officers and directors, and this information does not necessarily indicate beneficial ownership for any other purpose. In determining the number of shares of our common stock beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, we include any shares as to which the person has sole or shared voting power or investment power, as well as any shares subject to warrants or options held by that person that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days.

Title of class	Name and address of beneficial owner	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership	Percent of class [1]
Common Stock	Athanasios Skarpelos 2, Place du Port Geneva, Switzerland CH 1204	6,725,832	32.01%

Security Ownership of Management

Title of class	Name and address of beneficial owner	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership		Percent of class [1]
Common Stock	**Dr. Herve de Kergrohen** 22 Chemin Du Nantet Collonge-Bellerive CH 1245 Switzerland	Nil		Nil
Common Stock	**Harvey Lalach** 4837 Canyon Ridge Crescent Kelowna, British Columbia Canada	750,000 [2]	Direct	3.45%
Common Stock	**Alexandre Vamvakides** 3, Cite De L'alma Paris, France	Nil		Nil
Common Stock	**George Kalkanis** 20 Efklodou Street Athens, Greece 10442	910,000	Direct	4.15%
Common Stock	**Cameron Durrant** #90 Fairmount Road West Califon, NJ 07830-3330	850,000 [3]	Direct	3.89%
Common Stock	**Alison Ayers** 27 O'Connor Circle West Orange, NJ 07052	150,000 [4]	Direct	0.71%
Common Stock	**David Tousley** 14610 Pawnee Lane Leawood, KS 66224	150,000 [5]	Direct	0.71%
	Directors & Executive Officers as a group (7 persons)	**2,810,000**		11.80%

[1] Percentage of ownership is based on 21,013,427 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding as of December 22, 2009. Except as otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owners of the common stock listed above, based on information furnished by such owners, have sole investment and voting power with respect to such shares, subject to community property laws where applicable. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable, or exercisable within 60 days, are deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage ownership of the person holding such option or warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

[2] Includes 600,000 shares of common stock and 150,000 stock options exercisable within 60 days.

[3] Includes 850,000 stock options exercisable within 60 days.

[4] Includes 150,000 stock options exercisable within 60 days.

[5] Includes 150,000 stock options exercisable within 60 days.

Changes in Control

We are unaware of any contract or other arrangement the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of our company.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Transactions with related persons

Other than as disclosed below and elsewhere, there has been no transaction, since October 1, 2007, or currently proposed transaction, in which we were or are to be a participant and the amount involved exceeds the lesser of $120,000 or one percent of the average of our total assets at year end for the last two completed fiscal years, and in which any of the following persons had or will have a director or indirect material interest.

(i) any director or executive officer of our company;

(ii) any beneficial owner of shares carrying more than 5% of the voting rights attached to our outstanding shares of common stock; and

(iii) any member of the immediate family (including spouse, parents, children, siblings and in-laws) of any of the foregoing persons.

On May 15, 2008, we terminated the services of Panos Kontzalis, our Chief Executive Officer and agreed to a severance package consisting of the issuance of 65,000 shares of our common stock. In addition, we issued a promissory note payable to him in the amount of $200,000. This promissory note is without interest and had specified repayment terms. We repaid $100,000 in accordance with the repayment terms. We are in default of the payment terms for the entire $100,000 balance owing.

Compensation of Executive Officers and Directors

For information regarding compensation of our executive officers and directors, please see "Item 11. Executive Compensation."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Fees Paid to Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed or expected to be billed to our company for professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firms, for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008:

Fees	**2009**	**2008**
Audit fees	$ 80,838	$ 58,511
Audit related fees	Nil	Nil
Tax fees	$ 3,850	Nil
All other fees	Nil	Nil
Total Fees	**$ 84,688**	**$ 58,511**

Audit Fees. Consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audits of our financial statements, reviews of our interim financial statements included in quarterly reports, services performed in connection with filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and other services that are normally provided by BDO Dunwoody LLP for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Policy on Pre-Approval by Audit Committee of Services Performed by Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our audit committee pre-approves all services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. All of the above services and fees were reviewed and approved by our audit committee before the respective services were rendered.

Our audit committee has considered the nature and amount of fees billed by BDO Dunwoody LLP and believes that the provision of services for activities unrelated to the audit was compatible with maintaining BDO Dunwoody LLP's independence.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Exhibit Number	Description
(3)	**Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws**
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 filed on January 13, 2005)
3.2	Bylaws (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 filed on January 13, 2005)
3.3	Articles of Merger filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada on January 10, 2007 and which is effective January 25, 2007 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 25, 2007)
(4)	**Instruments defining rights of security holders, including indentures**
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2 filed on January 13, 2005)
4.2	Form of Convertible Loan Agreement (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2009)
4.3	8% Convertible Loan Agreement dated June 3, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
4.4	8% Convertible Loan Agreement dated June 19, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2009)
(10)	**Material Contracts**
10.1	Agreement between Anavex Life Sciences Corp. and Dr. Alexandre Vamvakides dated January 31, 2007 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2007)
10.2	Abstract of Disclosure of Greek Patent Number 1002616 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2007)

Exhibit Number	Description
10.3	Abstract of Disclosure of Greek Patent Number 1004208 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2007)
10.4	Abstract of Disclosure of Greek Patent Number 1004868 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2007)
10.5	Written description of Greek Patent Application Number 20070100020 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2007)
10.6	Form of Stock Option Agreement (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 22, 2007)
10.7	Shares for Services and Subscription Agreement dated September 11, 2007 between our company and Eurogenet Labs S.A. (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 27, 2007)
10.8	2007 Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 28, 2007)
10.9	Consulting Agreement with Cameron Durrant dated May 20, 2008 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed on August 18, 2008
10.10	Form of Convertible Loan Agreement (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2009)
10.11	Consulting Agreement with Tariq Arshad dated March 2, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2009)
10.13	Consulting Agreement with Dr. Mark Smith dated January 13, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2009)
10.14	Form of Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2009)
10.15	Form of Warrant Certificate (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 3, 2009)
10.16	Amended Consulting Agreement with Cameron Durrant dated May 14, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.17	CEO Consulting Agreement with Dr. Herve de Kergrohen dated June 12, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.18	Form of Private Placement subscription agreement dated June 15, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.19	Shares for Services Agreement with Andreas Eleuthariadis dated June 10, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.20	Shares for Services Agreement with Vasileios Kourafalos dated June 10, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)

Exhibit Number	Description
10.21	Shares for Services Agreement with George Kalkanis dated June 10, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.22	Stock Option Agreement with Alexandre Vamvakides dated June 11, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 23, 2009)
10.23	Form of Private Placement Subscription Agreement Convertible Loan (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2009)
10.24	Form of Private Placement Subscription Agreement for Units (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2009)
10.25	Consultant Services Agreement with NAD Ltd. dated July 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 24, 2009)
10.26	Form of Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 24, 2009)
10.27	Form of Warrant Certificate (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2009)
10.28	Stock Option Agreement with Alexander Vamvakides dated October 19, 2009 (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 24, 2009)
(14)	**Code of Ethics**
14.1	Code of Conduct (incorporated by reference to an exhibit to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 28, 2007)
(21)	**Subsidiaries**
21.1	Anavex Life Sciences (France) SA, incorporated under the laws of France
(31)	**Section 302 Certification**
31.1*	Section 302 Certification of Dr. Herve de Kergrohen
31.2*	Section 302 Certification of Harvey Lalach
(32)	**Section 906 Certification**
32.1*	Section 906 Certification of Dr. Herve de Kergrohen
32.2*	Section 906 Certification of Harvey Lalach

* Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ANAVEX LIFE SCIENCES CORP.

By:
/s/ Herve de Kergrohen
Dr. Herve de Kergrohen
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)
Date: December 24, 2009

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By:
/s/ Herve de Kergrohen
Dr. Herve de Kergrohen
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)
Date: December 24, 2009

By:
/s/ Harvey Lalach
Harvey Lalach
President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
Date: December 24, 2009

/s/ Alison Ayers
Alison Ayers
Director
Date: December 24, 2009

/s/ Cameron Durrant
Cameron Durrant
Director
Date: December 24, 2009

/s/ David Tousley
David Tousley
Director
Date: December 24, 2009