

ONCOLYTICS BIOTECH INC
Form 20-F
March 28, 2017

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

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

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

For fiscal year ended
December 31, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from ____ to ____

OR

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

Date of event requiring this shell company report:

Commission file number: 000-31062

ONCOLYTICS BIOTECH INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Province of Alberta, Canada

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Suite 210, 1167 Kensington Crescent, N.W. Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1X7

(Address of principal executive offices)

Kirk Look
Suite 210, 1167 Kensington Crescent, N.W. Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1X7
Tel: (403) 670-7377
E-mail: info@oncolytics.ca

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Shares, no par value

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the Registrant's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 121,258,222 common shares as at December 31, 2016

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

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one)

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| US GAAP | International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board | Other |
| <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17

Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

ONCOLYTICS BIOTECH INC.

FORM 20-F

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All references in this annual report on Form 20-F to the terms “we”, “our”, “us”, “the Company” and “Oncolytics” refer to Oncolytics Biotech Inc.

Certain statements in this annual report on Form 20-F and the documents attached as exhibits to this annual report, constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Oncolytics Biotech Inc., or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts, and include, but are not limited to, estimates and their underlying assumptions; statements regarding plans, objectives and expectations with respect to the efficacy of our technologies; the timing and results of clinical studies related to our technologies; future operations, products and services; the impact of regulatory initiatives on our operations; the size of and opportunities related to the markets for our technologies; general industry and macroeconomic growth rates; expectations related to possible joint and/or strategic ventures and statements regarding future performance. Forward-looking statements generally, but not always, are identified by the words “expects,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “intends,” “estimates,” “projects”, “potential”, “possible” and similar expressions, or that events or conditions “will,” “may,” “should” occur.

The forward-looking statements in this annual report are subject to various risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond our control, including without limitation:

- risks related to all of our products, including REOLYSIN[®], being in the research and development stage and requiring further development and testing before they can be marketed commercially;

- risks inherent in pharmaceutical research and development;

- risks related to timing and possible delays in our clinical trials;

- risks related to some of our clinical trials being conducted in, and subject to the laws of foreign countries;

- risks related to our pharmaceutical products being subject to intense regulatory approval processes in the United States and other foreign jurisdictions;

- risks related to being subject to government manufacturing and testing regulations;

- risks related to the extremely competitive biotechnology industry and our competition with larger companies with greater resources;

- risks related to our reliance on patents and proprietary rights to protect our technology;

- risks related to potential products liability claims;

- risks related to our limited manufacturing experience and reliance on third parties to commercially manufacture our products, if and when developed;

- risks related to our new products not being accepted by the medical community or consumers;

risks related to our technologies becoming obsolete;

risks related to our dependence on third party relationships for research and clinical trials;

risks related to our lack of operating revenues and history of losses;

- uncertainty regarding our ability to obtain third-party reimbursement for the costs of our product;

risks related to other third-party arrangements;

risks related to our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future research and development of our products and to meet ongoing capital requirements;

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- risks related to potential increases in the cost of director and officer liability insurance;
- risks related to our dependence on key employees and collaborators;
- risks related to Barbados law;
- risks related to the effect of changes in the law on our corporate structure;
- risks related to expenses in foreign currencies and our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- risks related to our compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended;
- risks related to our status as a foreign private issuer;
- risk related to possible “passive foreign investment company” status;
- risks related to fluctuations in interest rates;
- risks related to information technology systems; and
- risks related to our common shares.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company’s forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further under the section heading “Item 3. Key Information – D. Risk Factors” below. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materializes, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. Forward-looking statements in this document are not a prediction of future events or circumstances, and those future events or circumstances may not occur. Given these uncertainties, users of the information included herein, including investors and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. Investors should consult our quarterly and annual filings with the Canadian and US securities commissions for additional information on risks and uncertainties relating to forward-looking statements. We do not assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these statements.

Forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, opinions and expectations at the time they are made, and we do not assume any obligation to update our forward-looking statements if those beliefs, opinions, or expectations, or other circumstances, should change, except as required by applicable law.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATES

Canadian Dollars Per US Dollar

The following table sets out the exchange rates for United States dollars (“US\$”) expressed in terms of Canadian dollars (“Cdn\$”) including the average exchange rates (based on the average of the exchange rates on the last day of each month in such periods) and the range of high and low exchange rates for such periods.

| | Canadian Dollars Per One US Dollar | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | |
| Average for the period | 1.3248 | 1.2787 | 1.1045 | 1.0299 | 0.9996 | |
| For the Month of | February | January | December | November | October | September |
| | 2017 | 2017 | 2016 | 2016 | 2016 | 2016 |
| High for the period | 1.3248 | 1.3438 | 1.3556 | 1.3582 | 1.3403 | 1.3248 |
| Low for the period | 1.3004 | 1.3030 | 1.3120 | 1.3337 | 1.3104 | 1.2843 |

Exchange rates are based on the Bank of Canada nominal noon exchange rates. The nominal noon exchange rate on March 24, 2017 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of United States dollars into Canadian dollars was US\$1.00 = Cdn\$1.3373. Unless otherwise indicated, in this annual report on Form 20-F, all references herein are to Canadian Dollars.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not Applicable

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not Applicable

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The selected financial data presented below for the five years ended December 31, 2016 is presented in Canadian dollars and is derived from our consolidated financial statements in Canadian dollars and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements (including notes thereto) included under Item 18 and "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" included under Item 5. For exchange rate data please see the section heading “Currency and Exchange Rates” above.

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Revenues | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net loss ⁽¹⁾ | (15,139,979) | (13,722,995) | (18,619,335) | (23,532,647) | (36,373,521) |
| Net comprehensive loss | (15,346,897) | (13,242,060) | (18,418,990) | (23,395,834) | (36,313,135) |
| Basic and diluted loss per share ⁽²⁾ | (0.13) | (0.12) | (0.21) | (0.28) | (0.48) |
| Total assets ⁽²⁾ | 14,758,284 | 27,383,798 | 17,193,190 | 28,222,027 | 22,078,090 |
| Shareholders' equity ⁽²⁾ | 10,689,620 | 24,674,306 | 13,819,193 | 22,213,366 | 14,786,780 |
| Cash dividends declared per share ⁽³⁾ | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Weighted average number of common shares outstanding | 119,880,200 | 112,613,845 | 87,869,149 | 83,530,981 | 76,102,062 |

Notes:

1) Included in net loss and net loss per share for the year ended December 31, 2016 are share based payment expenses of \$406,078 (2015 - \$429,537; 2014 - \$980,325; 2013 - \$424,384; 2012 - \$730,751).

2) We issued 3,106,600 common shares for net cash proceeds of \$956,133 in 2016 (2015 - 24,639,128 common shares for net cash proceeds of \$23,667,654; 2014 - 8,708,676 common shares for net cash proceeds of \$9,044,492; 2013 - 8,093,533 common shares for net cash proceeds of \$30,398,036; 2012 - 5,458,950 common shares for net cash proceeds of 20,848,785).

3) We have not declared or paid any dividends since incorporation.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not Applicable

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not Applicable

D. Risk Factors

Investment in our common shares ("Common Shares") involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider, among other matters, the following risk factors in addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 20-F when evaluating our business because these risk factors may have a significant impact on our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flow. If any of the material risks described below or in subsequent reports we file with the SEC actually occur, they may materially harm our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flow. Additional risks and uncertainties that we have not yet identified or that we presently consider to be immaterial may also materially harm our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flow.

Research and Development Risks

All of our potential products, including REOLYSIN, are in the research and development stage and will require further development and testing before they can be marketed commercially.

Prospects for companies in the biotechnology industry generally may be regarded as uncertain given the nature of the industry and, accordingly, investments in biotechnology companies should be regarded as speculative. We are currently in the research and development stage on one product, REOLYSIN, for human application, the riskiest stage for a company in the biotechnology industry. It is not possible to predict, based upon studies in animals and early stage human clinical trials, whether REOLYSIN will prove to be safe and effective in humans. REOLYSIN will

require additional research and development, including extensive additional clinical testing, before we will be able to obtain the approvals of the relevant regulatory authorities in applicable countries to market REOLYSIN commercially. There can be no assurance that the research and development programs we conduct will result in REOLYSIN or any other products becoming commercially viable products, and in the event that any product or products result from the research and development program, it is unlikely they will be commercially available for a number of years.

To achieve profitable operations we, alone or with others, must successfully develop, introduce and market our products. To obtain regulatory approvals for products being developed for human use, and to achieve commercial success, human clinical trials must demonstrate that the product is safe for human use and that the product shows efficacy. Unsatisfactory results obtained from a

particular study relating to a program may cause us to abandon our commitment to that program or the product being tested. No assurances can be provided that any current or future animal or human test, if undertaken, will yield favourable results. If we are unable to establish that REOLYSIN is a safe, effective treatment for cancer, we may be required to abandon further development of the product and develop a new business strategy.

There are inherent risks in pharmaceutical research and development.

Pharmaceutical research and development is highly speculative and involves a high and significant degree of risk. The marketability of any product we develop will be affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including but not limited to:

- the discovery of unexpected toxicities or lack of sufficient efficacy of products which make them unattractive or unsuitable for human use;
- preliminary results as seen in animal and/or limited human testing may not be substantiated in larger, controlled clinical trials;
- manufacturing costs or other production factors may make manufacturing of products ineffective, impractical and non-competitive;
- proprietary rights of third parties or competing products or technologies may preclude commercialization;
- requisite regulatory approvals for the commercial distribution of products may not be obtained; and
- other factors may become apparent during the course of research, up-scaling or manufacturing which may result in the discontinuation of research and other critical projects.

Our products under development have never been manufactured on a commercial scale, and there can be no assurance that such products can be manufactured at a cost or in a quantity to render such products commercially viable. Production and utilization of our products may require the development of new manufacturing technologies and expertise. The impact on our business in the event that new manufacturing technologies and expertise are required to be developed is uncertain. There can be no assurance that we will successfully meet any of these technological challenges or others that may arise in the course of development.

Any failure or delay in clinical trials for our products, including REOLYSIN, may cause us to incur additional costs or delay or prevent the commercialization of our products and could severely harm our business.

We must conduct extensive clinical trials to demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our products in humans. Clinical testing, in particular, is expensive, difficult to design and implement, can take many years to complete and is uncertain as to outcome. A failure of one or more of our clinical trials can occur at any stage of testing. We may experience numerous unforeseen events during, or as a result of, the clinical trial process, which could delay or prevent us from receiving marketing approval or commercializing our product candidates, including the following:

- Our clinical trials may produce negative or inconclusive results, and we may decide, or regulatory authorities may require us, to conduct additional clinical trials or we may abandon projects that we expect to be promising;
- The number of subjects required for our clinical trials may be larger than we anticipate, enrollment in our clinical trials may be slower than we anticipate, or participants may drop out of our clinical trials at a higher rate than we anticipate;
- We might have to suspend or terminate our clinical trials if the participants are being exposed to unacceptable health risks;
- Regulators or institutional review boards may require that we hold, suspend or terminate clinical research for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements or our clinical protocols;
-

Regulators may refuse to accept or consider data from clinical trials for various reasons, including noncompliance with regulatory requirements or our clinical protocols;

• The cost of our clinical trials may be greater than we anticipate; and

• The supply or quality of our products or other materials necessary to conduct our clinical trials may be insufficient or inadequate.

Additionally, subject enrollment, which is a significant factor in the timing of clinical trials, is affected by a variety of factors, including the following:

• The size and nature of the subject population;

• The proximity of subjects to clinical sites;

• The eligibility criteria for the trial;

• The design of the clinical trial;

• Competing clinical trials; and

Clinicians' and subjects' perceptions as to the potential advantages of the medication being studied in relation to other available therapies, including any new medications that may be approved for the indications we are investigating.

Furthermore, we plan to rely on clinical trial sites to ensure the proper and timely conduct of our clinical trials, and while we have agreements governing their committed activities, we have limited influence over their actual performance. Any delays or unanticipated problems during clinical testing, such as enrollment in our clinical trials being slower than we anticipate or participants dropping out of our clinical trials at a higher rate than we anticipate, could increase our costs, slow down our product development and approval process and jeopardize our ability to commence product sales and generate revenues.

Financial Condition Risks

We have no operating revenues and a history of losses.

To date, we have not generated sufficient revenues to offset our research and development costs and accordingly have not generated positive cash flow or made an operating profit. As of December 31, 2016, we had an accumulated deficit of \$278.8 million and we incurred net losses of \$15.1 million, \$13.7 million and \$18.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. We anticipate that we will continue to incur significant losses during 2017 and in the foreseeable future. We do not expect to reach profitability at least until after successful and profitable commercialization of one or more of our products. Even if one or more of our products are profitably commercialized, the initial losses incurred by us may never be recovered.

We may not be able to obtain third-party reimbursement for the cost of our product.

Government authorities and third party payors, such as private health insurers and health maintenance organizations, decide which medications they will pay for and establish reimbursement levels. A primary trend in the US healthcare industry and elsewhere is cost containment. Government authorities and these third party payors have attempted to control costs by limiting coverage and the amount of reimbursement for particular medications. Uncertainty exists regarding the reimbursement status of newly-approved pharmaceutical products and reimbursement may not be available for REOLYSIN. Any reimbursements granted may not be maintained or limits on reimbursements available from third-party payors may reduce the demand for, or negatively affect the price of, these products. If REOLYSIN does not qualify for reimbursement, if reimbursement levels diminish, or if reimbursement is denied, our sales and profitability would be adversely affected.

Third-Party Risk

In the normal course of our business, we have entered into contractual arrangements with third parties which subject us to the risk that such parties may default on their obligations. Oncolytics may be exposed to third party credit risk through our contractual arrangements with our current contract manufacturer, the institutions which operate our clinical trials, or our contract research organizations and other parties. In the event such entities fail to meet their contractual obligations to Oncolytics, such failures could have a material adverse effect on Oncolytics and our operations.

We may need additional financing in the future to fund the research and development of our products and to meet our ongoing capital requirements.

As of December 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents (including short-term investments) of \$14.1 million. Working capital was approximately \$10.4 million. We anticipate that we will need additional financing in the future to fund research and development and to meet our ongoing capital requirements. The amount of future capital

requirements will depend on many factors, including continued scientific progress in our drug discovery and development programs, progress in our pre-clinical and clinical evaluation of drug candidates, time and expense associated with filing, prosecuting and enforcing our patent claims and costs associated with obtaining regulatory approvals. In order to meet such capital requirements, we will consider contract fees, collaborative research and development arrangements, and additional public or private financings (including the incurrence of debt and the issuance of additional equity securities) to fund all or a part of particular programs as well as potential partnering or licensing opportunities.

Oncolytics, from time to time, along with all other pharmaceutical research and development entities, may have restricted access to capital, bank debt and equity, and, from time to time, may face increased borrowing costs. Although our business and asset base have not changed, the lending capacity of all financial institutions fluctuates causing a corresponding change in risk premiums. As future operations will be financed out of funds generated from financing activities, our ability to do so is dependent on, among other factors, the overall state of capital markets and investor appetite for investments in the pharmaceutical industry and our securities in particular.

Should we elect to satisfy our cash commitments through the issuance of securities, by way of either private placement or public offering or otherwise, there can be no assurance that our efforts to raise such funding will be successful, or achieved on terms favourable to us or our existing shareholders. If adequate funds are not available on terms favorable to us, we may have to reduce substantially or eliminate expenditures for research and development, testing, production and marketing of our proposed product, or obtain funds through arrangements with corporate partners that require us to relinquish rights to certain of our technologies or product. There can be no assurance that we will be able to raise additional capital if our current capital resources are exhausted.

Regulatory Risks

Pharmaceutical products are subject to intense regulatory approval processes.

The regulatory process for pharmaceuticals, which includes preclinical studies and clinical trials of each compound to establish its safety and efficacy, takes many years and requires the expenditure of substantial resources. Moreover, if regulatory approval of a drug is granted, such approval may entail limitations on the indicated uses for which it may be marketed. Failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements can, among other things, result in suspension of regulatory approvals, product recalls, seizure of products, operating restrictions and criminal prosecution. Further, government policy may change, and additional government regulations may be established that could prevent or delay regulatory approvals for our products. In addition, a marketed drug and its manufacturer are subject to continual review. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with the product or manufacturer may result in restrictions on such product or manufacturer, including withdrawal of the product from the market.

The United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) and similar regulatory authorities in other countries may deny approval of a new drug application if required regulatory criteria are not satisfied, or may require additional testing. Product approvals may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory standards is not maintained or if problems occur after the product reaches the market. The FDA and similar regulatory authorities in other countries may require further testing and surveillance programs to monitor the pharmaceutical product that has been commercialized. Non-compliance with applicable requirements can result in fines and other judicially imposed sanctions, including product withdrawals, product seizures, injunction actions and criminal prosecutions.

In addition to our own pharmaceuticals, we may supply active pharmaceutical ingredients and advanced pharmaceutical intermediates for use in our customers’ drug products. The final drug products in which the pharmaceutical ingredients and advanced pharmaceutical intermediates are used, however, are subject to regulation for safety and efficacy by the FDA and possibly other regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions. Such products must be approved by such agencies before they can be commercially marketed. The process of obtaining regulatory clearance for marketing is uncertain, costly and time consuming. We cannot predict how long the necessary regulatory approvals will take or whether our customers will ever obtain such approval for their products. To the extent that our customers do not obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for marketing new products, our product sales could be adversely affected.

The FDA and other governmental regulators have increased requirements for drug purity and have increased environmental burdens upon the pharmaceutical industry. Because pharmaceutical drug manufacturing is a highly regulated industry, requiring significant documentation and validation of manufacturing processes and quality control assurance prior to approval of the facility to manufacture a specific drug, there can be considerable transition time between the initiation of a contract to manufacture a product and the actual initiation of manufacture of that product. Any lag time in the initiation of a contract to manufacture product and the actual initiation of manufacture could cause us to lose profits or incur liabilities.

The pharmaceutical regulatory regime in Europe and other countries is generally similar to that of the United States. We could face similar risks in these other jurisdictions as the risks described above.

Our operations and products may be subject to other government manufacturing and testing regulations.

Securing regulatory approval for the marketing of therapeutics by the FDA in the United States and similar regulatory agencies in other countries is a long and expensive process, which can delay or prevent product development and marketing. Approval to market products may be for limited applications or may not be received at all.

The products we anticipate manufacturing will have to comply with the FDA's current Good Manufacturing Practices ("cGMP") and other FDA and local government guidelines and regulations, including other international regulatory requirements and guidelines. Additionally, certain of our customers may require the manufacturing facilities contracted by us to adhere to additional manufacturing standards, even if not required by the FDA. Compliance with cGMP regulations requires manufacturers to expend time, money and effort in production and to maintain precise records and quality control to ensure that the product meets applicable specifications and other requirements. The FDA and other regulatory bodies periodically inspect drug-manufacturing facilities to ensure compliance with applicable cGMP requirements. If the manufacturing facilities contracted by us fail to comply with the

cGMP requirements, the facilities may become subject to possible FDA or other regulatory action and manufacturing at the facility could consequently be suspended. We may not be able to contract suitable alternative or back-up manufacturing facilities on terms acceptable to us or at all.

The FDA or other regulatory agencies may also require the submission of any lot of a particular product for inspection. If the lot product fails to meet the FDA requirements, then the FDA could take any of the following actions: (i) restrict the release of the product; (ii) suspend manufacturing of the specific lot of the product; (iii) order a recall of the lot of the product; or (iv) order a seizure of the lot of the product.

We are subject to regulation by governments in many jurisdictions. If we do not comply with healthcare, drug, manufacturing and environmental regulations, among others, in such jurisdiction, our existing and future operations may be curtailed, and we could be subject to liability.

In addition to the regulatory approval process, we may be subject to regulations under local, provincial, state, federal and foreign law, including, but not limited to, requirements regarding occupational health, safety, laboratory practices, environmental protection and hazardous substance control, and may be subject to other present and future local, provincial, state, federal and foreign regulations.

Intellectual Property Risks

We rely on patents and proprietary rights to protect our technology.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain patents, maintain trade secret protection and operate without infringing the rights of third parties. We have received Granted Patents in countries throughout the world, including the United States, Canada, Europe, and Japan. We file our Applications for Patent in the United States and under the PCT, allowing us to subsequently file in other jurisdictions. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain, enforce and maintain patent protection for our technology in Canada, the United States and other countries. We cannot be assured that patents will issue from any pending applications or that claims now or in the future, if any, allowed under issued patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In addition, no assurance can be given that any patents issued to, or licensed by us, will not be challenged, invalidated, infringed or circumvented, or that the rights granted thereunder will provide continuing competitive advantages to us.

The patent positions of pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms, including us, are generally uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. In addition, it is not known whether any of our current research endeavours will result in the issuance of patents in Canada, the United States, or elsewhere, or if any patents already issued will provide significant proprietary protection or will be circumvented or invalidated. Since patent applications in the United States and Canada may be maintained in secrecy until at least 18 months after filing of the original priority application, and since publication of discoveries in the scientific or patent literature tends to lag behind actual discoveries by several months, we cannot be certain that we or any licensor were the first to create inventions claimed by pending patent applications or that we or the licensor were the first to file patent applications for such inventions. Loss of patent protection could lead to generic competition for these products, and others in the future, which would materially and adversely affect our financial prospects for these products.

Similarly, since patent applications filed before November 29, 2000 in the United States may be maintained in secrecy until the patents issue or foreign counterparts, if any, publish, we cannot be certain that we or any licensor were the first creator of inventions covered by pending patent applications or that we or such licensor were the first to file patent applications for such inventions. There is no assurance that our patents, if issued, would be held valid or enforceable by a court or that a competitor's technology or product would be found to infringe such patents.

Accordingly, we may not be able to obtain and enforce effective patents to protect our proprietary rights from use by competitors. If other such parties obtain patents for certain information relied on by us in conducting our business, then we may be required to stop using, or pay to use, certain intellectual property, and as such, our competitive position and profitability could suffer as a result.

Third parties may choose to file patent infringement claims against us; defending ourselves from such allegations would be costly, time-consuming, distracting to management and could materially affect our business.

Our development and commercialization activities, as well as any product candidates or products resulting from these activities, may infringe or be claimed to infringe patents and other intellectual property rights of third parties under which we do not hold sufficient licenses or other rights. Additionally, third parties may be successful in obtaining patent protection for technologies that cover development activities in which we are already engaged. Third parties may own or control these patents and intellectual

property rights in the United States and abroad. These third parties may have substantially greater financial resources than us and could bring claims against us that could cause us to incur substantial expenses to defend against these claims and, if successful against us, could cause us to pay substantial damages. Further, if a patent infringement or other similar suit were brought against us, we could be forced to stop or delay development, manufacturing or sales of the product or product candidate that is the subject of the suit. Intellectual property litigation in the biopharmaceutical industry is common, and we expect this trend to continue.

As a result of patent infringement or other similar claims, or to avoid potential claims, we may choose or be required to seek a license from the third party and be required to pay license fees or royalties or both. These licenses may not be available on acceptable terms, or at all. Even if we were able to obtain a license, the rights may be non-exclusive, which could result in our competitors gaining access to the same intellectual property. Ultimately, we could be prevented from commercializing a product, or be forced to cease some aspect of our business operations, if, as a result of actual or threatened patent infringement claims, we are unable to enter into licenses on acceptable terms, if at all, or if an injunction is granted against us, which could harm our business significantly.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our proprietary information and know-how, the value of our technology and products could be adversely affected.

In addition to patented technology, we rely upon unpatented proprietary technology, processes and know-how. However, these types of trade secrets can be difficult to protect. We seek to protect this confidential information, in part, through agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties as well as confidentiality policies and audits, although these may not be successful in protecting our trade secrets and confidential information.

These agreements may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any such breach. In addition, our trade secrets may otherwise become known, including through a potential cyber security breach, or may be independently developed by competitors. If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our proprietary information and know-how, competitors may be able to use this information to develop products that compete with our products, which could adversely impact our business.

Other Business Risks

The biotechnology industry is extremely competitive and we must successfully compete with larger companies with substantially greater resources.

Technological competition in the pharmaceutical industry is intense and we expect competition to increase. Other companies are conducting research on therapeutics involving innate and adaptive immune responses as well as other novel treatments or therapeutics for the treatment of cancer which may compete with our product. Many of these competitors are more established, benefit from greater name recognition and have substantially greater financial, technical and marketing resources than us. In addition, many of these competitors have significantly greater experience in undertaking research, preclinical studies and human clinical trials of new pharmaceutical products, obtaining regulatory approvals and manufacturing and marketing such products. In addition, there are several other companies and products with which we may compete from time to time, and which may have significantly better and larger resources than we do. Accordingly, our competitors may succeed in manufacturing and/or commercializing products more rapidly or effectively, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We anticipate that we will face increased competition in the future as new products enter the market and advanced technologies become available. There can be no assurance that existing products or new products developed by our

competitors will not be more effective, or be more effectively manufactured, marketed and sold, than any that may be developed or sold by us. Competitive products may render our products obsolete and uncompetitive prior to recovering research, development or commercialization expenses incurred with respect to any such products.

Our products may fail or cause harm, subjecting us to product liability claims.

Use of our product during current clinical trials may entail risk of product liability. We maintain clinical trial liability insurance; however, it is possible this coverage may not provide full protection against all risks. Given the scope and complexity of the clinical development process, the uncertainty of product liability litigation, and the shrinking capacity of insurance underwriters, it is not possible at this time to assess the adequacy of current clinical trial coverage, nor the ability to secure continuing coverage at the same level and at reasonable cost in the foreseeable future. While we carry, and intend to continue carrying amounts believed to be appropriate under the circumstances, it is not possible at this time to determine the adequacy of such coverage.

In addition, the sale and commercial use of our product entails risk of product liability. We currently do not carry any product liability insurance for this purpose. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain appropriate levels of product liability insurance prior to any sale of our pharmaceutical products. An inability to obtain insurance on economically feasible terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims could inhibit or prevent the commercialization of products developed by us. The obligation to pay any product liability claim or a recall of a product could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and future prospects.

Future legal proceedings and the impact of any finding of liability or damages could adversely impact the company and its financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, we may be named as a defendant in various legal actions or other proceedings, including class action lawsuits. Certain of these actions include and future actual or threatened legal actions may include, claims for substantial and indeterminate amounts of damages, or may result in other results adverse to us. Management does not currently know of any pending, material legal proceedings against the Company, but such legal action could be brought in the future.

The results of possible future legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. Accordingly, we cannot determine whether our insurance coverage would be sufficient to cover the costs or potential losses, if any. Regardless of merit, litigation may be both time-consuming and disruptive to our operations and cause significant expense and diversion of management attention. If we do not prevail in future legal proceedings, we may be faced with significant monetary damages or injunctive relief against us that may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations, possibly materially.

We have limited manufacturing experience and intend to rely on third parties to commercially manufacture our products, if and when developed.

To date, we have relied upon a contract manufacturer to manufacture small quantities of REOLYSIN. The manufacturer may encounter difficulties in scaling up production, including production yields, quality control and quality assurance. Only a limited number of manufacturers can supply therapeutic viruses and failure by the manufacturer to deliver the required quantities of REOLYSIN on a timely basis at a commercially reasonable price may have a material adverse effect on us. We have completed a program for the development of a commercial process for manufacturing REOLYSIN and have filed a number of patent applications related to the process. There can be no assurance that we will successfully obtain sufficient patent protection related to our manufacturing process.

New products may not be accepted by the medical community or consumers.

Our primary activity to date has been research and development and we have no experience in marketing or commercializing products. We will likely rely on third parties to market our products, assuming that they receive regulatory approvals. If we rely on third parties to market our products, the commercial success of such product will be subject to a number of risks that may be outside of our control, including:

- competition in relation to alternative treatments, including efficacy advantages and cost advantages;
- perceived ease of use;
- the availability of coverage or reimbursement by third-party payors;
- uncertainties regarding marketing and distribution support; and
- distribution or use restrictions imposed by regulatory authorities.

Moreover, there can be no assurance that physicians, patients or the medical community will accept our product, even if it proves to be safe and effective and is approved for marketing by Health Canada, the FDA and other regulatory authorities. A failure to successfully market our product would have a material adverse effect on our revenue.

Our technologies may become obsolete.

The pharmaceutical industry is characterized by rapidly changing markets, technology, emerging industry standards and frequent introduction of new products. The introduction of new products embodying new technologies, including new manufacturing processes and the emergence of new industry standards may render our products obsolete, less competitive or less marketable. The process of developing our products is extremely complex and requires significant continuing development efforts and third party commitments. Our failure to develop new technologies and products and the obsolescence of existing technologies could adversely affect our business.

We may be unable to anticipate changes in our potential customer requirements that could make our existing technology obsolete. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to continue to enhance our existing technologies, develop new technology that addresses the increasing sophistication and varied needs of the market, and respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a timely and cost-effective basis. The development of our proprietary technology entails significant technical and business risks. We may not be successful in using our new technologies or exploiting our niche markets effectively or adapting our businesses to evolving customer or medical requirements or preferences or emerging industry standards.

We are highly dependent on third-party relationships for research and clinical trials.

We rely upon third party relationships for assistance in the conduct of research efforts, pre-clinical development and clinical trials, and manufacturing. In addition, we expect to rely on third parties to seek regulatory approvals for and to market our product. Although we believe that our collaborative partners will have an economic motivation to commercialize our product included in any collaborative agreement, the amount and timing of resources diverted to these activities generally is expected to be controlled by the third party. Furthermore, if we cannot maintain these relationships, our business may suffer.

The cost of director and officer liability insurance may increase substantially and may affect our ability to retain quality directors and officers.

We carry liability insurance on behalf of our directors and officers. Given a number of large director and officer liability insurance claims in the US equity markets, director and officer liability insurance has become increasingly more expensive with increased restrictions. Consequently, there is no assurance that we will continue to be offered this insurance or be able to obtain adequate coverage. The inability to acquire the appropriate insurance coverage may limit our ability to attract and maintain directors and officers as required to conduct our business.

We are dependent on our key employees and collaborators.

Our ability to develop the product will depend, to a great extent, on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified scientific personnel and to develop and maintain relationships with leading research institutions. Competition for such personnel and relationships is intense. We are highly dependent on the principal members of our management staff as well as our advisors and collaborators, the loss of whose services might impede the achievement of development objectives. The persons working with us are affected by a number of influences outside of our control. The loss of key employees and/or key collaborators may affect the speed and success of product development.

Barbados law differs from the laws in effect in Canada and the United States and may afford less protection to holders of our securities.

Certain of our assets and intellectual property are held by our wholly-owned subsidiary, Oncolytics Barbados, which is organized under the laws of Barbados. It may not be possible to enforce court judgments obtained in Canada or the United States against Oncolytics Barbados in Barbados based on the civil liabilities provisions of applicable securities laws. In addition, there is some doubt as to whether the courts of Barbados would recognize or enforce judgments of courts in Canada or the United States obtained against us or our directors or officers based on the civil liabilities provisions of Canadian and United States securities laws or hear actions against us or those persons based on such laws.

Changes in law could adversely affect our business and corporate structure.

There can be no assurances that changes will not occur in corporate, tax, property and other laws in Canada and/or Barbados (or the interpretation thereof by regulatory or tax authorities) which may materially and adversely affect our businesses and corporate structure.

We incur some of our expenses in foreign currencies and therefore we are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

We incur some of our manufacturing, clinical, collaborative and consulting expenses in foreign currencies, primarily the US dollar, the Euro and the British pound (“GBP”). We are therefore exposed to foreign currency rate fluctuations. Also, as we expand to other foreign jurisdictions there may be an increase in our foreign exchange exposure.

We earn interest income on our excess cash reserves and are exposed to changes in interest rates.

We invest our excess cash reserves in investment vehicles that provide a rate of return with little risk to principal. As interest rates change the amount of interest income we earn will be directly impacted.

Our operations may be adversely affected by disruptions to our information technology ("IT") systems, including disruptions from cybersecurity breaches of our IT infrastructure.

We rely on information technology networks and systems, including those of third-party service providers, to process, transmit and store electronic information. In particular, we depend on our information technology infrastructure for a variety of functions, including financial reporting, data management, and email communications. Any of these systems may be susceptible to outages due to fire, floods, power loss, telecommunications failures, terrorist attacks, sabotage and similar events. Global cybersecurity threats and incidents can range from uncoordinated individual attempts to gain unauthorized access to our information technology systems to sophisticated and targeted measures known as advanced persistent threats. The ever-increasing use and evolution of technology, including cloud-based computing, creates opportunities for the unintentional dissemination or intentional destruction of confidential information stored in our systems or in non-encrypted portable media or storage devices. We could also experience a business interruption, information theft of confidential information, or reputational damage from industrial espionage attacks, malware or other cyber attacks, which may compromise our system infrastructure or lead to data leakage, either internally or at our third-party providers. Despite the implementation of network security measures and disaster recovery plans, our systems and those of third parties on which we rely may also be vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions. If we or our vendors are unable (or are perceived as unable) to prevent such outages and breaches, our operations may be disrupted and our business reputation could be adversely affected.

We expect that risks and exposures related to cybersecurity attacks will remain high for the foreseeable future due to the rapidly evolving nature and sophistication of these threats.

The Company may fail to achieve and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting pursuant to the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and equivalent Canadian legislation.

The Company documented and tested during its most recent fiscal year its internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX") and equivalent Canadian legislation. SOX requires an annual assessment by management of the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and an attestation report by the Company's independent auditors addressing this assessment, if applicable. The Company may fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of its internal controls over financial reporting as such standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, and the Company may not be able to ensure that it can conclude, on an ongoing basis, that it has effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of SOX. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm the Company's business and negatively impact the trading price of the common shares or the market value of its other securities. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations. Future acquisitions of companies, if any, may provide the Company with challenges in implementing the required processes, procedures and controls in its acquired operations. No evaluation can provide complete assurance that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be reported. The effectiveness of the Company's processes, procedures and controls could also be limited by simple errors or faulty judgments. In addition, if the Company expands, the challenges involved in implementing appropriate internal controls over financial reporting will increase and will require that the Company continue to improve its internal controls over financial reporting.

Because the Company is a Canadian Company and some of its directors and officers are resident outside the United States, it may be difficult for investors in the United States to enforce civil liabilities against the Company based solely upon the federal securities laws of the United States.

The Company is a Canadian company, with its principal place of business in Canada. Some of the Company's directors and officers, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, are residents outside the United States and a significant portion of the Company's assets are located outside the United States. Consequently, it may be difficult for US investors to effect service of process within the United States upon the Company or these directors or officers who are not residents of the United States, or to realize in the United States upon judgments of courts of the United States predicated upon civil liabilities under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Investors should not assume that Canadian courts (1) would enforce judgments of US courts obtained in actions against the Company or such directors or officers predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the US federal securities laws or the securities or "blue sky" laws of any state within the United States or (2) would enforce, in original actions, liabilities against the Company or such directors or officers predicated upon the US federal securities laws or

any such state securities or “blue sky” laws. In addition, the protections afforded by Canadian securities laws may not be available to investors in the United States.

As a foreign private issuer, our shareholders may have less complete and timely data.

The Company is a “foreign private issuer” as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “US Exchange Act”). Equity securities of the Company are accordingly exempt from Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c), 14(f) and 16 of the US Exchange Act pursuant to Rule 3a12-3 of the US Exchange Act. Therefore, the Company is not required to file a Schedule 14A proxy statement in relation to its annual meeting of shareholders. The submission of proxy and annual meeting of shareholder information on Form 6-K may result in shareholders having less complete and timely information in connection with shareholder actions. The exemption from Section 16 rules regarding reports of beneficial ownership and purchases and sales of common shares by insiders and restrictions on insider trading in our securities may result in shareholders having less data and there being fewer restrictions on insiders’ activities in our securities.

The Company is likely a “passive foreign investment company” which may have adverse US federal income tax consequences for US shareholders.

US shareholders of the Common Shares should be aware that the Company believes it was classified as a passive foreign investment company (“PFIC”) for the tax year ended December 31, 2016, and based on current business plans and financial expectations, the Company anticipates that it may qualify as a PFIC for its current and subsequent taxable years. If the Company is a PFIC for any year during a US shareholder’s holding period, then such US shareholder generally will be required to treat any gain realized upon a disposition of Common Shares, or any so-called “excess distribution” received on its common shares, as ordinary income, and to pay an interest charge on a portion of such gain or distributions, unless the shareholder makes a timely and effective “qualified electing fund” election (“QEF Election”) or a “mark-to-market” election with respect to the Common Shares. A US shareholder who makes a QEF Election generally must report on a current basis its share of the Company’s net capital gain and ordinary earnings for any year in which the Company is a PFIC, whether or not the Company distributes any amounts to its shareholders. However, US shareholders should be aware that there can be no assurance that the Company will satisfy the record keeping requirements that apply to a qualified electing fund, or that the Company will supply US shareholders with information that such U.S. shareholders require to report under the QEF Election rules, in the event that the Company is a PFIC and a U.S. shareholder wishes to make a QEF Election. Thus, US shareholders may not be able to make a QEF Election with respect to their Common Shares. A US shareholder who makes the mark-to-market election generally must include as ordinary income each year the excess of the fair market value of the common shares over the taxpayer’s basis therein. This paragraph is qualified in its entirety by the discussion below under the heading “Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations.” Each US shareholder should consult its own tax advisor regarding the PFIC rules and the US federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Common Shares.

Risks related to our Common Shares

We have been delisted from the NASDAQ Capital Market and we have qualified for quotation on the OTCQX® which may adversely affect the liquidity of the Company’s common shares.

On October 29, 2015, the Company received notice from the Nasdaq OMX Group (“Nasdaq”) stating that, in accordance with Nasdaq listing rules, the Company’s shares will be delisted from the Nasdaq Capital Market, effective from the opening of trading on November 5th, 2015, for not maintaining the minimum \$1.00 per share required for continued listing under Listing Rule 5550(a)(2).

On October 29, 2015, the Company received notification from OTC Markets Group Inc. that it qualified for quotations in the United States on the OTCQX[®] International ("OTCQX") and quotations commenced on November 5, 2015.

Our share price may be highly volatile.

Market prices for securities of biotechnology companies generally are volatile and the share price for our common shares has been historically volatile. This increases the risk of securities litigation. Factors such as announcements (publicly made or at scientific conferences) of technological innovations, new commercial products, patents, the development of proprietary rights, results of clinical trials, regulatory actions, publications, quarterly financial results, our financial position, public concern over the safety of biotechnology, future sales of shares by us or our current shareholders and other factors could have a significant effect on the market price and volatility of the Common Shares.

Potential dilution of present and prospective shareholdings.

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In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of common shares or the issue of securities convertible into common shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of the Company's common shares will have on the market price of its common shares. Any transaction involving the issue of previously authorized but unissued shares, or securities convertible into shares, would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective holders of shares.

The Company does not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The Company has not declared or paid any dividends since its incorporation. The Company intends to retain earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of its business and does not intend to pay cash dividends on the Common Shares in the foreseeable future. Any return on an investment in the common shares will come from the appreciation, if any, in the value of the Common Shares. The payment of future cash dividends, if any, will be reviewed periodically by the board of directors and will depend upon, among other things, conditions then existing including earnings, financial condition and capital requirements, restrictions in financing agreements, business opportunities and conditions and other factors.

"Penny stock" rules may make buying or selling our securities difficult, which may make our stock less liquid and make it harder for investors to buy and sell our securities.

On November 5, 2015, we were delisted from the NASDAQ Capital Markets and are now only quoted on an over-the-counter market, the OTCQX International, maintained by OTC Markets, Inc. Trading in our securities is now subject to the SEC's "penny stock" rules and it is anticipated that trading in our securities will continue to be subject to the penny stock rules for the foreseeable future. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations that generally define a penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. These rules require that any broker-dealer who recommends our securities to persons other than prior customers and accredited investors must, prior to the sale, make a special written suitability determination for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to execute the transaction. Unless an exception is available, the regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with trading in the penny stock market. In addition, broker-dealers must disclose commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities they offer. The additional burdens imposed upon broker-dealers by these requirements may discourage broker-dealers from recommending transactions in our securities, which could severely limit the liquidity of our securities and consequently adversely affect the market price for our securities.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Oncolytics Biotech Inc. was formed under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on April 2, 1998 as 779738 Alberta Ltd. On April 8, 1998, we changed our name to Oncolytics Biotech Inc.

Our principal executive office is located at 210, 1167 Kensington Cres. NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1X7, telephone (403) 670-7377. Our agent for service in the US is CT Corporation, 111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor, New York, New York 10011.

A description of our principal capital expenditures and divestitures and a description of acquisitions of material assets can be found in our MD&A and in the notes to our financial statements included elsewhere in this annual report.

B. Business Overview

Since our inception in April of 1998, Oncolytics Biotech Inc. has been a development stage company and we have focused our research and development efforts on the development of REOLYSIN, our potential cancer therapeutic. We have not been profitable since our inception and expect to continue to incur substantial losses as we continue research and development efforts. We do not expect to generate significant revenues until, if and when, our cancer product becomes commercially viable.

Our Business

Our potential product for human use, pelareorep (REOLYSIN), an unmodified reovirus, is a first in class systemically administered immune-oncology (I-O) viral agent for the treatment of solid tumors and hematological malignancies.

Summary of Research and Development highlights

Preclinical and Translational Research data to date indicate the following:

Pelareorep has anticancer effects in models of metastatic cancers that can prolong survival in these models when using immuno-competent rodents.

- The survival benefit in animal models can be enhanced when pelareorep is given in combination with chemotherapy, immunotherapy (e.g., checkpoint inhibitors, IMiDs, rituximab, etc.) or radiotherapy.

A toxic dose of reovirus T3D has not been reached/established in animal models and infection presents with minimal side-effects.

Clinical data to date indicate the following:

More than 1,400 patients have been enrolled in clinical studies conducted in the US, Canada and EU. Of these, more than 1,000 patients received pelareorep, with over 930 via intravenous (IV) administration and over 90 by intratumoral injections (ITu). The remaining patients were randomized to control arms.

Pelareorep has been administered as single or multiple doses (intratumoral or intravenous), either as a mono-therapy or in combination with chemotherapy, immunotherapy (e.g., checkpoint inhibitors), and radiotherapy.

No Maximum Tolerated Dose (MTD) for intravenous pelareorep as mono-therapy was defined in the two Phase 1 trials (REO 004 and 005). Dose-limiting toxicities (DLTs) were seen in some of the combination trials with pelareorep and chemotherapy, which generally enrolled heavily pre-treated patients.

When combined with chemotherapeutic agents, pelareorep does not appear to enhance either the frequency or severity of the adverse effects of the chemotherapeutic agents.

Scientific Background

Pelareorep's anti-tumor activity is based on three modes of action which are complementary but not interdependent (Figure 1):

• Selective viral replication in permissive cancer cells which leads to tumor cell lysis.

• Activation of innate immunity in response to the infection which results in a cascade of chemokines/cytokines causing natural killer (NK) cells to be activated and attack cancer cells.

• A specific adaptive immune response triggered by tumor- and viral-associated antigens displayed by antigen-presenting cells (APCs, infected tumor cells and/or dendritic cells) to T cells.

Figure 1. Proposed mechanism of action for pelareorep (REOLYSIN).

1. Direct cell lysis - Reovirus Replication in Permissive Cancer Cells

Selective viral replication and lysis in cancer cells and not normal cells is mediated by the host cellular protein PKR (dsRNA-activated protein kinase). In non-cancer cells that are infected with reovirus, PKR activates in the presence of the virus which in turn inhibits viral gene translation. However, in permissive cancer cells, PKR activation is inhibited, allowing for viral gene translation and eventual cell lysis.

It was originally established that selective lysis with reovirus was mediated by tumor cells with an activated RAS-pathway, since active RAS inhibits PKR activation. However, more recent investigations have revealed that reovirus replication is not just restricted to cells with an active RAS pathway, oncogenic mutations and amplifications in upstream (EGFR) and downstream (BRAF) mediators of the RAS-pathway also allow for viral replication and oncolysis. Moreover, active RAS is known to stimulate over 18 downstream effector proteins, many of which have been shown to facilitate viral replication, such as activation of Raf/MEK/ERK, RalGEF/p38, and JNK signalling pathways. Cells bearing dysfunctional or deleted tumor suppressor genes (p53, ATM and Rb) and or chemo- or radiation-induced cell stress also show increased sensitivity to reovirus replication and lysis.

2. Induction of Innate Immunity

Preclinical and clinical studies provide compelling lines of evidence that pelareorep functions as an immunogenic agent. Indeed, preclinical studies have demonstrated that the beneficial immunogenic functions of pelareorep can occur independent of viral replication. Pelareorep performs this immunogenic function, in part, by activating dendritic cells, key regulators of both adaptive and innate immunity. Dendritic cells activated by reovirus in turn stimulate the innate antitumor activity of NK (natural killer) cells through the release of proinflammatory cytokines, demonstrating that dendritic cells' recognition of reovirus may trigger a beneficial innate immune response. Similar studies by Steele and colleagues demonstrated that melanoma cells infected with Pelareorep can also produce an innate immune response by the release of inflammatory cytokines. This inflammatory milieu promotes a chemotactic response in NK cells, dendritic cells, and cytotoxic T-cells, altering the tumour microenvironment to support bystander immune-mediated cancer cell death.

A clinical trial with pelareorep (REO 013) provided an opportunity to study human NK cell activation, in humans, in a controlled manner. Ten colorectal cancer patients with liver metastases received between one and five doses of pelareorep prior to surgical

resection of their tumor. NK cell activation peaked 24-48 hours post-infection, coincident with a peak of pro-inflammatory cytokines. NK cells within reovirus-treated blood mononuclear cells were stimulated to kill tumor targets, but not normal hepatocytes. Moreover, NK cells were able to hand-off virus to tumors for direct oncolytic killing. Similarly, NK cells within liver mononuclear cells became selectively cytotoxic towards tumor cells when activated by reovirus. These results showed that reovirus modulates human NK cell activity in vivo and suggest that this may contribute to the therapeutic effect of pelareorep.

3. Induction of Adaptive Immunity

Adaptive anti-tumor immunity allows for elimination of existing cancer cells and performs constant surveillance, preventing relapse, and increasing patient overall survival. An adaptive immune response requires two signals: a signal from an antigen presenting cell (APC), as well as a co-stimulation signal in the form of cytokines. In the absence of both signals, the adaptive immune response fails. Therapy with pelareorep has the potential to activate both signals. Following its therapeutic administration, pelareorep enhances the expression of 'foreign' antigens/markers on tumor cells. Oncolysis of tumor cells exposes tumor-associated antigens (TAAs) and viral-associated antigens (VAAs) for processing and presentation by APCs, such as dendritic cells. Through the combined actions of these immunological events, pelareorep facilitates the display of novel 'foreign' antigens on the surface of infected tumor cells and APC. Simultaneously, pelareorep induces an inflammatory response promoting the expression of co-stimulatory molecules and inflammatory cytokines. Together, pelareorep mediated immunological events over-rule tumor antigen presentation impairments and initiate adaptive anti-tumor immunity.

By promoting the expression of novel antigens and the release of inflammatory cytokines, pelareorep, promotes an inflamed tumor phenotype. An inflamed tumor phenotype is characterized by T-cell infiltration, increased expression of chemokines/cytokines, and increased expression of checkpoint ligands. This phenotype correlates with an increase in overall survival and has a positive prognostic value for early stage cancers. In metastatic cancers, an inflamed tumor phenotype is associated with a clinical response to immunotherapies, including immune checkpoint inhibition, cancer vaccines, and adoptive T-cell therapies. By promoting an inflamed tumor phenotype, pelareorep primes an anti-cancer immune response (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Pelareorep (REOLYSIN) primes an anti-cancer immune response

Clinical Development Program

We are directing a clinical development program with the objective of developing REOLYSIN as a human cancer therapeutic. Our clinical development program focuses on the three components of REOLYSIN's mechanism of action and includes the following three pathways:

Direct tumour lysis - Our primary focus has been on the investigation of chemotherapy combination clinical trials investigating the use of different chemotherapy agents in various cancer indications. In 2016, we reported preliminary clinical data from our Randomized Clinical Program which includes the clinical trial collaborations with the Canadian Cancer Trials Group (CCTG, formerly known as the National Cancer Institute of Canada) and the 1. US National Institute of Cancer (NCI). The clinical data reported in 2016 from the CCTG studies showed little to no difference in progression free survival (the primary endpoint) between the test and control arms. However, preliminary survival data reported suggests a potential survival benefit in female patients with colorectal cancer and lung patients with TP53 or EGFR mutations. As well, survival data reported from our NCI pancreatic trial suggests a long term survival benefit when comparing test and control arms at 24 months.

2. Activation of innate immunity - Our second pathway focuses on the potential of REOLYSIN to stimulate a patient's innate immunity and the potential for an infection to cause a cascade of chemokines/cytokines activating natural killer (NK) cells to attack cancer cells. In 2016, we looked to enter into research collaborations that would combine REOLYSIN with immune modulator therapies (IMiDs).

3. Activation of adaptive immunity - Our third pathway focuses on the potential for REOLYSIN to cause a specific adaptive immune response triggered by tumor- and viral-associated antigens displayed by antigen-presenting cells (APCs, infected tumor cells and/or dendritic cells) to T cells. In 2016, we commenced our first checkpoint inhibitor clinical trial that investigated the combination of REOLYSIN with pembrolizumab (Keytruda®).

Patents and Trade Secrets

The patent positions and proprietary rights of pharmaceutical and biotechnology firms, including us, are generally uncertain and involve complex legal and factual questions. We believe there will continue to be significant litigation in the industry regarding patent and other intellectual property rights.

Currently, we have over 415 issued patents including 61 issued US. patents. We also have numerous patent applications filed in the US, Canada, and other jurisdictions, but we cannot be certain whether any given patent application filed by us will result in the issuance of a patent or if any given patent issued to us will later be challenged and invalidated. Nor can we be certain whether any given patent that may be issued to us will provide any significant proprietary protection to our product and business.

Litigation or other proceedings may also be necessary to enforce or defend our proprietary rights and patents. In Europe, patents can be revoked through opposition or nullity proceedings. In the United States patents may be revoked or invalidated in court actions or challenged in interference, post-grant review, derivation or re-examination proceedings in the USPTO. Such litigation or proceedings could result in substantial cost or distraction to us, or result in an adverse decision as to our or our licensors' patent applications and patents.

Our commercial success depends, in part, on not infringing the patents or proprietary rights of others and not breaching licenses granted that may be granted to us. Competitors may have filed patent applications and obtained patents and may in the future file patent applications and obtain patents relevant to our product and technologies. We are not aware of competing intellectual property relating to our REOLYSIN project. While we currently believe that we have the necessary freedom to operate in these areas, there can be no assurance that others will not challenge our position in the future. Litigation to defend our position could be costly and time consuming. We also cannot be certain that we will be successful. We may be required to obtain a license from a prevailing party in order to continue the portion of our business that relates to the proceeding. We may also be required to obtain licenses to other third-party technologies necessary in order to market our products. Such licenses may not be available to us on

acceptable terms or on any terms and we may have to discontinue that portion of our business. Any failure to license any technologies required to commercialize our technologies or products at reasonable cost may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, cash flow and future prospects. We are not currently involved in any litigation concerning our competitors' patent applications and patents. We may be involved in such litigation in the future.

We also rely on unpatented trade secrets and improvements, unpatented know-how and continuing technological innovation to develop and maintain our competitive position. No assurance can be given that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information and techniques, or otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or disclose such technology, or that we can meaningfully protect our rights to our unpatented trade secrets.

We require our employees and consultants to execute confidentiality agreements upon the commencement of employment and consulting relationships with us. These agreements provide that all confidential information developed by or made known to an individual during the course of the employment or consulting relationship generally must be kept confidential. In the case of

employees, the agreements provide that all inventions conceived by the individual, while employed by us, relating to our business are our exclusive property. While we have implemented reasonable business measurements to protect confidential information, these agreements may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of such information.

Business Strategy

Our business strategy is to develop and market REOLYSIN in an effective and timely manner, and access additional technologies at a time and in a manner that we believe is best for our development. We intend to achieve our business strategy by focusing on these key areas:

• Develop REOLYSIN through our clinical development plan assessing the safety and efficacy in human subjects;

• Establish collaborations with experts to assist us with scientific and clinical developments of this new potential pharmaceutical product;

• Implement strategic alliances with selected pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies and selected laboratories, at a time and in a manner where such alliances may complement and expand our research and development efforts on the product and provide sales and marketing capabilities;

• Utilize our broadening patent base and collaborator network as a mechanism to meet our strategic objectives; and

• Develop relationships with companies that could be instrumental in assisting us to access other innovative therapeutics.

Our business strategy is based on attaining a number of commercial objectives, which, in turn, are supported by a number of product development goals. Our new product development presently being conducted is primarily of a research and development nature. In the context of this Annual Report, statements of our "belief" are based primarily upon our results derived to date from our research and development program with animals, and early stage human trials, and upon which we believe that we have a reasonable scientific basis to expect the particular results to occur. It is not possible to predict, based upon studies in animals, or early stage human trials, whether a new therapeutic will ultimately prove to be safe and effective in humans. There are no assurances that the particular result expected by us will occur.

At this time we do not intend to become a fully integrated pharmaceutical company with substantial in-house research and development, marketing and distribution or manufacturing capabilities. We are pursuing a strategy of establishing relationships with larger companies as strategic partners. We intend to partner or joint venture with larger pharmaceutical companies that have existing and relevant marketing capability for our products. It is anticipated that future clinical development into large international or pivotal trials would generally occur in conjunction with a strategic partner or partners, who would contribute expertise and financial assistance. In exchange for certain product rights and commitments to market our products, the strategic partners would be expected to share in gross proceeds from the sale of our product or products and potentially share in various market or manufacturing opportunities. The proceeds generated from partnering or joint venturing projects are expected to be distributed on the basis of relative risk taken and resources contributed by each party to the partnership or joint venture.

Regulatory Requirements

The development of new pharmaceuticals is strongly influenced by a country's regulatory environment. The drug approval process in Canada is regulated by Health Canada. The primary regulatory body in the United States is the FDA and in the UK is the Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (the "MHRA"). Similar processes are conducted in other countries by equivalent regulatory bodies. Regulations in each jurisdiction require the licensing of manufacturing facilities and mandate strict research and product testing standards. Companies must establish the safety and efficacy of their products, comply with current Good Manufacturing Practices and submit marketing materials before being allowed to market pharmaceutical products. While we plan to pursue or support the pursuit of the approval of our product, success in acquiring regulatory approval for any product is not assured.

In order to market our pharmaceutical product in Canada, the United States, Europe and other jurisdictions, we must successfully meet the requirements of those jurisdictions. The requirements of the Appropriate Regulatory Authority will generally include the following stages as part of the regulatory process:

Pre-Pharmacological Studies - Pre-Pharmacological studies involve extensive testing on laboratory animals to determine if a potential therapeutic product has utility in an in vivo disease model and has any adverse toxicology in a disease model.

Investigational New Drug Application - An Investigational New Drug ("IND") Submission, or the equivalent, must be submitted to the appropriate regulatory authority prior to conducting Pharmacological Studies.

Pharmacological Studies (or Phase 1 Clinical Trials) - Pharmacological studies are designed to assess the potential harmful or other side effects that an individual receiving the therapeutic compound may experience. These studies, usually short in duration, are often conducted with healthy volunteers or actual patients and use up to the maximum expected therapeutic dose.

Therapeutic Studies (or Phase 2 and 3 Clinical Trials) - Therapeutic studies are designed primarily to determine the appropriate manner for administering a drug to produce a preventive action or a significant beneficial effect against a disease. These studies are conducted using actual patients with the condition that the therapeutic is designed to remedy. Prior to initiating these studies, the organization sponsoring the program is required to satisfy a number of requirements via the submission of documentation to support the approval for a clinical trial.

New Drug Submission - After all three phases of a clinical trial have been completed, the results are submitted with the original IND Submission to the appropriate regulatory authority for marketing approval. Once marketing approval is granted, the product is approved for commercial sales.

Marketing Approvals

The results of the preclinical and clinical testing, together with manufacturing and controls information, are submitted to regulatory agencies in order to obtain approval to commence commercial sales. In responding to such an application, regulatory agencies may grant marketing approval, request additional information or further research, or deny the application if they determine that the application does not satisfy their regulatory approval criteria. Approval for a pharmaceutical or biologic product may not be granted on a timely basis, if at all, or if granted may not cover all the clinical indications for which approval is sought, or may contain significant limitations in the form of warnings, precautions or contraindications with respect to conditions of use.

Satisfaction of pre-market approval requirements for new drugs and biologics typically takes several years, and the actual time required may vary substantially based upon the type, complexity and novelty of the product or targeted disease. Government regulation may delay or prevent marketing of potential products for a considerable period of time and impose costly procedures upon our activities. Success in early stage clinical trials or with prior versions of products does not assure success in later stage clinical trials. Data obtained from clinical activities are not always conclusive and may be susceptible to varying interpretations that could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval.

Post-Marketing Regulations

Once approved, regulatory agencies may withdraw the product approval if compliance with pre- and/or post-marketing regulatory standards is not maintained or if problems occur after the product reaches the marketplace. In addition, they may require post-marketing studies, referred to as Phase 4 studies, to monitor the effect of an approved product, and may limit further marketing of the product based on the results of these post-market studies. The FDA and other foreign regulatory agencies have broad post-market regulatory and enforcement powers, including the ability to levy fines and penalties, suspend or delay issuance of approvals, seize or recall products, or withdraw approvals.

Manufacturing Regulations

We use contract toll manufacturers to produce REOLYSIN. Our toll manufacturers are subject to periodic inspection by the FDA, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, or DEA, and other domestic and foreign authorities where applicable, and must comply with cGMP regulations. Manufacturers of biologics also must comply with general biological product standards. Failure to comply with the statutory and regulatory requirements subjects the manufacturer to possible legal or regulatory action, such as suspension of manufacturing, seizure of product, or mandatory or voluntary recall of a product. Adverse experiences with the product must be reported to the FDA and foreign agencies and could result in the imposition of market restrictions through labeling changes or in product removal. Product approvals may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory requirements is not maintained or if problems concerning safety or efficacy of the product occur following approval.

Advertising and Promotion Regulations

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With respect to both pre- and post-market product advertising and promotion, the FDA and similar foreign agencies impose a number of complex regulations on entities that advertise and promote pharmaceuticals and biologics, which include, among other things, standards and regulations relating to direct-to-consumer advertising, off-label promotion, industry sponsored scientific and educational activities, and promotional activities involving the Internet. These agencies have very broad enforcement authority and failure to abide by these regulations can result in penalties including the issuance of a warning letter directing the entity to correct deviations from requisite standards, a requirement that future advertising and promotional materials be pre-cleared by the FDA or relevant foreign agencies, and foreign, state and federal civil and criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Other Government Regulations

We are subject to various laws and regulations regarding laboratory practices, the experimental use of animals, and the use and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances in connection with our research. In each of these areas, as above, the government has broad regulatory and enforcement powers, including the ability to levy fines and civil penalties, suspend or delay issuance of approvals, seize or recall products, and withdraw approvals, any one or more of which could have a material adverse effect upon us.

Market and Competition

According to estimates for 2016 from the American Cancer Society, 1.69 million Americans are expected to be diagnosed with cancer in the year, and 595,690 Americans are forecast to die of cancer. In the United States cancer accounts for 25% of all deaths, second only to heart disease. In the United States, the relative lifetime risk of a male developing cancer is 1 in 2, while for women, this risk is 1 in 3 (Source: American Cancer Society's Cancer Facts & Figures 2015). The World Health Organization estimates the number of deaths in the "More Developed Regions" will increase to 3.28 million patients in 2020 from 2.8 million patients in 2012. (Source: Incidence/mortality data - Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, Ervik M, Dikshit R, Eser S, Mathers C, Rebelo M, Parkin DM, Forman D, Bray, F. GLOBOCAN 2012 v1.0, Cancer Incidence and Mortality Worldwide: IARC CancerBase No. 11 [Internet]. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer; 2013. Available from: <http://globocan.iarc.fr>, accessed on 18/03/2015).

The costs of this disease state are also significant. In the United States, the American Cancer Society reported in its Cancer Facts & Figures 2016 that the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality estimated the 2011 direct medical costs for cancer treatment was \$88.7 billion. (Source: American Cancer Society's Cancer Facts & Figures 2016).

We face substantial competition in the development of products for cancer and other diseases. This competition from other manufacturers of the same types of products and from manufacturers of different types of products designed for the same uses is expected to continue in both US and international markets. Oncolytic virus therapies, our primary focus area, are rapidly evolving areas in the biotechnology industry and are expected to undergo many changes in the coming years as a result of technological advances. We are currently aware of a number of groups that are developing oncolytic virus therapies including early-stage and established biotechnology companies, pharmaceutical companies, academic institutions, government agencies and research institutions. We face competition from all of these groups in areas such as recruiting employees, acquiring technologies that might enhance our ability to commercialize products, establishing relationships with certain research and academic institutions, enrolling patients in clinical trials and seeking program partnerships and collaborations with larger pharmaceutical companies. It is possible that our competitors could achieve earlier market commercialization, could have superior patent protection, or could have safer, more effective or more cost-effective products. These factors could render our potential products less competitive, which could adversely affect our business.

Product Marketing Strategy

The markets for the cancer product being developed by us may be large and could require substantial sales and marketing capability. Before or upon successful completion of the development of a cancer product, we intend to enter into one or more strategic partnerships or other collaborative arrangements with a pharmaceutical company or other company with marketing and distribution expertise to address this need. If necessary, we will establish arrangements with various partners for different geographical areas or specific applications at various times in the development process. Our management and consultants have relevant experience with the partnering process.

Seasonality of Business

Our results of operations have not been materially impacted by seasonality.

C. Organizational Structure

On December 31, 2016, we had one material wholly-owned operating subsidiary; Oncolytics Biotech (Barbados) Inc. (“OBB”), a Barbados company. In addition, Oncolytics Biotech (US) Inc., a Delaware corporation, is a material wholly owned subsidiary of OBB.

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

We currently lease our head office in Calgary, Alberta, Canada as well as our office space in Barbados. We do not own or lease any other office space, manufacturing facilities or equipment and do not have any current plans to construct or acquire any facilities.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Our Management Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) contains forward-looking statements, including our belief as to the potential of REOLYSIN, a therapeutic reovirus, as a cancer therapeutic and our expectations as to the success of our research and development and manufacturing programs in 2017 and beyond, future financial position, business strategy and plans for future operations, and statements that are not historical facts, involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. See “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements”.

With respect to the forward-looking statements made within our MD&A, we have made numerous assumptions regarding among other things: our ability to obtain financing to fund our development program, our ability to receive regulatory approval to commence enrollment in our clinical trial program, the final results of our co-therapy clinical trials, our ability to maintain our supply of REOLYSIN and future expense levels being within our current expectations. Investors are cautioned against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We do not undertake to update these forward-looking statements except as required by applicable law.

A. Operating Results

Please see our 2016 Management Discussion and Analysis in Exhibit 15.1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Please see our 2016 Management Discussion and Analysis in Exhibit 15.1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

C. Research and Development, Patents, and Licenses, etc.

Please see the disclosure in "Item 4. Information on the Company B. Business Overview" for information on the Company’s research and development policies. Our research and development expenses were \$9,770,007, \$8,601,864, and \$13,824,252 for 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

D. Trend Information

It is important to note that historical patterns of expenditures cannot be taken as an indication of future expenditures. The amount and timing of expenditures and availability of capital resources vary substantially from period to period, depending on the level of research and development activity being undertaken at any one time and the availability of funding from investors and prospective commercial partners. See our 2016 Management Discussion and Analysis in Exhibit 15.1 for our comparative discussion on our expenditures between 2014 - 2016 and our expectations for 2017.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in our annual report, we know of no trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events that are reasonably likely to have a material effect on our liquidity or capital resources or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results or financial conditions.

E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2016, we had not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

We have the following contractual obligations as at December 31, 2016:

| Contractual Obligations | Payments Due by Period | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | Total \$ | Less than 1 year \$ | 2 -3 years \$ | 4 - 5 years \$ | After 5 years \$ |
| Capital lease obligations | Nil | — | — | — | — |
| Operating lease ⁽¹⁾ | 517,647 | 163,978 | 207,026 | 146,643 | — |
| Purchase obligations | 1,033,619 | 1,033,619 | — | — | — |
| Other long term obligations | Nil | — | — | — | — |
| Total contractual obligations | 1,551,266 | 1,197,597 | 207,026 | 146,643 | — |

Note:

(1) Our operating leases are comprised of our office leases and exclude our portion of operating costs.

We expect to fund our capital expenditure requirements and commitments with existing working capital.

G. Safe Harbor

We seek safe harbor for our forward-looking statements contained in Items 5.E and F. See “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements”.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Senior Management

The following table sets forth the names and places of residence of all our directors and officers as at December 31, 2016, as well as the positions and offices held by such persons and their principal occupations.

| Name and Place of Residence | Position with the Company | Principal Occupation | Director of the Company Since |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Matthew C. Coffey, Ph.D. ⁽¹⁾ Alberta, Canada | Interim Chief Executive Officer and Director | Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Company since November 2016. Chief Operating Officer of the Company from 2008 to November 2016. From April 1999 to December 2008, Dr. Coffey held other senior management positions with the Company and is a co-founder of Oncolytics. | May 11, 2011 |

| Name and Place of Residence | Position with the Company | Principal Occupation | Director of the Company Since |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| George M. Gill, M.D. Maryland, USA | Senior Vice President, Regulatory Affairs & Chief Safety Officer | <p>Prior to taking on the role of Senior Vice President, Regulatory Affairs & Chief Safety Officer, Dr. Gill held senior positions in clinical research and regulatory affairs in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. From 1992-2000 he was VP of Clinical Research with Ligand Pharmaceuticals after serving as head of US Clinical Research with ICI (now AstraZeneca) Prior to that he was VP and Head of World-wide Regulatory Affairs for Bristol-Myers Squibb. He previously was head of Oncology Clinical Research at Hoffmann-La Roche. Dr. Gill holds a B.Sc. in chemistry from Dickinson College in Pennsylvania and an M.D. from the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He began his career as an academic pediatric oncologist at Childrens Hospital of Philadelphia and Boston Childrens Hospital.</p> | N/A |
| Andres A. Gutierrez, M.D., Ph.D. New Jersey, USA | Chief Medical Officer | <p>Prior to taking on the role of Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Gutierrez held progressively senior clinical development positions designing and implementing both early and later-stage oncology clinical studies at a range of U.S. and European companies including Sellas Life Sciences Group, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Sunesis Pharmaceuticals Inc., Biomarin Pharmaceutical Inc., Proteolix and Oculus Innovative Sciences. Prior to that, he held a series of academic and consulting positions. He received his MD and a PhD in Biomedical Sciences from the National Autonomous University of Mexico.</p> | N/A |
| Angela Holtham, FCPA, FCMA, ICD.D ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Ontario, Canada | Director | <p>After 8 years as the Vice President Finance and Chief Financial Officer of The Hospital for Sick Children (SickKids) in Toronto, Ms. Holtham now holds a number of Board and Audit Committee governance positions in both the public and private sectors in Canada including IBI Group Inc., the Ontario Financing Authority and Plexxus (Hospital Administrative Services).</p> <p>Prior to her position at SickKids, Angela held a number of senior positions in both the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors, including 20 years with Nabisco Canada, the last 5 as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.</p> | June 18, 2014 |

| Name and Place of Residence | Position with the Company | Principal Occupation | Director of the Company Since |
|---|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| J. Mark Lievonon, CM, FCPA, FCA, LLD ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ Ontario, Canada | Director | Former president of Sanofi Pasteur Limited, a vaccine development, manufacturing and marketing company. Mr. Lievonon has served on a number of industry and not-for-profit boards including Rx&D, BIOTECCanada, the Public Policy Forum, the Ontario Institute for Cancer Research, York University and Markham Stouffville Hospital, and is a past Chair of Rx&D, BIOTECCanada, the Ontario Genomics Institute, and the Markham Stouffville Hospital Foundation. | April 5, 2004 |
| Kirk J. Look, CA Alberta, Canada | Chief Financial Officer | Chief Financial Officer of the Company since November 2012. From 2003 to November 2012, Mr. Look held the position of Controller with the Company. | N/A |
| Wayne Pisano, MBA ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾ Jersey, USA | Chair of the Board New | Mr. Pisano has more than 30 years of experience as a pharmaceutical industry executive and was recognized in 2010 as Pharma Executive of the Year by the World Vaccine Congress. Mr. Pisano is the former president and Chief Executive Officer of Sanofi Pasteur, one of the largest vaccine companies in the world. After retiring from Sanofi Pasteur in 2011, he served as the president and Chief Executive Officer of VaxInnate a privately held biotech company until November 2016. Prior to joining Sanofi Pasteur, he spent 11 years with Novartis (formerly Sandoz). He has a bachelor's degree in biology from St. John Fisher College, Rochester NY and an MBA from the University of Dayton, Ohio. | May 9, 2013 |
| William G. Rice, Ph.D. ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ California, USA | Director | Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Aptose Biosciences Inc. since 2013; from 2003 to present, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Cylene Pharmaceuticals Inc.; former Senior Scientist and Head of the Drug Mechanism Laboratory at the National Cancer Institute-Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center; former faculty member in the division of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology at Emory University School of Medicine. | June 8, 2015 |

| Name and Place of Residence | Position with the Company | Principal Occupation | Director of the Company Since |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Bernd R. Seizinger, M.D., Ph.D. ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾ New Jersey, USA and Munich, Germany | Director | Chairman of Oxford BioTherapeutics Limited since 2016; Chairman of Aprea Therapeutics AB since 2015; Executive Chairman of CryptoMedix Inc. since 2015; Chairman of Opsona from 2009-2016; President and CEO of GPC Biotech from 1998-2009; former VP of Oncology Drug Discovery and VP of Corporate and Academic Alliances at Bristol-Myers Squibb; Senior Faculty Member of Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital. | June 8, 2015 |
| Alan J Tuchman, M.D., MBA (FAAN), New York, USA | Chief Neuro Oncology Research Officer | Dr. Tuchman is Clinical Professor of Neurology at New York Medical College and the author of over thirty scientific papers and book chapters. He is currently in the private practice of Neurology in Manhattan and consults to a number of biotechnology and investment firms. He has served as a partner of Xmark Opportunity Partners and as Executive Chairman of Neurophysics, Inc. He was previously the President of the Epilepsy Society of Southern New York as well as Vice Dean for Clinical Affairs at New York Medical College. Dr. Tuchman received his MD degree from the University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, and completed his Neurology Residency at the Mt Sinai School of Medicine. Dr. Tuchman received his MBA from Columbia University. | N/A |

Notes:

- 1) Mr. Coffey was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer on January 19, 2017.
- 2) Member of the Audit Committee. Ms. Holtham is Chair of this Committee.
- 3) Member of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Pisano is Chair of this Committee.
- 4) Member of the Governance Committee. Mr. Lievonen is Chair of this Committee.
- 5) Member of the Science and Technology Committee. Dr.'s Rice and Seizinger serve as Co-Chairs of this Committee.
- 6) Mr. Pisano, as Chair of the Board, serves as an ex-officio member of the Governance and Science and Technology Committees.

As at March 27, 2017, the directors and senior officers as a group beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, 430,350 of our common shares, representing 0.35% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Certain of our directors are associated with other companies, which may give rise to conflicts of interest. In accordance with the ABCA, directors who have a material interest in any person who is a party to a material contract or a proposed material contract with us are required, subject to certain exceptions, to disclose that interest and abstain from voting on any resolution to approve that contract. In addition, the directors are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Oncolytics Biotech Inc.

None of our directors have been a director or officer of a company that went bankrupt in the last 10 years.

None of our directors or officers are related by blood, marriage or adoption to any other director or officer.

We are not aware of any arrangement or understanding with major shareholders, customers, suppliers or others, pursuant to which any person referred to above was selected as a director or officer.

B. Compensation

Directors

The following table sets forth information concerning the total compensation paid in 2016 to each director.

| Name | Fees Earned (\$) ⁽¹⁾ | Share-Based Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾ | Option-Based Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾ | Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) | Pension Value (\$) | All Other Compensation (\$) | Total (\$) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Jim Dinning ⁽³⁾ | 15,000 | Nil | Nil | Nil | N/A | Nil | 15,000 |
| Angela Holtham | 80,457 | 26,263 | Nil | Nil | N/A | Nil | 106,720 |
| Mark Lievonen | 72,922 | 26,263 | Nil | Nil | N/A | Nil | 99,185 |
| Wayne Pisano | 75,422 | 50,691 | Nil | Nil | N/A | Nil | 126,113 |
| William Rice | 71,672 | 26,263 | Nil | Nil | N/A | Nil | 97,935 |
| Bob Schultz ⁽⁴⁾ | 18,955 | Nil | Nil | Nil | N/A | Nil | 18,955 |
| Bernd Seizinger | 57,337 | 40,169 | Nil | Nil | N/A | Nil | 97,506 |

Note:

(1) Directors are paid fees in US Dollars. These amounts are presented in Canadian dollars and have been converted at a US/CDN exchange rate of \$1.3427.

(2) The value of share based and option based awards are based on the grant date assumptions as disclosed in note 8 "Share Based Payments" in our 2016 audited consolidated financial statements.

(3) Mr. Dinning resigned as a director on March 10, 2016. Amounts reflect compensation received by Mr. Dinning prior to his resignation.

(4) Mr. Schultz did not stand for re-election to the Board at the annual general meeting of the Company held on May 5, 2016. Amounts reflect compensation received by Mr. Schultz prior to this date.

Officers

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information concerning the total compensation paid to our officers in 2016.

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| Name and principal position | Year | Salary \$ | Share-based awards \$ ⁽¹⁾ | Option-based awards \$ ⁽¹⁾ | Bonus \$ | Non-equity incentive plan compensation \$ | Pension value \$ | All other compensation \$ ⁽²⁾ | Total compensation \$ |
|--|------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|---|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Dr. Matthew C. Coffey ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Interim Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer | 2016 | 406,714 | 125,400 | — | 101,678 | N/A | N/A | 59,674 | 693,466 |
| | 2015 | 380,107 | N/A | 173,307 | 79,822 | N/A | N/A | 57,039 | 690,275 |
| | 2014 | 370,475 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 54,950 | 425,425 |
| Dr. Bradley G. Thompson ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Former Chief Executive Officer | 2016 | 519,401 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 1,402,387 | 1,921,788 |
| | 2015 | 551,937 | N/A | 287,113 | 154,542 | N/A | N/A | 71,215 | 1,064,807 |
| | 2014 | 537,950 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 69,029 | 606,979 |
| Kirk J. Look Chief Financial Officer | 2016 | 325,584 | 79,800 | — | 81,396 | N/A | N/A | 52,981 | 539,761 |
| | 2015 | 319,200 | N/A | 109,556 | 67,032 | N/A | N/A | 52,014 | 547,802 |
| | 2014 | 284,200 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 48,466 | 332,666 |
| Dr. Andres A. Gutierrez ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾ Chief Medical Officer | 2016 | 68,684 | 78,000 | 23,285 | — | N/A | N/A | 6,354 | 176,323 |
| | 2015 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| | 2014 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Dr. George Gill ⁽⁶⁾ Senior Vice President, Regulatory Affairs & Chief Safety Officer | 2016 | 455,028 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 42,090 | 497,118 |
| | 2015 | 438,371 | N/A | 81,695 | 61,371 | N/A | N/A | 40,549 | 621,986 |
| | 2014 | 367,452 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 33,990 | 401,442 |
| Dr. Alan J. Tuchman ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾ Chief Neuro Oncology Research Officer | 2016 | 210,722 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 19,492 | 230,214 |
| | 2015 | 202,990 | N/A | 37,906 | 28,418 | N/A | N/A | 18,777 | 288,091 |
| | 2014 | 165,825 | N/A | — | — | N/A | N/A | 15,339 | 181,164 |

Notes:

(1) The value of share and option based awards are based on the grant date assumptions as disclosed in note 8 "Share Based Payments" in our 2016 audited consolidated financial statements.

(2) The dollar amounts set forth under this column are related to contributions to the officer's respective retirement savings plan and amounts provided for health care benefits by the Company. With regards to Dr. Thompson, the amount also includes a retirement allowance of \$1,330,828, which will be paid over twelve months beginning December 2016.

(3)

On November 2, 2016, Dr. Thompson resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer and Dr. Coffey was appointed Interim President and Chief Executive Officer. Dr. Coffey was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer on January 19, 2017.

(4) None of the compensation paid to Dr. Thompson and Dr. Coffey related to their roles as directors of the Company.

(5) Dr. Gutierrez was appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Company on October 31, 2016.

US Employees are paid salaries, bonuses and other compensation in US Dollars. These amounts are presented in

(6) Canadian dollars and have been converted at a US/CDN exchange rate of \$1.3427, 1.3840 and \$1.1601 for the years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(7) Dr. Tuchman was formerly the Senior VP, Medical and Clinical Affairs of the Company. Dr. Tuchman became the Chief Neuro Oncology Research Officer of the Company on October 31, 2016.

Narrative Discussion

We have entered into employment agreements with each of the following Executive Officers (each an "Employment Agreement"). Pursuant to the terms of the Employment Agreements,

| Name and principal position | Year | Salary \$ |
|--|------|--------------|
| Dr. Matthew C. Coffey Chief Executive Officer | 2017 | 430,000 |
| Kirk J. Look, C.A. Chief Financial Officer | 2017 | 345,000 |
| Dr. Andres A. Gutierrez ⁽¹⁾ Chief Medical Officer | 2017 | 300,000 |
| Dr. George Gill, MD ⁽¹⁾ Senior Vice President, Regulatory Affairs and Chief Safety Officer | 2017 | 338,890 |
| Dr. Alan J Tuchman, MD, MBA (FAAN) ⁽¹⁾ Chief Neuro Oncology Research Officer | 2017 | 156,939 |

Note 1: US Employees are paid in US Dollars and salaries above for those US employees are presented in US dollars.

Further, each Executive Officer is entitled to additional benefits and performance-based bonuses. As well, the Employment Agreements provide that each Executive Officer is subject to certain confidentiality and non-competition restrictions during and following the course of their respective employment with the Company. Each Employment Agreement shall continue until terminated by either party in accordance with the notice provisions thereof.

The Company does not provide pension plan benefits to its Executive Officers and employees. The Company does not currently have a stock appreciation rights plan.

Termination of Employment or Change of Control

The following table reflects amounts payable to the Executive Officers (other than Dr. Thompson who resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on November 2, 2016) based on each Executive Officer's employment agreement assuming that their employment was terminated on December 31, 2016 without cause or due to a change of control of the Company.

| Name | Termination without Cause Severance ⁽¹⁾ \$ | Change of Control Severance ⁽²⁾ \$ |
|--|---|--|
| Dr. Matthew C. Coffey Chief Executive Officer | 492,235 | 984,470 |
| Kirk J. Look, C.A. Chief Financial Officer | 400,223 | 800,445 |
| Dr. Andres A. Gutierrez ⁽³⁾ Chief Medical Officer | 328,500 | 657,000 |
| Dr. George Gill, MD ⁽³⁾ Senior Vice President, Clinical and Regulatory Affairs | 370,987 | 741,974 |
| Dr. Alan J Tuchman, MD, MBA (FAAN) ⁽³⁾ Chief Neuro Oncology Officer | 172,206 | 344,412 |

Notes:

As at December 31, 2016, all options granted to Officers had fully vested except for the options granted on December 1, 2015 and November 10, 2016. As a result, all Officers shall be entitled to exercise all or any part of their vested Options, within the period ending on the earlier of the date of expiration of the Option and the 90th day after the date such Officer is terminated unless otherwise approved by the Board of Directors.

On a change of control of the Company, the Officers shall be entitled to exercise all or a part of their Options, whether vested or not, within the period ending on the earlier of the date of expiration of the Option and the 90th day after the date such Officer is terminated.

(3)US Employees are paid in US Dollars and are presented in US dollars.

C. Board Practices

Our directors are elected by the shareholders at each Annual General Meeting (or Annual Special Meeting) and typically hold office until the next meeting, at which time they may be re-elected or replaced. Casual vacancies on the board are filled by the remaining directors and the persons filling those vacancies hold office until the next Annual General Meeting (or Annual Special Meeting), at which time they may be re-elected or replaced. The officers are appointed by the Board of Directors and hold office indefinitely at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

| Name and Place of Residence | Position with the Corporation | Director of the Corporation Since | Date of Expiration of Current Term of Office Date of 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| Matthew C. Coffey Ph.D Alberta, Canada | President and Chief Executive Officer and Director | May 11, 2011 | Date of 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders |
| Angela Holtham FCPA, FCMA, ICD.D Ontario, Canada | Director | June 18, 2014 | Date of 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders |
| J. Mark Lievonen, CM, FCPA, FCA, LLD Ontario, Canada | Director | April 5, 2004 | Date of 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders |
| Wayne Pisano, MBA New Jersey, USA | Chair and Director | May 9, 2013 | Date of 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders |
| William G. Rice, Ph.D. California, USA | Director | June 8, 2015 | Date of 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders |
| Bernd R. Seizinger, M.D., Ph.D. New Jersey, USA and Munich Germany | Director | June 8, 2015 | Date of 2017 Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders |

Directors' Contracts

We receive a director's consent from each of the independent directors upon their acceptance of their director's position. We also enter into an Indemnity Agreement and Directors Confidentiality and Intellectual Property Assignment Agreement with each director.

The Company does not have any contracts with any of its directors which provide for benefits upon the termination of employment.

Compensation of Directors

Each director who is not a salaried employee of the Company is entitled to the following fees:

Annual Retainer (USD):

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Board chair annual retainer | \$80,000 | |
| Audit Committee chair retainer | \$60,000 | |
| Governance & Compensation Committee chair retainers | | \$50,000 |
| All other directors' retainer | \$40,000 | |

Additional Retainer for Non-Chair Directors Serving on the Following Board Committees (USD):

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Audit | \$10,000 |
| Governance | \$5,000 |
| Compensation | \$5,000 |
| Science & Technology | \$15,000 |

Directors, annually, may opt to take up to 100% of their respective annual retainer in restricted share awards.

Restricted Share Units

In addition to the combined retainer, the Corporation will grant annually \$20,000 of restricted share awards that will vest over a three year period. The annual restricted share unit award will be granted on October 1 of each year.

We also grant to directors, from time to time, stock options in accordance with the Option Plan and the reimbursement of any reasonable expenses incurred by them while acting in their directors' capacity. During the year ended December 31, 2016, total compensation of \$561,414 was paid to the independent directors which consisted of fee payments of \$391,765, share based awards of \$169,649 and option based awards of \$0.

Compensation Committee

The Corporation has formed a compensation committee (the “Compensation Committee”) which consists of two outside, independent directors, Dr. Seizinger and Ms. Holtham, and Mr. Pisano, the Chair of the Board. Mr. Pisano is the Chair of the Compensation Committee. No member of the Compensation Committee has been an employee officer of the Company or any of its affiliates.

The objectives of the Corporation’s compensation arrangements are: (i) to attract and retain key personnel; (ii) to encourage commitment to the Corporation and its goals; (iii) to align executive interests with those of its shareholders; and (iv) to reward executives for performance in relation to overall corporate progress goals.

The key elements of the compensation program are the base salary, health benefits, and payments allocated to employees to be directed by them to their personal retirement accounts. Bonuses and the granting of Options (as defined herein) and Share Awards (as defined herein) are also part of the Corporation’s compensation program and are based on corporate performance. Part of corporate performance includes goals and objectives that are determined based on the strategic planning and budgeting process, which is conducted at least annually. The elements of the compensation plan are intended to reward performance, and the various elements are intended to provide a blend of short-term and long-term incentives to align the interests of management and the shareholders.

In arriving at its recommendations for compensation, the Compensation Committee considers the long-term interests of the Corporation as well as its current stage of development and the economic environment within which it operates. The market for biotechnology companies in the development phase is challenging. Based on these factors, the Compensation Committee recognized the need to strike a balance between compensation to retain employees and resources expended to maintain operations. In the past, the Compensation Committee has engaged specialist consultants to assist in benchmarking its compensation practices and provide recommendations to the committee with respect to compensation for directors and officers, however, no such consultant was engaged in 2016.

Following a review of the risks in the Corporation’s compensation policies and practices, the Compensation Committee found no risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation. The Compensation Committee’s role of approving the compensation policies and practices includes considering whether the compensation policies and practices could encourage an officer of the Company to take inappropriate or excessive risks.

Under the Corporation’s corporate trading policy, insiders (including officers and directors) are not permitted to hedge their position in Common Shares, Options, Share Awards, deferred share units, performance share units, debentures or other debt instruments by use of any financial instrument, which would include but is not limited to options, puts, calls, warrants or short sells, designed to benefit the holder from a change in the market value of the Common Shares of the Corporation.

For 2016, the following guidelines were employed by the Board in granting bonuses, Options and Share Awards to the Corporation’s executive and senior officers. For 2017, similar guidelines are expected to be applied.

Annual Bonus, Option Grants and Share Award Grants

Each of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation is eligible for a cash bonus of up to 40% of his base salary, the Chief Medical Officer is eligible for a cash bonus of up to 35% of his base salary and the other senior officers are eligible for a cash bonus of up to 15 to 20% of their respective base salaries. In addition, when available, the officers are eligible for a combination of Option and Share Award grants. The amount of each grant is determined and approved by the Board with the actual bonus provided and the number of Options and Share Awards granted based upon the overall performance of the Corporation as assessed by the Compensation Committee and approved by the Board. The overall performance of the Corporation is determined by the annual goals and objectives approved by the Board and includes specific objectives with respect to the clinical, manufacturing, and intellectual property plans in combination with financial goals. Previous grants are taken into account when

considering new grants of Options and Share Awards.

Compensation Committee Mandate

1. Policy Statement

It is the policy of Oncolytics Biotech Inc. (the "Corporation") to establish and maintain a Compensation Committee (the "Committee"), composed entirely of independent directors, to assist the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Board") in carrying out its responsibility for the Corporation's human resources and compensation policies and processes. The Committee will be provided with resources commensurate with the duties and responsibilities assigned to it by the Board, including

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administrative support. If determined necessary by the Committee, it will have the discretion to investigate and conduct reviews of any human resource or compensation matter including the standing authority to retain experts and special counsel.

2. Composition of Committee

The Committee shall consist of a minimum of three (3) directors. The Board shall appoint the members (“Members”) of the Committee and may seek the advice and assistance of the Governance Committee in identifying qualified candidates. The Board shall appoint one Member of the Committee to be the Chair of the Committee, or delegate such authority to appoint the Chair of the Committee to the Committee.

(a) The Chair of the Committee shall be responsible for the leadership of the Committee, including preparing or approving the agenda, presiding over the meetings, and making committee assignments.

(b) Each director appointed to the Committee by the Board shall be an outside director who is unrelated. An outside, unrelated director is a director who meets the requirements of NASDAQ Rule 5605 and National Instrument 58-101 who is independent of management and is free from any interest, any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived, to materially interfere with the director’s ability to be independent of management and to act with a view to the best interests of the Corporation, including, but not limited to the source of compensation of such director, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by the Corporation to such director and whether such director is affiliated with the Corporation, a subsidiary of the Corporation or an affiliate of a subsidiary of the Corporation other than interests and relationships arising from shareholding. In determining whether a director is independent of management, the Board shall make reference to the then current legislation, rules, policies and instruments of applicable regulatory authorities.

(c) Each Member shall be appointed by the Board annually at the next scheduled meeting of the Board following the AGM. The Members will be appointed to hold office until the next annual general meeting of shareholders or until their successors are appointed. The Board may remove a Member at any time and may fill any vacancy occurring on the Committee. A Member may resign at any time and a Member will automatically cease to be a Member upon ceasing to be a director.

(d) The Chair of the Board shall be an ex officio Member of the committee.

3. Meetings of the Committee

The Committee shall meet a minimum of once per year at such time and place as may be designated by the Chair of the Committee and whenever a meeting is requested by the Board, a Member of the Committee, or the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation (the “CEO”).

(a) Notice of each meeting of the Committee shall be given to each Member of the Committee. The CEO shall attend each meeting of the Committee whenever requested to do so by a Member of the Committee.

(b) Notice of a meeting of the Committee shall:

(i) be in writing, including by electronic communication facilities;

(ii) state the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting in reasonable detail;

(iii) to the extent practicable, be accompanied by copies of documentation to be considered at the meeting; and

(iv) be given at least two business days prior to the time stipulated for the meeting or such shorter period as the Members of the Committee may permit.

(c) A quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Committee shall consist of a majority of the Members of the Committee.

(d) A Member or Members of the Committee may participate in a meeting of the Committee by means of such telephonic, electronic or other communication facilities, as permits all persons participating in the meeting to communicate adequately with each other. A Member participating in such a meeting by any such means is deemed to be present at the meeting.

(e)

In the absence of the Chair of the Committee, the Members of the Committee shall choose one of the Members present to be Chair of the meeting. If the Board has appointed a Corporate Secretary, the Corporate Secretary shall be the secretary of the meeting. If the Board has not appointed a Corporate Secretary, the Members of the Committee shall choose one of the persons present to be the secretary of the meeting or may have another person who is not a Member of the Committee present to record the minutes of the meeting.

(g) Minutes shall be kept of all meetings of the Committee and shall be signed by the Chair and the secretary of the meeting. Minutes of the meetings of the Committee shall be distributed to members of the Committee, to other members of the Board and, with the exception of “in camera” items, to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

4. Duties and Responsibilities of the Committee

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- (a) The Committee shall, at the earliest opportunity after each meeting, report to the Board the results of its activities and any reviews undertaken and make recommendations to the Board as deemed appropriate.
- (b) The Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to review and make recommendations to the Board in respect of:
 - human resource policies, practices and structures (to monitor consistency with the Corporation's goals and near and
 - (i) long-term strategies, support of operational effectiveness and efficiency, and maximization of human resources potential);
 - (ii) compensation policies and guidelines;
 - (iii) management incentive and perquisite plans and any non-standard remuneration plans;
 - (iv) senior management, executive and officer appointments and their compensation;
 - (v) management succession plans, management training and development plans, termination policies and termination arrangements; and
 - (vi) Board compensation matters.
- (c) In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Committee shall:
 - annually assess and make a recommendation to the Board with regard to the competitiveness and appropriateness of
 - (i) the compensation package of the CEO, all other officers of the Corporation and such other key employees of the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation as may be identified by the CEO and approved by the Committee (collectively, the "Designated Employees");
 - annually review the performance goals and criteria for the CEO and evaluate the performance of the CEO against
 - (ii) such goals and criteria and recommend to the Board the amount of regular and incentive compensation to be paid to the CEO;
 - annually, review and make a recommendation to the Board regarding the CEO's performance evaluation of
 - (iii) Designated Employees and the CEO's recommendations with respect to the amount of regular and incentive compensation to be paid to such Designated Employees;
 - review and make a recommendation to the Board regarding any employment contracts or arrangements with each
 - (iv) of the Designated Employees, including any retiring allowance arrangements or any similar arrangements to take effect in the event of a termination of employment;
 - (v) periodically, review the compensation philosophy statement of the Corporation and make recommendations for change to the Board as considered necessary;
 - (vi) from time to time, review and make recommendations to the Board in respect of the design, benefit provisions, investment options and text of applicable pension, retirement and savings plans or related matters;
 - (vii) annually, in conjunction with the Corporation's general and administrative budget, review and make recommendations to the Board regarding compensation guidelines for the forthcoming budget period;
 - (viii) when requested by the CEO, review and make recommendations to the Board regarding short term incentive or reward plans and, to the extent delegated by the Board, approve awards to eligible participants;
 - (ix) review and make recommendations to the Board regarding incentive stock option plans or any other long term incentive plans and to the extent delegated by the Board, approve grants to participants and the magnitude and terms of their participation;
 - (x) as required, fulfill the obligations assigned to the Committee pursuant to any other employee benefit plans approved by the Board;
 - (xi) annually, prepare or review the report on executive compensation required to be disclosed in the Corporation's information circular or any other human resource or compensation matter required to be publicly disclosed by the Corporation;
 - (xii) annually, review and make a recommendation to the Board regarding the compensation of the Board of Directors;
 - (xiii) as determined in the sole discretion of the Committee, retain independent advice in respect of human resources and compensation matters from a compensation consultant, legal counsel or other advisor (the "Advisor") and, if deemed necessary by the Committee, meet separately with the Advisor; the Committee shall be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of the Advisor retained by the

Committee;

(xiv) select, or receive advice from, an Advisor to the Committee, other than in-house legal counsel, after taking into consideration the following factors:

- (i) the provision of other services to the Corporation by the entity that employs the Advisor ;
- (ii) the amount of fees received from the Corporation by the entity that employs the Advisor, as a percentage of the total revenue of the entity that employs the Advisor;
- (iii) the policies and procedures of the entity that employs the Advisor that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest;

- (iv) any business or personal relationship of the Advisor with a member of the Board;
- (v) any stock of the Corporation owned by the Advisor; and
- (vi) any business or personal relationship of the Advisor or the entity employing the Advisor with an executive officer of the Corporation;

provided however, none of the above factors shall prevent the Committee from retaining any Advisor as the Committee deems appropriate, in its sole discretion, after consideration of the above factors.

review and consider the implications of the risks associated with the Corporation's compensation policies and (xv) practices, specifically, situations that could potentially encourage an insider to expose the Corporation to inappropriate or excessive risks; and

(xvi) assess, on an annual basis, the adequacy of this Mandate and the performance of the Committee.

In addition to the foregoing, the Committee shall undertake on behalf of the Board such other initiatives as may be necessary or desirable to assist the Board in discharging its responsibility for the Corporation's human resources (d) development, performance evaluation, compensation and succession planning programs are in place and operating effectively.

(e) The Committee shall assess, on an annual basis, the adequacy of this Mandate and the performance of the Committee.

5. Reporting

The Committee shall, at the earliest opportunity after each meeting, report to the Board the results of its activities and any reviews undertaken and make recommendations to the Board as deemed appropriate.

6. External Advisors

If, in order to properly discharge its function, duties and responsibilities, it is necessary, in the opinion of the Committee that the Committee obtains the advice and counsel of external advisors, the Chair shall, at the request of the Committee, engage the necessary experts. The Committee shall keep the Board apprised of both the selection of experts and the expert's findings through the Committee's regular reports to the Board.

7. Date of Mandate

This Mandate was last reviewed, amended and approved by the Board on March 9, 2017.

Audit Committee

The Corporation has formed an Audit Committee in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act"), consisting of three independent directors pursuant to the Rule 5605(a)(2) of the NASDAQ Capital Market and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act: Ms. Angela Holtham, Mr. Lievonen and Mr. Pisano, none of whom are nor have been employees or officers of the Company or any of its affiliates. Ms. Holtham is presently the Chair of the Audit Committee. Each Audit Committee member is financially literate.

Audit Committee Mandate

1. Policy Statement

It is the policy of Oncolytics Biotech Inc. (the "Corporation") to establish and maintain an Audit Committee, composed entirely of independent directors, to assist the Board of Directors (the "Board") in carrying out their oversight responsibility for the Corporation's internal controls, financial reporting and financial risk management processes. The Audit Committee will be provided with resources commensurate with the duties and responsibilities assigned to it by the Board including administrative support. If determined necessary by the Audit Committee, it will

have the discretion to institute investigations of improprieties, or suspected improprieties within the scope of its responsibilities, including the standing authority to retain special counsel or experts.

2. Composition of the Committee

The Audit Committee shall consist of a minimum of three (3) directors. The Board shall appoint the members (a) (“Members”) of the Audit Committee and may seek the advice and assistance of the Governance Committee in identifying qualified candidates. The Board shall appoint one Member of the Audit Committee to be the Chair

of the Audit Committee, or delegate such authority to appoint the Chair of the Audit Committee to the Audit Committee.

(b) The Chair of the Committee shall be responsible for leadership of the Committee, including preparing or approving the agenda, presiding over the meetings, and making committee assignments.

Each director appointed to the Audit Committee by the Board shall be an outside director who is unrelated and independent. An outside, unrelated and independent director is a director who meets the requirements of NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2) and National Instrument 52-110. A director appointed to the audit committee shall also meet the requirements of NASDAQ Rule 5605(c)(2) and Rule 10A-3(b)(1) of the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such director shall be independent of management and free from any interest, any business or

(c) other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived, to materially interfere with the director's ability to act with a view to the best interests of the Corporation, other than interests and relationships arising from shareholding. In determining whether a director is independent of management, the Board shall make reference to the abovementioned rules and any applicable revisions thereto, and any additional relevant and then current legislation, rules, policies and instruments of applicable regulatory authorities.

Each Member of the Audit Committee shall be financially literate. In order to be financially literate, a director must be, at a minimum, able to read and understand financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably

(d) be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements. At least one Member shall have accounting or related financial management expertise, meaning the ability to analyze and interpret a full set of financial statements, including the notes attached thereto, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and shall be a "financial expert" as defined in Item 407 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and "financially sophisticated" as defined in NASDAQ Rule 5605(c)(2).

(e) In determining whether a Member of the Audit Committee is financially literate or has accounting or related financial expertise, reference shall be made to the then current legislation, rules, policies and instruments of applicable regulatory authorities.

Each Member of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board annually at the next scheduled meeting of the Board following the AGM. The Members will be appointed to hold office until the next annual general meeting

(f) of shareholders or until their successors are appointed. The Board may remove a Member at any time and may fill any vacancy occurring on the Audit Committee. A Member may resign at any time and a Member will automatically cease to be a Member upon ceasing to be a director.

(g) The Chair of the Board shall be an ex officio Member of the committee.

3. Meetings of the Committee

The Audit Committee shall convene a minimum of four times each year at such times and places as may be designated by the Chair of the Audit Committee and whenever a meeting is requested by the Board, a Member of

(a) the Audit Committee, the auditors, or senior management of the Corporation. Scheduled meetings of the Audit Committee shall correspond with the review of the year-end and quarterly financial statements and management discussion and analysis.

Notice of each meeting of the Audit Committee shall be given to each Member of the Audit Committee and to the

(b) auditors, who shall be entitled to attend each meeting of the Audit Committee and shall attend whenever requested to do so by a Member of the Audit Committee.

(c) Notice of a meeting of the Audit Committee shall:

(i) be in writing, including by electronic communication facilities;

(ii) state the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting in reasonable detail;

(iii) to the extent practicable, be accompanied by copies of documentation to be considered at the meeting; and

(iv) be given at least two business days prior to the time stipulated for the meeting or such shorter period as the Members of the Audit Committee may permit.

A quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of the Audit Committee shall consist of a majority of the (d) Members of the Audit Committee. However, it shall be the practice of the Audit Committee to require review, and, if necessary, approval of certain important matters by all Members of the Audit Committee.

A Member or Members of the Audit Committee may participate in a meeting of the Audit Committee by means of (e) such telephonic, electronic or other communication facilities, as permits all persons participating in the meeting to communicate adequately with each other. A Member participating in such a meeting by any such means is deemed to be present at the meeting.

In the absence of the Chair of the Audit Committee, the Members of the Audit Committee shall choose one of the (f) Members present to be Chair of the meeting. If the Board has appointed a Corporate Secretary, the Corporate Secretary shall be the secretary of the meeting. If the Board has not appointed a Corporate Secretary, the Members

of the Committee shall choose one of the persons present to be the secretary of the meeting or may have another person who is not a Member of the Committee present to record the minutes of the meeting.

A member of the Board, senior management of the Corporation and other parties may attend meetings of the Audit Committee; however the Audit Committee (i) shall, at each meeting, meet with the external auditors independent of other individuals other than the Audit Committee and (ii) may meet separately with management.

(h) The Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer shall each attend meetings of the Audit Committee when requested to do so by a Member of the Audit Committee.

Minutes shall be kept of all meetings of the Audit Committee and shall be signed by the Chair and the secretary of the meeting. Minutes of the meetings of the Audit Committee shall be distributed to Members of the Audit Committee, to other members of the Board and, with the exception of "in camera" items, to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

4. Duties and Responsibilities of the Committee

(a) The Audit Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to:

(i) identify and monitor the management of the principal risks that could impact the financial reporting of the Corporation;

(ii) monitor the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting process and system of internal controls regarding financial reporting and accounting compliance;

(iii) monitor the independence and performance of the Corporation's external auditors. This will include receipt, review and evaluation, at least annually, of a formal written statement from the independent auditors confirming their independence, and qualifications, including their compliance with the requirements of the relevant oversight boards and actively engage in a dialogue with the auditors with respect to any disclosed relationships or services that may impact objectivity and independence of the auditors and take, or recommend that the full board take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditors;

(iv) deal directly with the external auditors to pre-approve external audit plans, other services (if any) and fees;

(v) directly oversee the external audit process and results (in addition to items described in Section 4(d) below);

(vi) provide an avenue of communication among the external auditors, management and the Board;

(vii) carry out a review designed to ensure that an effective "whistle blowing" procedure exists to permit stakeholders to express any concerns to an appropriately independent individual;

(viii) pre-approve any related party transactions to be entered into by the Company, and ensure appropriate disclosure thereof;

(ix) ensure financial disclosure incorporates inclusion of any material correcting adjustments required by the external auditors; and

(x) require and ensure that the external auditors are directly responsible to the Audit Committee, to whom they report.

(b) The Audit Committee shall have the authority to:

(i) inspect any and all of the books and records of the Corporation and its affiliates;

(ii) discuss with the management of the Corporation and its affiliates, any affected party and the external auditors, such accounts, records and other matters as any Member of the Audit Committee considers necessary and appropriate; engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties. The Audit

(iii) Committee shall keep the Board apprised of both the selection of experts and the expert's findings through the Audit Committee's regular reports to the Board;

(iv) communicate directly with the external auditors; and

set and pay the compensation for (A) any external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review, or attest services for the Corporation, (b) any advisors employed by the Audit Committee, and (C) ordinary administrative expenses of the Audit Committee.

- (c) The Audit Committee shall, at the earliest opportunity after each meeting, report to the Board the results of its activities and any reviews undertaken and make recommendations to the Board as deemed appropriate.
- (d) The Audit Committee shall:
 - (i) review the audit plan with the Corporation's external auditors and with management;
 - review with the independent auditors the matters required to be discussed relating to the conduct of the audit,
 - (ii) including (a) the proposed scope of their examination, with emphasis on accounting and financial areas where the Committee, the independent auditors or management believes special attention should

- be directed; (b) the results of their audit, including their audit findings report and resulting letter, if any, of recommendations for management; (c) their evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting; (d) significant areas of disagreement, if any, with management; (e) co-operation received from management in the conduct of the audit; (f) significant accounting, reporting, regulatory or industry developments affecting the Company; and (g) review any proposed changes in major accounting policies or principles proposed or contemplated by the independent auditors or management, the presentation and impact of material risks and uncertainties and key estimates and judgements of management that may be material to financial reporting;
- (iii) review with management and with the external auditors material financial reporting issues arising during the most recent fiscal period and the resolution or proposed resolution of such issues;
 - review any problems experienced or concerns expressed by the external auditors in performing an audit, including
 - (iv) any restrictions imposed by management or material accounting issues on which there was a disagreement with management;
 - (v) review with senior management the process of identifying, monitoring and reporting the principal risks affecting financial reporting;
 - review audited annual financial statements (including management discussion and analysis) and related documents in conjunction with the report of the external auditors and obtain an explanation from management of all material variances between comparative reporting periods. Without restricting the
 - (vi) generality of the foregoing, the committee will discuss with management and the independent auditors to the extent required, any issues and disclosure requirements regarding (a) the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-GAAP information, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, (b) any off balance sheet arrangements, and (c) any going concern qualification.
 - consider and review with management, the internal control memorandum or management letter containing the
 - (vii) recommendations of the external auditors and management's response, if any, including an evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal financial controls of the Corporation and subsequent follow-up to any identified weaknesses;
 - review with financial management and the external auditors the quarterly unaudited financial statements, management discussion and analysis, letter to shareholders and press release (all to be considered the "Quarterly Financial Reports") and recommend the Quarterly Financial Reports to the Board for approval by the Board
 - (viii) before release to the public;
 - before release, review and if appropriate, recommend for approval by the Board, all public disclosure documents
 - (ix) containing audited or unaudited financial information, including any prospectuses, financial statements, including the notes thereto, annual reports, annual information forms, management discussion and analysis and press releases; and
 - (x) oversee, any of the financial affairs of the Corporation or its affiliates, and, if deemed appropriate, make recommendations to the Board, external auditors or management.
- (e) The Audit Committee shall:
- (i) evaluate the independence and performance of the external auditors;
 - (ii) recommend the nomination of the external auditors to the Board for appointment by the shareholders at the Corporation's annual general meeting;
 - (iii) recommend the discharge of the external auditor when circumstances warrant;
 - (iv) monitor the rotation of the audit partner of the external auditors as required by applicable law or regulations;
 - (v) consider the recommendations of management in respect of the appointment of the external auditors;
 - (vi) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiary entities by its external auditors, or the external auditors of affiliates of the Corporation subject to the over-riding principle that the external auditors not being permitted to be retained by the Corporation to perform specifically listed categories of non-audit services as set forth by the Securities and Exchange Commission as well as internal audit outsourcing services, financial information systems work and expert services. Notwithstanding, the foregoing the pre-approval

of non-audit services may be delegated to a Member of the Audit Committee, with any decisions of the Member with the delegated authority reporting to the Audit Committee at the next scheduled meeting;

approve the engagement letter for non-audit services to be provided by the external auditors or affiliates, together (vii) with estimated fees, and considering the potential impact of such services on the independence of the external auditors;

(viii) when there is to be a change of external auditors, review all issues and provide documentation related to the change, including the information to be included in the Notice of Change of Auditors and

documentation required pursuant to the then current legislation, rules, policies and instruments of applicable regulatory authorities and the planned steps for an orderly transition period; and

(ix) review all reportable events, including disagreements, unresolved issues and consultations, as defined by applicable securities policies, on a routine basis, whether or not there is to be a change of external auditors.

The Audit Committee shall enquire into and determine the appropriate resolution of any conflict of interest in respect of audit or financial matters, which are directed to the Audit Committee by any member of the Board, a shareholder of the Corporation, the external auditors, or senior management.

(g) The Audit Committee shall review the Corporation's accounting and reporting of revenues, costs, liabilities and contingencies.

(h) The Audit Committee shall establish and maintain procedures for:

(i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal controls, or auditing matters; and

(ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation or concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

(i) The Audit Committee shall review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners and employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors.

(j) The Audit Committee shall review with the Corporation's legal counsel, on no less than an annual basis, any legal matter that could have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements, and any enquiries received from regulators, or government agencies.

(k) The Audit Committee shall review with management and the Corporation's external auditors, on no less than an annual basis, any taxation matters that could have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(l) The Audit Committee, through the Chair, shall receive notice from management of any instance of non-trivial fraud or other failure or weakness of the control system promptly upon management becoming aware of such.

(m) The Audit Committee shall review and approve the signing authority for the Corporation at least annually or when a change is required.

(n) The Audit Committee shall assess, on an annual basis, the adequacy of this Mandate and the performance of the Audit Committee.

5. Reporting

The Committee shall, at the earliest opportunity after each meeting, report to the Board the results of its activities and any reviews undertaken and make recommendations to the Board as deemed appropriate.

6. Date of Mandate

This Mandate was last reviewed and approved by the Board on March 9, 2017.

D. Employees

The following table sets out the number of our employees at the end of each of the last three fiscal years by activity and geographic location.

| Activity | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| Research and development | 12 | 12 | 13 |
| Operating | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Total | 21 | 21 | 22 |

| Geographic location | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| Canada | 14 | 15 | 15 |
| United States of America | 3 | 2 | 3 |

| | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|
| Other | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 21 | 21 | 22 |

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E. Share Ownership

The following table sets out the share ownership and options held of our directors and officers as of March 27, 2017.

| | Common Shares | % of Ownership ⁽¹⁾ | Options ⁽²⁾ | Exercise Price | Expiry Date | % of Outstanding ⁽³⁾ |
|--|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Officers | | | | | | |
| Dr. Bradley G. Thompson ⁽⁴⁾ | 672,900 | ** | 149,160 | 2.22 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 50,000 | 3.06 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 215,000 | 6.72 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 18,000 | 4.31 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 240,000 | 3.89 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 240,000 | 4.21 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 360,000 | 1.74 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 608,000 | 0.42 | November 15, 2017 | |
| | | | 1,880,160 | | | 1.93 % |
| Dr. Matthew C. Coffey | 288,550 | ** | 33,333 | 2.22 | December 12, 2017 | |
| | | | 30,000 | 3.06 | December 8, 2019 | |
| | | | 115,000 | 6.72 | December 14, 2020 | |
| | | | 18,000 | 4.31 | July 27, 2021 | |
| | | | 125,000 | 3.89 | December 14, 2021 | |
| | | | 125,000 | 4.21 | December 17, 2022 | |
| | | | 240,000 | 1.74 | December 11, 2023 | |
| | | | 734,000 | 0.42 | December 1, 2025 | |
| | | | 400,000 | 0.28 | January 16, 2027 | |
| | | | 1,820,333 | | | 1.60 % |
| Kirk J. Look | 38,700 | ** | 9,000 | 2.22 | December 12, 2017 | |
| | | | 10,000 | 3.06 | December 8, 2019 | |
| | | | 25,000 | 6.72 | December 14, 2020 | |
| | | | 35,000 | 3.89 | December 14, 2021 | |
| | | | 200,000 | 2.00 | November 13, 2022 | |
| | | | 40,000 | 4.21 | December 17, 2022 | |
| | | | 160,000 | 1.74 | December 11, 2023 | |
| | | | 464,000 | 0.42 | December 1, 2025 | |
| | | | 300,000 | 0.28 | January 16, 2027 | |
| | | | 1,243,000 | | | 0.97 % |
| Dr. Andres A. Gutierrez | — | ** | 150,000 | 0.26 | November 10, 2026 | |
| | | | 150,000 | | | ** |
| Dr. George Gill | 30,000 | ** | 16,667 | 2.22 | December 12, 2017 | |
| | | | 15,000 | 3.06 | December 8, 2019 | |
| | | | 25,000 | 6.72 | December 14, 2020 | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|------|-------------------|----|
| | | 35,000 | 3.89 | December 14, 2021 | |
| | | 40,000 | 4.21 | December 17, 2022 | |
| | | 80,000 | 1.74 | December 11, 2023 | |
| | | 250,000 | 0.42 | December 1, 2025 | |
| | | 461,667 | | | ** |
| Dr. Alan J. Tuchman | 100 | ** 10,000 | 2.85 | May 11, 2020 | |
| | | 50,000 | 2.32 | October 1, 2022 | |
| | | 15,000 | 4.21 | December 17, 2022 | |
| | | 55,000 | 1.74 | December 11, 2023 | |
| | | 116,000 | 0.42 | December 1, 2025 | |
| | | 246,000 | | | ** |
| Directors | | | | | |
| Angela Holtham | 30,000 | ** 50,000 | 1.46 | June 18, 2024 | |
| | | 50,000 | | | ** |
| Mark Lievonen | 23,000 | ** 17,500 | 2.22 | December 12, 2017 | |
| | | 17,500 | 3.06 | December 8, 2019 | |
| | | 30,000 | 6.72 | December 14, 2020 | |
| | | 35,000 | 3.89 | December 14, 2021 | |
| | | 35,000 | 4.21 | December 17, 2022 | |
| | | 35,000 | 1.74 | December 11, 2023 | |
| | | 170,000 | | | ** |
| Wayne Pisano | 20,000 | ** 50,000 | 2.89 | May 9, 2023 | |
| | | 30,000 | 1.74 | December 11, 2023 | |
| | | 80,000 | | | ** |
| William Rice | — | ** 50,000 | 0.80 | June 8, 2025 | |
| | | 50,000 | | | ** |
| Bernd Seizinger | — | ** 50,000 | 0.80 | June 8, 2025 | |
| | | 50,000 | | | ** |
| TOTAL: | 430,350 | 4,321,000 | | | |

** Less than 1% ownership

Notes:

1) Based on 121,258,222 common shares issued and outstanding on March 24, 2017.

2) Options exercisable to acquire common shares.

3) Ownership percentage assumes aggregate beneficial ownership of common shares, common shares acquirable upon exercise of options and fully diluted shares outstanding of 132,262,378.

4) Dr. Thompson resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer on November 2, 2016.

Restricted Share Units

The following table sets out the restricted share units held by our directors as of March 27, 2017.

| | RSUs Granted | RSUs Vested | RSUs Unvested |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Angela Holtham | 229,586 | — | 229,586 |
| Mark Lievonen | 229,586 | — | 229,586 |
| Wayne Pisano | 359,982 | — | 359,982 |
| William Rice | 229,586 | — | 229,586 |
| Bernd Seizinger | 274,089 | — | 274,089 |
| | 1,322,829 | — | 1,322,829 |

Performance Share Units

The following table sets out the performance share units held by our officers as of March 27, 2017.

| | PSUs Granted | PSUs Vested | PSUs Unvested |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Matthew Coffey | 330,000 | — | 330,000 |
| Kirk Look | 210,000 | — | 210,000 |
| Andres Gutierrez | 300,000 | — | 300,000 |
| | 840,000 | — | 840,000 |

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

We are not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation(s) or by any foreign government. To the knowledge of our directors and senior officers, as at March 27, 2017, we are not aware of any shareholder who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over, our common shares carrying more than 5% of the voting rights.

Shares Held in the United States

The following table indicates, as of February 28, 2017, the total number of common shares issued and outstanding, the approximate total number of holders of record of common shares, the number of holders of record of common shares with US addresses, the portion of the outstanding common shares held by US holders of record, and the percentage of common shares held by US holders of record. This table does not indicate beneficial ownership of common shares.

| Total Number of Holders of Record | Total Number of Common Shares Issued and Outstanding | Number of US Holders of Record | Number of Common Shares Held by US Holders of Record | Percentage of Common Shares Held by US Holders of Record |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 192 | 121,258,222 | 51 | 47,730,085 | 39.36 % |

Change of Control

As of March 27, 2017, there were no arrangements known to the Company which may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of the Company.

Control by Others

To the best of the Company's knowledge, the Company is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation, any foreign government, or any other natural or legal person, severally or jointly.

B. Related Party Transactions

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We have entered into employment contracts with each of our officers (see Item 6). Since the beginning of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 up to March 27, 2017, we did not enter into any other related party transactions and we do not have any loans outstanding with any officer, director or major shareholder.

C. Interests of Experts and Council

Not Applicable

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Statements

Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements filed as part of this annual report are filed under Item 18.

Legal Proceedings

The directors and the management of the Company do not know of any material, active or pending, legal proceedings against them; nor is the Company involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation.

The directors and the management of the Company know of no active or pending proceedings against anyone that might materially adversely affect an interest of the Company.

Dividend Policy

The Company has not paid any dividends on its common shares. The Company may pay dividends on its common shares in the future if it generates profits. Any decision to pay dividends on common shares in the future will be made by the board of directors on the basis of the earnings, financial requirements and other conditions existing at such time.

B. Significant Changes

There have been no significant changes to our annual financial statements.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offering and Listing Details

Our Common Shares are traded on the TSX under the symbol ONC. As well, effective November 5, 2015, our Common Shares commenced quotations on the OTCQX International ("OTCQX") under the symbol ONCYF. Prior to November 5, 2015 our Common Shares traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol ONCY. On November 5, 2015, our Common Shares were delisted from the NASDAQ. The last reported sales price of our common shares on March 24, 2017 on the TSX was Cdn\$0.60 and on the OTCQX was US\$0.45. The following table sets forth the high and low per share sales prices for our common shares on the OTCQX, the NASDAQ and TSX for the periods indicated. In relation to the OTCQX, the following quotations reflect inter-dealer prices without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions. The following table sets forth the range of high and low bid prices during the periods indicated on the OTCQX.

Common Shares

| | OTCQX | | NASDAQ | | TSX | |
|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|------|
| | High | Low | High | Low | High | Low |
| 2012 | N/A | N/A | 5.58 | 1.72 | 5.59 | 1.70 |
| 2013 | N/A | N/A | 4.93 | 1.45 | 4.94 | 1.54 |
| 2014 | N/A | N/A | 1.99 | 0.40 | 2.20 | 0.45 |
| 2015 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 1.16 | 0.29 | 1.44 | 0.35 |
| 2016 | 0.57 | 0.15 | N/A | N/A | 0.75 | 0.21 |

2015

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Quarter 1 | N/A | N/A | 1.16 | 0.42 | 1.44 | 0.53 |
| Quarter 2 | N/A | N/A | 0.80 | 0.50 | 1.05 | 0.60 |
| Quarter 3 | N/A | N/A | 0.70 | 0.45 | 0.94 | 0.61 |
| Quarter 4 | 0.37 | 0.24 | 0.46 | 0.29 | 0.60 | 0.35 |

2016

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| Quarter 1 | 0.43 | 0.25 | N/A | N/A | 0.56 | 0.36 |
| Quarter 2 | 0.57 | 0.34 | N/A | N/A | 0.75 | 0.44 |
| Quarter 3 | 0.37 | 0.25 | N/A | N/A | 0.49 | 0.34 |
| Quarter 4 | 0.25 | 0.15 | N/A | N/A | 0.33 | 0.21 |
| September | 0.30 | 0.25 | N/A | N/A | 0.39 | 0.34 |
| October | 0.25 | 0.22 | N/A | N/A | 0.33 | 0.30 |
| November | 0.23 | 0.15 | N/A | N/A | 0.29 | 0.21 |
| December | 0.23 | 0.15 | N/A | N/A | 0.30 | 0.21 |

2017

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| January | 0.23 | 0.20 | N/A | N/A | 0.30 | 0.26 |
| February | 0.31 | 0.21 | N/A | N/A | 0.40 | 0.27 |
| March (1 – 24) | 0.48 | 0.27 | N/A | N/A | 0.64 | 0.36 |

Market Price Volatility of Common Shares

Market prices for the securities of biotechnology companies, including our securities, have historically been highly volatile, and the market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. Factors, such as fluctuations in our operating results, the aftermath of our public announcements, and general market conditions, can have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares and other securities.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not Applicable

C. Markets

Our Common Shares, no par value, are traded/quoted on the OTCQX and the TSX under the symbol “ONCYF” and “ONC”, respectively.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not Applicable

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E. Dilution

Not Applicable

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not Applicable

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not Applicable

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

Articles of Continuance

We are governed by our amended articles of incorporation (the "Articles") under the Business Corporations Act of Alberta (the "Act") and by our by-laws (the "By-laws"). Our Alberta corporate access number is 207797382. Our Articles provide that there are no restrictions on the business we may carry on or on the powers we may exercise. Companies incorporated under the Act are not required to include specific objects or purposes in their articles or by-laws.

Directors

Subject to certain exceptions, including in respect of voting on any resolution to approve a contract that relates primarily to the director's remuneration, directors may not vote on resolutions to approve a material contract or material transaction if the director is a party to such contract or transaction. The directors are entitled to remuneration as shall from time to time be determined by the Board of Directors with no requirement for a quorum of independent directors. The directors have the ability under the Act to exercise our borrowing power, without authorization of the shareholders. The Act permits shareholders to restrict this authority through a company's articles or by-laws (or through a unanimous shareholder agreement), but no such restrictions are in place for us. Our Articles and By-laws do not require directors to hold shares for qualification.

Rights, Preferences and Dividends Attaching to Shares

The holders of common shares have the right to receive dividends if and when declared. Each holder of common shares, as of the record date prior to a meeting, is entitled to attend and to cast one vote for each common share held as of such record date at such annual and/or special meeting, including with respect to the election or re-election of directors. Subject to the provisions of our By-laws, all directors may, if still qualified to serve as directors, stand for re-election. The numbers of our Board of Directors are not replaced at staggered intervals but are elected annually.

On a distribution of assets on a winding-up, dissolution or other return of capital (subject to certain exceptions) the holders of common shares shall have a right to receive their pro rata share of such distribution. There are no sinking fund or redemption provisions in respect of the common shares. Our shareholders have no liability to further capital calls as all shares issued and outstanding are fully paid and non-assessable.

No other classes of shares are currently permitted to be issued.

Action Necessary to Change the Rights of Shareholders

The rights attaching to the different classes of shares may be varied by special resolution passed at a meeting of that class's shareholders.

Annual and Special Meetings of Shareholders

Under the Act and our By-laws, we are required to mail a Notice of Meeting and Management Information Circular to registered shareholders not less than 21 days and not more than 50 days prior to the date of the meeting. Such materials must be filed concurrently with the applicable securities regulatory authorities in Canada and the US. Subject to certain provisions of the By-laws, a quorum of two or more shareholders in person or represented by proxy holding or representing by proxy not less than five

(5%) percent of the total number of issued and outstanding shares enjoying voting rights at such meeting is required to properly constitute a meeting of shareholders. Shareholders and their duly appointed proxies and corporate representatives are entitled to be admitted to our annual and/or special meetings.

Limitations on the Rights to Own Shares

The Articles do not contain any limitations on the rights to own shares. Except as described below, there are currently no limitations imposed by Canadian federal or provincial laws on the rights of non-resident or foreign owners of Canadian securities to hold or vote the securities held. There are also no such limitations imposed by the Articles and By-laws with respect to our common shares.

Disclosure of Share Ownership

In general, under applicable securities regulation in Canada, a person or company who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, voting securities of an issuer or who exercises control or direction over voting securities of an issuer or a combination of both, carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all the issuer's outstanding voting securities is an insider and must, within 10 days of becoming an insider, file a report in the required form effective the date on which the person became an insider. The report must disclose any direct or indirect beneficial ownership of, or control or direction over, securities of the reporting issuer. Additionally, securities regulation in Canada provides for the filing of a report by an insider of a reporting issuer whose holdings change, which report must be filed within 10 days from the day on which the change takes place.

The rules in the US governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed are more stringent than those discussed above. Section 13 of the Exchange Act imposes reporting requirements on persons who acquire beneficial ownership (as such term is defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act) of more than 5% of a class of an equity security registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act. In general, such persons must file, within 10 days after such acquisition, a report of beneficial ownership with the SEC containing the information prescribed by the regulations under Section 13 of the Exchange Act. This information is also required to be sent to the issuer of the securities and to each exchange where the securities are traded.

Other Provisions of Articles and By-laws

There are no provisions in the Articles or By-laws:

- delaying or prohibiting a change in control of our company that operate only with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring;
- discriminating against any existing or prospective holder of shares as a result of such shareholder owning a substantial number of shares;
- requiring disclosure of share ownership; or
- governing changes in capital, where such provisions are more stringent than those required by law.

C. Material Contracts

We have employment contracts with each of our officers as summarized in Item 6B. Other than these employment contracts, we have not entered into any other contract other than in the ordinary course of business over the last two years.

D. Exchange Controls

Canada has no system of exchange controls. There are no Canadian restrictions on the repatriation of capital or earnings of a Canadian public company to non-resident investors. There are no laws in Canada or exchange restrictions affecting the remittance of dividends, profits, interest, royalties and other payments to non-resident holders of our securities, except as discussed below in Section E, Taxation.

Restrictions on Share Ownership by Non-Canadians

There are no limitations under the laws of Canada or in our organizational documents on the right of foreigners to hold or vote securities of our company, except that the Investment Canada Act (the "Investment Canada Act") may require review and approval by the Minister of Industry (Canada) of certain acquisitions of "control" of our Company by a "non-Canadian."

Investment Canada Act

Under the Investment Canada Act, transactions exceeding certain financial thresholds, and which involve the acquisition of control of a Canadian business by a non-Canadian, are subject to review and cannot be implemented unless the Minister of Industry and/or, in the case of a Canadian business engaged in cultural activities, the Minister of Canadian Heritage, are satisfied that the transaction is likely to be of "net benefit to Canada". If a transaction is subject to review (a "Reviewable Transaction"), an application for review must be filed with the Investment Review Division of Industry Canada and/or the Department of Canadian Heritage prior to the implementation of the Reviewable Transaction. The responsible Minister is then required to determine whether the Reviewable Transaction is likely to be of net benefit to Canada taking into account, among other things, certain factors specified in the Investment Canada Act and any written undertakings that may have been given by the applicant. The Investment Canada Act contemplates an initial review period of up to 45 days after filing; however, if the responsible Minister has not completed the review by that date, the Minister may unilaterally extend the review period by up to 30 days (or such longer period as may be agreed to by the applicant and the Minister) to permit completion of the review. Direct acquisitions of control of most Canadian businesses by or from World Trade Organization ("WTO") investors are reviewable under the Investment Canada Act only if, in the case of an acquisition of voting securities, the value of the worldwide assets of the Canadian business or, in the case of an acquisition of substantially all the assets of a Canadian business, the value of those assets exceed C\$295 million for the year 2008 (this figure is adjusted annually to reflect inflation). Indirect acquisitions (e.g., an acquisition of a US corporation with a Canadian subsidiary) of control of such businesses by or from WTO investors are not subject to review, regardless of the value of the Canadian businesses' assets. Significantly lower review thresholds apply where neither the investor nor the Canadian business is WTO investor controlled or where the Canadian business is engaged in uranium mining, certain cultural businesses, financial services or transportation services.

Even if the transaction is not reviewable because it does not meet or exceed the applicable financial threshold, the non-Canadian investor must still give notice to Industry Canada and, in the case of a Canadian business engaged in cultural activities, Canadian Heritage, of its acquisition of control of a Canadian business within 30 days of its implementation.

Competition Act

The Competition Act (Canada) (the "Competition Act") requires that a pre-merger notification filing be submitted to the Commissioner of Competition (the "Commissioner") in respect of proposed transactions that exceed certain financial and other thresholds. If a proposed transaction is subject to pre-merger notification, a pre-merger notification filing must be submitted to the Commissioner and a waiting period must expire or be waived by the Commissioner before the transaction may be completed. The parties to a proposed transaction may choose to submit either a short-form filing (in respect of which there is a 14-day statutory waiting period) or a long-form filing (in respect of which there is a 42-day statutory waiting period). However, where the parties choose to submit a short-form filing, the Commissioner may, within 14 days, require that the parties submit a long-form filing, in which case the proposed transaction generally may not be completed until 42 days after the long-form filing is submitted by the parties.

The Commissioner may, upon request, issue an advance ruling certificate ("ARC") in respect of a proposed transaction where she is satisfied that she would not have sufficient grounds on which to apply to the Competition Tribunal for an order under the merger provisions of the Competition Act. If the Commissioner issues an ARC in respect of a proposed transaction, the transaction is exempt from the pre-merger notification provisions. In addition, if the transaction to which the ARC relates is substantially completed within one year after the ARC is issued, the Commissioner cannot seek an order of the Competition Tribunal under the merger provisions of the Competition Act in respect of the transaction solely on the basis of information that is the same or substantially the same as the information on the basis of which the ARC was issued.

If the Commissioner is unwilling to issue an ARC, she may nevertheless issue a "no action" letter waiving notification and confirming that she is of the view that grounds do not then exist to initiate proceedings before the Competition Tribunal under the merger provisions of the Competition Act with respect to the proposed transaction, while preserving, during the three years following completion of the proposed transaction, her authority to initiate proceedings should circumstances change.

Regardless of whether pre-merger notification is required, the Commissioner may apply to the Competition Tribunal (a special purpose tribunal) for an order under the merger provisions of the Competition Act. If the Competition Tribunal finds that the transaction is or is likely to prevent or lessen competition substantially, it may order that the parties not proceed with the transaction or part of it or, in the event that the transaction has already been completed, order its dissolution or the disposition of some of the assets or shares involved. In addition, the Competition Tribunal may, with the consent of the person against whom the order is directed and the Commissioner, order that person to take any other action as is deemed necessary to remedy any substantial lessening or prevention of competition that the Competition Tribunal determines would or would likely result from the transaction.

E. Taxation

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to a U.S. Holder (as defined below) arising from and relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Common Shares. This summary is for general information purposes only and does not purport to be a complete analysis or listing of all potential U.S. federal income tax considerations that may apply to a U.S. Holder arising from and relating to the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Common Shares. In addition, this summary does not take into account the individual facts and circumstances of any particular U.S. Holder that may affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to such U.S. Holder, including, without limitation, specific tax consequences to a U.S. Holder under an applicable income tax treaty. Accordingly, this summary is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, legal or U.S. federal income tax advice with respect to any U.S. Holder. This summary does not address the U.S. federal alternative minimum, U.S. federal estate and gift, U.S. state and local, and non-U.S. tax consequences to U.S. Holders of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Common Shares. In addition, except as specifically set forth below, this summary does not discuss applicable tax reporting requirements. Each prospective U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, U.S. federal alternative minimum, U.S. federal estate and gift, U.S. state and local, and non-U.S. tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Common Shares. No legal opinion from U.S. legal counsel or ruling from the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has been requested, or will be obtained, regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Common Shares. This summary is not binding on the IRS, and the IRS is not precluded from taking a position that is different from, and contrary to, the positions taken in this summary. In addition, because the authorities on which this summary is based are subject to various interpretations, the IRS and the U.S. courts could disagree with one or more of the conclusions described in this summary.

Scope of this Summary

Authorities

This summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury Regulations (whether final, temporary, or proposed), published rulings of the IRS, published administrative positions of the IRS, the Convention Between Canada and the United States of America with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital, signed September 26, 1980, as amended (the "Canada-U.S. Tax Convention"), and U.S. court decisions that are applicable, and, in each case, as in effect and available, as of the date of this document. Any of the authorities on which this summary is based could be changed in a material and adverse manner at any time, and any such change could be applied retroactively. This summary does not discuss the potential effects, whether adverse or beneficial, of any proposed legislation.

U.S. Holders

For purposes of this summary, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of Common Shares that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the U.S. and the control of one or more U.S. persons for all substantial decisions or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

U.S. Holders Subject to Special U.S. Federal Income Tax Rules Not Addressed

This summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to U.S. Holders that are subject to special provisions under the Code, including, but not limited to, U.S. Holders that: (a) are tax-exempt organizations, qualified retirement plans, individual retirement accounts, or other tax-deferred accounts; (b) are financial institutions, underwriters, insurance companies, real estate investment trusts, or regulated investment companies; (c) are broker-dealers, dealers, or traders in securities or currencies that elect to apply a mark-to-market accounting method;

(d) have a “functional currency” other than the U.S. dollar; (e) own Common Shares as part of a straddle, hedging transaction, conversion transaction, constructive sale, or other arrangement involving more than one position; (f) acquire Common Shares in connection with the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services; (g) hold Common Shares other than as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code (generally, property held for investment purposes); or (h) own, have owned or will own (directly, indirectly, or by

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attribution) 10% or more of the total combined voting power of the outstanding shares of the Company. This summary also does not address the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to U.S. Holders who are: (a) U.S. expatriates or former long-term residents of the U.S.; (b) persons that have been, are, or will be a resident or deemed to be a resident in Canada for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the “Tax Act”); (c) persons that use or hold, will use or hold, or that are or will be deemed to use or hold Common Shares in connection with carrying on a business in Canada; (d) persons whose Common Shares constitute “taxable Canadian property” under the Tax Act; or (e) persons that have a permanent establishment in Canada for the purposes of the Canada-U.S. Tax Convention. U.S. Holders that are subject to special provisions under the Code, including, but not limited to, U.S. Holders described immediately above, should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, U.S. federal alternative minimum, U.S. federal estate and gift, U.S. state and local, and non-U.S. tax consequences relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Common Shares.

If an entity or arrangement that is classified as a partnership (or other “pass-through” entity) for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds Common Shares, the U.S. federal income tax consequences to such entity or arrangement and the partners (or other owners or participants) of such entity or arrangement generally will depend on the activities of the entity or arrangement and the status of such partners (or owners or participants). This summary does not address the tax consequences to any such partner (or owner or participants). Partners (or other owners or participants) of entities or arrangements that are classified as partnerships or as “pass-through” entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences arising from and relating to the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Common Shares.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

PFIC Status of the Company

If the Company were to constitute a “passive foreign investment company” under the meaning of Section 1297 of the Code (a “PFIC”, as defined below) for any year during a U.S. Holder’s holding period, then certain potentially adverse rules may affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder as a result of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Common Shares. The Company believes that it was classified as a PFIC for the tax year ended December 31, 2014, and based on current business plans and financial expectations, the Company anticipates that it may be a PFIC for its current tax year and subsequent tax years. The determination of whether any corporation was, or will be, a PFIC for a tax year depends, in part, on the application of complex U.S. federal income tax rules, which are subject to differing interpretations. In addition, whether any corporation will be a PFIC for any tax year depends on the assets and income of such corporation over the course of each such tax year and, as a result, cannot be predicted with certainty as of the date of this document. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge any determination made by the Company (or any subsidiary of the Company) concerning its PFIC status. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the PFIC status of the Company and each subsidiary of the Company.

In any year in which the Company is classified as a PFIC, a U.S. Holder will be required to file an annual report with the IRS containing such information as Treasury Regulations and/or other IRS guidance may require. In addition to penalties, a failure to satisfy such reporting requirements may result in an extension of the time period during which the IRS can assess a tax. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the requirements of filing such information returns under these rules, including the requirement to file an IRS Form 8621.

The Company generally will be a PFIC if, for a tax year, (a) 75% or more of the gross income of the Company is passive income (the “PFIC income test”) or (b) 50% or more of the value of the Company’s assets either produce passive income or are held for the production of passive income, based on the quarterly average of the fair market value of such assets (the “PFIC asset test”). “Gross income” generally includes all sales revenues less the cost of goods sold, plus income from investments and from incidental or outside operations or sources, and “passive income” generally includes, for example, dividends, interest, certain rents and royalties, certain gains from the sale of stock and securities, and certain gains from commodities transactions.

For purposes of the PFIC income test and PFIC asset test described above, if the Company owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the total value of the outstanding shares of another corporation, the Company will be

treated as if it (a) held a proportionate share of the assets of such other corporation and (b) received directly a proportionate share of the income of such other corporation. In addition, for purposes of the PFIC income test and PFIC asset test described above, and assuming certain other requirements are met, “passive income” does not include certain interest, dividends, rents, or royalties that are received or accrued by the Company from certain “related persons” (as defined in Section 954(d)(3) of the Code) also organized in Canada, to the extent such items are properly allocable to the income of such related person that is not passive income.

Under certain attribution rules, if the Company is a PFIC, U.S. Holders will generally be deemed to own their proportionate share of the Company’s direct or indirect equity interest in any company that is also a PFIC (a “Subsidiary PFIC”), and will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax on their proportionate share of (a) any “excess distributions,” as described below, on the

stock of a Subsidiary PFIC and (b) a disposition or deemed disposition of the stock of a Subsidiary PFIC by the Company or another Subsidiary PFIC, both as if such U.S. Holders directly held the shares of such Subsidiary PFIC. In addition, U.S. Holders may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any indirect gain realized on the stock of a Subsidiary PFIC on the sale or disposition of Common Shares. Accordingly, U.S. Holders should be aware that they could be subject to tax under the PFIC rules even if no distributions are received and no redemptions or other dispositions of Common Shares are made.

Default PFIC Rules Under Section 1291 of the Code

If the Company is a PFIC for any tax year during which a U.S. Holder owns Common Shares, the U.S. federal income tax consequences to such U.S. Holder of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Common Shares will depend on whether and when such U.S. Holder makes an election to treat the Company and each Subsidiary PFIC, if any, as a “qualified electing fund” or “QEF” under Section 1295 of the Code (a “QEF Election”) or makes a mark-to-market election under Section 1296 of the Code (a “Mark-to-Market Election”). A U.S. Holder that does not make either a QEF Election or a Mark-to-Market Election will be referred to in this summary as a “Non-Electing U.S. Holder.”

A Non-Electing U.S. Holder will be subject to the rules of Section 1291 of the Code (described below) with respect to (a) any gain recognized on the sale or other taxable disposition of Common Shares and (b) any “excess distribution” received on the Common Shares. A distribution generally will be an “excess distribution” to the extent that such distribution (together with all other distributions received in the current tax year) exceeds 125% of the average distributions received during the three preceding tax years (or during a U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Common Shares, if shorter).

Under Section 1291 of the Code, any gain recognized on the sale or other taxable disposition of Common Shares (including an indirect disposition of the stock of any Subsidiary PFIC), and any “excess distribution” received on Common Shares or with respect to the stock of a Subsidiary PFIC, must be ratably allocated to each day in a Non-Electing U.S. Holder’s holding period for the respective Common Shares. The amount of any such gain or excess distribution allocated to the tax year of disposition or distribution of the excess distribution and to years before the entity became a PFIC, if any, would be taxed as ordinary income (and not eligible for certain preferred rates). The amounts allocated to any other tax year would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at the highest tax rate applicable to ordinary income in each such year, and an interest charge would be imposed on the tax liability for each such year, calculated as if such tax liability had been due in each such year. A Non-Electing U.S. Holder that is not a corporation must treat any such interest paid as “personal interest,” which is not deductible.

If the Company is a PFIC for any tax year during which a Non-Electing U.S. Holder holds Common Shares, the Company will continue to be treated as a PFIC with respect to such Non-Electing U.S. Holder, regardless of whether the Company ceases to be a PFIC in one or more subsequent tax years. A Non-Electing U.S. Holder may terminate this deemed PFIC status by electing to recognize gain (which will be taxed under the rules of Section 1291 of the Code discussed above), but not loss, as if such Common Shares were sold on the last day of the last tax year for which the Company was a PFIC.

QEF Election

A U.S. Holder that makes a timely and effective QEF Election for the first tax year in which the holding period of its Common Shares begins generally will not be subject to the rules of Section 1291 of the Code discussed above with respect to its Common Shares. A U.S. Holder that makes a timely and effective QEF Election will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such U.S. Holder’s pro rata share of (a) the net capital gain of the Company, which will be taxed as long-term capital gain to such U.S. Holder, and (b) the ordinary earnings of the Company, which will be taxed as ordinary income to such U.S. Holder. Generally, “net capital gain” is the excess of (a) net long-term capital gain over (b) net short-term capital loss, and “ordinary earnings” are the excess of (a) “earnings and profits” over (b) net capital gain. A U.S. Holder that makes a QEF Election will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such amounts for each tax year in which the Company is a PFIC, regardless of whether such amounts are actually distributed to such U.S. Holder by the Company. However, for any tax year in which the Company is a PFIC and has no net income or gain, U.S. Holders that have made a QEF Election would not have any income inclusions as a result of the QEF Election. If a U.S. Holder that made a QEF Election has an income inclusion, such a U.S. Holder may, subject to certain limitations,

elect to defer payment of current U.S. federal income tax on such amounts, subject to an interest charge. If such U.S. Holder is not a corporation, any such interest paid will be treated as “personal interest,” which is not deductible. A U.S. Holder that makes a timely and effective QEF Election with respect to the Company generally (a) may receive a tax-free distribution from the Company to the extent that such distribution represents “earnings and profits” of the Company that were previously included in income by the U.S. Holder because of such QEF Election and (b) will adjust such U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Common Shares to reflect the amount included in income or allowed as a tax-free distribution because of such QEF Election. In addition, a U.S. Holder that makes a QEF Election generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other taxable disposition of Common Shares.

The procedure for making a QEF Election, and the U.S. federal income tax consequences of making a QEF Election, will depend on whether such QEF Election is timely. A QEF Election will be treated as “timely” if such QEF Election is made for the first year in the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Common Shares in which the Company was a PFIC. A U.S. Holder may make a timely QEF Election by filing the appropriate QEF Election documents at the time such U.S. Holder files a U.S. federal income tax return for such year. If a U.S. Holder does not make a timely and effective QEF Election for the first year in the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the Common Shares, the U.S. Holder may still be able to make a timely and effective QEF Election in a subsequent year if such U.S. Holder meets certain requirements and makes a “purging” election to recognize gain (which will be taxed under the rules of Section 1291 of the Code discussed above) as if such Common Shares were sold for their fair market value on the day the QEF Election is effective. If a U.S. Holder makes a QEF Election but does not make a “purging” election to recognize gain as discussed in the preceding sentence, then such U.S. Holder shall be subject to the QEF Election rules and shall continue to be subject to tax under the rules of Section 1291 discussed above with respect to its Common Shares. If a U.S. Holder owns PFIC stock indirectly through another PFIC, separate QEF Elections must be made for the PFIC in which the U.S. Holder is a direct shareholder and the Subsidiary PFIC for the QEF rules to apply to both PFICs. A QEF Election will apply to the tax year for which such QEF Election is timely made and to all subsequent tax years, unless such QEF Election is invalidated or terminated or the IRS consents to revocation of such QEF Election. If a U.S. Holder makes a QEF Election and, in a subsequent tax year, the Company ceases to be a PFIC, the QEF Election will remain in effect (although it will not be applicable) during those tax years in which the Company is not a PFIC. Accordingly, if the Company becomes a PFIC in another subsequent tax year, the QEF Election will be effective and the U.S. Holder will be subject to the QEF rules described above during any subsequent tax year in which the Company qualifies as a PFIC.

U.S. Holders should be aware that there can be no assurances that the Company will satisfy the record keeping requirements that apply to a QEF, or that the Company will supply U.S. Holders with information that such U.S. Holders are required to report under the QEF rules, in the event that the Company is a PFIC. Thus, U.S. Holders may not be able to make a QEF Election with respect to their Common Shares. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the availability of, and procedure for making, a QEF Election.

A U.S. Holder makes a QEF Election by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621, including a PFIC Annual Information Statement, to a timely filed United States federal income tax return. However, if the Company does not provide the required information with regard to the Company or any of its Subsidiary PFICs, U.S. Holders will not be able to make a QEF Election for such entity and will continue to be subject to the rules of Section 1291 of the Code discussed above that apply to Non-Electing U.S. Holders with respect to the taxation of gains and excess distributions.

Mark-to-Market Election

A U.S. Holder may make a Mark-to-Market Election only if the Common Shares are marketable stock. The Common Shares generally will be “marketable stock” if the Common Shares are regularly traded on (a) a national securities exchange that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, (b) the national market system established pursuant to section 11A of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, or (c) a foreign securities exchange that is regulated or supervised by a governmental authority of the country in which the market is located, provided that (i) such foreign exchange has trading volume, listing, financial disclosure, and surveillance requirements, and meets other requirements and the laws of the country in which such foreign exchange is located, together with the rules of such foreign exchange, ensure that such requirements are actually enforced and (ii) the rules of such foreign exchange effectively promote active trading of listed stocks. If such stock is traded on such a qualified exchange or other market, such stock generally will be “regularly traded” for any calendar year during which such stock is traded, other than in de minimis quantities, on at least 15 days during each calendar quarter. Provided that the Common Shares are “regularly traded” as described in the preceding sentence, the Common Shares are expected to be marketable stock. However, each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor in this regard.

A U.S. Holder that makes a Mark-to-Market Election with respect to its Common Shares generally will not be subject to the rules of Section 1291 of the Code discussed above with respect to such Common Shares. However, if a U.S. Holder does not make a Mark-to-Market Election beginning in the first tax year of such U.S. Holder’s holding period

for the Common Shares for which the Company is a PFIC and such U.S. Holder has not made a timely QEF Election, the rules of Section 1291 of the Code discussed above will apply to certain dispositions of, and distributions on, the Common Shares.

A U.S. Holder that makes a Mark-to-Market Election will include in ordinary income, for each tax year in which the Company is a PFIC, an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (a) the fair market value of the Common Shares, as of the close of such tax year over (b) such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in such Common Shares. A U.S. Holder that makes a Mark-to-Market Election will be allowed a deduction in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of (a) such U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Common

Shares, over (b) the fair market value of such Common Shares (but only to the extent of the net amount of previously included income as a result of the Mark-to-Market Election for prior tax years).

A U.S. Holder that makes a Mark-to-Market Election generally also will adjust such U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Common Shares to reflect the amount included in gross income or allowed as a deduction because of such Mark-to-Market Election. In addition, upon a sale or other taxable disposition of Common Shares, a U.S. Holder that makes a Mark-to-Market Election will recognize ordinary income or ordinary loss (not to exceed the excess, if any, of (a) the amount included in ordinary income because of such Mark-to-Market Election for prior tax years over (b) the amount allowed as a deduction because of such Mark-to-Market Election for prior tax years). Losses that exceed this limitation are subject to the rules generally applicable to losses provided in the Code and Treasury Regulations.

A U.S. Holder makes a Mark-to-Market Election by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621 to a timely filed United States federal income tax return. A Mark-to-Market Election applies to the tax year in which such Mark-to-Market Election is made and to each subsequent tax year, unless the Common Shares cease to be "marketable stock" or the IRS consents to revocation of such election. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the availability of, and procedure for making, a Mark-to-Market Election.

Although a U.S. Holder may be eligible to make a Mark-to-Market Election with respect to the Common Shares, no such election may be made with respect to the stock of any Subsidiary PFIC that a U.S. Holder is treated as owning, because such stock is not marketable. Hence, the Mark-to-Market Election will not be effective to avoid the application of the default rules of Section 1291 of the Code described above with respect to deemed dispositions of Subsidiary PFIC stock or excess distributions from a Subsidiary PFIC to its shareholder.

Other PFIC Rules

Under Section 1291(f) of the Code, the IRS has issued proposed Treasury Regulations that, subject to certain exceptions, would cause a U.S. Holder that had not made a timely QEF Election to recognize gain (but not loss) upon certain transfers of Common Shares that would otherwise be tax-deferred (e.g., gifts and exchanges pursuant to corporate reorganizations). However, the specific U.S. federal income tax consequences to a U.S. Holder may vary based on the manner in which Common Shares are transferred.

Certain additional adverse rules may apply with respect to a U.S. Holder if the Company is a PFIC, regardless of whether such U.S. Holder makes a QEF Election. For example, under Section 1298(b)(6) of the Code, a U.S. Holder that uses Common Shares as security for a loan will, except as may be provided in Treasury Regulations, be treated as having made a taxable disposition of such Common Shares.

Special rules also apply to the amount of foreign tax credit that a U.S. Holder may claim on a distribution from a PFIC. Subject to such special rules, foreign taxes paid with respect to any distribution in respect of stock in a PFIC are generally eligible for the foreign tax credit. The rules relating to distributions by a PFIC and their eligibility for the foreign tax credit are complicated, and a U.S. Holder should consult with its own tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit with respect to distributions by a PFIC.

The PFIC rules are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the PFIC rules and how the PFIC rules may affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of Common Shares.

General Rules Applicable to the Ownership and Disposition of Common Shares

The following discussion describes the general rules applicable to the ownership and disposition of the Common Shares but is subject in its entirety to the special rules described above under the heading "Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules."

Distributions on Common Shares

A U.S. Holder that receives a distribution, including a constructive distribution, with respect to a Common Share will be required to include the amount of such distribution in gross income as a dividend (without reduction for any Canadian income tax withheld from such distribution) to the extent of the current and accumulated "earnings and profits" of the Company, as computed for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A dividend generally will be taxed to a U.S. Holder at ordinary income tax rates if the Company is a PFIC for the tax year of such distribution or the preceding tax year. To the extent that a distribution exceeds the current and accumulated "earnings and profits" of the

Company, such distribution will be treated first as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of a U.S. Holder's tax basis in the Common Shares and thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of such Common Shares.

(See “Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of Common Shares” below). However, the Company may not maintain the calculations of its earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles, and each U.S. Holder may have to assume that any distribution by the Company with respect to the Common Shares will constitute ordinary dividend income. Dividends received on Common Shares by corporate U.S. Holders generally will not be eligible for the “dividends received deduction.” Subject to applicable limitations and provided the Company is eligible for the benefits of the Canada-U.S. Tax Convention, dividends paid by the Company to non-corporate U.S. Holders, including individuals, generally will be eligible for the preferential tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains for dividends, provided certain holding period and other conditions are satisfied, including that the Company not be classified as a PFIC in the tax year of distribution or in the preceding tax year. The dividend rules are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the application of such rules.

Sale or Other Taxable Disposition of Common Shares

Upon the sale or other taxable disposition of Common Shares, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of cash received plus the fair market value of any property received and such U.S. Holder's tax basis in such Common Shares sold or otherwise disposed of. A U.S. Holder's tax basis in Common Shares generally will be such holder's U.S. dollar cost for such Common Shares. Gain or loss recognized on such sale or other disposition generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if, at the time of the sale or other disposition, the Common Shares have been held for more than one year.

Preferential tax rates currently apply to long-term capital gain of a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate, or trust.

There are currently no preferential tax rates for long-term capital gain of a U.S. Holder that is a corporation.

Deductions for capital losses are subject to significant limitations under the Code.

Additional Considerations

Additional Tax on Passive Income

Certain U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts (other than trusts that are exempt from tax) will be subject to a 3.8% tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes dividends on the Common Shares and net gains from the disposition of the Common Shares. Further, excess distributions treated as dividends, gains treated as excess distributions under the PFIC rules discussed above, and mark-to-market inclusions and deductions are all included in the calculation of net investment income.

Treasury Regulations provide, subject to the election described in the following paragraph, that solely for purposes of this additional tax, that distributions of previously taxed income will be treated as dividends and included in net investment income subject to the additional 3.8% tax. Additionally, to determine the amount of any capital gain from the sale or other taxable disposition of Common Shares that will be subject to the additional tax on net investment income, a U.S. Holder who has made a QEF Election will be required to recalculate its basis in the Common Shares excluding QEF basis adjustments.

Alternatively, a U.S. Holder may make an election which will be effective with respect to all interests in controlled foreign corporations and QEFs held in that year or acquired in future years. Under this election, a U.S. Holder pays the additional 3.8% tax on QEF income inclusions and on gains calculated after giving effect to related tax basis adjustments. U.S. Holders that are individuals, estates or trusts should consult their own tax advisors regarding the applicability of this tax to any of their income or gains in respect of the Common Shares.

Receipt of Foreign Currency

The amount of any distribution paid to a U.S. Holder in foreign currency, or on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Common Shares, generally will be equal to the U.S. dollar value of such foreign currency based on the exchange rate applicable on the date of receipt (regardless of whether such foreign currency is converted into U.S. dollars at that time). A U.S. Holder will have a basis in the foreign currency equal to its U.S. dollar value on the date of receipt. Any U.S. Holder who converts or otherwise disposes of the foreign currency after the date of receipt may

have a foreign currency exchange gain or loss that would be treated as ordinary income or loss, and generally will be U.S. source income or loss for foreign tax credit purposes. Different rules apply to U.S. Holders who use the accrual method. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own U.S. tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of receiving, owning, and disposing of foreign currency.

Foreign Tax Credit

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Subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, a U.S. Holder that pays (whether directly or through withholding) Canadian income tax with respect to dividends paid on the Common Shares generally will be entitled, at the election of such U.S. Holder, to receive either a deduction or a credit for such Canadian income tax. Generally, a credit will reduce a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability on a dollar-for-dollar basis, whereas a deduction will reduce a U.S. Holder's income that is subject to U.S. federal income tax. This election is made on a year-by-year basis and applies to all foreign taxes paid (whether directly or through withholding) by a U.S. Holder during a year. Complex limitations apply to the foreign tax credit, including the general limitation that the credit cannot exceed the proportionate share of a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability that such U.S. Holder's "foreign source" taxable income bears to such U.S. Holder's worldwide taxable income. In applying this limitation, a U.S. Holder's various items of income and deduction must be classified, under complex rules, as either "foreign source" or "U.S. source." Generally, dividends paid by a foreign corporation should be treated as foreign source for this purpose, and gains recognized on the sale of stock of a foreign corporation by a U.S. Holder should be treated as U.S. source for this purpose, except as otherwise provided in an applicable income tax treaty, and if an election is properly made under the Code. However, the amount of a distribution with respect to the Common Shares that is treated as a "dividend" may be lower for U.S. federal income tax purposes than it is for Canadian federal income tax purposes, resulting in a reduced foreign tax credit allowance to a U.S. Holder. In addition, this limitation is calculated separately with respect to specific categories of income. The foreign tax credit rules are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult its own U.S. tax advisors regarding the foreign tax credit rules.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Under U.S. federal income tax law, certain categories of U.S. Holders must file information returns with respect to their investment in, or involvement in, a foreign corporation. For example, U.S. return disclosure obligations (and related penalties) are imposed on individuals who are U.S. Holders that hold certain specified foreign financial assets in excess of certain thresholds. The definition of specified foreign financial assets includes not only financial accounts maintained in foreign financial institutions, but also, unless held in accounts maintained by a financial institution, any stock or security issued by a non-U.S. person, any financial instrument or contract held for investment that has an issuer or counterparty other than a U.S. person and any interest in a foreign entity. U.S. Holders may be subject to these reporting requirements unless their Common Shares are held in an account at certain financial institutions. Penalties for failure to file certain of these information returns are substantial. U.S. Holders should consult with their own tax advisors regarding the requirements of filing information returns, including the requirement to file an IRS Form 8938.

Payments made within the U.S., or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, of dividends on, and proceeds arising from the sale or other taxable disposition of, Common Shares will generally be subject to information reporting and backup withholding tax, at the rate of 28%, if a U.S. Holder (a) fails to furnish such U.S. Holder's correct U.S. taxpayer identification number (generally on Form W-9), (b) furnishes an incorrect U.S. taxpayer identification number, (c) is notified by the IRS that such U.S. Holder has previously failed to properly report items subject to backup withholding tax, or (d) fails to certify, under penalty of perjury, that such U.S. Holder has furnished its correct U.S. taxpayer identification number and that the IRS has not notified such U.S. Holder that it is subject to backup withholding tax. However, certain exempt persons generally are excluded from these information reporting and backup withholding rules. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the U.S. backup withholding tax rules will be allowed as a credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, or will be refunded, if such U.S. Holder furnishes required information to the IRS in a timely manner.

The discussion of reporting requirements set forth above is not intended to constitute a complete description of all reporting requirements that may apply to a U.S. Holder. A failure to satisfy certain reporting requirements may result in an extension of the time period during which the IRS can assess a tax and, under certain circumstances, such an extension may apply to assessments of amounts unrelated to any unsatisfied reporting requirement. Each U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisors regarding the information reporting and backup withholding rules.

THE ABOVE SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF ALL TAX CONSIDERATIONS APPLICABLE TO U.S. HOLDERS WITH RESPECT TO THE ACQUISITION,

OWNERSHIP, AND DISPOSITION OF COMMON SHARES. U.S. HOLDERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE TAX CONSIDERATIONS APPLICABLE TO THEM IN THEIR OWN PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

F.Dividends and Paying Agents

Not Applicable

G.Statements by Experts

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Not Applicable

H. Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act and file reports and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any of our reports and other information at, and obtain copies upon payment of prescribed fees from, the Public Reference Room maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. In addition, the SEC maintains a Website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330.

We are required to file reports and other information with the securities commissions in Canada. You are invited to read and copy any reports, statements or other information, other than confidential filings, that we file with the provincial securities commissions. These filings are also electronically available from the Canadian System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") (<http://www.sedar.com>), the Canadian equivalent of the SEC's electronic document gathering and retrieval system.

We "incorporate by reference" information that we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this Form 20-F and more recent information automatically updates and supersedes more dated information contained or incorporated by reference in this Form 20-F.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements to shareholders.

We will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, to whom a copy of this annual report has been delivered, on the written or oral request of such person, a copy of any or all documents referred to above which have been or may be incorporated by reference in this annual report (not including exhibits to such incorporated information that are not specifically incorporated by reference into such information). Requests for such copies should be directed to us at the following address: Oncolytics Biotech Inc., 210 – 1167 Kensington Crescent, NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1X7, Attention: Kirk Look. Telephone (403) 670 - 7377. Facsimile (403) 283-0858 EMAIL: info@oncolytics.ca.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Foreign Currency Risk

We operate primarily in Canada, the US, the U.K. and Europe. Therefore, we are exposed to foreign currency risk associated with our expenses outside of Canada. We do not use financial derivative instruments to manage this market risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The primary objective of our policy for the investment of temporary cash surpluses is the protection of principal, and, accordingly, we generally invest in investment-grade debt securities with varying maturities. As it is our intent and policy to hold these investments until maturity, we do not have a material exposure to interest rate risk.

We do not currently have any long-term debt, nor do we currently utilize interest rate swap contracts to hedge against interest rate risk.

We do not use financial instruments for trading purposes and are not parties to any leverage derivatives. We do not currently engage in hedging transactions. See “Currency and Exchange Rates” and Item 4 – “Information on the Company”.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES.

A. Debt Securities

Not Applicable

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B. Warrants and Rights

Not Applicable

C. Other Securities

Not Applicable

D. American Depository Shares

The Company's Common Shares are not represented by American Depository Receipts.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES.

None

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

A. Modification of Instruments Defining Rights of Security Holders

None

B. Modification or Issuance of Other Class of Securities

None

C. Withdrawal or Substitution of Security

None

D. Change of Trustee or Paying Agent

None

E. Use of Proceeds

There has been no change to the information provided in our first annual report on Form 20-F.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

A. Evaluation of Disclosures and Procedures

It is the conclusion of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer that our Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)), based on their evaluation of these

controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this annual report, are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

B. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. As defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel, to

provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS"), and includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

Management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2016. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, 2013 Framework, (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2016, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

C. Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firms

In accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission's rules, this Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

D. Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period that is covered by this annual report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

ITEM 16 . [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Board has determined that each of the Audit Committee members, Angela Holtham, Wayne Pisano, and Mark Lievonen, is a financial expert and each is independent pursuant to the Rule 5605(d)(2) of the NASDAQ Capital Market and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Ethics for our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Accounting Officer that applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Controller. A copy of this Code of Ethics may be found on the Company's website at <http://www.oncolyticsbiotech.com>. Requests for such copies should be directed to us at the following address: Oncolytics Biotech Inc., 210 – 1167 Kensington Crescent, NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2N 1X7, Attention: Kirk Look Telephone (403) 670 - 7377. Facsimile (403) 283-0858 EMAIL: info@oncolyticsbiotech.com.

There were no amendments to our Code of Ethics during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. We did not grant any waivers to the provisions of our Code of Ethics during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees and Services

During the financial years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014, Ernst & Young LLP received the following fees:

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| Item | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Audit fees | 163,910 | 291,509 | 277,405 |
| Audit-related fees ^{(1),(3)} | 152,145 | 105,017 | 156,811 |
| Tax fees ⁽²⁾ | 40,843 | 23,861 | 24,890 |
| All other fees | — | — | — |

Notes:

- 1) Includes review of interim financial statements, accounting consultations and subscription to on-line accounting services.
- 2) Comprised of tax return preparation, scientific research and development return and other tax consultation fees.
- 3) Includes fees associated with matters relating to the provision of a consent letter for various filings.

Audit Fees

Audit fees were for professional services rendered by Ernst & Young, LLP for the audit of our annual financial statements and services provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees

Audit-related fees were for assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the annual statements and are not reported under the heading Audit Fees above. These services consisted of accounting consultations, assistance with prospectus filings and assistance with preparations for compliance with section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Tax Fees

Tax fees were for tax compliance and professional tax consultations.

All Other Fees

Other fees are for products and services other than those described under the headings Audit Fees, Audit-Related Fees and Tax Fees above.

The Audit Committee pre-approves all audit services to be provided to us by our independent auditors. The Audit Committee's policy regarding the pre-approval of non-audit services to be provided to us by our independent auditors is that all such services shall be pre-approved by the Audit Committee or by the Chair of the Audit Committee, who must report all such pre-approvals to the Audit Committee at their next meeting following the granting thereof. Non-audit services that are prohibited to be provided to us by our independent auditors may not be pre-approved. In addition, prior to the granting of any pre-approval, the Audit Committee or the Chair, as the case may be, must be satisfied that the performance of the services in question will not compromise the independence of the independent auditors.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

None

ITEM 16E. PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASES

None

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANTS

None

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

None

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ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements appear on pages F-1 through F-24.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS.

The following exhibits are filed as part of this annual report:

| EXHIBIT NUMBER | DESCRIPTION |
|-------------------|--|
| | Constating Documents |
| 1.1(a) | Articles of Incorporation |
| 1.2(a) | By-laws |
| | Material Contracts |
| 4.1(b) | Services Agreement, dated October 16, 2002, between the Company and its Senior Vice President, Clinical and Regulatory Affairs, George Gill |
| 4.2(c) | Amending Agreement No. 1, dated January 6, 2005, to the Services Agreement between the Company and its Senior Vice President, Clinical and Regulatory Affairs, George Gill, dated October 16, 2001 |
| 4.3(c) | Employment Agreement, dated January 12, 2007, between the Company and its Vice President, Intellectual Property, Mary Ann Dillahunty |
| 4.4(c) | Executive Employment Agreement, dated May 29, 2007, between the Company and its Chief Scientific Officer, Matthew Coffey |
| 4.5(c) | Executive Employment Agreement, dated May 29, 2007, between the Company and its Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Karl Mettinger |
| 4.6(c) | Executive Employment Agreement, dated May 30, 2007, between the Company and its Chief Financial Officer, Douglas Ball |
| 4.7(c) | Executive Employment Agreement, dated June 6, 2007, between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Bradley Thompson |
| 4.8(c) | Amending Agreement No. 1, dated December 3, 2007, to the Employment Agreement between the Company and its Vice President, Intellectual Property, Mary Ann Dillahunty, dated January 12, 2007 |
| 4.9(d) | Amendment No. 1, dated March 7, 2008, to the Executive Employment Agreement between the Company and its Chief Financial Officer, Douglas Ball, dated May 30, 2007 |
| 4.10(d) | Amendment No.1, dated March 7, 2008, between the Company and its Chief Scientific Officer, Matthew Coffey, dated May 29, 2007 |
| 4.11(d) | Amendment No. 1, dated March 7, 2008, to the Executive Employment Agreement between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Bradley Thompson, dated June 6, 2007 |
| 4.12(d) | Amendment No. 1, dated March 20, 2008, to the Employment Agreement between the Company and its Vice President, Intellectual Property, Mary Ann Dillahunty, dated January 12, 2007 |
| 4.13(d) | Amendment No. 1, dated March 28, 2008, to the Executive Employment Agreement between the Company and its Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Karl Mettinger, dated May 29, 2007 |
| 4.14(d) | Amendment No. 2, dated March 31, 2008, to the Services Agreement between the Company and its Senior Vice President, Clinical and Regulatory Affairs, George Gill, dated October 16, 2001 |
| 4.15(d) | Executive Employment Agreement, dated January 26, 2009, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Karl Mettinger |
| 4.16(d) | Executive Employment Agreement, dated January 22, 2009 between the Company and its Vice President, Intellectual Property, Mary Ann Dillahunty. |
| 4.17(e) | Amendment No. 2, dated January 1, 2011, to the Executive Employment Agreement between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Bradley Thompson, dated June 6, 2007 |
| 4.18(f) | Employment Agreement, dated January 1, 2011 between the Company and its Senior Vice President, Clinical and Regulatory Affairs, George Gill. |
| 4.19(f) | |

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- Executive Employment Agreement, dated November 10, 2011 between the Company and its Senior Vice President of Clinical Development and Chief Medical Officer, Gerard T. Kennealey.
- 4.20(g) Executive Employment Agreement, dated March 22, 2013, between the Company and its Chief Operating Officer, Matthew Coffey
- 4.21(g) Executive Employment Agreement, dated September 27, 2012, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Senior Vice President, Medical and Clinical Affairs Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Alan Tuchman
- 4.22(g) Executive Employment Agreement, dated March 22, 2013, between the Company and its Chief Financial Officer, Kirk Look
- 4.23(g) Executive Employment Agreement, dated March 22, 2013, between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Bradley Thompson
- 4.24(h) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2014, between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Bradley Thompson
- 4.25(h) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2014, between the Company and its Chief Financial Officer, Kirk Look
- 4.26(h) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2014, between the Company and its Chief Operating Officer, Matthew Coffey
- 4.27(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2015, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Senior Vice President, Medical and Clinical Affairs Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Alan Tuchman
- 4.28(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2015, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Vice President, Intellectual Property, Mary Ann Dillahunty.
- 4.29(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2015, between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Bradley Thompson
- 4.30(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2015, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Senior Vice President, Clinical and Regulatory Affairs, George Gill.
- 4.31(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2015, between the Company and its Chief Financial Officer, Kirk Look
- 4.32(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 12, 2015, between the Company and its Chief Operating Officer, Matthew Coffey
- 4.33(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 8, 2016, between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Bradley Thompson
- 4.34(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 8, 2016, between the Company and its Chief Financial Officer, Kirk Look
- 4.35(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 8, 2016, between the Company and its Chief Operating Officer, Matthew Coffey
- 4.36(i) Amending Agreement, dated November 10, 2015, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Senior Vice President, Medical and Clinical Affairs Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Alan Tuchman
- 4.37(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 8, 2016, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Senior Vice President, Medical and Clinical Affairs Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Alan Tuchman
- 4.38(i) Amending Agreement, dated March 8, 2016, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Senior Vice President, Clinical and Regulatory Affairs, George Gill.
- 4.39 Executive Employment Agreement, dated October 27, 2016, between Oncolytics Biotech (U.S.) Inc. and its Chief Medical Officer, Dr. Andres Gutierrez.
- 4.40 Amending Agreement, dated February 23, 2017, between the Company and its Chief Executive Officer, Matthew Coffey.
- 4.41 Amending Agreement, dated February 23, 2017, between the Company and its Chief Financial Officer, Kirk Look.
- 4.42 Settlement Agreement and Release, dated December 5, 2016 between the Company and its former Chief Executive Officer, Brad Thompson.

Subsidiaries

- 8.0 List of subsidiaries

Certifications

- 12.1 Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 12.2 Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 13.1 Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 13.2 Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Other Exhibits

- 15.1 The Registrant's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the Year Ended December 31, 2016
- 15.2 Consent of Ernst & Young LLP

- (a) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated June 14, 2002
- (b) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated June 27, 2003
- (c) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 23, 2008
- (d) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 6, 2009.
- (e) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 24, 2011.
- (f) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 23, 2012.
- (g) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 22, 2013.
- (h) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 19, 2014.
- (i) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 19, 2015.
- (j) Previously filed with the SEC on Form 20-F dated March 24, 2016.

SIGNATURE

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Date: March 27, 2017

ONCOLYTICS BIOTECH INC.

/s/ Matthew Coffey
Matthew Coffey, Ph.D
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Kirk Look
Kirk Look, CA
Chief Financial Officer

Consolidated Financial Statements

Oncolytics Biotech® Inc.
December 31, 2016 and 2015

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements, Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") and all other information in the Annual Report.

In management's opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and in accordance with the appropriately selected International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board consistently applied and summarized in the consolidated financial statements.

The MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of securities regulators as applicable to Oncolytics Biotech Inc.

The consolidated financial statements and information in the MD&A generally include estimates that are necessary when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods. Based on careful judgments by management, such estimates have been properly reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and MD&A. The MD&A also includes information regarding the impact of current transactions and events, sources of liquidity and capital resources and risks and uncertainty. Actual results in the future may differ materially from our present assessment of this information because future events and circumstances may not occur as expected.

Systems of internal controls, including organizational and procedural controls and internal controls over financial reporting, assessed as reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, are designed and maintained by management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and to produce reliable records for financial purposes.

We, as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, will certify to our annual filings with the CSA and the SEC as required in Canada by National Instrument 52-109 (Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual Interim Filings) and in the United States by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

The external auditors conducted an independent examination of corporate and accounting records in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards to express their opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Their examination included such tests and procedures as they considered necessary to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly. The external auditors have full and free access to our Board of Directors and its Committees to discuss audit, financial reporting and related matters.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Board exercises this responsibility through the Audit Committee of the Board. This Committee meets with management and the external auditors to satisfy itself that management's responsibilities are properly discharged and to review the consolidated financial statements and MD&A before they are presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

/s/ Matt Coffey

Matt Coffey, Ph.D
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Kirk Look

Kirk Look, CA
Chief Financial Officer

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders of Oncolytics Biotech Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Oncolytics Biotech Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Oncolytics Biotech Inc. as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Calgary, Canada

March 9, 2017 Chartered Professional Accountants

ONCOLYTICS BIOTECH INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

| As at December 31, | Notes | 2016 \$ | 2015 \$ |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Assets | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 5 | 12,034,282 | 24,016,275 |
| Short-term investments | 5 | 2,088,800 | 2,060,977 |
| Accounts receivable | | 54,406 | 340,059 |
| Prepaid expenses | | 260,841 | 506,669 |
| Total current assets | | 14,438,329 | 26,923,980 |
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property and equipment | 6 | 319,955 | 459,818 |
| Total non-current assets | | 319,955 | 459,818 |
| Total assets | | 14,758,284 | 27,383,798 |
| Liabilities And Shareholders' Equity | | | |
| Current Liabilities | | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 4,068,664 | 2,709,492 |
| Total current liabilities | | 4,068,664 | 2,709,492 |
| Commitments and contingencies | 10, 11 and 16 | | |
| Shareholders' equity | | | |
| Share capital | | | |
| Authorized: unlimited | | | |
| Issued: | 7 | 262,321,825 | 261,324,692 |
| December 31, 2016 – | | 121,258,222 | |
| December 31, 2015 – | | 118,151,622 | |
| Contributed surplus | 8 | 26,643,044 | 26,277,966 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | | 554,060 | 760,978 |
| Accumulated deficit | | (278,829,309) | (263,689,330) |
| Total shareholders' equity | | 10,689,620 | 24,674,306 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 14,758,284 | 27,383,798 |
| See accompanying notes | | | |

On behalf of the Board:
/s/ Angela Holtham /s/ Wayne Pisano
Director Director

ONCOLYTICS BIOTECH INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

| For the years ending December 31, | Notes | 2016 \$ | 2015 \$ | 2014 \$ |
|---|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Expenses | | | | |
| Research and development | 8, 18, 19 | 9,770,007 | 8,601,864 | 13,824,252 |
| Operating | 8, 18, 19 | 5,524,500 | 5,315,837 | 4,998,694 |
| Loss before the following | | (15,294,507) | (13,917,701) | (18,822,946) |
| Interest | | 163,902 | 197,859 | 210,390 |
| Loss before income taxes | | (15,130,605) | (13,719,842) | (18,612,556) |
| Income tax recovery (expense) | 12 | (9,374) | (3,153) | (6,779) |
| Net loss | | (15,139,979) | (13,722,995) | (18,619,335) |
| Other comprehensive income items that may be reclassified to net loss | | | | |
| Translation adjustment | | (206,918) | 480,935 | 200,345 |
| Net comprehensive loss | | (15,346,897) | (13,242,060) | (18,418,990) |
| Basic and diluted loss per common share | 9 | (0.13) | (0.12) | (0.21) |
| Weighted average number of shares (basic and diluted) | | 119,880,200 | 112,613,845 | 87,869,149 |
| See accompanying notes | | | | |

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ONCOLYTICS BIOTECH INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY