NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORP
Form 20-F
March 11, 2010

FORM 20 F

[ ] Registration Statement pursuant to section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

[X] Annual Report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

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 Corporation Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
Date of event requiring this Shell Corporation Report from to

Commission File Number: 001-12033

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Canada
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

9900 Cavendish Blvd., Suite 306
St. Laurent, Quebec, Canada, H4M 2V2
(Address of principal executive offices)
Contact person: Roy Wolvin
Tel. 800-936-9669, e-mail: rwolvin@nymox.com, fax: 514-332-2227

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Capital Market)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act

None

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 issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

31,283,778 shares as of December 31, 2009

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes [ ] No [X]

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 [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website; if any, every interactive Date File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232-405 of this chapter) during the preceding twelve months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes [ ] No [ ]

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002.1033657.

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 [X] Non-accelerated filer [ ]

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

U.S. GAAP	[ ]	International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting	[ ]	Other	[X]

Standards Board.

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 [X]

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell Corporation (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes [ ] No [X]

In this annual report, the term Nymox refers to both Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and its subsidiaries, Nymox Corporation and Serex Inc. Unless otherwise indicated all dollar amounts are in United States Dollars.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

You should be aware that this report contains forward-looking statements about, among other things, the anticipated operations, product development, financial condition and operating results of Nymox, proposed clinical trials and proposed transactions, including collaboration agreements.

By forward-looking statements, we mean any statements that are not statements of historical fact, including (but not limited to) statements preceded by or that include the words, believes , expects , anticipates , hopes , targets or sim expressions.

In connection with the safe harbor provisions in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, we are including this cautionary statement to identify some of the important factors that could cause Nymox s actual results or plans to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements made by, or on behalf of, Nymox. These factors, many of which are beyond the control of Nymox, include Nymox s ability to:

identify and capitalize on possible collaboration, strategic partnering or divestiture opportunities;

obtain suitable financing to support its operations and clinical trials;

manage its growth and the commercialization of its products;

achieve operating efficiencies as it progresses from a development-stage to a later-stage biotechnology corporation;

successfully compete in its markets;

realize the results it anticipates from the clinical trials of its products;

succeed in finding and retaining joint venture and collaboration partners to assist it in the successful marketing, distribution and commercialization of its products;

achieve regulatory clearances for its products;

obtain on commercially reasonable terms adequate product liability insurance for its commercialized products and avoid product liability claims;

adequately protect its proprietary information and technology from competitors and avoid infringement of proprietary information and technology of its competitors;

assure that its products, if successfully developed and commercialized following regulatory approval, are not rendered obsolete by products or technologies of competitors; and

not encounter problems with third parties, including key personnel, upon whom it is dependent.

Although Nymox believes that the forward-looking statements contained in this annual report are reasonable, it cannot ensure that its expectations will be met. These statements involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements. Factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed under Risk Factors.

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

Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial data for Nymox for the periods indicated, derived from financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). We prepare our basic financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP and include, as a note to the statements, a reconciliation of material differences to United States GAAP. The financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, Montreal, Canada as at and for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and are reported in U.S. dollars. The data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the Corporation s consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Part I, Item 8 of this report.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Selected Consolidated Financial Data

(In U.S. dollars)

	Dec. 31, 2009	Dec. 31, 2008	Dec. 31, 2007	Dec. 31, 2006	Dec. 31, 2005
CANADIAN GAAP					
Current Assets	$ 1,074,279	$ 480,505	$ 430,960	$ 379,194	$ 291,454
Property & Equipment	16,152	21,525	19,710	7,839	11,463
Patents & Intellectual Property	0	220,855	441,708	662,564	883,420
Total Assets (3)	1,090,431	749,879	989,372	1,155,590	1,292,330
Total Liabilities	1,742,597	1,256,885	1,294,745	2,144,312	2,506,902
Share Capital	57,955,147	53,850,147	50,155,147	44,443,350	39,488,350
Shareholders Equity	(1,452,166)	(1,307,006)	(1,105,373)	(1,788,722)	(2,014,572)
Total Revenues	415,980	428,409	433,933	442,861	426,282
Sales	415,980	426,675	412,923	437,440	424,506
Research & Development Expenditures (1) (3)	3,043,219	2,388,911	3,468,273	3,171,428	2,292,610
Net Loss (3)	5,130,074	4,637,103	5,746,149	5,282,231	3,843,914
Loss per Share (basic & diluted) (3)	$ 0.17	$ 0.16	$ 0.20	$ 0.19	$ 0.15
Weighted Avg. No. of Common Shares	30,717,822	29,749,000	29,005,342	27,644,749	26,080,470
U.S. GAAP (2)					
Net Loss	$ 5,282,534	$ 4,590,345	$ 5,290,431	$ 4,893,685	$ 3,609,448
Loss per Share	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.14
Shareholders Equity (2)	2,102,997	2,400,617	2,555,492	1,416,424	802,028

(1) We earn investment tax credits by making qualifying research and development expenditures. These amounts shown are net of investment tax credits.

(2) Reference is made to Note 14 of Nymox s audited financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 for a reconciliation of differences between Canadian and U.S. GAAP.

(3) Net loss, loss per share (basic & diluted), research and development expenditures, patents and intellectual property, total assets and shareholders equity reflect the impact of the change in accounting policy as described in Note 3 (a) to the audited consolidated financial statements.

Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a significant degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information in our publicly filed documents, before making an investment decision. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected. In such an event, the trading price of our Common Shares could decline and shareholders may lose part or all of their investment in our securities.

Our Clinical Trials for our Therapeutic Products in Development, Such as NX-1207, May Not Be Successful and We May Not Receive the Required Regulatory Approvals Necessary to Commercialize These Products

Products requiring regulatory approval, such as NX-1207, will be approved for commercial sale only if governmental regulatory authorities are satisfied that our clinical trials are properly designed and conducted and that the results of those trials provide valid and acceptable evidence that the product is safe and effective for the conditions or diseases it is intended to treat. We do not know whether our pending or any future clinical trials will demonstrate sufficient safety and efficacy to obtain the requisite regulatory approvals or will result in marketable products. Clinical trials are lengthy, complex, expensive and uncertain processes and failure can occur at any stage of testing. Results attained in pre-clinical testing or in early clinical trials may not be indicative of results that are obtained in later studies. We may suffer significant setbacks in advanced clinical trials, even after promising results in earlier studies. Based on results at any stage of clinical trials, we may decide to repeat or redesign a trial or discontinue development of one or more of our product candidates. If we fail to adequately demonstrate the safety and efficacy of our products under development, we will not be able to obtain the required regulatory approvals to commercialize our product candidates. Failure to obtain such approval could cause the price of our shares to decline and adversely affect our business, operations, product development programs and financial condition.

Our Clinical Trials for Our Therapeutic Products, Such as NX-1207, May Be Delayed, Making it Impossible to Achieve Anticipated Development or Commercialization Timelines

Delays in the initiation, conduct or completion of clinical trials are not uncommon. If one or more of our clinical trials is delayed, we may be unable to meet our anticipated development or commercialization timelines. Either circumstance could cause the price of our shares to decline, increase clinical trial and product development costs, and affect the Corporation s business, operations, product development programs and financial condition.

The design, conduct and completion of clinical trials is a complex process involving many third parties, including governmental authorities, institutional review boards, contract manufacturers, contract research organizations (CROs), consultants, investigators, patients, and data monitoring committees. The initiation, progress, completion and success of a clinical trial is in part dependent on third parties providing necessary approvals, agreements and consents, performing necessary tasks in a timely, competent manner, and complying with protocols, good clinical practices and applicable laws, rules and regulations. Failure of a third party to perform as expected or agreed upon may result in delays or failure in initiating or completing a clinical trial.

Our clinical trials are subject to prior approvals and continuing oversight by governmental regulatory authorities and institutional review boards. We must meet and comply with their requirements in order to start, continue and successfully complete a clinical trial. We may not be able to comply with one or more of these requirements or there may be delays in doing so. A clinical trial may be put on hold or halted altogether due to concerns about patient safety. Governmental regulatory authorities may change approvals or requirements, resulting in changes to the design or conduct of a clinical trial or the need for new or further clinical trials.

Clinical trials for our product candidates require that we identify and enroll a large number of patients with the disorder under investigation. We may not be able to enroll a sufficient number of patients to complete our clinical trials in a timely manner. Patient enrollment is a function of many factors including:

- design of the protocol;

- the size of the patient population;
- eligibility criteria for the study in question;
- perceived risks and benefits of the drug under study;
- availability of competing therapies;
- efforts to facilitate timely enrollment in clinical trials;
- patient referral practices of physicians; and
- availability of clinical trial sites.

If we have difficulty enrolling a sufficient number of patients to conduct our clinical trials as planned, we may need to delay or terminate ongoing clinical trials.

A Setback in Any of Our Clinical Trials Would Likely Cause a Drop in the Price of Our Shares

We have successfully completed several Phase 1 and Phase 2 multi-center, blinded and controlled clinical trials, and follow-up studies, in the U.S. for NX-1207, our drug candidate for the treatment of enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH), and we are currently in Phase 3. The clinical testing of drug candidates is fraught with uncertainties and positive results from earlier clinical trials may not be repeated in later trials. As well, government regulators such as the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, or FDA, may require additional testing or further documentation relating to the preclinical testing, clinical studies, manufacturing or other issues at any time. These requirements may result in substantial delays in obtaining regulatory approval or make obtaining such approval much more difficult. Setbacks in any phase of the clinical development of our product candidates could have a negative impact on our business, operations, product development programs and financial condition, could jeopardize FDA or other regulatory approval and would likely cause a drop in the price of our shares.

We May Not be Able to Make Adequate Arrangements with Third Parties for the Commercialization of Our Product Candidates, such as NX-1207

In order to commercialize our product candidates successfully, we intend, on a product-by-product basis, either to make arrangements with third parties to perform some or all of these services or to expand our existing sales, marketing and distribution capabilities. We currently have limited sales and marketing capabilities and limited experience in developing, training or managing a large marketing or sales force. We currently rely primarily upon distributors for the sales of our existing products. The cost of establishing and maintaining a larger sales force would be substantial and may exceed its cost effectiveness. In addition, in marketing our products, we would likely compete with many companies that currently have extensive and well-funded marketing and sales operations. Despite our marketing and sales efforts, we may be unable to compete successfully against these companies. We may make arrangements with third parties to market and sell some or all of our products under development in certain territories, rather than establish our own sales force. We may not be able to do so on favorable terms. If we contract with third parties for the sales and marketing of our products, our revenues will depend upon the efforts of these third parties, whose efforts may not be successful.

We anticipate entering into co-development and co-marketing agreements with one or more partners with established sales, marketing and regulatory capabilities in order to assist in the completion of the development and commercialization of NX-1207. We may not be able to do so on favorable terms. If we fail to establish or make adequate arrangements with third parties for such purposes, our business, operations, product development programs and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

We May Not Achieve Our Projected Development Goals in the Time Frames We Announce and Expect

We make public statements regarding our estimates and projections for meeting milestones, such as the commencement and completion of clinical trials, anticipated regulatory submission and approval dates and time of product launch. The actual timing of these events can vary dramatically due to factors such as delays or failures in our clinical trials, the uncertainties inherent in the regulatory approval process and delays in achieving manufacturing or marketing arrangements sufficient to commercialize our products. There can be no assurance that our clinical trials will be completed, that we will make regulatory submissions or receive regulatory approvals as planned or that we will be able to adhere to our current schedule for the launch of any of our products. If we fail to achieve one or more of these milestones as planned, the price of our shares could decline.

Even If We Obtain Regulatory Approvals for Our Product Candidates, We Will be Subject to Stringent Ongoing Government Regulation

Even if regulatory authorities approve any of our product candidates, the manufacture, marketing and sale of such products will be subject to strict and ongoing regulation. Compliance with such regulation will be expensive and consume substantial financial and management resources. For example, an approval for a product may be conditioned on our conducting costly post-marketing follow-up studies. In addition, if based on these studies, a regulatory authority does not believe that the product demonstrates a benefit to patients, such authority could limit the indications for which the product may be sold or revoke the product s regulatory approval.

We and our contract manufacturers will be required to comply with applicable current Good Manufacturing Practice (cGMP) regulations for the manufacture of our products. These regulations include requirements relating to quality assurance, as well as the corresponding maintenance of records and documentation. Manufacturing facilities must be approved before we can use them in commercial manufacturing of our products and are subject to subsequent periodic inspection by regulatory authorities. In addition, material changes in the methods of manufacturing or changes in the suppliers of raw materials are subject to further regulatory review and approval.

If we or any marketing collaborators or contract manufacturers fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, we may be subject to sanctions including fines, product recalls or seizures, injunctions, total or partial suspension of production, civil penalties, withdrawals of previously granted regulatory approvals and criminal prosecution. Any of these penalties could delay or prevent the development, marketing or sale of our products.

It is Uncertain When, if Ever, We Will Make a Profit

We first began operations in 1995 and are only in the early stages of commercial marketing of our diagnostic products, AlzheimAlert , NicAlert and TobacAlert . We have never made a profit. We incurred a net loss of $5.7 million in 2007, $4.6 million in 2008 and $5.1 million in 2009. As of December 31, 2009, Nymox s accumulated deficit was $63.9 million.

We cannot say when, if ever, Nymox will become profitable. Profitability will depend on our uncertain ability to generate revenues from the sale of our products and the licensing of our technology that will offset the significant expenditures required for us to advance our research, protect and extend our intellectual property and develop, manufacture, license, market, distribute and sell our technology and products successfully. Similar types of expenditures in the past have helped produce the net losses reported above.

We May Not Be Able to Raise Enough Capital to Develop and Market Our Products

Nymox has funded its operations primarily by selling shares of its common stock. Since late 1998, a small portion of the funds came from sales. However, sales have not been, and may not be in the foreseeable future, sufficient to meet our anticipated financial requirements.

We will continue to need to raise substantial amounts of capital for our business activities including our research and development programs, the conduct of clinical trials needed to obtain regulatory approvals and the marketing and sales of our products. We anticipate being able to fund our current total annual budgeted expenditures of approximately $3.5 -5 million per year over the next year through our current cash position and additional financing, including draw downs through our common stock private purchase agreement with Lorros-Greyse Investments, Inc. The Corporation must comply with general covenants in order to draw on its facility including maintaining its stock exchange listing and registration requirements and having no material adverse effects, as defined in the agreement, with respect to the business and operations of the Corporation. Clinical trials will substantially increase cash requirements. We anticipate being able to meet these requirements as they arise. We plan to raise capital either through a new round of financing and/or through partnering with a major pharmaceutical corporation. The recent financial crisis in the United States and the global economic recession has had a negative impact on the availability of liquidity in the market and may have an effect on the liquidity of the purchaser in our common stock private purchase agreement. Additional financing may not be available when needed, or, if available, may not be available on acceptable terms. If adequate funds on acceptable terms are not available, we may have to curtail or eliminate expenditures for research and development, testing, clinical trials, promotion and marketing for some or all of our products.

We Face Challenges in Developing, Manufacturing and Improving Our Products

Our success depends on our ability to develop or acquire rights to new products or to improve our existing products. We are still developing many of our products and have not yet brought them to market. We cannot assure you that we will be able to develop or acquire rights to such products and to market them successfully.

Developing a treatment for Alzheimer s disease is particularly challenging. Many pharmaceutical companies, institutions and researchers are working on many different approaches and treatments. There is no consensus among researchers about the cause of this fatal illness and no guarantee that our drug development programs in this area are targeting significant factors in its cause, progression or symptoms. It is difficult to design drug candidates that can cross from the bloodstream into the brain, where the damage from Alzheimer s disease is occurring. Clinical trials to establish efficacy for drugs that slow down the progression of Alzheimer s disease over a period of months or years often require that a large number of subjects be tracked over many months or years, making them very expensive to conduct. The potentially long period from discovery and patenting through development and regulatory approval to the market can significantly reduce the patent life of an Alzheimer s disease treatment. Any marketed treatment in this area may well eventually face competition from me-too drugs developed by other pharmaceutical companies based on our research. We will be under constant competitive pressure to improve our products and to develop new treatments in order to protect our position in the field.

Developing and improving our diagnostic products is also challenging. The science and technology of the detection and measurement of very small amounts of biochemicals in bodily fluids and tissue is evolving rapidly. We may need to make significant expenditures in research and development costs and licensing fees in order to take advantage of new technologies. If any major changes to our testing technologies used in our AlzheimAlert and NicAlert and TobacAlert tests are made, further validation studies will be required. Developing new diagnostic products is more challenging, requiring identification and validation of the biochemical marker being detected by the new product in the clinical context and the development and validation of the product designed to detect the marker.

We anticipate outsourcing at least some of the manufacturing required for new products we may develop in order to control start-up and operating costs and to take advantage of the existing manufacturing capabilities and capacity in the large contract manufacturing sectors in the pharmaceutical and diagnostic industries. There are risks associated

with this strategy, including difficulties in the transfer of manufacturing, the possibility of production interruption due to causes beyond our control and the need to arrange alternative suppliers. We currently out-source some of the manufacturing services required for our NicAlert and TobacAlert products to a contract manufacturer. We do not anticipate any significant risk of long-term interruption of manufacture due to this arrangement. The services supplied are not unique or unduly complicated and other contract manufacturers are available to provide similar services. The manufacture of therapeutics is more challenging and capital-intensive and may require us to partner with a major pharmaceutical corporation or other partner in order to manufacture a therapeutic for market.

Our Products and Services May Not Receive Necessary Regulatory Approvals

Our diagnostic products, AlzheimAlert , NicAlert and TobacAlert , and our products in development, are subject to a wide range of government regulation governing laboratory standards, product safety and efficacy. The actual regulatory schemes in place vary from country to country and regulatory compliance can take several years and involve substantial expenditures.

We cannot be sure that we can obtain necessary regulatory approvals on a timely basis, if at all, for our products in development and all of the following could have a material adverse effect on our business:

- failure to obtain or significant delays in obtaining requisite approvals;
- loss of or changes to previously obtained approvals; and
- failure to comply with existing or future regulatory requirements.

Any changes in CMS or state law requirements or in the FDA regulations could have a detrimental impact on our ability to offer or market any reference laboratory services and/or on our ability to obtain reimbursement from the Medicare and Medicaid programs and providers.

We have developed a diagnostic kit based on AlzheimAlert for sale to third parties. We will require prior approval from the FDA before we can market, distribute or sell this product in the United States. In July 2005, an FDA advisory panel voted 5-2 against approval of our kit, citing the need for further studies, such as long term follow-up and autopsy confirmation.

Similar requirements exist in many other countries. Obtaining these approvals and complying with the subsequent regulatory requirements can be both time-consuming and expensive. In November 2004, Nymox satisfactorily completed the testing and registration required by European regulatory, environmental and quality standards in order to obtain a CE Mark for the AlzheimAlert kit. The CE Mark makes the AlzheimAlert kit eligible for sale in the European Union and will allow European clinical and hospital laboratories to perform the AlzheimAlert test in their own facilities in Europe.

We currently sell NicAlert and TobacAlert as tests for tobacco product use and exposure and for research use. In October, 2002, we received 510(k) clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for our NicAlert product for medical uses. In January, 2006, we announced the certification of the urine-based version of NicAlert with a CE Mark making it eligible for sale in the European Union and in May, 2006 the certification of the saliva-based version of NicAlert with a CE Mark. In September, 2003, Nymox launched TobacAlert for nonmedical testing for second hand smoke exposure in the U.S.

In the United States, our drugs in development will require final FDA approval before their sale or distribution. Such approval comes only at the end of a lengthy, expensive and often arduous process. In September, 2006, we announced

the successful completion of a multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 2 trial of NX-1207, our lead candidate for the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), a common disorder of older men. The Corporation reported positive results in 2007 and 2008 in several follow-up studies of BPH patients. In February 2008, the Corporation reported positive results in a 32 site U.S. Phase 2 prospective randomized clinical trial, with statistically significant improvement compared to an approved BPH drug (finasteride). In February 2009, the Corporation reported concluding a positive and productive End of Phase 2 (EOP2) meeting with the FDA concerning the Phase 3 program for NX-1207. In June 2009, the Corporation began conducting the first of two pivotal double blind placebo controlled Phase 3 trials for NX-1207 that incorporate the specific protocol design recommendations provided to the Corporation by the FDA. The two pivotal Phase 3 studies for NX-1207 are being conducted at well known investigational sites across the U.S. with planned enrollment of 1,000 patients. We cannot predict with any certainty the outcome of this program, what further steps may be required in order to apply for final FDA approval for this drug or whether the FDA will ultimately grant us such approval. Similar requirements exist in many other countries.

We Face Significant and Growing Competition

The modern pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries are intensely competitive, particularly in the field of Alzheimer s disease where there is a large unmet need for an effective treatment. Currently there are five drugs with similar mechanisms of action approved for sale in the United States (Aricept®, Cognex®, Exelon®, Razadyne® and Namenda®). These drugs offer some relatively short-term symptomatic relief, but do not treat the underlying causes of the illness. Over the past decade, there has been an intense research effort both in the non-profit sectors such as universities, government agencies and research institutes and in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry to develop new treatments for Alzheimer s disease. Treatment candidates under development include:

vaccines and other immunotherapies for Alzheimer s disease. A number of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies including Wyeth, Elan, and Baxter are working on such therapies.

enzyme-blocking therapies intended to block the production of the protein found in the senile plaques characteristic of Alzheimer s disease. A number of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies including Lilly, Bristol-Myers Squibb and Merck are working on such therapies.

drugs aimed at reducing, blocking or clearing the aggregation or accumulation of the protein found in senile plaques. A number of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies including Pfizer and Prana Biotechnology are working on such therapies.

drugs designed to enhance cognition from Pfizer, GlaxoSmithKline, and Abbott among others.

antihistamines such as Dimebon from Medivation.

insulin therapies, including already approved diabetes drugs such as rosiglitazone and metformin.

There is also ongoing research into possible methods of preventing Alzheimer s disease such as taking certain cholesterol-lowering drugs called statins, estrogen replacement therapies, anti-oxidants such as vitamin E and ginkgo biloba or anti-inflammatory drugs such as ibuprofen (*e.g.,* Advil® or Motrin®). The successful development of a treatment or method of preventing Alzheimer s disease could significantly impact on our ability to develop or market a competing treatment for Alzheimer s disease.

Our treatments under development for enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH) face significant competition from existing products. There are eight drugs approved for treatment of BPH: four proprietary drugs (dutasteride (Avodart®), tamsulosin (Flomax®), alfusozin (Uroxatral®), and silodosin (Rapaflo)) and four generics (finasteride, terazozin, doxazozin, and prazosin). There are a number of thermal treatments on the market designed to shrink the enlarged prostate by heating its tissue with a device inserted through the urethra (the passage leading from the bladder through the penis through which men urinate). The devices on the market use microwave energy (Prostatron®, Targis Therapy® or TherMatrx®), low level radiowaves (TUNA System®), lasers (Indigo LaserOptic Treatment System® or Laserscope GreenLight PVP), direct heat, energy or hot water to heat or burn away prostate tissue. A variety of surgical procedures exist to surgically reduce or remove the prostate or to widen the urethra. These include procedures to cut away prostate tissue such as TURP (transurethral resection of the prostate) and using a resectoscope with an electrical loop inserted through the penis to cut the prostate tissue. A small device used to widen the constricted urethra called a prostatic stent can also be inserted.

The diagnostic testing industry is also highly competitive. In the area of Alzheimer s disease, Athena Diagnostics, Inc. markets diagnostic tests for different biochemical indicators found in blood and spinal fluid and for genetic predispositions for the illness. Other companies are attempting to develop and market other diagnostic products in this area. The introduction of other diagnostics products for Alzheimer s disease or tobacco product use that are cheaper, easier to perform, more accurate or otherwise more attractive to the physicians, health care payers or other potential customers would have a significant impact on the sales of our AlzheimAlert , NicAlert or TobacAlert products.

We May Not Be Able to Successfully Market Our Products

To increase our marketing, distribution and sales capabilities both in the United States and around the world, we will need to enter into licensing arrangements, contract sales agreements and co-marketing deals. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enter into agreements with other companies on terms acceptable to us, that any licensing arrangement will generate any revenue for the Corporation or that the costs of engaging and retaining the services of a contract sales organization will not exceed the revenues generated.

Protecting Our Patents and Proprietary Information is Costly and Difficult

We believe that patent and trade secret protection is important to our business, and that our success will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain strong patents, to maintain trade secret protection and to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others.

Obtaining and maintaining our patent position is costly. We pay for the filing, prosecution and fees of several hundred patents and patent applications in countries around the world, including the United States, Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. In the United States alone, Nymox has twenty-one patents issued or allowed relating to its technology. Our subsidiary, Serex, Inc. has thirteen patents.

While we believe that we have strong patent protection for the products we sell and for our product development programs and we are in the process of extending that patent protection to cover more countries or new discoveries or products, we cannot assure you that additional patents covering new products or improvements will be issued or that any new or existing patents will be of commercial benefit or be valid and enforceable if challenged.

Many companies have patents covering various drugs, methods and discoveries in the fields of diagnostics and therapeutics for Alzheimer s disease and related conditions and of new anti-infective agents. We believe that the patents issued to date should not preclude Nymox from developing and marketing our products; however, it is impossible to predict the extent to which licenses from third parties will be necessary. If Nymox were to need licenses from third parties there can be no assurance that we could obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

In the fields of diagnostic methods and diagnostic tests for common human diseases and conditions, where Serex has many of its patents, there are many patents issued covering many areas of diagnostic methods, tests and technologies. We believe that these patents issued to date to other companies will not preclude Serex from developing and marketing its products but you should be aware that it is often difficult to determine the nature, breadth and validity of competing patent claims in these fields, that there has been significant litigation in some of these areas (not involving Serex) and that, if and when Serex s products become more commercially successful, Serex s products or patents may become the subject matter of litigation. If Serex were to need licenses from third parties there can be no assurance that it could obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

We are not currently involved in patent litigation. In the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry patent disputes are frequent and can preclude the commercialization of products. Patent litigation is costly and the outcome often difficult to predict. It can expose us to significant liabilities to third parties and may require us to obtain third-party licenses at a material cost or cease using the technology or product in dispute.

We Face Changing Market Conditions

The healthcare industry is in transition with a number of changes that affect the market for therapeutic and diagnostic test products. The U.S. Federal and various state governments have under consideration a number of proposals that may have the effect of directly or indirectly limiting drug prices in the U.S. markets. In the United States, proposals for a sweeping overhaul of the U.S. health care system are currently before Congress but whether and in what form these proposals will become law and be implemented and the effect, if any, they will have on the pharmaceutical and diagnostic industry is not yet known. Such changes may adversely affect the prices we may charge for any therapeutic drug we develop. Funding changes and budgetary considerations can lead major health care payers and providers to make changes in reimbursement policies for our products. These changes can seriously impact the potential for growth for the market for our products, either favorably when the decision is to offer broad coverage for our test at a reasonable price or negatively when the decision is to deny coverage altogether. Changes in the healthcare delivery system have resulted in major consolidation among reference laboratories and in the formation of multi-hospital alliances, reducing the number of institutional customers for therapeutic and diagnostic test products. There can be no assurance that Nymox will be able to enter into and/or sustain contractual or other marketing or distribution arrangements on a satisfactory commercial basis with these institutional customers.

Health Care Plans May Not Cover or Adequately Pay for Our Products and Services

Throughout the developed world, both public and private health care plans are under considerable financial and political pressure to contain their costs. The two principal methods of restricting expenditures on drugs and diagnostic products and services are to deny coverage or, if coverage is granted, to limit reimbursement. For single-payer government health care systems, a decision to deny coverage or to severely restrict reimbursement for one of our products can have an adverse effect on our business and revenues.

In the United States, where, to a significant degree, the patient population for our products is elderly, Medicare and Medicaid are sources of reimbursement. In general, any restriction on reimbursement, coverage or eligibility under either program could adversely affect reimbursement to Nymox for products and services provided to beneficiaries of the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs. Many elderly people are covered by a variety of private health care organizations either operating private health care plans or Medicare or Medicaid programs subject to government regulation. These organizations are also under considerable financial constraints and we may not be able to secure coverage or adequate reimbursement from these organizations. Without coverage, we will have to look to the patients themselves who may be unwilling or unable to pay for the product; in turn, doctors may be reluctant to order or

prescribe our products in the absence of coverage of the product for the patient.

We are subject to continuing potential product liability risks, which could cost us material amounts of money.

We may be subject to product liability which could task our critical resources, delay the implementation of our business strategy, result in products being recalled or removed from the market, and materially and adversely harm our business and financial condition due to the costs of defending such legal actions or the payment of any judgments or settlements relating to such actions or both. Our business exposes us to the risk of product liability claims that is inherent in the development and marketing, distribution, and sale of pharmaceutical and diagnostic products. If any of our product candidates or marketed products harms people, or is alleged to be harmful, we may be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims brought against us by clinical trial participants, consumers, patients, health care providers, corporate partners or others.

We have product liability insurance covering our ongoing clinical trials and marketed products. Our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover fully all potential claims, nor can we guarantee the solvency of any of our insurers. If our claims experience results in higher rates, or if product liability insurance otherwise becomes costlier because of general economic, market or industry conditions, then we may not be able to maintain product liability coverage on acceptable terms. If sales of our products increase materially, or if we add significant products to our portfolio, then we will require increased coverage

The Issuance of New Shares May Dilute Nymox s Stock

The Corporation relies almost exclusively on financing to fund its operations. In order to achieve the Corporation s business plan and realization of its assets and liabilities in the normal course of operations, the Corporation anticipates the need to raise additional capital and/or achieve sales and other revenue generating activities. The issuance of further shares and the eligibility of issued shares for sale will dilute our common stock and may lower its share price. There were 31,700,616 common shares of Nymox issued and outstanding as of March 11, 2010. In addition, 4,574,000 share options are outstanding, of which 3,297,125 are currently vested. Expiry dates for Nymox options range from 1 month to 9 years (see note 7(b) to our consolidated financial statements). These options have been granted to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Corporation. Moreover, Nymox may use its shares as currency in acquisitions. The Corporation depends on financing under the Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement to fund its operations. In order to achieve its business plan and the realization of its assets and liabilities in the normal course of operations, the Corporation anticipates the need to raise additional capital to meet the Corporation's requirements.

We Face Potential Losses Due to Foreign Currency Exchange Risks

Nymox incurs certain expenses, principally relating to salaries and operating expenses at its Canadian head office, in Canadian dollars. All other expenses are derived in U.S. dollars. As a result, we are exposed to the risk of losses due to fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar. We protect ourselves against this risk by maintaining cash balances in both currencies. We do not currently engage in hedging activities. The Corporation may suffer losses as a result of unfavorable fluctuations in the exchange rates between the United States dollar and Canadian dollar.

We Have Never Paid a Dividend and are Unlikely to do so in the Foreseeable Future

Nymox has never paid any dividends and does not expect to do so in the foreseeable future. We expect to retain any earnings or positive cash flow in order to finance and develop Nymox s business.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE CORPORATION

History of the Corporation

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act in May, 1995 to acquire all of the common shares of DMS Pharmaceutical Inc., a private Corporation which had been carrying on research and development since 1989 on diagnostics and drugs for brain disorders and diseases of the aged with an emphasis on Alzheimer s disease. Nymox has two subsidiaries: one wholly-owned subsidiary named Nymox Corporation and the other a majority owned subsidiary named Serex, Inc., acquired in 2000. Both subsidiaries are based in the same building in Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey. Nymox Corporation conducts some research and development, while Serex conducts research and development, and some of the manufacturing for NicAlert and TobacAlert .

Nymox s principal executive offices are located at:

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

9900 Cavendish Boulevard, Suite 306, St. Laurent, Quebec, Canada, H4M 2V2
Phone: (800) 936-9669 Fax: (514) 332-2227

Nymox s registered agent in the United States is:

CT Corporation System

111 Eighth Avenue, 13th Floor
New York, NY, 10011

Nymox s two subsidiaries are located at:

Nymox Corporation

777 Terrace Avenue
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ, USA 07604

Serex, Inc.

777 Terrace Avenue
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ, USA 07604

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation is a biopharmaceutical Corporation with three proprietary products on the market, and a significant R&D pipeline of products in development for the treatment of such conditions and diseases as enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH), Alzheimer s disease (AD), *E. coli* O157:H7 contamination of food and drink products, and bacterial infections and for the diagnosis of AD and other indications. Nymox has also U.S. and global patent rights for the use of statin drugs for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer s disease.

Acquisition of a Majority Interest in Serex, Inc.

In March 2000, we acquired a controlling interest in Serex, Inc., a privately held diagnostic Corporation based in New Jersey and now own approximately 99% of its common stock.

Serex s patented diagnostic technologies include its particle valence technology, a highly sensitive, new method to detect very small amounts of biochemical indicators in body fluids such as blood, urine and saliva. This technology can be adapted to detect a wide range of biochemical indicators for diseases, conditions and drug use. Our NicAlert and TobacAlert employ this technology to measure levels of one of the metabolic products of nicotine in human urine, in order to determine whether a person is using or has been exposed to a tobacco product. NicAlert and TobacAlert are currently being distributed by Nymox, drugstore.com and Jant Pharmacal Corporation.

Products

NicAlert for Tobacco Product Use and TobacAlert for Second-Hand Smoke Exposure

Nymox has developed and markets NicAlert and TobacAlert , which are inexpensive, simple-to-use test strips for determining whether a person is using tobacco products (NicAlert) or has been recently exposed to second-hand smoke (TobacAlert). Both NicAlert and TobacAlert employ Serex, Inc. s patented technology to provide an accurate read-out of levels of cotinine, a by-product of the body s breakdown of nicotine and generally regarded as the best indicator of tobacco exposure for smokers and nonsmokers. The technology can be used with saliva as well as urine samples in order to detect tobacco product use. NicAlert and TobacAlert do not require instruments or special training to use and offer a quick, convenient means to test on-site whether a person, such as a child, teenager, student athlete or insurance applicant, is using a tobacco product or has been exposed to second-hand smoke.

Smoking and other tobacco product use is a serious public health problem around the world. Smoking kills. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, cigarette smoking is responsible for more than 430,000 deaths per year in the United States alone. Smoking can cause cancer of the lung, mouth, bladder, larynx, esophagus and other organs, as well as heart disease and stroke and chronic lung disease. Every year, exposure to second-hand smoke (environmental tobacco smoke or ETS) causes an estimated 3,000 nonsmoking Americans to die of lung cancer and up to 300,000 American infants and small children to suffer from lower respiratory tract infections.

NicAlert received clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in October 2002 for medical use to determine if an individual has been exposed to tobacco products. In January, 2006, Nymox announced the certification of the urine-based version of NicAlert with a CE Mark making it eligible for sale in the European Union and in May, 2006 the certification of the saliva-based version of NicAlert with a CE Mark. In September, 2003, Nymox launched TobacAlert for nonmedical testing for second hand smoke exposure in the U.S.

We market the NicAlert and TobacAlert tests through our own marketing arm and distributors in North America, Europe and Asia. TobacAlert is also available online at www.drugstore.com and at www.tobacalert.com. Nymox has entered into distribution and marketing agreements with companies and organizations in the U.S., the U.K., and Spain for these products.

Our NicAlert and TobacAlert products face competition from clinical laboratories such as LabCorp and Quest Diagnostics which provide off-site lab testing for cotinine, the by-product of the body s breakdown of nicotine measured by NicAlert and TobacAlert , and from assay suppliers, including immunoassay developers such as Orasure Techologies Inc. and Cozart Bioscience Ltd, and diagnostic system manufacturers such as Roche Diagnostics, Abbott and Diagnostic Products Corporation. NicAlert and TobacAlert also face competition from distributors who supply yes-no smoking status tests such as SmokeCheck, NicQuick, and QuickScreen, from NicCheck I, an FDA-cleared smoking status test being marketed by Mossman & Associates Ltd, from SmokeScreen, a chemical color-based tobacco test being marketed by Mermaid Diagnostics, Ltd. in the United Kingdom, and from carbon monoxide (CO) monitors such as SmokeCheck.

NicAlert and TobacAlert products are currently partly manufactured through out-sourcing arrangements with contract manufacturers. To date, we have not experienced any significant interruptions in the manufacture of these products and the cost of the manufacturing services has not been volatile. The manufacturing services supplied by our current contract manufacturers are not unique or unduly complicated and other contract manufacturers are available to provide similar services in the event that our current contract manufacturers fail to meet our needs.

The technology used in these products is covered by patents and patent applications held by Nymox's subsidiary, Serex, Inc., both in the U.S. and elsewhere in the world with expiry dates no earlier than 2012.

Independent studies published in peer-reviewed medical and scientific journals reported finding that the Corporation's NicAlert Saliva product provides an accurate, convenient and cost-effective way to verify self-reported smoking status with broad potential applications both in the clinic and in large research trials and surveys. In 2008, one such study, Fiona Cooke et al. Diagnostic accuracy of NicAlert cotinine test strips in saliva for verifying smoking status, *Nicotine Tob Res.* 2008;10:607-12, was published in *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, the official journal of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco (SRNT). Other published studies include *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev.* 2007; 16:1858-62 and *Int J Circumpolar Health.* 2007; 66 Suppl 1:29-38.

NicAlert Saliva was also reported used in research studies where there was a need to verify or monitor smoking status or nicotine replacement therapy (NRT): see, for example, *Am J Prev Med.* 2007; 33:297-305 (monitoring NRT in

smoking cessation research involving pregnant women), *Int J Behav Med.* 2006; 13:16-25 (verifying smoking status in a smoking study of cancer patients), and *Neuropsychopharmacology* 2008; 33:480 490 (confirming non-smoking status for entry into the study).

AlzheimAlert ; an Aid to the Diagnosis of Alzheimer s Disease

We offer AlzheimAlert , a proprietary urine assay that can aid physicians in the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. We offer a kit version of the AlzheimAlert assay for sale in Europe. The AlzheimAlert kit has the CE Mark. The kit allows clinical reference laboratories to perform the AlzheimAlert assay on site with urine samples sent directly to the laboratory. Nymox has signed distribution deals for AlzheimAlert with companies in Italy, Spain, Greece, the U.K., the Czech Republic and South Korea. We filed a premarket approval (PMA) application for the diagnostic kit version of the AlzheimAlert test with the U.S. FDA in February 2004. On July 15, 2005, an FDA advisory panel voted 5-2 against approval of the kit, citing the need for further studies, such as long term follow-up and autopsy confirmation.

The AlzheimAlert assay is based on research by scientists at the Massachusetts General Hospital and Brown University and on years of clinical studies to establish and confirm the accuracy of the assay technology as an aid to the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. In 1997, Nymox succeeded in developing a commercial assay that used spinal fluid samples. Subsequently, Nymox was able to develop an assay that used more easily obtained first morning urine samples. The AlzheimAlert assay represents the latest generation of development of this testing technology.

Nymox licensed the technology that led to the development of the AlzheimAlert assay in 1997 from the Massachusetts General Hospital as part of a sponsored research and licensing agreement, under which Nymox sponsored the research of the principal investigators into the use of neural thread protein (NTP), its antibodies or genes for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. Nymox also paid the patent costs for the patent applications filed arising out of this research. In return, Nymox received an exclusive worldwide license of the patents to sell products and to use processes encompassed by them. Nymox is to pay the Massachusetts General Hospital a 4% royalty of the net sales price of any product developed and sold under the license. Nymox currently pays this royalty on its sales of its AlzheimAlert product. The license and the obligation to pay patent costs and royalties continue for the life of the patents, which run until November 2014 at the earliest. The Massachusetts General Hospital has the right to terminate the license in any country where, after the first commercial sale of the product in the country, there is a continuous two year period in which no product is sold in such country. There are eight issued U.S. patents under license and a correspondingly larger number of patents and patent applications in Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. The sponsored research portion of this agreement terminated in March 1999. Nymox retained the exclusive license to the rights to the AlzheimAlert -related patents owned by the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Effective March 1999, Nymox entered into a similar sponsored research and licensing agreement with Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital. Under the terms of this agreement, Nymox continued to sponsor research into the uses of neural thread proteins, their antibodies or genes for diagnostic, therapeutic and research purposes and to pay the patent costs for any patent applications filed arising out of this research. In return, Nymox received an exclusive worldwide license of any such patents to sell products and to use processes encompassed by them. The Rhode Island Hospital has the right to terminate the license in any country where, after the first commercial sale of the product in the country, there is a continuous two year period in which no product is sold in such country. Nymox is to pay the Rhode Island Hospital a 4% royalty of the net sales price of any product developed and sold under the license. The sponsorship of this agreement expired in March 2005; however, Nymox retains the exclusive license to patent rights on certain NTP-based technology including a license to an issued U.S. patent.

Recent publications in the peer-reviewed literature concerning the clinical utility of the assay in the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease include, for example, the *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (1997; 100: 3093-3104); *Journal of Contemporary Neurology* (1998; art. 4a); *Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis* (1998; 12: 285-288) and (1998; 12: 223-226); *Alzheimer s Reports* (1999; 2: 327-332), (2000; 3: 177-184), (2001; 4: 61-65) and (2002; 5: 1-6); *Neurology* (2000; 54: 1498-1504) and (2000; 55: 1068); *Journal of Alzheimer s Disease* (2001; 3: 345-353) and

(2004; 6(3): 231-42); *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences* (2001; 58: 844-849) and (2003; 60: 2679-91); *Neurology and Clinical Neurophysiology* (2002; 1: 2-7); *Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology* (2001; 60: 195-207) and (1996; 55: 1038-1050), *Frontiers in Bioscience* (2002; 7: d989-96), *Journal of the American Medical Directors Association* (Jan 2007; 8:21-30), *Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis* (Jan 2007;21:24-33), and *Expert Review of Molecular Diagnostics* (January 2008; 8:21-28).

Nymox believes that its AlzheimAlert test can assist a physician faced with the task of diagnosing whether a patient has Alzheimer s disease. A recently published independent peer-reviewed double blind study from 8 prestigious centers across the U.S. found the level of accuracy of the AlzheimAlert urine test to be over 90% (*Journal of the American Medical Directors Association* Jan 2007; 8:21-30; A multi-center blinded prospective study of urine neural thread protein measurements in patients with suspected Alzheimer's disease, Goodman I *et al.*). This study confirmed several earlier Corporation funded trials of the AlzheimAlert technology. In earlier studies, the test results were positive for over 87% of the patients with verified Alzheimer disease and negative in over 89% of subjects without the disease (known as a low false positive rate). The low rate of positive results for patients without the disease is important for doctors investigating patients with subtle or marginal symptoms of mental, emotional, cognitive, or behavioral changes. If the doctor can rule out Alzheimer s with more assurance, a great deal of patient and family anguish and anxiety will be avoided. A low test score will help the doctor to be more certain that Alzheimer s disease is not the cause of the patient s symptoms and to target the other, often reversible causes of the patient s symptoms, such as depression. There can be no assurance that further studies will repeat the same level of success experienced to date.

There is a large need for a simple, non-invasive test that can aid in the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. According to 2009 Alzheimer s Disease Facts and Figures, U.S. Alzheimer s Association, Alzheimer s disease is the most common cause of dementia and is the sixth leading cause of death. It is estimated that as many as 5.3 million people have Alzheimer's disease in the United States alone. By 2050 this number is projected to increase to between 11 and 16 million Americans. The annual national direct and indirect costs of caring for Alzheimer patients in the U.S. alone are estimated to be over $200 billion a year. The human toll on patients, families and caregivers is incalculable. The World Alzheimer Report 2009, Alzheimer s Disease International, estimates that by 2010 35.6 million people worldwide will suffer from dementia. Despite the need for an accurate clinical test, the definitive diagnosis of the disease is possible only after the death of the patient by expert, pathologic examination of brain tissue.

The U.S. Surgeon General s Report on Mental Health, released on December 13, 1999, identified the importance and the need for the early detection and diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. The report described the current approach to Alzheimer s disease diagnosis, clinical examination and the exclusion of other common causes of its symptoms, as time- and labor-intensive, costly and largely dependent on the expertise of the examiner. As a result, the illness is currently under-recognized, especially in primary care settings, where most older patients seek care. The report joined other experts writing in the field in recognizing the need for a better, more reliable method for diagnosing the disease in living patients and in particular, the need of a simple, accurate and convenient test that could detect a biochemical change early in patients with Alzheimer s disease. We believe our AlzheimAlert product provides such a test.

The early diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease is important to physicians, patients and their families and enables them to make informed and early social, legal and medical decisions about treatment and care. Early diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease has become increasingly important with new improvements in drug treatment and care. Even a modest delay in institutionalization can mean substantial social and financial savings. Conversely, any testing procedure that could rule out Alzheimer s disease would eliminate the tremendous uncertainty and anxiety patients and their families otherwise face and would allow physicians to focus on the other, often reversible, causes of cognitive changes.

Early diagnosis as facilitated by the AlzheimAlert test represents a potentially large cost-savings in the form of a reduced number of office visits, lab tests, scans and other procedures required by the traditional methods of diagnosis.

In the field of Alzheimer s disease diagnosis, our AlzheimAlert test faces growing competition which could detrimentally impact on our ability to successfully market and sell our diagnostic test. Our competitors include:

- Athena Diagnostics, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Thermo Fisher Scientific, which is currently marketing three tests claimed to aid in the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: a genetic test for the rare cases of familial, early-onset Alzheimer's disease; a genetic test for a relatively common mutation of a gene said to increase the likelihood of a person with at least one of the genes contracting the disease; and a test for two proteins in the spinal fluid of patients.
- Innogenetics NV, a Solvay Pharmaceuticals Corporation, which currently markets tests and kits for two proteins and a variant of one of these proteins in the spinal fluid of patients and a genetic test for a relatively common mutation of a gene said to increase the likelihood of a person developing the disease.
- Applied NeuroSolutions, Inc. currently markets a research test for a variant of a protein in the spinal fluid of patients.

There are also a number of other proposed biochemical signs of the disease that could potentially be developed into a commercial diagnostic test as well as various scanning and imaging technologies which compete for a portion of the diagnostic market for Alzheimer s disease. In June 2004, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved limited coverage of a Positronic Emission Tomography (PET) imaging procedure for helping to more precisely distinguish Alzheimer's disease from a rarer type of dementia when clinical evaluation has been inconclusive. In October 2004, the National Institute on Aging in conjunction with other Federal agencies, private companies and organizations launched the Alzheimer s disease Neuroimaging Initiative, a $60 million initiative to test whether various scanning and imaging technologies, biochemical markers, and clinical and neuropsychological testing can be combined to help diagnose early Alzheimer s disease. A number of companies, including GE, are actively working to develop imaging technologies for the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease.

Products in Development:

NX-1207 for Enlarged Prostate (BPH)

We are developing treatments for enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH), using novel compounds. Our lead candidate NX-1207, which successfully completed a multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 2 trial in September 2006, is presently in Phase 3. We cannot predict with any certainty the outcome of this trial, what further steps may be required in order to apply for final FDA approval for this drug or whether the FDA will ultimately grant us such approval.

There is a significant need for an effective treatment for BPH. More than half of men in their sixties and as many as 90% of men in their seventies and eighties have the symptoms or signs of BPH: 2003 AUA Guideline on the Management of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, American Urological Association. Symptoms include more frequent urination (especially at night), difficulty urinating, incomplete emptying of the bladder and sometimes complete inability to urinate. More serious cases may require surgical intervention to reduce the size of the prostate. There is a need for a simple, effective treatment for BPH, particularly in cases where existing drug treatments have proven to be ineffective and where more intrusive procedures such as surgery may be inadvisable or bring unacceptable risks.

In September, 2006, Nymox announced positive efficacy and safety results from the completed multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 2 clinical trial of NX-1207. 43 clinical trial sites across the U.S. and 175 subjects participated in the Phase 2 trial. Overall, patients treated with NX-1207 showed a total pooled mean improvement of 9.35 points in the primary outcome endpoint of AUA Symptom Score values, a standardized measurement of BPH symptoms used to evaluate the effectiveness of treatments for BPH. This total mean improvement for NX-1207 treatment reached statistical significance when compared with the placebo control (p=.017). Published studies of currently approved drugs for BPH show AUA Symptom Score improvement in the 3.5 to 5 point range. The treated subjects also showed an overall significant reduction in mean prostate volume (secondary outcome) of 11.7% (6.84 grams; p=.02). The results of the trial demonstrated an excellent safety and side effect profile for NX-1207. Subjects treated with NX-1207 had no serious side effects. In particular, patients given NX-1207 had no (0%) significant sexual side effects.

In February 2008, the Corporation reported statistically significant positive results in a new 32 site U.S. study of NX-1207. The mean improvement in this Phase 2 study (9.71 points in the BPH Symptom Score) was superior to the study comparator, which was finasteride, an approved drug for BPH (4.13 points) (p=.001). The study demonstrated a statistically significant greater improvement in patients given full dose NX-1207 compared to low dose NX-1207 (p=.033). Safety results in the clinical trial were excellent.

In February 2009, the Corporation reported concluding a positive and productive End of Phase 2 (EOP2) meeting with the FDA concerning the Phase 3 program for NX-1207. In June 2009, the Corporation began conducting the first of two pivotal double blind placebo controlled Phase 3 trials for NX-1207 that incorporate the specific protocol design recommendations provided to the Corporation by the FDA. The two pivotal Phase 3 studies for NX-1207 are being conducted at well known investigational sites across the U.S. with planned enrollment of 1,000 patients.

The Corporation has reported that analyses of data from 7 follow-up studies of available subjects from earlier Phase 1 and Phase 2 NX-1207 clinical trials have provided evidence of durable benefits from NX-1207 treatment for up to 5 years from the date of treatment.

Our treatments under development for enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH) face significant competition from existing products. There are eight drugs approved for treatment of BPH: four proprietary drugs (dutasteride (Avodart®), tamsulosin (Flomax®), alfusozin (Uroxatral®), and silodosin (Rapaflo)) and four generics (finasteride, terazozin, doxazozin, and prazosin). There are a number of thermal treatments on the market designed to shrink the enlarged prostate by heating its tissue with a device inserted through the urethra (the passage leading from the bladder through the penis through which men urinate). The devices on the market use microwave energy (Prostatron®, Targis Therapy® or TherMatrx®), low level radiowaves (TUNA System®), lasers (Indigo LaserOptic Treatment System® or Laserscope GreenLight PVP), direct heat or hot water to heat or burn away prostate tissue. A variety of surgical procedures exist to surgically reduce or remove the prostate or to widen the urethra. These include procedures to cut away prostate tissue such as TURP (transurethral resection of the prostate) and using a resectoscope with an electrical loop inserted through the penis to cut the prostate tissue. A small device used to widen the constricted urethra called a prostatic stent can also be inserted.

NX-1207 for Prostate and Liver Cancer

We are also developing NX-1207 as a focal treatment for certain types of cancer. On August 26, 2009, Nymox announced that NX-1207 has been shown to produce strongly positive results when given to animals with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In the experimental studies, the cancers were significantly reduced in size after 2 local injections of NX-1207. On October 14, 2009, we announced that NX-1207 had been shown to produce strongly positive results in laboratory studies of human prostate cancer. In addition, local injection of NX-1207 showed activity in animals with transplanted human prostate carcinoma. The NX-1207 used in these studies is a higher dosage from that of NX-1207 used to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

The Corporation intends to advance NX-1207 into human clinical trials for the treatment of HCC and for the focal treatment of localized prostate cancer. We cannot predict with any certainty whether the use of NX-1207 for any oncological indication will successfully complete preclinical testing, whether government regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, will permit such products to proceed to human trials, or whether ultimately the use of NX-1207 for any such indications will be granted approval for sale and marketing in the U.S., Canada, or elsewhere in the world. The development of cancer therapeutics in particular is associated with high risks and many uncertainties and a drug candidate that shows efficacy in pre-clinical testing and in animal models may fail in human trials or take a long period (7 years or more) to achieve regulatory approval.

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NXC-4720 for E. coli Contamination of Meat

We are developing novel antibacterial agents for the treatment of *E. coli* O157:H7 bacterial contamination in hamburger meat and other food and drink products and for the treatment of urinary tract and other bacterial infections in humans which have proved highly resistant to conventional antibiotic treatments.

E. coli contamination of food and drink is a serious public health problem worldwide and a major concern for meat processors in particular. *E. coli* bacteria occur normally and usually harmlessly in the gastrointestinal tracts of humans, cows and other animals. However, one mutant variety of the E. coli bacteria, *E. coli* O157:H7, can cause life-threatening illness and has been implicated in cases of severe diarrhea, intestinal bleeding and kidney failure, leading, in some cases, to death in children and the elderly. *E. coli* contamination in hamburger meat and other food products and in drinking water affects about 70,000 people in the United States a year.

There is a well-recognized need in the beef industry to address the problem of *E. coli* contamination in meat processing and in livestock. *E. coli* contamination has triggered massive recalls of ground beef in the U.S. Cattle are a natural reservoir for the deadly strain of *E. coli*. Water contamination from cattle operations have led to public health tragedies.

Nymox developed a potent new antibacterial agent, NXC-4720. Tests of NXC-4720 show it to be highly effective against all known substrains of *E. coli* O157:H7, destroying the bacteria efficiently, rapidly and at a very low dose. In 1999, we began further laboratory trials for this agent as a treatment for food and drink contamination and entered into agreements with various collaborators. NXC-4720, which is being developed as a treatment of meat at the processing stage, has been shown to be capable of substantially reducing the level of potentially fatal *E. coli* O157:H7 contamination on fresh beef according to laboratory studies. Other projects in this area, such as treating *E. coli* O157:H7 infection in livestock, are in preliminary stages of development. Further pre-clinical testing and development is required before we can apply for regulatory approval for use of this agent on the processing of food and drink for human consumption.

The problem of *E. coli* O157:H7 contamination of hamburger meat and other food products is also well-known and a number of companies and researchers have been pursuing various potential solutions, including irradiation with x-rays, better detection of contamination, electronic pasteurization, vaccination and competitive exclusion of the pathogenic *E. coli* bacteria by harmless bacteria. The development of alternative solutions to the problem of E. coli infection may adversely affect the market for our treatment for *E. coli* O157:H7 infection in cattle and contamination of food products.

Nymox has also developed three other novel antibacterial agents, NXB-4221 for the treatment of difficult chronic and persistent urinary tract infections; NXB-5886 for the treatment of streptococcal infection; and NXT-1021 for the treatment of staphylococcal infection. Urinary tract infections in women caused by bacteria such as *E. coli* are a common and significant infection often resistant to conventional antibiotic treatment. Some varieties of streptococcus and staphylococcus bacteria, a common source of infection in humans, have acquired a broad immunity to antibiotic treatments. Infections from these antibiotic resistant bacteria are difficult to treat and can be life threatening.

Nymox s three antibacterial agents for the treatment of infectious disease have all shown the ability to kill their bacterial targets in culture with no signs of toxicity. Further pre-clinical testing and development is required before we can apply for regulatory approval to begin initial testing in humans.

A similar competitive reality prevails in the field of novel anti-infectives. Over the past ten years, there has been an increasing awareness of the medical need and of emerging market opportunities for new treatments for antibiotic resistant bacterial infections. Many of the major pharmaceutical companies are developing anti-infective drugs that either modify their existing drugs or involve new anti-bacterial properties. Many biotechnology companies are developing new classes of antibacterial drugs. At least three major pharmaceutical companies have vaccines against bacterial infections in development. To the extent that these companies are able to develop drugs or vaccines that offer treatment for some or all of the indications for our anti-infectives, the market for our products may be adversely affected.

Nymox has patent rights to these and other antibacterial agents.

The Use of Statin Drugs for the Treatment or Prevention of Alzheimer s Disease

In October 2002, we were issued a United States patent for the use of statin drugs to treat, prevent or reduce the risk of the onset of Alzheimer s disease and have issued patents or pending patent applications elsewhere, including Europe, Japan, Canada and Australia. Statins are a class of commonly prescribed cholesterol lowering drugs that have a well-established safety record and are widely available. The potential of statin drugs for AD has been featured in a cover story in *Newsweek*, as well as in the *New York Times*, *Fortune*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *The Wall Street Journal.* Some of the recent scientific studies and reviews concerning the potential for statin drugs to treat or reduce the risk of AD or loss of cognitive function include *Neurology.* 2007; 69:1873-80; *Expert Opinion on Ther Targets.* 2007; 11:1257-60; *CNS Drugs.* 2007;21:449-62; *Neurosci Lett.* 2007;416:279-84; *Curr Med Chem.* 2007;14:103-12; *Neurol Res.* 2006; 28:630-6, *Acta Neurol Scand* 2006; 114 (Suppl. 185): 78-86, *Acta Neurol Scand* 2006; 114 (Suppl. 185): 3 7, *J.Neurochem.* 2006; 97:716-723; *Restor. Neurol. Neurosci* 2006; 24:79-95; *Neuromolecular Med.* 2006; 8:319-328, *Neurology* 2005; 65:1388-1394, *J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiatry* 2005; 76:1624-1629, *The American Journal of Medicine* 2005; 118: 48S-53S; *The Lancet Neurology* 2005; 4:841-852; *Current Opinions in Lipidology* 2005;16: 619-623; *The Lancet Neurology* 2005; 4: 521-2, *Arch Neurol* 2005; 62:1047-51, *Neurology* 2005; 64:1531-8, *Arch Neurol* 2005; 62:753-7, *J Neurol Sci* 2005; 229-230:147-50, *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2005; 62:217-24. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry* (2004; 19:327-32), *Neuroepidemiology* (2004; 23:94-8); *Neuron* (2004; 41:7-10); *Archives of Neurology* (2000; 57:1439-1443); *Lancet* (2000; 356:1627-1631); *Archives of Neurology* (2002; 59:223-227); *Journals of Gerontology: Biological Sciences and Medical Sciences* (2002; 57:M414-M418); and *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* (2002;50:1852-1856). Some studies, however, have not found evidence that statins may help treat or prevent Alzheimer s disease and research in this area is ongoing. No statin drug has been approved for use in the treatment or prevention of Alzheimer s disease.

Research and Development of New Products

New Therapeutics for Alzheimer s Disease

Nymox has a number of proprietary drug development programs aimed at treatments for Alzheimer's disease and other indications. One program targets neural thread protein (NTP) and its role in the extensive brain cell loss associated with AD. Another program is based on spherons, which Nymox researchers regard as a source of senile plaques, the characteristic abnormality found in abundance in the brains of patients with AD and widely believed to play a major role in the cause and course of the illness. A third program is based on a novel drug candidate, NXD-5150, for neurodegenerative disease.

At present, there is no cure for Alzheimer s disease. There are five drugs approved by the FDA, tacrine (brand-name Cognex®), donepezil HCI (brand-name Aricept®), rivastigmine (brand-name Exelon®), galantamine hydrobromide (brand name Razadyne®) and memantine (brand name Namenda) for the treatment of Alzheimer s disease. However, at most these drugs offer symptomatic relief for the loss of mental function associated with the disease and possibly help to delay the progression. There is no consensus as to the cause of Alzheimer s disease or even whether it is one disease or many.

There is an urgent need for an effective treatment for the illness, caused in part by the rising health care, institutional and social costs for the treatment and care of Alzheimer s disease sufferers. The Surgeon General s Report on Mental Health released on December 13, 1999, put the direct health care costs for the illness in the United States at almost $18 billion for 1996. In April 2002, the National Institute on Aging reported that the cost of care to family, caregivers and society in general was estimated to exceed $100 billion per year.

These costs are expected to rise sharply as the baby boom generation ages and more people become at risk for the disease. According to the National Institute on Aging s *2007 Progress Report on Alzheimer s Disease: Discovery and Hope*, experts agree that the number of people with AD will increase significantly if current population trends continue and no preventive treatments become available. As people live longer, they become more at risk of developing Alzheimer s disease. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the number of people in the U.S. aged 65 and older is expected to double to about 72 million people in the next 25 years. Moreover, the 85-and-older age group is now the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population.

Nymox s research into drug treatments for Alzheimer s disease is aimed at compounds that could arrest the progression of the disease and therefore are targeted for long term use.

Drugs Targeting Spherons

We are a leader in research and development into drugs for the treatment of Alzheimer s disease that target spherons. Nymox researchers believe that spherons are a cause of senile plaques, the characteristic lesion found abundantly in the brains of patients with Alzheimer s disease and believed by many researchers to play a pivotal role in the fatal illness. Spherons are tiny balls of densely packed protein found in brain cells scattered throughout the brains of all humans from age one. Nymox researchers have found that as humans age the spherons grow up to a hundred times larger until they become too large for the cells that hold them. Once released from the cells, the researchers believe that the spherons burst, creating senile plaques, contributing to the cellular damage and biochemical changes pivotal to the symptoms and signs of Alzheimer s disease.

The substantial evidence linking spherons to senile plaques and Alzheimer s disease has been published in journals such as the *Journal of Alzheimer s Disease*, *Drug News & Perspectives* and *Alzheimer Reports*. There are 20 important criteria of validity which have been set forth correlating the disappearance of spherons in old age with the appearance of senile plaques and implicating spherons as a major cause in Alzheimer s disease. In 2000, Nymox researchers published important findings in *Alzheimer Reports* (2000; 3: 177-184) confirming that spherons contain key proteins that are also known to be in senile plaques and showing that, like senile plaques, spherons contain unusually old proteins in terms of the human body s metabolism, with an average age of 20 to 40 years. In 2003, Nymox announced the discovery that spherons contain toxic molecules termed spherotoxins which its researchers believe contribute significantly to the cell death and symptoms characteristic of Alzheimer's disease.

Nymox researchers believe that stopping or inhibiting the transformation of spherons into senile plaques will help stop or slow the progress of this illness. However, there is no consensus among researchers about the causes or possible treatments of Alzheimer s disease and not all researchers share this belief that spherons are a causative factor in Alzheimer s disease or are a target for the development of treatments for the disease.

Based on the research findings discussed above and the spheron-based approach to the treatment of the disease, we have developed novel, proprietary drug screening methods based on spherons and used them to discover, develop and test drug candidates to inhibit the formation of Alzheimer plaques from spherons. We believe these candidates have the potential to slow or stop the progression of the disease.

We have two distinct new drug candidates, NXD-3109 and NXD-1191, neither of which demonstrate significant toxicity and both of which had positive animal testing results. These candidates are at the stage of pre-clinical testing.

Such drug candidates will require regulatory approval in order to begin clinical studies for humans, but there is no guarantee that any of these drug candidates will ever be approved for marketing as a treatment for Alzheimer s disease. Drug candidates that look promising in early studies in the laboratory or with animals often prove on further testing to be unsafe, ineffective or impractical to use with human patients. The cost of bringing a drug candidate through the necessary clinical trial and regulatory approvals is very high and may require us to seek substantial financing through various sources including the issuing of more stock, the borrowing of funds secured by financial instruments such as bonds or agreements with major pharmaceutical companies. We risk not being able to secure such funding in the necessary amounts or on sufficiently favorable terms.

Nymox holds global patent rights covering both methods for using spherons as targets for developing drugs and for the actual drug candidates discovered.

Neural Thread Protein Based Drugs

Nymox developed a drug screening system, based on the research that led to its AlzheimAlert test, to identify other potential drug candidates for the treatment of Alzheimer s disease. There is a substantial body of evidence showing that NTP may play a key role in Alzheimer s disease, including such published studies as *Journal of the Neurological Sciences* (1996; 138: 26-35), *Journal of Neuropathology and Experimental Neurology* (1996; 55: 1038-50) and (2001; 60: 195-207),

Journal of Clinical Investigation (1997; 100: 3093-3104), *Alzheimer s Reports* (1999; 2: 327-332), *Journal of Alzheimer s Disease* (2001; 3: 345-353) and (2005; 7(1): 45-61), and *Cellular and Molecular Life Sciences* (2001; 58: 844-849) and (2003; 60:2679-91).

Nymox licensed the NTP technology in 1997 from Harvard University and the Massachusetts General Hospital as part of a sponsored research and licensing agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, Nymox sponsored the research of the principal investigators into the use of neural thread protein, its antibodies or genes for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes. Nymox also paid the patent costs for the patent applications filed arising out of this research. In return, Nymox received an exclusive worldwide license of the patents to sell products and to use processes encompassed by them. Nymox is to pay the Massachusetts General Hospital a 4% royalty of the net sales price of any product developed and sold under the license. Nymox currently pays this royalty on its sales of its AlzheimAlert product. The license and the obligation to pay patents costs and royalties continue for the life of the patents, which run until November, 2014 at the earliest. The Massachusetts General Hospital has the right to terminate the license in any country where, after the first commercial sale of the product in the country, there is a continuous two year period in which no product is sold in such country. There are eight issued U.S. patents under license and a correspondingly larger number of patents and patent applications in Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. The sponsored research portion of this agreement terminated in March, 1999. Nymox retained the exclusive license to the rights to the NTP-related patents owned by the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Effective March 1999, Nymox entered into a similar sponsored research and licensing agreement with Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital. Under the terms of this agreement, Nymox continued to sponsor research into the uses of neural thread proteins, their antibodies or genes for diagnostic, therapeutic and research purposes and to pay the patent costs for any patent applications filed arising out of this research. In return, Nymox received an exclusive worldwide license of any such patents to sell products and to use processes encompassed by them. The Rhode Island Hospital has the right to terminate the license in any country where, after the first commercial sale of the product in the country, there is a continuous two year period in which no product is sold in such country. Nymox is to pay the Rhode Island Hospital a 4% royalty of the net sales price of any product developed and sold under the license. The sponsorship agreement expired in March 2005; however, Nymox retains the exclusive license to patent rights on certain NTP-based technology including a license to an issued U.S. patent.

Nymox has screened compounds for their ability to impede the process of premature cell death and thus potentially help slow or halt the loss of brain cells in the Alzheimer s disease brain. This screening process identified promising drug candidates. The Corporation has developed a candidate, NXD-9062, which has shown significant progress in preclinical studies but successful completion of other pre-clinical studies is necessary before it can move into formal regulatory studies.

The Corporation s third program is based on a new drug candidate for neurodegenerative disease, NXD-5150, which successfully completed important pre-clinical milestones. Nymox has exclusive rights to two patent applications covering NXD-5150 as well as other related drug candidates for neurodegenerative disorders.

Nymox faces intense competition for the development of an effective treatment for Alzheimer s disease. The market conditions for an Alzheimer s disease drug strongly favor the entry of other corporations into the area. The current market for therapeutic drugs for Alzheimer s disease is an estimated $2 billion. This market is expected to grow rapidly as new drugs enter the market and as the baby boom generation becomes more at risk for developing Alzheimer s disease. As a result, most of the major pharmaceutical companies and many biotechnology companies have ongoing research and development programs for drugs and treatments for Alzheimer s disease. Many of these companies have much greater scientific, financial and marketing resources than we have and may succeed in developing and introducing effective treatments for Alzheimer s disease before we can. At present, four drugs for Alzheimer s disease are being widely marketed in the United States, Aricept® by Pfizer, Exelon® by Novartis, Razadyne® by Janssen and Namenda by Forest. These four drugs only treat some of the symptoms of Alzheimer s disease by enhancing memory and other mental functions and not the underlying causes of the illness.

Oncology products

We are in the preclinical stage of developing therapeutic products for oncological indications based on technology licensed from the Massachusetts General Hospital. We cannot predict with any certainty whether any such product will successfully complete preclinical testing, whether government regulatory agencies, such as the FDA, will permit such products to proceed to human trials, or whether ultimately any such product will be granted approval for sale and marketing in the U.S., Canada, or elsewhere in the world.

New Diagnostic Products

Nymox has a number of proprietary diagnostic markers and technologies, including a patented platform for point-of-care testing, and has tests utilizing these technologies in the early stages of development. Nymox also has U.S. patents for a method and device for using saliva to determine cholesterol levels and for a method of testing for osteoporosis. The Corporation also owns patent rights to several novel biochemical indicators for Alzheimer s disease.

Manufacturing Arrangements

Our NicAlert and TobacAlert products and AlzheimAlert kits are currently partly manufactured through out-sourcing arrangements with contract manufacturers. To date, we have not experienced any significant interruptions in the manufacture of these products and the cost of the manufacturing services has not been volatile. The manufacturing services supplied by our current contract manufacturer are not unique or unduly complicated and other contract manufacturers are available to provide similar services in the event that our current contract manufacturer fails to meet our needs.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Nymox and Serex laboratory facilities in Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey comprise 4,799 square feet of leased space. That lease agreement expires August 31, 2010. Nymox office and research facilities in St. Laurent, Quebec, Canada comprise 8,940 square feet of leased space. The lease agreement expires on August 31, 2010. Nymox Pharmaceutical Corp. and its two US subsidiaries Nymox Corp. and Serex, Inc. own a full complement of equipment used in all aspects of their research and development work. Nymox believes that its facilities are adequate for its current needs and that additional space, if required, would be available on commercially reasonable terms.

Governmental Regulation

Our AlzheimAlert test is subject to extensive government regulation in the United States. Any changes in CMS or state law requirements or in the FDA regulations could have an impact on our future ability to offer or market any reference laboratory services and/or on our ability to obtain reimbursement from the Medicare and Medicaid programs and providers.

We have developed a diagnostic kit version of the AlzheimAlert test. We will need to obtain FDA approval before we can market or sell such a diagnostic kit version outside of the clinical reference laboratory setting in the United States. Such approval for this type of commercial development is necessary for all in vitro diagnostic kits. On July 15, 2005, an FDA advisory panel voted 5-2 against recommending approval of our PMA application for the kit, citing the need for further studies, such as long term follow-up and autopsy confirmation. We cannot predict with any certainty when or if FDA approval will be forthcoming and we anticipate that more clinical testing or further documentation will be required before approval. If approved, the diagnostic kit would then be subject to postmarketing record and reporting obligations and manufacturing requirements.

clinical testing;

design control procedures;

prior FDA approval of a 510(k) application, where the FDA has determined that our diagnostic device is substantially equivalent to a marketed device, or a premarket approval application, where the FDA has been satisfied with clinical studies demonstrating the safety and efficacy of our device;

postmarketing record and reporting obligations; and

good manufacturing practices.

The requirements for a premarket approval application are analogous to those for the approval of a new drug and include four categories of information: indications for use, device description and manufacturing methods, alternative practices and procedures for the diagnosis of the disease and clinical and nonclinical studies. The requirements for a 510(k) application are generally less onerous but still include indications for use, safety and effectiveness data as well as manufacturing and quality assurance data and information. There can be no assurance that the AlzheimAlert test or any other medical device that we may develop in the future will obtain the necessary approvals within a specified time framework, if ever. In addition, the FDA may impose certain postmarketing requirements that may significantly increase the regulatory costs associated with our product. The FDA has recourse to a wide range of administrative sanctions and civil and criminal penalties in order to enforce the applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Our therapeutic products under development by Nymox would also have to receive regulatory approval. This is a costly, lengthy and risky process. In the United States, in order for a product to be marketed, it must go through four distinct development and evaluation stages:

Product Evaluation

We must conduct preliminary studies of potential drug candidates using various screening methods to evaluate them for further testing, development and marketing.

Optimization of Product Formulation

The activities in this stage of development involve consultations between us and investigators and scientific personnel. Preliminary selection of screening candidates to become product candidates for further development and further evaluation of drug efficacy is based on a panel of research based biochemical measurements. Extensive formulation work and in vitro testing are conducted for each of various selected screening candidates and/or product candidates.

Clinical Screening and Evaluation

During this phase of development, portions of which may overlap with product evaluation and optimization of product formulation, initial clinical screening of product candidates is undertaken and full scale clinical trials commence. The FDA must approve any clinical testing on healthy subjects (Phase 1) and on patients (Phase 2 and 3).

Final Product Development

The activities to be undertaken in final product development include performing final clinical evaluations, conducting large-scale experiments to confirm the reproducibility of clinical responses, making clinical lots for any additional extensive clinical testing that may be required, performing any further safety studies required by the FDA, carrying out process development work to allow pilot scale production of the product, completing production demonstration runs for each potential product, filing new drug applications, product license applications, investigational device exemptions (and any necessary supplements or amendments) and undergoing comprehensive regulatory approval programs and processes.

We cannot assure you that we will successfully complete the development and commercialization of any therapeutic products.

In the United States, obtaining the necessary FDA approval for any drug is a lengthy, expensive and often arduous process. We cannot predict with any certainty the amount of time the FDA will take to approve one of our drugs or even whether any such approval will be forthcoming. Similar requirements exist in many other countries.

In the United States, the FDA approval procedure is a two-step process. We must file an investigational new drug (IND) application for each product with the FDA before beginning the initial (Phase 1) clinical testing of the new drug in healthy subjects. If the FDA has not commented on or questioned the application within 30 days of its filing, initial clinical studies may begin. If, however, the FDA has comments or questions, the questions must be answered to the satisfaction of the FDA before initial clinical testing can begin. In some instances, this process could result in substantial delay and expense. Phase I studies are intended to demonstrate the functional characteristics and safety of a product.

After Phase 1 testing, we must conduct extensive clinical trials with patients in order to establish the efficacy and safety of our drug. Once we complete the required clinical testing, we expect to have to file a new drug application for FDA approval in order to market most, if not all, of our new drugs. The application is complicated and detailed and must include the results of extensive clinical and other testing, the cost of which is substantial. The FDA conducts an extensive and often lengthy review of such applications. The agency is required to review applications within 180 days of their filing, but, during the review, frequently requests that additional information be submitted. This starts the 180-day regulatory review period anew when the requested additional information is submitted and, as a result, can significantly extend the review period. Until the FDA actually approves the new drug application, there can be no assurance that the agency will consider the information requested and submitted to justify approval. The packaging and labeling of products are also subject to FDA regulation. Accordingly, it is impossible to anticipate when the FDA will approve a new drug application.

Our lead candidate is NX-1207, a treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia. We cannot predict with any certainty the outcome of future trials, what further steps may be required in order to apply for final FDA approval for this drug or whether the FDA will ultimately grant us such approval.

We must also obtain approval for our drugs or diagnostic devices from the comparable regulatory authority in other countries before we can begin marketing our product in that country. The approval procedure varies from country to country and can involve additional testing. The time required may differ from that required for FDA approval. Although there are some procedures for unified filings for certain European countries, in general each country has its own procedures and requirements, many of which are time-consuming and expensive. Thus, there can be substantial delays in obtaining required approvals from both the FDA and foreign regulatory authorities after the relevant applications are filed.

After such approvals are obtained, further delays may be encountered before the products become commercially available. If, subsequent to approval, new information becomes available concerning the safety or effectiveness of any approved product, the regulatory authority may require the labeling for the affected product to be revised or the product to be withdrawn. Our manufacturing of any approved drug must conform with the FDA s good manufacturing practice regulations which govern the production of pharmaceutical products and be subject to inspections and compliance orders.

Government regulation also affects our ability to receive an appropriate level of reimbursement for our products. Throughout the developed world, both public and private health care plans are under considerable financial and political pressure to contain their costs. The two principal methods of restricting expenditures on drugs and diagnostic products and services are to deny coverage or, if coverage is granted, to limit reimbursement. For single-payer government health care systems, a decision to deny coverage or to severely restrict reimbursement for one of our products can have an adverse effect on our business and revenues.

In the United States, where, to a significant degree, the patient population for our products is elderly, Medicare and Medicaid are sources of reimbursement. In general, any restriction on reimbursement, coverage or eligibility under either program could adversely affect reimbursement to Nymox for products and services provided to beneficiaries of the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs. Many elderly people are covered by a variety of private health care organizations either operating private health care plans or Medicare or Medicaid programs subject to government regulation. These organizations are also under considerable financial constraints and we may not be able to secure coverage or adequate reimbursement from these organizations. Without coverage, we will have to look to the patients themselves who may be unwilling or unable to pay for the product; in turn, doctors may be reluctant to order or prescribe our products in the absence of coverage of the product for the patient.

In response to rising health care costs, there have been a number of legislative and administrative proposals in the U.S. for the reform of the heathcare system. In 1997 the U.S. Congress implemented sweeping changes to the U.S. Medicare and Medicaid systems. Under Part C: Medicare + Choice programs, beneficiaries can opt for a variety of health delivery models, including coordinated care plans, HMOs, preferred provider organizations and provider sponsored organizations, private fee-for-service plans and medical savings account plans. In addition, states have the option to require Medicaid recipients to enroll with managed health care plans without first obtaining a waiver, making it substantially easier for the states to meet their Medicaid obligations through private managed care organizations. All these health care delivery systems, including the original Medicare and Medicaid systems, are subject to funding formulas and spending caps and may compensate for these restrictions by limiting coverage, eligibility and/or payments. In 2003, the U.S. government added insurance coverage to help pay for prescription drugs to Medicare. Proposals for a sweeping overhaul of the U.S. health care system are currently before Congress but it is unknown at this time whether and in what form these proposals will become law and be implemented. Legislative proposals before Congress to change the pricing mechanism for the prescription drugs available through that program, if passed, may have the effect of reducing the prices and profitability of such drugs. The long-term impact of legislative changes in terms of their efficiency, effectiveness and financial viability in delivering health care services to an aging population is uncertain at present. Any legislative or regulatory actions to reduce or contain federal spending under either the Medicare or Medicaid programs could adversely affect our ability to participate in either program as a provider or supplier of services or products and the amount of reimbursement under these programs potentially available to us.

Our AlzheimAlert test, and any of the new diagnostic and therapeutic products and services that we may develop, will be subject to coverage determinations by health care providers and payers. Federal and state regulations and law and internal coverage policies of health care organizations affect our ability to obtain payments for our products and services. The Medicare program will not pay for any expenses incurred for items or services that are not reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury or to improve the functioning of a malformed body member. Historically, CMS interpreted this provision in order to exclude from Medicare coverage those medical and health care services that are not demonstrated to be safe and effective by acceptable clinical evidence. CMS recently

revised both its national coverage policies and procedures in general and specifically its coverage of diagnostic laboratory tests and constituted a Medicare Coverage Advisory Committee to provide advice on the effectiveness and appropriateness of medical items and services that are eligible for coverage under Medicare. It is unknown how these changes will affect our ability to obtain Medicare coverage for our products and services. However, an adverse national coverage decision with respect to one of our products or services will make it impossible to receive reimbursement from Medicare for that product and more difficult to convince private health care organizations to provide coverage for it. Even if we receive a favorable coverage decision for one of our products or services, there is no guarantee that the level of reimbursement for it will be close to our retail price for it or commensurate with the costs of developing and marketing it.

Patents and Proprietary Information

We believe that patent and trade secret protection is important to our business, and that our success will depend, in part, on our ability to obtain strong patents, to maintain trade secret protection and to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of others.

The commercial success of products incorporating our technologies may depend, in part, upon our ability to obtain strong patent protection. We cannot assure you that additional patents covering new products or improvements will be issued or that any new or existing patents will be of commercial benefit or be valid and enforceable if challenged.

We pursue a policy of seeking patent protection for valuable patentable subject matter of our proprietary technology and require all employees, consultants and other persons who may have access to its proprietary technology to sign confidentiality agreements.

The Corporation currently owns or has licensed exclusive rights to several hundred patents and patent applications in the U.S. and other countries around the world in support of its proprietary product development programs. Nymox has twenty-one U.S. patents issued or allowed and a corresponding larger number of patents and patent applications worldwide. Nymox has issued patents in the main European markets, including Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Sweden and Spain among others and in other countries such as Japan, Canada and Australia. These patents and patent applications cover much of our current product development and technologies, including new drug candidates, proprietary screening technologies for finding drugs, promising diagnostic markers, new diagnostic assay methods, methods of treating meat and other food products; and anti-infective agents. The earliest expiry date for our issued patents is July 2010 and the rest range from 2013 through 2021.

Nymox's subsidiary, Serex, has thirteen patents issued or allowed in the United States and a corresponding larger number of patents and patent applications worldwide. These patents and patent applications cover such areas as Serex's proprietary diagnostic technologies and methodologies. The expiry dates for its patents range from 2012 to 2017.

Nymox also has exclusive rights to twelve issued U.S. patents as well as a corresponding larger number of patents and patent applications worldwide through research and license agreements. The earliest of these patents expires in 2014.

Many companies have patents covering various drugs, methods and discoveries in the fields of diagnostics and therapeutics for Alzheimer s disease and related conditions and of new anti-infective agents. We believe that the patents issued to date will not preclude Nymox from developing and marketing our products; however, it is impossible to predict the extent to which licenses from third parties will be necessary. If Nymox were to need licenses from third parties there can be no assurance that we could obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

In the fields of diagnostic methods and diagnostic tests for common human diseases and conditions, where Serex has many of its patents, there are many patents issued covering many areas of diagnostic methods, tests and technologies. We believe that these patents issued to date to other companies will not preclude Serex from developing and marketing its products but you should be aware that it is often difficult to determine the nature, breadth and validity of competing patent claims in these fields, that there has been significant litigation in some of these areas (not involving Serex) and that, if and when Serex s products become more commercially successful, Serex s products or patents may become the subject matter of litigation. If Serex were to need licenses from third parties there can be no assurance that it could obtain such license on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Neither Nymox nor Serex are currently involved in litigation over patent and other intellectual property rights but significant litigation over these matters in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry is not uncommon. The validity and extent of patent rights can be very difficult to determine and involve complex legal, factual and scientific questions. Important legal issues about patent protection in the field of biotechnology have not been resolved. Patent litigation is costly and time-consuming and can consume substantial resources. An adverse decision can preclude the marketing of a product, expose us to significant liabilities or require us to obtain third party licenses, which may not be available at commercially reasonable prices.

We also rely upon trade secrets, know-how, and continuing technological advancement to develop and maintain our competitive position. We control the disclosure and use of our know-how and confidential information through agreements with the parties involved. In addition, we have confidentiality agreements with our key employees, consultants, officers and directors. There can be no assurance, however, that all confidentiality agreements will be honored, that others will not independently develop equivalent technology, that disputes will not arise as to the ownership of intellectual property, or that disclosure of our trade secrets will not occur. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that others have not obtained or will not obtain patent protection that will exclude us from using our trade secrets and confidential information. To the extent that consultants or research collaborators use intellectual property owned by others in their work with us, disputes may also arise as to the rights to related or resulting know-how or inventions.

Competition

Rapidly evolving technology and intense competition are the hallmarks of modern pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. Our competitors include:

- major pharmaceutical, diagnostic, chemical and biotechnology companies, many of which have financial, technical and marketing resources significantly greater than ours;
- biotechnology companies, either alone or in collaborations with large, established pharmaceutical companies to support research, development and commercialization of products that may be competitive with ours; and
- academic institutions, government agencies and other public and private research organizations which are conducting research into Alzheimer s disease and which increasingly are patenting, licensing and commercializing their products either on their own or through joint ventures.

In the field of Alzheimer s disease diagnosis, our AlzheimAlert test faces growing competition which could detrimentally impact on our ability to successfully market and sell our diagnostic test. Our competitors include:

- Athena Diagnostics, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Thermo Fischer Scientific, which is currently marketing three tests claimed to aid in the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: a genetic test for the rare cases of familial, early- onset Alzheimer's disease; a genetic test for a relatively common mutation of a gene said to

increase the likelihood of a person with at least one of the genes contracting the disease; and a test for two proteins in the spinal fluid of patients.

- Innogenetics NV which currently markets tests and kits for two proteins and a variant of one of these proteins in the spinal fluid of patients and a genetic test for a relatively common mutation of a gene said to increase the likelihood of a person developing the disease.
- Applied NeuroSolutions, Inc. currently markets a research test for a variant of a protein in the spinal fluid of patients.

There are also a number of other proposed biochemical signs of the disease that could potentially be developed into a commercial diagnostic test as well as various scanning and imaging technologies which compete for a portion of the diagnostic market for Alzheimer s disease. In June 2004, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved limited coverage of a Positronic Emission Tomography (PET) imaging procedure for helping to more precisely distinguish Alzheimer's disease from a rarer type of dementia when clinical evaluation has been inconclusive. In October 2004, the National Institute of Aging in conjunction with other Federal agencies, private companies and organizations launched the Alzheimer s Disease Neuroimaging Initiative, a $60 million initiative to test whether various scanning and imaging technologies, biochemical markers, and clinical and neuropsychological testing can be combined to help diagnose early Alzheimer s disease. A number of companies, including GE, are actively working to develop imaging technologies for the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease.

Our NicAlert and TobacAlert products face competition from clinical laboratories such as LabCorp and Quest Diagnostics which provide off-site lab testing for cotinine, the by-product of the body s breakdown of nicotine measured by NicAlert and TobacAlert , and from assay suppliers, including immunoassay developers such as Orasure Techologies Inc. and Cozart Bioscience Ltd, and diagnostic system manufacturers such as Roche Diagnostics, Abbott and Diagnostic Products Corporation. NicAlert and TobacAlert also face competition from distributors who supply simple yes-no smoking status tests such as SmokeCheck, NicQuick, and QuickScreen, from NicCheck I, an FDA-cleared smoking status test being marketed by Mossman & Associates Ltd, from SmokeScreen, a chemical color-based tobacco test being marketed by Mermaid Diagnostics, Ltd. in the United Kingdom, and from carbon monoxide (CO) monitors such as SmokeCheck.

We also face intense competition for the development of an effective treatment for Alzheimer s disease. The market conditions for an Alzheimer s disease drug strongly favor the entry of other corporations into the area. The current market for therapeutic drugs for Alzheimer s disease is an estimated $2 billion. This market is expected to grow rapidly as new drugs enter the market and as the baby boom generation becomes more at risk for developing Alzheimer s disease. As a result, most of the major pharmaceutical companies and many biotechnology companies have ongoing research and development programs for drugs and treatments for Alzheimer s disease. Many of these companies have much greater scientific, financial and marketing resources than we have and may succeed in developing and introducing effective treatments for Alzheimer s disease before we can. At present, four drugs for Alzheimer s disease are being widely marketed in the United States, Aricept® by Pfizer, Exelon® by Novartis, Razadyne® by Janssen and Namenda by Forest. These four drugs only treat some of the symptoms of Alzheimer s disease by enhancing memory and other mental functions and not the underlying causes of the illness.

A similar competitive reality prevails in the field of novel anti-infectives. Over the past ten years, there has been an increasing awareness of the medical need and of emerging market opportunities for new treatments for antibiotic resistant bacterial infections. Many of the major pharmaceutical companies are developing anti-infective drugs that either modify their existing drugs or involve new anti-bacterial properties. Many biotechnology companies are developing new classes of antibacterial drugs. At least three major pharmaceutical companies have vaccines against bacterial infections in development. To the extent that these companies are able to develop drugs or vaccines that offer treatment for some or all of the indications for our anti-infectives, the market for our products may be adversely affected.

Our treatments under development for enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH) face significant competition from existing products. There are eight drugs approved for treatment of BPH: four proprietary drugs (dutasteride (Avodart®), tamsulosin (Flomax®), alfusozin (Uroxatral®), and silodosin (Rapaflo)) and four generics (finasteride, terazozin, doxazozin, and prazosin). There are a number of thermal treatments on the market designed to shrink the enlarged prostate by heating its tissue with a device inserted through the urethra (the tube leading from the bladder through the penis through which men urinate) or through the abdomen. The devices on the market use microwave energy (Prostatron®, Targis Therapy® or TherMatrx®), low level radiowaves (TUNA System®), lasers (Indigo LaserOptic Treatment System® or Laserscope GreenLight PVP), direct heat or hot water to heat or burn away prostate tissue. A variety of surgical procedures exist to surgically reduce or remove the prostate or to widen the urethra. These include procedures to cut away prostate tissue such as TURP (transurethral resection of the prostate) and using a resectoscope with an electrical loop inserted through the penis to cut the prostate tissue. A small device used to widen the constricted urethra called a prostatic stent can also be inserted.

The problem of *E. coli* O157:H7 contamination of hamburger meat and other food products is also well-known and a number of companies and researchers have been pursuing various potential solutions, including irradiation with x-rays, better detection of contamination, electronic pasteurization, vaccination and competitive exclusion of the pathogenic *E. coli* bacteria by harmless bacteria. The development of alternative solutions to the problem of E. coli infection may adversely affect the market for our treatment for *E. coli* O157:H7 infection in cattle and contamination of food products.

Marketing

Our AlzheimAlert test is certified with a CE Mark, making the device eligible for sale in the European Union. Nymox has signed distribution agreements for AlzheimAlert in Italy, the Czech Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, the United Kingdom and South Korea.

At present, we do most of our marketing ourselves. To increase our marketing, distribution and sales capabilities both in the United States and around the world, we will need to enter into licensing arrangements, contract sales agreements and co-marketing deals. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enter into agreements with other companies on terms acceptable to us, that any licensing arrangement will generate any revenue for the Corporation or that the costs of engaging and retaining the services of a contract sales organization will not exceed the revenues generated.

If successfully developed and approved, we plan to market and sell our therapeutic and diagnostic products directly or through co-promotion arrangements or other licensing arrangements with third parties. In cases where we have sole or shared marketing rights, we plan to build a small, focused sales force if and when such products approach marketing approval in some markets, including Europe. Implementation of this strategy will depend on many factors, including the market potential of any products we develop as well as on our financial resources. To the extent we will enter into co-promotion or other licensing arrangements, any revenues received by us will be dependent on the efforts of third parties.

Principal Markets

The Corporation markets its products for sale principally in the United States, Canada and overseas. Set forth below is a breakdown of the Corporation s revenues by geographic market for the last three years.

Revenues:	Canada	United States	Europe & Other

2009	$ 11,386	$ 328,564	$ 76,030
2008	9,637	347,764	71,008
2007	34,410	349,337	50,186

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

General

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation is a biopharmaceutical Corporation with three proprietary products on the market, and an R&D pipeline of drug and diagnostic products in development.

We market the AlzheimAlert test as an aid to the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. The kit version of the AlzheimAlert test is certified with a CE Mark in Europe. AlzheimAlert is an improved version of our AD7C test, from which we began generating revenue from sales in 1997.

We also market NicAlert and TobacAlert , our two products, which determine a person s level of exposure to tobacco products. These products are also certified with a CE Mark, making the devices eligible for sale in the European Union.

We have under development therapeutic agents for the treatment of Alzheimer s disease, for the treatment of enlarged prostate (BPH) and of certain antibiotic-resistant infections as well as antibacterial agents for E. coli contamination of food and drink products.

We also have the rights to a U.S. patent for the use of statin drugs for the treatment or prevention of Alzheimer s disease.

We have incurred operating losses throughout our history. Management believes that such operating losses will continue for the next few years. The costs relating to clinical trials for our potential therapeutic products will increase expenditures and delay profitability, despite anticipated increases in sales revenue in the coming years.

All figures are presented in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise stated.

History of Capital Funding

We fund our operations and projects primarily by selling shares of Nymox s common stock. However, since 1997, a small portion of our funding also comes from sales. This source of funding became more significant in late 1998, following the launch of our urinary version of the AD7C test. Since its incorporation in May, 1995, Nymox raised the capital necessary to fund its on-going research and development work and its marketing and sales operations primarily through private placements of its shares.

On December 1, 1997, our common shares began trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market. Nymox s common shares also traded on the Montreal Exchange from December 18, 1995 to November 19,1999.

On January 27, 2003 we entered into a Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement with an investment Corporation, Lorros-Greyse Investments, Ltd., for the future issuance and purchase of Nymox s common shares. In general, the agreement provided Nymox with a commitment from the investment Corporation to purchase up to $5 million of Nymox s common shares over the twenty-four month period beginning in January 2003.

Under the terms of this agreement, which has since been replaced annually by new agreements with the same investor, we may give notice to the investment Corporation requiring it to purchase a specified dollar amount of our shares. The amount specified in any one notice may be up to $500,000 but not less than $100,000. The maximum amount can be higher if both parties agree. The number of shares Nymox will issue to the investment Corporation in return for that money will be equal to the amount specified in the notice divided by 97% of the average market price of our common shares for the five trading days preceding the giving of the notice.

On November 16, 2007, we signed a new Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement, whereby the same investor was committed to purchase up to $15 million of Nymox s common shares over the twenty-four month period beginning in November 2007, subject to the same terms and conditions as before.

Under this agreement dated November 16, 2007, we received a total of $3,695,000 for the following shares under this common stock private purchase agreement:

- January 30, 2008, 50,917 common shares were issued at a price of $4.91 per share.
- February 12, 2008, 84,980 common shares were issued at a price of $5.06 per share.
- March 4, 2008, 56,391 common shares were issued at a price of $5.32 per share.
- March 28, 2008, 58,366 common shares were issued at a price of $5.14 per share.
- May 6, 2008, 34,325 common shares were issued at a price of $4.37 per share.
- May 27, 2008, 34,965 common shares were issued at a price of $4.29 per share.
- June 23, 2008, 46,838 common shares were issued at a price of $4.27 per share.
- July 24, 2008, 28,169 common shares were issued at a price of $3.55 per share.
- August 6, 2008, 59,267 common shares were issued at a price of $4.64 per share.

- August 22, 2008, 23,364 common shares were issued at a price of $5.35 per share.
- September 10, 2008, 36,496 common shares were issued at a price of $5.48 per share.
- September 17, 2008, 36,430 common shares were issued at a price of $5.49 per share.
- September 26, 2008, 43,706 common shares were issued at a price of $5.72 per share.
- October 23, 2008, 61,659 common shares were issued at a price of $4.46 per share.
- November 26, 2008, 108,280 common shares were issued at a price of $3.14 per share.
- December 22, 2008, 48,701 common shares were issued at a price of $3.08 per share.

On November 10, 2008, we signed a new Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement, whereby the same investor is committed to purchase up to $15 million of Nymox s common shares over the twenty-four month period beginning in November 2008, subject to the same terms and conditions as before.

Under this agreement dated November 10, 2008, which became effective December 23, 2008, we received a total of $4,105,000 for the following shares under this common stock private purchase agreement:

- January 27, 2009, 70,225 common shares were issued at a price of $3.56 per share.
- February 27, 2009, 65,789 common shares were issued at a price of $3.04 per share.
- March 30, 2009, 117,845 common shares were issued at a price of $2.97 per share.
- May 5, 2009, 132,312 common shares were issued at a price of $3.59 per share.
- June 8, 2009, 213,415 common shares were issued at a price of $3.28 per share.
- August 28, 2009, 62,921 common shares were issued at a price of $4.45 per share.
- September 4, 2009, 274,600 common shares were issued at a price of $4.37 per share.
- December 10, 2009, 148,064 common shares were issued at a price of $4.39 per share.

On November 2, 2009, we signed a new Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement, whereby the same investor is committed to purchase up to $15 million of Nymox s common shares over the twenty-four month period beginning in November 2009, subject to the same terms and conditions as before.

Under this agreement dated November 2, 2009, which became effective December 10, 2009, we received a total of $1,600,000 for the following shares under this common stock private purchase agreement:

- January 22, 2010, 117,925 common shares were issued at a price of $4.24 per share.
- March 1, 2010, 298,913 common shares were issued at a price of $3.68 per share.

As of March 11, 2010, Nymox had approximately $13.4 million of financing available under the facility. We expect this stock purchase agreement to provide sufficient financing to enable us to advance our research and product development for the next two years.

Also, the Corporation has received total proceeds of approximately $1.03 million from the exercise of 346,400 options since 1995. No options were exercised in 2009 and no options have been exercised since May 2007.

Pursuant to the share purchase agreement we entered into in March 2000 to acquire a controlling interest of Serex, Inc., a total of 257,607 additional shares and 158,526 warrants were issued in exchange for the shares of Serex. Since January 2004, 131,940 of these warrants have been exercised under a cashless exercise , whereby the warrant holder receives a number of shares equivalent in value to the net difference between the strike price on the warrant and the average market price on the day before the date of the cashless exercise , according to a formula contained in the warrant agreement. The net effect of these cashless exercises has been the issuance of 22,061 shares of Nymox common stock. Another 1,090 of these warrants were exercised resulting in the issuance of 1,090 shares of Nymox, for proceeds of $4,033.

In total, Nymox has raised over $59.6 million through the issuance of common stock or securities exercisable for shares of common stock, since its incorporation in May 1995.

We have no financial obligations of significance other than long-term lease commitments for our premises in the United States and Canada of $27,241 per month in 2010. Total commitments in 2010 and beyond are summarized in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements.

The demand note payable by the Corporation to a third party of $500,000, as at December 31, 2006 was paid in full in May 2007.

This Management s discussion and analysis (MD&A) comments on the Corporation s operations, performance and financial condition as at and for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. This MD&A should be read together with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes. This MD&A is dated March 11, 2010. All amounts in this report are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted.

All financial information contained in this MD&A and in the Consolidated Financial Statements has been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The audited Consolidated Financial Statements and this MD&A were reviewed by the Corporation s Audit and Finance Committee and were approved by our Board of Directors.

Additional information about the Corporation can be obtained on EDGAR at www.sec.gov or on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Overview

Corporate Profile

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation is a biopharmaceutical company with a significant R&D pipeline in development. Nymox is developing NX-1207, a novel treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia which is in Phase 3. NX-1207 has shown positive results in several Phase 1 and 2 clinical trials in the U.S. The Corporation successfully completed a 43 site prospective randomized double-blinded placebo controlled Phase 2 U.S. clinical trial of NX-1207 in 2006, which showed statistically significant efficacy and a good safety profile. In February 2008, the Corporation reported positive results in a 32 site U.S. Phase 2 prospective randomized blinded clinical trial, with statistically significant improvement compared to an approved BPH drug (finasteride). Nymox reported positive results in six other follow-up studies of NX-1207 in BPH patients. In February 2009, the Corporation reported concluding a positive and productive End of Phase 2 (EOP2) meeting with the FDA concerning the Phase 3 program for NX-1207. In June 2009, the Corporation began conducting the first of two pivotal double blind placebo controlled Phase 3 trials for NX-1207 that incorporate the specific protocol design recommendations provided to the Corporation by the FDA. The two pivotal Phase 3 studies for NX-1207 are being conducted at well known investigational sites across the U.S. with planned enrollment of 1,000 patients. The Corporation is developing new treatments for bacterial infections in humans and for the treatment of E. coli O157:H7 contamination in food products. Nymox has candidates which are under development as drug treatments aimed at the causes of Alzheimer s disease, and has several other drug candidates in development. Nymox has U.S. and global patent rights for the use of statin drugs for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer s disease. Nymox developed the AlzheimAlert test, which is certified with a CE Mark in Europe. AlzheimAlert is an accurate, non-invasive aid in the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. Nymox developed and markets NicAlert and TobacAlert ; which are tests that use urine or saliva to detect use of and exposure to tobacco products. NicAlert has received clearance from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is also certified with a CE Mark in Europe. TobacAlert is the first test of its kind to accurately measure second and third hand smoke exposure in individuals.

Risk Factors

The business activities of the Corporation since inception have been devoted principally to research and development. Accordingly, the Corporation has had limited revenues from sales and has not been profitable to date. We refer to the Risk Factors section of our Form 20-F filed on EDGAR and of our Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR for a discussion of the management and investment issues that affect the Corporation and our industry. The risk factors that could have an impact on the Corporation s financial results are summarized as follows:

- Our Clinical Trials for our Therapeutic Products in Development, such as NX-1207, May Not be Successful and We May Not Receive the Required Regulatory Approvals Necessary to Commercialize These Products

- Our Clinical Trials for our Therapeutic Products, such as NX-1207, May be Delayed, Making it Impossible to Achieve Anticipated Development or Commercialization Timelines
- A Setback in Any of our Clinical Trials Would Likely Cause a Drop in the Price of our Shares
- We May Not be Able to Make Adequate Arrangements with Third Parties for the Commercialization of our Product Candidates, such as NX-1207
- We May Not Achieve our Projected Development Goals in the Time Frames We Announce and Expect
- Even If We Obtain Regulatory Approvals for our Product Candidates, We Will be Subject to Stringent Ongoing Government Regulation
- It is Uncertain When, if Ever, We Will Make a Profit
- We May Not Be Able to Raise Enough Capital to Develop and Market Our Products
- We Face Challenges in Developing, Manufacturing and Improving Our Products
- Our Products and Services May Not Receive Necessary Regulatory Approvals
- We Face Significant and Growing Competition

- We May Not Be Able to Successfully Market Our Products
- Protecting Our Patents and Proprietary Information is Costly and Difficult
- We Face Changing Market Conditions
- Health Care Plans May Not Cover or Adequately Pay for our Products and Services
- We Are Subject to Continuing Potential Product Liability Risks, Which Could Cost Us Material Amounts of Money
- We Face Potential Losses Due to Foreign Currency Exchange Risks

Critical Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and include a reconciliation to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (see Canadian/US reporting differences in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The Corporation s functional and reporting currency is the United States dollar. Our accounting policies are described in the notes to our annual audited consolidated financial statements. We consider the following policies to be the most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing our financial statements and the matters that could impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Corporation has generally derived its revenue from product sales, research contracts, license fees and interest. Revenue from product sales is recognized when the product or service has been delivered or obligations as defined in the agreement are performed. Revenue from research contracts is recognized at the time research activities are performed under the agreement. Revenue from license fees, royalties and milestone payments is recognized upon the fulfillment of all obligations under the terms of the related agreement. These agreements may include upfront payments to be received by the Corporation. Upfront payments are recognized as revenue on a systematic basis over the period that the related services or obligations as defined in the agreement are performed. Interest is recognized on an accrual basis. Deferred revenue presented in the balance sheet represents amounts billed to and received from customers in advance of revenue recognition. There were no deferred revenues as at December 31, 2009 and 2008. Revenues from agreements that include multiple elements are considered to be a revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables. Under this type of arrangement, the identification of separate units of accounting is required and revenue is recognized for each unit as described above.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets

Property, equipment and intellectual property rights acquired are stated at cost and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The Corporation reviews the unamortized balance of property, equipment and intellectual property rights, and recognizes any impairment in carrying value when it is identified. Factors we consider important, which could trigger an impairment review include:

- Significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of an asset with its expected future net undiscounted cash flows from use together with its residual value (net recoverable value). If such assets are considered impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. Management s judgment regarding the existence of impairment indicators is based on legal factors, market conditions and operating performances. Future events could cause management to conclude that impairment indicators exist and that the carrying values of the Corporation s property, equipment or intellectual property rights acquired are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation s financial position and results of operations.

Stock-based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is recorded using the fair value based method for stock options issued to employees and non-employees. Under this method, compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date of grant and is expensed over the award s vesting period. The Corporation uses the Black-Scholes options pricing model to calculate stock option values, which requires certain assumptions, including the future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise. Changes to any of these assumptions, or the use of a different option pricing model, could produce different fair values for stock-based compensation, which could have a material impact on the Corporation s earnings.

Valuation of Future Income Tax Assets

Management judgment is required in determining the valuation allowance recorded against net future tax assets. We have recorded a valuation allowance of $14.8 million as of December 31, 2009, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize all of our future tax assets, primarily consisting of net operating losses carried forward and other unclaimed deductions, before they expire. In assessing the realizability of future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income and tax planning strategies. The generation of future taxable income is dependent on the successful commercialization of the Corporation s products and technologies.

Results of Operations

Selected Annual Information	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
Total revenues	$ 415,980	$ 428,409	$ 433,933
Net loss (i)	$ (5,130,074)	$ (4,637,103)	$ (5,746,149)

Loss per share (basic & diluted) (i)	$ (0.17)	$ (0.16)	$ (0.20)
Total assets (i)	$ 1,090,431	$ 749,879	$ 989,372

Quarterly Results	**Q1 - 2009**	**Q2 - 2009**	**Q3 - 2009**	**Q4 - 2009**
Total revenues	$ 96,226	$ 80,341	$ 71,904	$ 167,509
Net loss (i)	$ (1,004,259)	$ (1,220,152)	$ (1,362,840)	$ (1,542,823)
Loss per share (basic & diluted) (i)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.05)
	Q1 - 2008	**Q2 - 2008**	**Q3 - 2008**	**Q4 - 2008**
Total revenues	$ 105,521	$ 120,636	$ 82,357	$ 119,895
Net loss (i)	$ (1,347,116)	$ (1,048,780)	$ (1,318,293)	$ (922,915)
Loss per share (basic & diluted) (i)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.04)	$ (0.03)

(i) Net loss, loss per share (basic & diluted) and the total assets reflect the impact of the change in accounting policy as described in Note 3 (a) to the audited consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations 2009 compared to 2008

Net losses were $1,542,823, or $0.05 per share, for the quarter and $5,130,074, or $0.17 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to $922,915 or $0.03 per share, for the quarter and $4,637,103 or $0.16 per share for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase of the net loss for the quarter and for the year ended December 31, 2009 is mainly attributable to expenses relating to the launch of the Phase 3 clinical trial. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2009 was 30,717,822 compared to 29,749,000 for the same period in 2008.

There are no non-recurring items during the year ended December 31, 2009. Refer to the Changes in Accounting Policies section for details on the adoption of CICA Handbook Section 3064 *Goodwill and Intangible Assets.*

Revenues

Revenues from sales amounted to $167,509 for the quarter and $415,980 for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with $119,826 for the quarter and $426,675 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase for the quarter ended December 31, 2009 is due to an increase in the number of customers for NicAlert/TobacAlert in the US compared to the same period in 2008. The decrease for the year ended December 31, 2009 is due to a decrease in the sales of NicAlert/TobacAlert attributable to the current economic slowdown. The development of therapeutic candidates and moving therapeutic product candidates through clinical trials is a priority for the Corporation at this time. The growth of sales will become more of a priority once these candidates have reached the marketing stage. The Corporation expects that revenues will increase if and when product candidates pass clinical trials and are launched on the market.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures were $1,172,863 for the quarter and $3,183,134 for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with $449,458 for the quarter and $2,500,154 for the year ended December 31, 2008. Research and development expenditures include costs incurred in advancing Nymox s BPH product candidate NX-1207 through clinical trials, as well as costs related to its R&D pipeline in development. The increase in expenditures for the quarter and for the year compared to the same period last year is attributable to the increase in expenditures relating to the Phase 3 clinical trial. In 2009, research tax credits amounted to $139,915 compared to $111,243 in 2008 as a result of additional expenditures claimed for refundable tax credits in 2009 compared to 2008. The Corporation expects that

research and development expenditures will decrease as product candidates finish development and clinical trials. However, because of the early stage of development of the Corporation s R&D projects, it is impossible to outline the nature, timing or estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete these projects, nor the anticipated completion dates for these projects. The facts and circumstances indicating the uncertainties that preclude us from making a reasonable estimate of the costs and timing necessary to complete projects include the risks inherent in any field trials, the uncertainty as to the nature and extent of regulatory requirements both for safety and efficacy, and the ability to manufacture the products in accordance with current good manufacturing requirements (cGMP) and in sufficient quantities both for large scale trials and for commercial use. A drug candidate that shows efficacy can take a long period (7 years or more) to achieve regulatory approval. There is also uncertainty whether we will be able to successfully adapt our patented technologies or whether any new products we develop will pass proof-of-principle testing both in the laboratory and in clinical trials, and whether we will be able to manufacture such products at a commercially competitive price. In addition, given the very high costs of development of therapeutic products, we anticipate having to partner with larger pharmaceutical companies to bring therapeutic products to market. The terms of such partnership arrangements along with our related financial obligations cannot be determined at this time and the timing of completion of the approval of such products will likely not be within our sole control.

Marketing Expenses

Marketing expenditures amounted to $37,326 for the quarter and $138,396 for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with $44,530 for the quarter and $187,868 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease for the quarter and the year is primarily due to reduced expenditures year-to-date on publicity by approximately $22,000, and promotional activities by approximately $27,000 during 2009 with proportional reductions for the quarter. The Corporation expects that marketing expenditures will increase if and when new products are launched on the market.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses amounted to $182,024 for the quarter and $799,784 for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with $267,311 for the quarter and $1,064,903 for the year ended December 31, 2008. The decrease for the quarter and for the year compared to 2008 is due primarily to reduced expenditures on shareholder relations and related activities by approximately $175,000, travel by approximately $30,000, salaries and professional fees by approximately $38,000 and insurance premiums by approximately $14,000 during 2009 with proportional reductions for the quarter. The Corporation expects that general and administrative expenditures will increase as new product development leads to expanded operations.

Stock-based Compensation

The Corporation accounts for stock option grants using the fair value method, with compensation cost measured at the date of grant and amortized over the vesting period. In 2009, stock-based compensation costs of $815,280 were recorded for the 3,565,500 options granted in 2006 which vest quarterly over six years, as well as costs of $269,884 relating to the issuance of new options to employees and directors of the Corporation. In 2008, stock-based compensation was $817,000 relating to the 2006 option grant mentioned above. An additional $108,220 was recorded in 2008 for options granted to the Corporation s directors, and a consultant, and which were fully vested at the date of grant.

Foreign Exchange

The Corporation incurs expenses in the local currency of the countries in which it operates, which include the United States and Canada. Approximately 76% of 2009 expenses (73% in 2008) was in U.S. dollars. Foreign exchange fluctuations had no meaningful impact on the Corporation s results in 2009 or 2008.

Inflation

The Corporation does not believe that inflation has had a significant impact on its results of operations.

Results of Operations 2008 compared to 2007

Net losses were $922,915, or $0.03 per share, for the quarter and $4,637,103, or $0.16 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared to $1,390,041 or $0.05 per share, for the quarter and $5,746,149 or $0.20 per share for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in net losses is attributable to a reduction in expenditures relating to clinical trials during this period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2008 was 29,749,000 compared to 29,005,342 for the same period in 2007.

Revenues

Revenues from sales amounted to $119,826 for the quarter and $426,675 for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared with $135,002 for the quarter and $412,923 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease for the quarter is due to timing differences and the increase for the year is due to increases in the number of customers for NicAlert in the US in 2008 compared to 2007.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures were $449,458 for the quarter and $2,500,154 for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared with $881,807 for the quarter and $3,536,314 for the year ended December 31, 2007. Research and development expenditures include costs incurred in advancing Nymox s BPH product candidate NX-1207 through clinical trials, as well as costs related to its R&D pipeline in development. The decrease in expenditures for the quarter and the year is principally attributable to a reduction in expenditures relating to clinical trials during this period. For the year ended 2008, research tax credits amounted to $111,243 compared to $68,041 in 2007 as a result of additional expenditures claimed for refundable tax credits.

Marketing Expenses

Marketing expenditures amounted to $44,530 for the quarter and $187,868 for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared with $66,517 for the quarter and $236,395 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease for the quarter and the year is due primarily to expenditures incurred for publicity and medical conferences in 2007, which were not repeated in 2008.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses amounted to $267,311 for the quarter and $1,064,903 for the year ended December 31, 2008, compared with $247,882 for the quarter and $970,919 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase for the quarter and the year is due to higher costs relating to compliance with United States securities laws, and in particular Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related regulations, and to expenditures on investor meetings in 2008.

Stock-based Compensation

The Corporation accounts for stock option grants using the fair value method, with compensation cost measured at the date of grant and amortized over the vesting period. In 2008, stock-based compensation costs of $817,000 were recorded for the 3,565,500 options granted in 2006 which vest quarterly over six years. An additional $108,220 was recorded in 2008 for options granted to the Corporation s directors and to a consultant, which were fully vested at the dates of grant. In 2007, stock-based compensation was $1,015,260 and included amounts for the options granted in 2006 and the last vesting of options granted to an employee in 2003, as well as amounts recorded for fully-vested options granted to the directors and to a consultant.

Contractual Obligations

Nymox has no financial obligations of significance other than long-term lease commitments and other operating leases as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Current	2-4 years	5+ years
Rent	$ 217,930	$ 217,930	$ 0	$ 0
Operating Leases	$ 42,067	$ 11,087	$ 27,926	$ 3,054
Total Contractual Obligations	$ 259,997	$ 229,017	$ 27,926	$ 3,054

The Corporation has no binding commitments for the purchase of property, equipment or intellectual property. The Corporation has no commitments that are not reflected in the balance sheet except for operating leases.

Contingency

In August 2009, a case involving the Corporation and a contractor filed in the California Superior Court in December 2008 was resolved to the satisfaction of all parties by mutual release and settlement agreement.

Transactions with Related Parties

The Corporation had no transactions with related parties in 2009 or 2008.

Financial Position

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2009, cash totaled $668,702 and receivables including tax credits totaled $342,169. In November 2008, the Corporation signed a common stock private purchase agreement, whereby an investor is committed to purchase up to $15 million of the Corporation s common shares over a twenty-four month period. The agreement became effective December 23, 2008. As at December 31, 2009, 8 drawings were made under this purchase agreement, for total proceeds of $4,105,000. On January 27, 2009, 70,225 common shares were issued at a price of $3.56 per share. On February 27, 2009, 65,789 common shares were issued at a price of $3.04 per share. On March 30, 2009, 117,845 common shares were issued at a price of $2.97 per share. On May 5, 2009, 132,312 common shares were issued at a price of $3.59 per share. On June 8, 2009, 213,415 common shares were issued at a price of $3.28 per share. On August 28, 2009, 62,921 common shares were issued at a price of $4.45 per share. On September 4, 2009, 274,600 common shares were issued at a price of $4.37 per share. On December 10, 2009, 148,064 common shares were issued at a price of $4.39 per share.

The Corporation negotiated a new agreement with the same investor on November 2, 2009, which became effective December 10, 2009, under the same terms and conditions of the previous agreement. The Corporation can draw down $15,000,000 over 24 months under the new agreement. At December 31, 2009, the Corporation can draw down $15,000,000 over the remaining 22 months under the agreement. The Corporation intends to access financing under this agreement when appropriate to fund its research and development. The Corporation believes that funds from operations as well as from existing financing agreements will be sufficient to meet the Corporation s cash requirements for the next twelve months.

The Corporation must comply with general covenants in order to draw on its facility including maintaining its stock exchange listing and registration requirements and having no material adverse effects, as defined in the agreement, with respect to the business and operations of the Corporation.

The Corporation relies almost exclusively on this financing to fund its operations. In order to achieve the Corporation s business plan and realization of its assets and liabilities in the normal course of operations, the Corporation anticipates the need to raise additional capital and/or achieve sales and other revenue generating activities.

Current Economic Environment

During the past years, the capital markets have been characterized by significant volatility and by a marked reduction in the ability of companies in all sectors to obtain public financing, and in particular, those in the biotechnology sector. As previously indicated, the Corporation depends on an equity financing arrangement with a private investment company to fund its activities. Since January 2003, the Corporation has had a Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement with the same investment company (the "Purchaser") that establishes the terms and conditions for the purchase of common shares by the Purchaser. This 24 month agreement has been replaced annually since 2003 in order to ensure that the Corporation has funding in place at all times for at least the coming year. In November 2009, the previous agreement was terminated and a new agreement was concluded with the Purchaser. In general, the Corporation can, at its discretion, require the Purchaser to purchase up to $15 million of common shares over a 24-month period based on notices given by the Corporation. The Corporation may terminate the agreement before the 24-month term, if it has issued at least $8 million of common shares under the agreement. The Corporation made drawdowns for aggregate proceeds of $3,695,000 in 2008 and $4,105,000 in 2009 under the agreements, and has made two drawdowns in 2010 for aggregate proceeds of $1,600,000 under the current agreement. The Corporation is not aware of any information that would lead it to believe that the investor will not be able to meet its commitments under the current agreement.

Further information concerning our capital and risk management is provided below.

Capital Disclosures

The Corporation's objective in managing capital is to ensure a sufficient liquidity position to finance its research and development activities, general and administrative expenses, working capital and overall capital expenditures, including those associated with patents. The Corporation makes every attempt to manage its liquidity to minimize shareholder dilution when possible.

The Corporation defines capital as total shareholders equity. To fund its activities, the Corporation has followed an approach that relies almost exclusively on the issuance of common equity. Since inception, the Corporation has financed its liquidity needs primarily through private placements and since 2003 through a financing agreement with an investment company that has been replaced annually by a new agreement with the same investor. The Corporation

intends to access financing under this agreement when appropriate to fund its research and development activities. The recent financial crisis in the United States and the global economic environment have had a negative impact on the availability of liquidity in the market and may have an effect on the liquidity of the Purchaser to our Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement. Since 2003 through to March 2010, the Purchaser has always complied with the drawdowns made pursuant to the agreement. The Corporation believes that funds from operations as well as from existing financing agreements will be sufficient to meet the Corporation s cash requirements for the next twelve months.

The capital management objectives remain the same as for the previous fiscal year. When possible, the Corporation tries to optimize its liquidity needs by non-dilutive sources, including sales, investment tax credits and interest income. The Corporation's general policy on dividends is to retain cash to keep funds available to finance its research and development and operating expenses. The Corporation has no debt. The Corporation is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by external parties.

Subsequent Events

As at March 11, 2010, two drawings were made under the common stock private purchase agreement, for total proceeds of $1,600,000. On January 22, 2010, 117,925 common shares were issued at a price of $4.24 per share. On March 1, 2010, 298,913 common shares were issued at a price of $3.68 per share.

Outstanding Share Data

As at March 11, 2010, there were 31,700,616 common shares of Nymox issued and outstanding. In addition, 4,574,000 share options are outstanding, of which 3,297,125 are currently vested. There are no warrants outstanding.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to senior management on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure. The Corporation s Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures. They are assisted in this responsibility by the Corporation s disclosure committee, which is composed of members of senior management. Based on an evaluation of the Corporation s disclosure controls and procedures, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2009.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (3) 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2009, based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its evaluation under this framework, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

Internal control over financial reporting has inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, which audited and reported on our financial statements in this Annual Report, has issued an attestation report that we maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes during fiscal 2009 in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes to Accounting Policies

Accounting Changes in 2009

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Effective with the commencement of its 2009 fiscal year, the Corporation adopted the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) Handbook Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, which replaced Section 3062, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and Section 3450, *Research and Development Costs*. The standard provides guidance on the recognition of intangible assets in accordance with the definition of an asset and the criteria for asset recognition, whether these assets are separately acquired or internally developed. This standard applies to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008 and has been adopted on a retrospective basis effective from the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Prior to the adoption of Section 3064, the Corporation capitalized and amortized direct costs incurred to secure patents related to internally-generated assets on a straight-line basis over 17 years.

As a result of adopting this Section, starting January 1, 2009, direct costs incurred to secure patents are no longer capitalized by the Corporation. As well, comparative financial information for previous financial periods reflects the financial position and results of operations that would have resulted if the patent costs had not been capitalized in those previous periods. The impact of adopting this Section, on a retrospective basis, is as follows:

	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Net loss and comprehensive loss:				
As previously reported	$ (869,607)	$ (1,306,878)	$ (4,590,345)	$ (5,290,431)
Effect of adopting this new accounting policy	(53,308)	(83,163)	(46,758)	(455,718)
As recast	$ (922,915)	$ (1,390,041)	$ (4,637,103)	$ (5,746,149)
Loss per share (basic & diluted):				
As previously reported	$ (0.03)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.15)	$ (0.18)
Effect of adopting this new accounting policy	-	-	$ (0.01)	(0.02)
As recast	$ (0.03)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.16)	$ (0.20)

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Deficit:		
As previously reported	$ (55,242,622)	$ (50,467,527)
Cumulative effect of adopting this new accounting policy	(3,317,732)	(3,270,974)
As recast	$ (58,560,354)	$ (53,738,501)

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

On January 20, 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee (EIC) of the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) issued EIC Abstract 173, *Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, which establishes that an entity s own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. EIC 173 should be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior years to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after January 20, 2009 and is applicable to the Corporation since its first quarter of fiscal 2009 with retrospective application, if any, to the beginning of its current fiscal year. The adoption of EIC 173 did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

Financial Instruments Disclosures

In June 2009, the AcSB issued amendments to CICA Handbook Section 3862, *Financial Instruments Disclosures* in order to align with International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. This Section has been amended to include additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurements of financial instruments and to enhance liquidity risk disclosure. The amendments establish a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. The amendments apply to annual financial statements relating to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009 and are applicable to the Corporation as at December 31, 2009. The amended Section relates to disclosure only and did not impact the financial results of the Corporation. As at December 31, 2009, the Corporation held no assets or liabilities required to be measured at fair value.

Future Accounting Policies

Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1601, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and Handbook Section 1602, *Non-Controlling Interests*, which together replace Section 1600, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. These two sections are the equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Accounting Standard 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (January 2008)*. Section 1602 applies to the accounting for non-controlling interests and transactions with non-controlling interest holders in consolidated financial statements. The new Sections require that, for each business combination, the acquirer measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest s proportionate share of the acquiree s identifiable net assets. The new Sections also require non-controlling interest to be presented as a separate component of shareholders equity. Under Section 1602, non-controlling interest in income is not deducted in arriving at consolidated net income or other comprehensive income. Rather, net income and each component of other comprehensive income are allocated to the controlling and non-controlling interests based on relative ownership interests. These Sections apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and should be adopted concurrently with Section 1582, *Business Combinations.* The Corporation is currently assessing the future impact of these new standards on its consolidated financial statements, but has concluded that the non-controlling interest of $400,000 currently reported outside of shareholders equity, included in preferred shares of a subsidiary will be reclassified to shareholders equity as a result of adopting these new standards.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In February 2008, Canada s Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) confirmed that Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, as used by publicly accountable enterprises, will be fully converged into International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The changeover date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Therefore the Corporation will be required to report under IFRS for its 2011 interim and annual financial statements. The Corporation will convert to these new standards according to the timetable set within these new rules. The Corporation has completed its initial phase, comprised of a diagnostic process, which involved a comparison of the Corporation s current accounting policies under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with currently issued IFRS. The Corporation is currently assessing the future impact of these new standards on its consolidated financial statements and progressing towards implementation.

As at December 31, 2009, Management has begun the process of change-over to IFRS as follows: (1) the significant accounting policy choices are being assessed, (2) expert outside consultants have been engaged and the training program is in progress, (3) the scoping study has been prepared, (4) the review of GAAP related covenants and contracts has been completed, and (5) the accounting policy review and IFRS implementation plan process is underway.

To date, Management has identified a IFRS / Canadian GAAP difference related to the presentation of the Corporation s preferred shares of a subsidiary which, based on the current IFRS standards, a portion of the $800,000 related to the convertible preferred shares of a subsidiary currently reported outside of shareholders equity, would need to be presented as a separate component of equity for IFRS purposes, based on International Accounting Standard 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* (IAS 27).

In addition, Management has initiated the process of the preparation of the Corporation s disclosure requirements in accordance with IFRS, and noted a number of additional disclosure requirements, but this process is not completed yet as Management has not completed its diagnostic of all accounting differences between Canadian GAAP and currently

issued IFRS and has not completed its selection of IFRS accounting policies and its assessment and selection of the IFRS 1 choices and exemptions for first-time adoption of IFRS standards.

Management anticipates that it should reach its preliminary conclusions of the identification of the key accounting differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS, of the selection of the Corporation s IFRS accounting policies and of the assessment and selection of the IFRS 1 choices and exemptions for the first-time adoption of IFRS standards during the first-half of 2010.

Management does not anticipate any impact on the Corporation s IT system.

As the review of the Corporation s accounting policies under IFRS will be completed, appropriate changes to ensure the integrity of the Corporation s internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures will be made. This may result in additional controls and procedures being required to address related to first-time adoption of IFRS as well as ongoing IFRS reporting requirements.

An update regarding the progress of the Corporation s conversion plan was provided to the Audit Committee of the Corporation prior to the release of these consolidated financial statements. Management expects that it will provide the Audit Committee quarterly updates moving forward and expects to provide more detailed public information regarding the status of the IFRS conversion plan, of the significant findings and of Management s preliminary conclusions during 2010.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements included in this MD&A may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995* and Canadian securities legislation and regulations, and are subject to important risks, uncertainties and assumptions. This forward-looking information includes amongst others, information with respect to our objectives and the strategies to achieve these objectives, as well as information with respect to our beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates and intentions. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may , will , expect , intend , estimate anticipate , plan , foresee , believe or continue or the negatives of these terms or variations of them or similar terminology. We refer you to the Corporation s filings with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as the Risk Factors section of this MD&A, and of our Form 20-F and of our Annual Information Form, for a discussion of the various factors that may affect the Corporation s future results. The results or events predicted in such forward-looking information may differ materially from actual results or events.

Forward-looking statements do not take into account the effect that transactions or non-recurring or other special items announced or occurring after the statements are made have on the Corporation s business. For example, they do not include the effect of business dispositions, acquisitions, other business transactions, asset writedowns or other charges announced or occurring after forward-looking statements are made. The financial impact of such transactions and non-recurring and other special items can be complex and necessarily depends on the facts particular to each of them.

We believe that the expectations represented by our forward-looking statements are reasonable, yet there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this report are made as of the date of this report, and we do not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise unless required by applicable legislation or regulation. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Nymox s research and development policies are targeted at the development of novel therapeutic and diagnostic proprietary products that are subject to patent rights either directly owned by the Corporation or licensed to the Corporation through exclusive licensing agreements of patent rights. Over the last three financial years, the Corporation s major research and development activities were in the following program areas:

- Diagnostic products for Alzheimer s disease. The major project in this area, the development and validation of a kit version of our AlzheimAlert product for sale to laboratories and hospitals was completed in 2004. We are currently marketing the kit in Europe under the CE mark. The FDA has not approved our kit version for sale in the U.S. We are continuing to pursue further kit development and regulatory approvals. At this time, we cannot provide an estimate of the costs and timing to obtain FDA approval for such a kit as it is uncertain at this stage the nature and extent of FDA requirements for approval based on discussions with us.

- Therapeutic products for enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH). We have successfully completed several Phase 1 and Phase 2 multi-center, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trials, and follow-up studies, in the U.S. for NX-1207, our drug candidate for the treatment of enlarged prostate (benign prostatic hyperplasia or BPH), and are presently in Phase 3. We cannot predict with any certainty the outcome of any future trials nor estimate the costs of completing such trials, given the inherent uncertainties in conducting clinical trials, including as yet unknown response rates to our treatment candidate, unforeseeable safety issues, patient enrollment rates, manufacturing costs, and regulatory requirements. We anticipate starting a Phase 3 trial in the near future and subsequently filing a New Drug Application (NDA) with the FDA. Given the inherent uncertainties with any Phase 3 clinical trial, we cannot provide a more precise estimate of the costs and timing of the completion of this project. These uncertainties include the chances of success of any phase of the clinical trials, the nature and extent of FDA requirements to proceed with a Phase 3 and for filing an NDA, our ability to scale up manufacture in accordance with current good manufacturing requirements (cGMP) and in sufficient quantities for commercial use, and whether or when the FDA will ultimately grant us such approval.

- Anti-infectives. Our anti-bacterial agent, NXC-4720, which is being developed as a treatment of meat at the processing stage, has shown to be capable of substantially reducing the level of potentially fatal *E. coli* O157:H7 contamination on fresh beef according to laboratory studies. Other projects in this area, such as treating *E. coli* O157:H7 infection in livestock and treating bacterial infections in humans, are in preliminary stages of development with more uncertain prospects and timing and course of development. Because of the early stage of development of this project, it is impossible to outline the nature, timing or estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete this project or the anticipated completion dates for this project. The facts and circumstances indicating the uncertainties that preclude us from making a reasonable estimate of the costs and timing necessary to complete this project include the risks inherent in any field trials of NXC-4720, the uncertainty as to the nature and extent of regulatory requirements both for safety and efficacy, and the ability to manufacture NXC-4720 in accordance with current good manufacturing requirements (cGMP) and in sufficient quantities both for large scale trials and for commercial use. In addition, we anticipate that we may partner with a larger Corporation in the food or agricultural sectors in order to finance and conduct field trials and to market any approved product; thus the timing of completion of the regulatory approval of such a product will not likely be within our sole control.

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Tobacco exposure and other diagnostic tests. We developed and validated NicAlert , which is an FDA-cleared test for tobacco product use, and TobacAlert , which is an over-the-counter test for second-hand smoke exposure. These are completed projects with any further research and development costs being related to product improvement and obtaining regulatory approvals where required in order to expand the market for these products. The development of other new diagnostic tests using our patented diagnostic technologies are in early stage development. Because of the early stage of development of these projects, it is not possible to outline the nature, timing or estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete any of them nor their anticipated completion dates. The facts and circumstances indicating the uncertainties that preclude us from making a reasonable estimate include the uncertainty whether we will be able to successfully adapt our patented diagnostic technologies to these new diagnostic indicators, whether any new diagnostic tests we develop will pass proof-of-principle testing both in the laboratory and in clinical trials, and whether we will be able to manufacture such tests at a commercially competitive price.

- Therapeutic products for Alzheimer s disease. We are conducting early stage research and development work into preclinical development of novel drug candidates and original research into the role spherons play in the Alzheimer s disease process in order to pursue spheron-based therapeutics. Because of the early stage of development of this project, it is impossible to outline the nature, timing or estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete this project, nor the anticipated completion dates for this project. The facts and circumstances indicating the uncertainties that preclude us from making a reasonable estimate include the inherent uncertainties in the pre-clinical and clinical development of therapeutic candidates. In addition, given the very high costs of development of a drug for Alzheimer s disease, we anticipate having to partner with a larger pharmaceutical corporation to conduct and finance clinical trials. The terms of such a partnership arrangement along with our related financial obligations cannot be determined at this time and the timing of completion of the approval of such a drug will likely not be within our sole control. Most pre-clinical drug candidates do not meet necessary milestones to enter clinical trials; of those which do, only a small percentage ultimately achieve regulatory approval and enter the marketplace. We also have global patent rights to the use of statins in the prevention or treatment of Alzheimer s disease. Various published epidemiological and other research studies have shown evidence that statins may help in the prevention or treatment of Alzheimer s disease; other studies have shown otherwise. Other companies and organizations are currently carrying out clinical trials into the use of statin drugs for Alzheimer s disease. The effect of the results of such trials on this program is uncertain.

- Oncology products. We are in the early stages of developing therapeutic products for oncological indications. Because of the early stage of development of this project, it is impossible to outline the nature, timing or estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete this project nor its anticipated completion dates. The development of cancer therapeutics in particular is associated with high risks and many uncertainties and a drug candidate that shows efficacy can take a long period (7 years or more) to achieve regulatory approval.

Research and development expenses allocated to our major research and development programs are as follows:

	Year ended Dec 31, 2009	Year ended Dec 31, 2008	Year ended Dec 31, 2007
Alzheimer s Disease: Diagnostics	$ 253,020	$ 458,080	$ 467,367
Alzheimer s Disease: Therapeutics	$ 95,184	$ 94,200	$ 91,398
Anti-Infectives	$ 5,963	$ 0	$ 29,091

BPH (Enlarged Prostate) Therapeutics	$ 2,576,936	$ 1,339,141	$ 2,494,443
Tobacco Exposure Tests: NicAlert and TobacAlert	$ 5,353	$ 103,817	$ 64,251
Oncology	$ 106,763	$ 393,673	$ 321,723
Total	$ 3,043,219	$ 2,388,911	$ 3,468,273

For the earlier periods from 1995 to 1998, the Corporation did not maintain a cost accounting system that tracked research and development costs on a project-by-project basis. During the initial discovery stages, research and development is more general in nature and cannot be specifically categorized. During the periods 1995 to 2001, the general research expenses related primarily to the development of diagnostic products and therapeutic candidates for Alzheimer s disease. From 2002 to 2004, expenses related primarily to R&D in the areas of Alzheimer s disease and in BPH. Since 2005, expenses have primarily related to the development and clinical trials of NX-1207, our candidate for the treatment of BPH. The breakdown of research and development costs for these periods is as follows: 2006: $3,171,428; 2005: $2,292,610. The total research and development expenditures for the 1995 to 2004 period were $18,507,409. Total research and development expenditures to date are $32,871,850.

The Corporation expenses all research and development costs as incurred but does not currently maintain a cost accounting system to track, record and allocate staffing time on a specific project-by-project basis. We manage our ongoing research and development projects and programs in a dynamic, flexible manner. Our researchers, staff and management are typically involved in more than one of our research and development projects and the percentage of time an employee may be involved in a project varies according to the changing needs and progress of that project. As well, a significant portion of the Corporation's research and development expenses, such as laboratory supplies, travel, information systems and services and facilities costs, benefit multiple projects and are not necessarily individually tracked or allocated to a specific project when incurred. Research and development costs are allocated in reasonable and realistic proportion to the projects that benefited from those costs.

According to industry statistics, on average it takes 10 to 15 years to research, develop and bring to market a new prescription medicine in the United States. In light of the steps and complexities involved, the successful development of our product candidates is highly uncertain. Actual product timelines and costs are subject to enormous variability and are very difficult to predict. Accordingly, we cannot provide reliable estimates of the nature, timing and estimated costs of the efforts necessary to complete our programs. This is particularly the case for our programs in early stage development. The risk of failure to complete any such program is high because of uncertain feasibility and commercial viability, long lead times to program completion and potentially high costs in relation to anticipated returns. We update and change our product development programs to reflect the most recent preclinical and clinical data and other relevant information. Many of our products under development require regulatory approval before being sold. The process of obtaining such approvals is often lengthy and uncertain and requires the expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure by us to obtain, or any delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could materially adversely affect our business. We cannot assure you that any such approvals required will be obtained on a timely basis, if at all.

Trend Information

The Corporation does not currently know of any material trends that would be material to our operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Corporation has no existing off-balance sheet arrangements.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

Paul Averback, M.D., D.A.B.P., 59, President and Director since September 1995 and Chairman since June of 2001, is the founder of Nymox and the inventor of much of its initial technology. Prior to founding Nymox, Dr. Averback served as President of Nymox s predecessor, DMS Pharmaceuticals Inc. He received his M.D. in 1975 and taught pathology at universities, including Cambridge University, England (1977-1980), during which time he initiated his research on Alzheimer s disease. He has practised medicine in numerous institutions as well as in private practice. Dr. Averback has published extensively in the scientific and medical literature.

Randall Lanham, Esquire, 46, has been a director since June 8, 2006. He attained his Juris Doctor from Whittier College School of Law in 1991 and a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Delaware in 1987. Mr. Lanham has vast experience in both domestic and international corporate legal matters. Currently Mr. Lanham manages his own law office in California specializing in corporate mergers and acquisitions. In addition, Mr. Lanham has a broad base of entrepreneurial experience and currently owns and operates several small entertainment companies.

Paul F. McDonald, 84, has been a director since June 8, 2006. A graduate in law of McGill University, he has had a long and varied career as a member of the Canadian investment industry. Mr. McDonald was previously Vice-President of the Montreal Exchange, and he was principal owner and president of a stock exchange firm. His principal focus has been in the financing and development of growth companies in the high-tech and resources sectors, and he has had numerous appointments to corporate boards. He has devoted much time to committee work in the investment sector, as well as to public affairs, including a lengthy tenure as a director of the Quebec Industrial Development Corporation. Mr. McDonald currently works as a private consultant.

Professor David Morse, Ph.D., 53, has been a director since June 8, 2006. He is a world expert in the biochemistry, proteomics and genomics of cell function particularly as it relates to circadian regulation in single cell organisms. He received a Ph.D. from McGill University in 1984, completed a post-doctoral fellowship at Harvard University in 1989 and has been a Full Professor at the University of Montreal since 2001. He has published extensively in the peer-reviewed scientific literature, including papers in journals such as Science, Cell, Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, Journal of Biological Chemistry, and Nature. Dr. Morse has previously collaborated with Nymox scientists in research and development projects.

Roger Guy, M.D., 59, has been a director since June 8, 2006. He received his B.Sc., M.Sc. and M.D degrees from Memorial University of Newfoundland. He is a highly experienced medical doctor who has served as a national examiner. Dr. Guy has broad human clinical trial and business experience.

Jack Gemmell, 58, has been a Director since June, 2001 and is Nymox s General Counsel and Chief Information Officer. He graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Toronto in 1977 and was called to the bar in 1979. He practiced in private practice primarily in the area of litigation for over 19 years before joining Nymox in July, 1998.

Roy M. Wolvin, 55, has been Secretary-Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer since September 1995. Prior to September 1995, Mr. Wolvin was Account Manager, private business, for a Canadian chartered bank. Mr. Wolvin holds a degree in Economics from the University of Western Ontario.

Brian Doyle, B.Sc., M.B.A., 55, has been Senior Manager Global Sales and Marketing since May 2003. He received his B.Sc. in Microbiology and Immunology from McGill University, in 1979. He worked in the Experimental Surgery

department at McGill in cancer research, before completing his MBA at Concordia University, in 1983. He has wide sales, marketing and merchandising experience and spent 15 years at a technical sales representative firm, where he was National Sales Manager before joining Nymox.

Compensation

Named Executive Officers

The Summary Compensation Table and Outstanding Incentive Plan Awards tables below for Named Executive Officers summarize the total compensation paid during the Corporation s financial year ending on December 31, 2009 to the Named Executive Officers of the Corporation and all incentive plan awards outstanding at December 31, 2009 for the Named Executive Officers: The Named Executive Officers are the Corporation s Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and three most highly compensated executive officers.

During the financial year ended December 31, 2009, no executive officer received any option-based or share-based awards, or any bonuses or other non-equity incentive compensation. The Corporation does not have a share-based incentive plan, non-equity incentive plan or pension plan for its executive officers. The Corporation has not made any agreements or arrangements with any of its executive officers in connection with any termination or change of employment or change of control of the Corporation.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors oversees the compensation of executive officers of the Corporation. The members of the Human Resources and Compensation Committee for the financial year ending December 31, 2009 were Dr. Roger Guy, Paul McDonald and Randall Lanham.

The Corporation s current compensation policy for its executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Named Executive Officers, emphasizes the granting of options over base salary as a means of attracting, motivating and retaining talented individuals. Such a policy is believed to better further the Corporation s business goals by allocating more financial resources to the Corporation s ongoing product development programs. Given the current stage of the Corporation s development, the Corporation has not established and does not use formal benchmarks, performance goals, review processes or other qualitative or quantitative criteria or targets relating to the performance of the Corporation or the individual in order to determine compensation. The Corporation does not have a non-equity incentive plan or a policy of annually granting performance bonuses or salary increases to its executive officers.

The Corporation grants option-based awards to its executive officers in accordance with a stock option plan approved by the shareholders. Further details of the stock option plan are provided below. The stock option plan provides long-term incentives to the Corporation s officers and employees to advance the Corporation s drug development programs towards commercialization and to enhance shareholder value. The Corporation endeavors to provide salaries and option grants that are internally equitable and that are consistent with both job performance and ongoing progress towards corporate goals. The amount of option grants is determined in part by the amount and terms of outstanding and expiring options, the experience and expertise of each executive officer and the needs of the Corporation, among other factors. The Human Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors reviews all proposals for awards of stock options to executive officers and decides on the appropriateness of the awards. In doing so, the Committee relies solely on discussion among the independent board members on the Committee without any formal pre-determined objectives, criteria or analytic processes but with a view to attracting and retaining executive officers who can help further the Corporation s business plan.

By relying on option grants as a primary means of compensating its executive officers, the Corporation s intention is to provide a direct link between corporate performance and executive compensation while maximizing shareholder value and controlling cash expenditures.

Directors

The Summary Compensation Table and Outstanding Incentive Plan Awards tables below for the directors of the Corporation summarize the total compensation paid during the Corporation's financial year ending on December 31, 2009 to the directors of the Corporation and all incentive plan awards outstanding at December 31, 2009 for the directors. Two current directors, Dr. Paul Averback, the President and CEO of the Corporation, and Jack Gemmell, General Counsel, are members of the senior management of the Corporation and do not receive any compensation for acting as a director. Their compensation as Named Executive Officers is summarized in the summary tables for compensation and incentive plans for Named Executive Officers below.

Summary Compensation Table: Named Executive Officers

Name and principal position	Year	Salary ($)	Share-based awards ($)	Option-based awards ($)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation ($)		Pension value ($)	All Other Compensation ($)	Total Compensati ($)
					Annual incentive plans	Long-term incentive plans			
Dr. Paul Averback CEO and President	2009	190,000							190,000
Mr. Roy Wolvin CFO	2009	95,147							95,147
Mr. Brian Doyle Global Sales Manager	2009	140,120							140,120
Mr. Jack Gemmell General Counsel, CIO	2009	114,177							114,177

Salaries are payable in Canadian dollars, but expressed above in US$.

Outstanding Incentive Plan Awards as of December 31, 2009: Named Executive Officers

Name	Option-based Awards					
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)			Option exercise price ($)	Option expiration date (mm/dd/yy)	Value of unexercised in-the-money options ($)
	Total	Unvested[(1)]	Vested			
Dr. Paul Averback	500,000		500,000	$3.00	10/24/13	$780,000
	3,000,000	1,250,000	1,750,000	$3.00	08/24/16	$2,730,000
	5,000		5,000	$2.62	09/09/13	$9,700
Mr. Roy Wolvin	50,000		50,000	$2.82	06/09/16	$87,000

	150,000	62,500	87,500	$3.00	08/24/16	$136,500
	20,000		20,000	$3.65	05/14/19	$18,200
	25,000		25,000	$3.875	05/01/10	$17,250
	25,000		25,000	$1.93	04/23/11	$65,750
Mr. Jack Gemmell	20,000		20,000	$2.62	09/09/13	$38,800
	210,000	87,500	122,500	$3.00	08/24/16	$191,100
	50,000		50,000	$3.30	01/23/19	$63,000
	50,000		50,000	$3.75	04/28/13	$40,500
Mr. Brian Doyle	50,000	18,750	31,250	$3.00	08/24/16	$48,750

Option exercise prices and the values of unexercised in-the-money options are expressed in US$. The Corporation does not have a share-based award plan.

(1) Unvested options vest quarterly over a 6 year period beginning in August 2006.

Summary Compensation Table: Directors

Name	Year	Fees Earned ($)	Share-based awards ($)	Option-based awards (4)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation ($)	Pension value ($)	All other compensation ($)	Total ($)
Paul McDonald	2009	$16,500						$16,500
Randall Lanham	2009	$15,500						$15,500
Roger Guy, MD	2009	$16,500						$16,500
David Morse, Ph.D.	2009	$13,500						$13,500

Outstanding Incentive Plan Awards as of December 31, 2009: Directors

	Option-based Awards			
Name	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price ($)	Option expiration date (mm/dd/yy)	Value of unexercised in-the-money options ($)
	10,000	$2.74	07/17/16	$18,200
	10,000	$5.95	08/23/17	$0
Paul McDonald	10,000	$3.61	07/16/18	$9,500
	10,000	$4.83	07/09/19	$0
	10,000	$2.74	07/17/16	$18,200
	10,000	$5.95	08/23/17	$0
Randall Lanham	10,000	$3.61	07/16/18	$9,500
	10,000	$4.83	07/09/19	$0
	10,000	$2.74	07/17/16	$18,200
	10,000	$5.95	08/23/17	$0
Roger Guy, MD	10,000	$3.61	07/16/18	$9,500
	10,000	$4.83	07/09/19	$0

David Morse, Ph.D.	10,000	$2.74	07/17/16	$18,200
	10,000	$5.95	08/23/17	$0
	10,000	$3.61	07/16/18	$9,500
	10,000	$4.83	07/09/19	$0

During the same period from 2000 to 2009, the salaries of Named Executive Officers increased 45.8% from $465,805US (2000) to $679,311US (2009), an increase of 4.6% per annum over that ten year period, or 45.8% in total. During the same period, the Corporation s stock price has increased approximately 181%.

Share Ownership

As of March 11, 2010, the number of common shares owned or controlled by directors and senior officers of the Corporation were as follows:

Name	Common Shares Owned and Controlled	Percentage of Common Shares Owned and Controlled
Paul Averback, M.D.	13,115,395	41.38%
Randall Lanham	0	*
Paul McDonald	0	*
David Morse, Ph.D.	396	*
Roger Guy, MD	51,979	*
Jack Gemmell	13,725	*
Roy Wolvin	9,966	*
Brian Doyle	10,100	*

* Denotes less than 1%.

Options

Nymox has created a stock option plan for its employees, officers and directors, and for consultants. The board of directors of Nymox administers the stock option plan and authorizes the granting of options in accordance with the terms of the plan. Each option gives the individual granted the option the right to purchase a common share of the Corporation at a fixed price during a specified period of no more than ten years. The board may also make all or a portion of the options granted effective only as of a specific future date or dates. The option price must not be less than the market price of the common shares when the option is granted. The total number of shares under option to any one individual may not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of issued common shares of the Corporation. The options may not be assigned, transferred or pledged, and expire within three months of the termination of employment or active office with the Corporation and six months of the death of the individual.

No more than 5,500,000 common shares may be under option at any time and a maximum of 5,500,000 common shares are available to be issued under the stock option plan as the result of the exercise of options. Options that expire or terminate without being exercised become available to be granted again. Material changes to the stock option plan

such as the number of shares available to be optioned require shareholder approval. On June 21, 2007, the shareholders approved amendments to the plan that included increasing the maximum number of shares that could be issued in total under the plan from 2,500,000 to 5,500,000, and to any one individual from 5% to 15% of the total number of issued shares. Since the inception of the stock option plan in 1995, 346,400 common shares have been issued as a result of the exercise of options granted under the plan.

Board Practices

Directors are elected at each annual meeting for a term of office until the next annual meeting. Executive officers are appointed by the board of directors and serve at the pleasure of the board. Other than Dr. Averback, no other officer or director previously was affiliated with DMS Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Nymox does not have written contracts with any of the directors named above. We do not have any pension plans or other type of plans providing retirement or similar benefits for directors, nor any benefits upon termination of service as a director.

Nymox s Audit Committee consists of three directors appointed by the Board who are independent of management and who are generally knowledgeable in financial and auditing matters. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is Paul McDonald; the other members are Randall Lanham and Roger Guy. The primary role of the Audit Committee is to provide independent oversight of the quality and integrity of the accounting, auditing, and reporting practices of Nymox with a particular focus on financial statements and financial reporting to shareholders. The Committee is responsible for the appointment, compensation, and oversight of the public accounting firm engaged to prepare or issue an audit report on our financial statements. It oversees all relationships between Nymox and the auditor, including reviewing on an ongoing basis any non-audit services and special engagements that may impact the objectivity or independence of the auditors. The auditors report directly to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee reviews the scope and results of the audit with the independent auditors.

The Audit Committee meets at least four times a year to review with management and the independent auditors the Corporation's interim and year-end financial condition and results of operations. Its review includes an assessment of the adequacy of the internal accounting, bookkeeping and control procedures of the Corporation. The Audit Committee also has the responsibility for reviewing on an ongoing basis all material transactions between Nymox and its affiliates and other related parties such as officers, directors, other key management personnel, major shareholders and their close family members, affiliated companies or associated enterprises.

The Audit Committee has the power to conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the Committee's scope of responsibilities, including the power and authority to retain and determine funding for independent counsel, accountants, or other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties.

The Human Resources and Compensation Committee consists of the independent directors of the Board. The Chairman of the Committee is Roger Guy; the other members are Randall Lanham and Paul McDonald. The Committee establishes and reviews overall policy and structure with respect to compensation and employment matters, including the determination of compensation arrangements for directors, executive officers and key employees of the Corporation. The Committee is also responsible for the administration and award of options to purchase shares pursuant to our option and share purchase plans.

The Corporate Governance Committee consists of the independent directors of the Board. The Chairman of the Committee is Randall Lanham; the other members are Paul McDonald and David Morse. This Committee has the

general mandate of providing an independent and regular review of the management, business and affairs of Nymox, including our corporate governance. This Committee also reviews and approves director nominations to ensure each nominee meets the requisite requirements under applicable corporate and securities laws, rules and regulations and otherwise possesses the skills, judgment and independence appropriate for a director of a public corporation.

Employees

In addition to the employees in its Hasbrouck Heights and St.-Laurent laboratories and offices, Nymox carries out its work with the assistance of an extensive group of research collaborators, out-sourced manufacturing teams, research suppliers, research institutions, service providers and research consultants. To help carrying out its marketing, Nymox has independent medical representatives detailing its products.

In its Hasbrouck Heights and St.-Laurent laboratories and offices, for the year 2009, the Corporation employed on the average twenty persons with sixteen in research and development and four in administration and marketing; for the year 2008, the Corporation employed on the average twenty-one persons (seventeen in research and development and four in administration and marketing); for the year 2007, nineteen persons (fifteen in research and development and four in administration and marketing).

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table sets out as of March 11, 2010, the number of common shares owned and controlled by Dr. Paul Averback, the President and CEO of Nymox and a member of the Nymox board of directors, and by all directors and officers as a group.

Name of Shareholder	Number of Common Shares owned by Shareholder	Percent of Class of Common Shares
Dr. Paul Averback	13,115,395	41.38%
All directors and officers as a group	13,201,561	41.6%

The above shareholders have the same voting rights as all other shareholders. There has been no significant change in ownership for any of the persons listed above over the past three years.

Southpoint Capital Advisors LP reported in a February 16, 2010 filing that it had dispositive power over 2,490,112 shares of Nymox or approximately 7.86% of Nymox shares. Hal Pettigrew reported in a March 20, 2009 filing that he had dispositive power over 1,633,650 shares of Nymox or approximately 5.15% of Nymox s shares. Michael Starcher reported in a November 20, 2008 filing that he had dispositive power over 1,795,000 shares of Nymox or approximately 5.66% of Nymox s shares. The number of shares owned by Southpoint Capital Advisors and its related parties represents a decrease of 191,028 shares from the number of shares reported as beneficially owned in the Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2006. The number of shares owned by Hal Pettigrew represents an increase of 100,690 shares from the number of shares reported as beneficially owned in the Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2008 The Company first received notice of the beneficial ownership of the shares reported by Michael Starcher upon the filing of his Schedule 13G on November 20, 2008.. Nymox does not know of any other shareholders that beneficially own or hold dispositive power over more than 5% of its shares.

According to information furnished to Nymox by the transfer agent for the common shares, as of March 11, 2010, total shares outstanding were 31,700,616 there were 208 holders of record of the common shares and 3,739 beneficial shareholders in total. Of these, 85 were holders of record of the common shares and 2,999 were beneficial shareholders with addresses in the United States and such holders owned an aggregate of 13,983,780 shares, representing approximately 45.4 % of the outstanding shares of common stock.

Related Party Transactions

The Corporation did not have any related party transactions for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 & 2007.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

In 2009, revenues of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation s US Corporation were $328,564 and revenues of its Canadian Corporation were $87,416. We refer to Note 15 of the financial statements below.

Dividends

The Corporation has not issued dividends since inception.

Cease Trade Orders, or Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director or officer of the Corporation or shareholder of the Corporation holding a sufficient number of securities of the Corporation to affect materially the control of the Corporation is, or has been within the past 10 years, a director or officer of any other Corporation that, while such person was acting in that capacity, was the subject of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied such Corporation access to any exemptions under Canadian securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, or was declared bankrupt or made a voluntary assignment in bankruptcy, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director, officer or control person of the Corporation has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to U.S. or Canadian securities legislation or by a U.S. or Canadian securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a U.S. or Canadian securities authority, nor has any director, officer or control person of the Corporation been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Personal Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no director, officer or control person of the Corporation, nor any personal holding Corporation of any such person, has within the past 10 years, been declared bankrupt or made a voluntary assignment in bankruptcy, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or been subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that individual.

Conflicts of Interest

To the knowledge of the Corporation, there are no existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Corporation, or subsidiary of the Corporation, and any director, officer or control person of the Corporation.

Legal Proceedings

In August 2009, a case involving the Corporation and a contractor filed in the California Superior Court in December 2008 was resolved to the satisfaction of all parties by mutual release and settlement agreement.

Consolidated Financial Statements of

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation (the "Corporation") and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. 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 in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Canadian generally accepted accounting principles vary in certain respects from US generally accepted accounting principles. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

Montréal, Canada

March 11, 2010

*CA Auditor permit no 20408

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

We have audited Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation's (the "Corporation") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as presented in the section entitled Internal Control over Financial Reporting included in the accompanying Management s Discussion and Analysis. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's 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. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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In our opinion, the Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United

States) and the Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, the consolidated balance sheets of the Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2009, and our report dated March 11, 2010, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

Montréal, Canada

March 11, 2010

*CA Auditor permit no 20408

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

Financial Statements

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2009 and 2008

(in US dollars)

	2009	2008 (recast - note 3 (a))
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 668,702	$ 275,858
Accounts receivable	66,354	37,873
Other receivables	24,657	21,624
Research tax credits receivable	251,158	111,243
Security deposit	26,994	-
Inventories	36,414	33,907
	1,074,279	480,505
Long-term security deposit	-	26,994
Property and equipment (note 4)	16,152	21,525
Intellectual property (note 5)	-	220,855
	$ 1,090,431	$ 749,879
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,494,416	$ 1,078,897
Accrued liabilities	235,535	161,950
Deferred lease inducement (note 8 (a))	12,646	9,623
	1,742,597	1,250,470
Deferred lease inducement (note 8 (a))	-	6,415
Preferred shares of a subsidiary (note 6)	800,000	800,000
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital (note 7)	57,955,147	53,850,147
Additional paid-in capital	4,488,365	3,403,201
Deficit	(63,895,678)	(58,560,354)
	(1,452,166)	(1,307,006)
Commitments and contingencies (note 8)		
Subsequent events (note 17)		

	$ 1,090,431	$ 749,879

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

/s/ Paul Averback, MD	Director
/s/ Paul McDonald	Director

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Operations

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

	2009	2008 (recast - note 3 (a))	2007 (recast - note 3 (a))
Revenues:			
Sales	$ 415,980	$ 426,675	$ 412,923
Interest	-	1,734	21,010
	415,980	428,409	433,933
Expenses:			
Research and development	3,183,134	2,500,154	3,536,314
Less research tax credits	(139,915)	(111,243)	(68,041)
	3,043,219	2,388,911	3,468,273
General and administrative	799,784	1,064,903	970,919
Marketing	138,396	187,868	236,395
Cost of sales	246,095	262,331	241,443
Depreciation of property and equipment	7,592	9,957	7,242
Amortization of intellectual property	220,855	220,856	220,856
Stock-based compensation (note 7 (c))	1,085,164	925,220	1,015,260
Interest and bank charges	4,949	5,466	19,694
	5,546,054	5,065,512	6,180,082
Net loss and comprehensive loss	$ (5,130,074)	$ (4,637,103)	$ (5,746,149)

Basic and diluted loss per share (note 10)	$ (0.17)	$ (0.16)	$ (0.20)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	30,717,822	29,749,000	29,005,342

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008
(in US dollars)

	Share capital		Additional paid-in capital	Deficit
	Number	Dollars		
Balance, December 31, 2008, as previously reported	30,178,607	$ 53,850,147	$ 3,403,201	$ (55,242,622
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting policy (note 3 (a))				(3,317,732
Balance, December 31, 2008, as recast	30,178,607	53,850,147	3,403,201	(58,560,354
Issuance of share capital (note 7 (a))	1,085,171	4,105,000		
Option surrender agreement	20,000			
Share issue costs				(205,250
Stock-based compensation			1,085,164	
Net loss				(5,130,074
Balance, December 31, 2009	31,283,778	$ 57,955,147	$ 4,488,365	$ (63,895,678
Balance, December 31, 2007, as previously reported	29,365,753	$ 50,155,147	$ 2,477,981	$ (50,467,527
Cumulative effect of adopting a new accounting policy (note 3 (a))				(3,270,974
Balance, December 31, 2007, as recast	29,365,753	50,155,147	2,477,981	(53,738,501
Issuance of share capital (note 7 (a))	812,854	3,695,000		
Share issue costs				(184,750
Stock-based compensation			925,220	
Net loss, recast (note 3 (a))				(4,637,103
Balance, December 31, 2008	30,178,607	$ 53,850,147	$ 3,403,201	$ (58,560,354

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

	2009	2008 (recast - note 3 (a))	2007 (recast - note 3 (a))
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	$ (5,130,074)	$ (4,637,103)	$ (5,746,149)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	7,592	9,957	7,242
Amortization of intellectual property	220,855	220,856	220,856
Stock-based compensation	1,085,164	925,220	1,015,260
Write-down of long-term receivable	-	70,000	-
Amortization of lease inducement	(3,392)	(9,623)	(9,623)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts and other receivables	(31,514)	883	(14,073)
Research tax credits receivable	(139,915)	(43,202)	(14,423)
Inventories	(2,507)	(4,476)	14,714
Security deposit	-	-	8,999
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	489,104	(24,907)	(324,038)
Deferred revenue	-	(3,333)	(15,907)
	(3,504,687)	(3,495,728)	(4,857,142)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	4,105,000	3,695,000	5,710,685
Share issue costs	(205,250)	(184,750)	(296,446)
Repayment of notes payable	-	-	(500,000)
	3,899,750	3,510,250	4,914,239
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to property and equipment	(2,219)	(11,772)	(19,113)
Net increase in cash	392,844	2,750	37,984
Cash, beginning of year	275,858	273,108	235,124
Cash, end of year	$ 668,702	$ 275,858	$ 273,108

Supplemental disclosure to statements of cash flows:			
Interest paid	$ -	$ -	$ 40,276

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

1. Business activities:

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation (the "Corporation"), incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act, including its subsidiaries, Nymox Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, and Serex Inc. of New Jersey, is a biopharmaceutical corporation, which specializes in the research and development of products for the aging population. The Corporation is currently marketing AlzheimAlert™ , a urinary test that aids physicians in the diagnosis of Alzheimer s disease. The Corporation also markets NicAlert™ and TobacAlert™ , tests that use urine or saliva to detect use of tobacco products. The Corporation is developing NX-1207, a novel treatment for benign prostatic hyperplasia which is in Phase 3 clinical trials. The Corporation is also developing therapeutics for the treatment of Alzheimer s disease and new anti- bacterial agents for the treatment of urinary tract and other bacterial infections in humans, including a treatment for E. coli O157:H7 bacterial contamination in meat and other food and drink products.

Since 1989, the Corporation s activities and resources have been primarily focused on developing certain pharmaceutical technologies. The Corporation is subject to a number of risks, including the successful development and marketing of its technologies and maintaining access to existing financing arrangements under the Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement referred to in note 7 (a). The Corporation depends on this financing to fund its operations. In order to achieve its business plan and the realization of its assets and liabilities in the normal course of operations, the Corporation anticipates the need to raise additional capital and/or achieve sales and other revenue generating activities. Management believes that funds from operations as well as existing financing facilities will be sufficient to meet the Corporation's requirements for the next year.

The Corporation is listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market.

2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and include the accounts of its US subsidiaries, Nymox Corporation and Serex Inc. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Consolidated financial statements prepared under US GAAP would differ in some respects from those prepared in Canada. The reconciliation of net loss and comprehensive loss, shareholders equity and cash flows reported in accordance with Canadian GAAP to US GAAP is presented in note 14.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Financial assets and liabilities:

Under the standards adopted effective with the commencement of the 2007 fiscal period, all financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments, including derivatives, are included in the consolidated balance sheet and are measured at fair market value, with the exception of loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

As a result of the adoption of these standards, the Corporation has classified its accounts receivable and other receivables as loans and receivables , and its accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities .

(c) Inventories:

Inventories consist of finished goods and are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the basis of weighted average cost.

(d) Property and equipment and intellectual property:

Property and equipment and intellectual property are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are provided using the straight-line method at the following rates:

Asset	Rate
Laboratory equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33 %
Office equipment and fixtures	20%
Intellectual property rights acquired	10%

(e) Impairment and disposal of long-lived assets:

Long-lived assets, consisting of property and equipment and intangible assets with definite useful lives, are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for long-lived assets when the carrying amount of an asset to be held and used exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected from its use and disposal; the impairment recognized is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the net asset exceeds its fair value.

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2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from product sales is recognized when the product or service has been delivered and obligations as defined in the agreement are performed. Revenue from research contracts is recognized at the time research activities are performed under the agreement. Revenue from license fees, royalties and milestone payments is recognized upon the fulfillment of all obligations under the terms of the related agreement. These agreements may include upfront payments to be received by the Corporation. Upfront payments are recognized as revenue on a systematic basis over the period during which the related services or obligations as defined in the agreement are performed. Interest is recognized on an accrual basis.

Revenues from agreements that include multiple elements are considered to be a revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables. Under this type of arrangement, the identification of separate units of accounting is required and revenue is recognized for each unit as described above.

Deferred revenue represents amounts billed to and received from customers in advance of revenue recognition.

(g) Research and development expenditures:

Research expenditures, net of research tax credits, are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures, net of tax credits, are expensed as incurred, except if they meet the criteria for deferral in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. As at December 31, 2009 and 2008, no development expenditures have been deferred.

(h) Foreign currency translation:

The Corporation s measurement currency is the United States dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Canadian and foreign operations denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet dates. Other assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated at the exchange rates prevailing when the assets were acquired or the liabilities incurred. Revenues and expenses denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar are translated at the average exchange rate prevailing during the year, except for depreciation and amortization which are translated at the same rates as those used in the translation of the corresponding assets. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation are included in the determination of net earnings. Foreign exchange gains (losses) included in the consolidated statements of operations for fiscal 2009 amounted to $58,068 (2008 - $(23,020); 2007 - $7,381).

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Stock-based compensation:

The Corporation records stock-based compensation, net of forfeitures, relating to employee and non- employee stock options granted, using the fair value based method estimated using the Black-Scholes model. Under this method, compensation cost related to employee awards is measured at the date of grant, net of forfeitures, and is expensed over the award's vesting period. The Corporation has no unvested non-employee awards.

(j) Income taxes:

The Corporation accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on temporary differences (differences between the accounting basis and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities), and are measured using the currently enacted, or substantively enacted, tax rates and laws expected to apply when these differences reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded against any future income tax asset, if it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized.

(k) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share are determined using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are computed in a manner consistent with basic earnings per share, except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares from the assumed exercise of options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding options were exercised, and that the proceeds from such exercises, as well as the amount of unrecognized stock-based compensation which is considered to be assumed proceeds, were used to acquire shares of common stock at the average market price during the reporting period.

(l) Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include estimating the useful lives of long-lived assets, including property and equipment and intangible assets, as well as estimating the recoverability of research tax credits receivable and future tax assets. The reported amounts and note disclosure are determined to reflect the most probable set of economic conditions and planned courses of action. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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3. Changes in accounting policies:

(a) Accounting changes in 2009: Goodwill and intangible assets

Effective with the commencement of its 2009 fiscal year, the Corporation adopted the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, which replaced Section 3062, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and Section 3450, *Research and Development Costs*. The standard provides guidance on the recognition of intangible assets in accordance with the definition of an asset and the criteria for asset recognition, whether these assets are separately acquired or internally developed. This standard applies to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008, and has been adopted on a retrospective basis effective from the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

Prior to the adoption of Section 3064, the Corporation capitalized and amortized direct costs incurred to secure patents related to internally-generated assets on a straight-line basis over 17 years.

As a result of adopting this Section, starting January 1, 2009, direct costs incurred to secure patents are no longer capitalized by the Corporation. As well, comparative financial information for previous financial periods reflects the financial position and results of operations that would have resulted if the patent costs had not been capitalized in those previous

(in US dollars)

periods. The impact of adopting this Section, on a retrospective basis, is as follows:

	2008	2007
Net loss and comprehensive loss:		
As previously reported	$ (4,590,345)	$ (5,290,431)
Effect of adopting this new accounting policy	(46,758)	(455,718)
As recast	$ (4,637,103)	$ (5,746,149)
Basic and diluted loss per share:		
As previously reported	$ (0.15)	$ (0.18)
Effect of adopting this new accounting policy	(0.01)	(0.02)
As recast	$ (0.16)	$ (0.20)

3. Changes in accounting policies (continued):

(a) Accounting changes in 2009 (continued):

Credit risk and the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

On January 20, 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee (EIC") of the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (AcSB) issued EIC Abstract 173 ("EIC 173"), *Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, which establishes that an entity s own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. EIC 173 should be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior years to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after January 20, 2009, and is applicable to the Corporation since its first quarter of fiscal 2009 with retrospective application, if any, to the beginning of its current fiscal year. The adoption of EIC 173 did not

have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation.

Financial instruments - disclosures

In June 2009, the AcSB issued amendments to CICA Handbook Section 3862, *Financial Instruments - Disclosures*, in order to align with International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. This Section has been amended to include additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurements of financial instruments and to enhance liquidity risk disclosure. The amendments establish a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. The amendments apply to annual financial statements relating to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009 and are applicable to the Corporation as at December 31, 2009. The amended Section relates to disclosure only and did not impact the financial results of the Corporation. As at December 31, 2009, the Corporation held no assets or liabilities required to be measured at fair value.

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3. Changes in accounting policies (continued):

(b) Future accounting changes:

Consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1601, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and Handbook Section 1602, *Non-controlling Interests*, which together replace Section 1600, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. These two Sections are the equivalent of the corresponding provisions of International Accounting Standard ("IAS") No. 27 ("IAS 27"), *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* (January 2008). Section 1602 applies to the accounting for non-controlling interests and transactions with non-controlling interest holders in consolidated financial statements.

The new Sections require, for each business combination, the acquirer to measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest s proportionate share of the acquiree s identifiable net assets. The new Sections also require non-controlling interest to be presented as a separate component of shareholders equity. Under Section 1602, non-controlling interest in income is not deducted in arriving at consolidated net income or other comprehensive income. Rather, net income and each component of other comprehensive income are allocated to the controlling and non-controlling interests based on relative ownership interests. These Sections apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, and should be adopted concurrently with Section 1582, *Business Combinations*. The Corporation is currently assessing the future impact of these new standards on its consolidated financial statements, but has concluded that the non-controlling interest of $400,000 currently reported outside of shareholders equity, included in preferred shares of a subsidiary, will be reclassified to shareholders equity as a result of adopting these new standards.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In February 2008, AcSB confirmed that Canadian GAAP, as used by publicly accountable enterprises, will be fully converged into International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The changeover date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Therefore, the Corporation will be required to report under IFRS for its 2011 interim and annual financial statements. The Corporation will convert to these new standards according to the timetable set within these new rules. The Corporation is currently assessing the future impact of these new standards on its consolidated financial statements and progressing towards implementation.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

4. Property and equipment:

	2009

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and amortization	Net book value
Laboratory equipment	$ 434,751	$ 425,199	$ 9,552
Computer equipment	24,455	20,387	4,068
Office equipment and fixtures	91,501	88,969	2,532
	$ 550,707	$ 534,555	$ 16,152

2008

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and amortization	Net book value
Laboratory equipment	$ 434,751	$ 420,840	$ 13,911
Computer equipment	22,802	17,960	4,842
Office equipment and fixtures	91,635	88,863	2,772
	$ 549,188	$ 527,663	$ 21,525

5. Intellectual property:

2009

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Intellectual property rights acquired	$ 2,222,661	$ 2,222,661	$

2008

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Intellectual property rights acquired	$ 2,222,661	$ 2,001,806	$ 220,855

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

6. Preferred shares of a subsidiary:

The preferred shares of a subsidiary relate to redeemable and/or convertible preferred shares of Serex in the amount of $800,000. Up to 50% of the preferred shares are redeemable at any time at the option of the preferred shareholders at their issue price, subject to holders with at least 51% of the face value of the preferred shares asking for redemption, and sufficient funds being available in Serex. The preferred shares are also convertible at the option of the holders into common shares of Serex at a price of $3.946 per share.

7. Share capital:

	2009	2008
Authorized:		
An unlimited number of common shares		
Issued and outstanding:		
31,283,778 common shares (2008 - 30,178,607 shares)	$ 57,955,147	$ 53,850,147

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared, which is at the Corporation s discretion, and are entitled to one vote per share at the annual general meeting of the Corporation. The Corporation has never paid any dividends.

(a) Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement:

In November 2008, the Corporation entered into a Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement with an investment company (the "Purchaser") that established the terms and conditions for the purchase of common shares by the Purchaser. In November 2009, this agreement was terminated and a new agreement was concluded with the Purchaser. In general, the Corporation can, at its discretion, require the Purchaser to purchase up to $15 million of common shares over a 24-month period based on notices given by the Corporation. The Corporation must comply with general covenants in order to draw on its facility, including maintaining its stock exchange listing and registration requirements and having no material adverse effects, as defined in the agreement, with respect to the business and operations of the Corporation.

The number of shares to be issued in connection with each notice shall be equal to the amount specified in the notice, divided by 97% of the average price of the Corporation's common shares for the five days preceding the giving of the notice. The maximum amount of each notice is $500,000 and the minimum amount is $100,000. The Corporation may terminate the agreement before the 24-month term, if it has issued at least $8 million of common shares under the agreement.

In 2009, the Corporation issued 1,085,171 common shares (2008 - 812,854) to the Purchaser for aggregate proceeds of $4,105,000 (2008 - $3,695,000) under the agreements. As at December 31, 2009, the Corporation can require the Purchaser to purchase up to $15 million of common shares over the remaining 22 months of the agreement, provided the Corporation adheres to its covenants.

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7. Share capital (continued):

(b) Stock options:

The Corporation has established a stock option plan (the Plan) for its key employees, its officers and directors, and certain consultants. The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Board may, from time to time, designate individuals to whom options to purchase common shares of the Corporation may be granted, the number of shares to be optioned to each, and the option price per share. The option price per share cannot involve a discount to the market price at the time the option is granted. The maximum number of shares is 5,500,000 and the maximum number of shares which may be optioned to any one individual is 15% of the total issued and outstanding common shares. Options under the Plan expire ten years after the grant and vest either immediately or over periods up to six years.

The following table provides the activity of stock option awards during the period and for options outstanding and exercisable at the end of the period, the weighted average exercise price, the weighted average years to expiration and the aggregate intrinsic value. The aggregate intrinsic value

(in US dollars)

represents the pre-tax intrinsic value based on the Corporation s closing stock price on December 31, 2009 of $4.56, which would have been received by option holders had they exercised their options at that date and sold their shares at market price.

	Options outstanding				Non-vested options	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average years to expiration	Aggregate intrinsic value	Number	Weighted average grant date fair value
Outstanding, December 31, 2007	4,819,000	$ 3.11	7.8	$ 12,852,015	2,667,500	$ 3.00
Granted	50,000	3.49				
Vested					(593,750)	3.00
Outstanding, December 31, 2008	4,869,000	3.11	6.9	$ 1,868,920	2,073,750	3.00
Granted	112,000	3.90				
Expired	(157,000)	4.53				
Cancelled	(100,000)	3.88				
Vested					(592,500)	3.00
Outstanding, December 31, 2009	4,724,000	$ 3.07	6.24	$ 7,121,335	1,481,250	$ 3.00
Options exercisable	3,242,750	$ 3.10	6.05	$ 4,810,585	N/A	N/A

7. Share capital (continued):

(b) Stock options (continued):

As at December 31, 2009, options outstanding and exercisable were as follows:

Options outstanding	Options exercisable	Exercise price per share	Expiry date
25,000	25,000	$ 3.88	May 1, 2010
28,000	28,000	1.93	April 23, 2011
1,500	1,500	4.20	November 9, 2011
75,000	75,000	4.33	November 13, 2011
50,000	50,000	3.75	April 28, 2013
37,000	37,000	2.62	September 9, 2013
500,000	500,000	3.00	October 24, 2013
200,000	200,000	2.82	June 9, 2016
40,000	40,000	2.74	July 17, 2016
3,565,500	2,084,250	3.00	August 24, 2016
40,000	40,000	5.95	August 23, 2017
40,000	40,000	3.61	July 16, 2018
10,000	10,000	3.03	November 26, 2018
50,000	50,000	3.30	January 23, 2019
2,000	2,000	3.05	March 24, 2019
20,000	20,000	3.65	May 14, 2019
40,000	40,000	4.83	July 9, 2019
4,724,000	3,242,750	$ 3.07	

(c) Stock-based compensation:

	2009	2008	2007
Stock-based compensation pertaining to general and administrative	$ 348,684	$ 171,920	$ 228,920
Stock-based compensation pertaining to marketing	10,320	12,040	29,980
Stock-based compensation pertaining to research and development	726,160	741,260	756,360
	$ 1,085,164	$ 925,220	$ 1,015,260

As at December 31, 2009, the unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested awards was $2,038,200, and the remaining weighted average recognition period was approximately 30 months.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

7. Share capital (continued):

(c) Stock-based compensation (continued):

The fair value of the options granted during the year was determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	2009	2008	2007
Risk-free interest rate	2.09 %	3.16 %	4.23 %
Expected volatility	74.71 %	73.37 %	70.83 %
Expected life in years	5	5	5
Dividend yield			

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2009 was $2.41 per option (2008 - $2.16 per option; 2007 - $3.61 per option).

Dividend yield was determined to be nil, since it is the present policy of the Corporation to retain all earnings to finance operations.

8. Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Operating leases:

Minimum lease payments under operating leases that were entered into by the Corporation for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2010	$ 229,000
2011	10,500

(in US dollars)

2012	10,500
2013	7,000
2014	3,000
Thereafter	
	$ 260,000

In 2005, the Corporation entered into operating lease agreements for its Canadian and US premises, both of which will expire on August 31, 2010. In connection with these agreements, the Corporation received lease inducements totaling $48,101. These amounts are being taken into income on a straight-line basis as a reduction of rental expense over the term of the leases. As at December 31, 2009, the remaining deferred lease inducement was $12,646 (2008 - $16,038).

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8. Commitments and contingencies (continued):

(b) Contingency:

In August 2009, a case involving the Corporation and a contractor, filed in the California Superior Court in December 2008, was resolved to the satisfaction of all parties by mutual release and settlement agreement.

9. Income taxes:

Details of the components of income taxes are as follows:

	2009	2008 (recast - note 3 (a))	2 (recast - note 3
Loss before income taxes:			
Canadian operations	$ (4,838,856)	$ (4,135,885)	$ (5,387,
US operations	(291,218)	(501,218)	(358,
	(5,130,074)	(4,637,103)	(5,746,
Basic income tax rate	30.9 %	30.9 %	

Income tax recovery at statutory tax rates	(1,585,193)	(1,432,865)	(1,838,
Adjustments in income taxes resulting from:			
Non-recognition of losses and other unclaimed deductions	1,249,694	1,159,503	1,513,
Permanent differences	335,499	273,362	324,
Effect of change in tax rates:			
Decrease in future tax assets			(1,155,
Decrease in valuation allowance			1,155,
Income taxes	$ -	$ -	$

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

9. Income taxes (continued):

The income tax effect of temporary differences that give rise to the net future tax asset is presented below:

	2009	2008 (recast - note 3 (a))
Future tax assets:		
Non-capital losses	$ 11,388,000	$ 10,251,000
Scientific research and experimental development expenditures	1,429,000	1,081,000
Capital losses	-	428,000
Property and equipment and patents	1,876,000	1,504,000
Share issue costs	127,000	121,000
	14,820,000	13,385,000
Less valuation allowance	(14,820,000)	(13,326,000)
	-	59,000

(in US dollars)

Future tax liabilities:		
Intellectual property rights	-	(59,000)
Net future tax asset	$ -	$ -

In assessing the realizability of future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income. The generation of future taxable income is dependent on the successful commercialization of the Corporation's products and technologies.

The Corporation has non-capital losses carried forward and accumulated scientific research and development expenditures, which are available to reduce future years taxable income. These expire as follows:

	Federal	Provincial
Non-capital losses:		
2010	$ 4,130,000	$ 4,071,000
2014	4,421,000	4,402,000
2015	3,529,000	3,544,000
2026	3,808,000	3,745,000
2027	3,609,000	3,529,000
2028	2,750,000	2,750,000
2029	3,516,000	3,516,000
Scientific research and development expenditures:		
Indefinitely	3,575,000	7,502,000

9. Income taxes (continued):

The Corporation also has investment tax credits available in the amount of approximately $569,000 to reduce future years Canadian federal taxes payable. These credits expire as follows:

2018	$ 5,000
2019	11,000
2020	23,000
2021	24,000
2022	53,000
2023	69,000
2024	23,000
2025	36,000
2026	66,000
2027	73,000
2028	72,000
2029	114,000
	$ 569,000

In addition, the Corporation s US subsidiaries have losses carried forward of approximately $11,204,000 which expire as follows:

2010	$ 51,000
2011	1,035,000
2012	1,932,000
2018	2,781,000
2019	1,078,000
2020	813,000
2021	664,000
2022	522,000
2023	565,000
2024	353,000
2025	264,000
2026	355,000
2027	373,000
2028	351,000
2029	67,000
	$ 11,204,000

10. Earnings per share:

The diluted loss per share was the same amount as basic loss per share, as the effect of options would have been anti-dilutive, because the Corporation incurred losses in each of the last three fiscal years. All outstanding options could potentially be dilutive in the future.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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11. Capital disclosures:

The Corporation's objective in managing capital is to ensure a sufficient liquidity position to finance its research and development activities, general and administrative expenses, working capital and overall capital expenditures, including those associated with patents. The Corporation makes every attempt to manage its liquidity to minimize shareholder dilution when possible.

The Corporation defines capital as total shareholders equity. To fund its activities, the Corporation has followed an approach that relies almost exclusively on the issuance of common equity. Since inception, the Corporation has financed its liquidity needs primarily through private placements and since 2003 through a financing agreement with an investment company that has been replaced annually by a new agreement with the same purchaser (see note 7 (a) - Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement). The Corporation intends to access financing under this agreement when appropriate to fund its research and development activities. The recent financial crisis in the United States and the global economic environment have had a negative impact on the availability of liquidity in the market and may have an effect on the liquidity of the Purchaser to the Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement. Since 2003 through February 2010, the Purchaser has always complied with the drawdowns made pursuant to the agreement. The Corporation believes that funds from operations as well as from existing financing agreements will be sufficient to meet the Corporation s cash requirements for the next twelve months.

The capital management objectives remain the same as for the previous fiscal year. When possible, the Corporation tries to optimize its liquidity

needs by non-dilutive sources, including sales, investment tax credits and interest income. The Corporation's general policy on dividends is to retain cash to keep funds available to finance its research and development and operating expenses. The Corporation has no debt. The Corporation is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by external parties.

12. Financial risk management:

This note provides disclosures relating to the nature and extent of the Corporation s exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including foreign currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk, and to how the Corporation manages those risks.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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12. Financial risk management (continued):

(a) Foreign currency risk:

The Corporation uses the US dollar as its measurement currency because a substantial portion of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of its Canadian and US operations are denominated in US dollars. The Corporation s equity financing facility is also in US dollars. Foreign currency risk is limited to the portion of the Corporation s business transactions denominated in currencies other than the US dollar. The Canadian operation has transactions denominated in Canadian dollars, principally relating to salaries and rent. Additional variability arises from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the US dollar at each balance sheet date. Fluctuations in the currency used for the payment of the Corporation s expenses denominated in currencies other than the US dollar (primarily Canadian dollars) could cause unanticipated fluctuations in the Corporation s operating results but would not impair or enhance its ability to pay its Canadian dollar denominated obligations. The Corporation s objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposures to foreign currency cash flows by transacting with parties in US dollars to the maximum extent possible. The Corporation does not engage in the use of derivative financial instruments to manage its currency exposures.

Approximately 76% of expenses that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008 - 73%) were denominated in US dollars. Foreign exchange fluctuations had no meaningful impact on the Corporation s results in 2009, 2008 or 2007.

The following table provides significant items exposed to foreign exchange as at December 31:

	2009	2008
	CA$	
Cash	$ 71,224	$ 8,343
Accounts, other receivables and research tax credits receivable	291,671	145,045
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(330,357)	(265,563)
	$ 32,538	$ (112,175)

The following exchange rates were applied for the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Average rate (twelve months)	Reporting date rate December 31, 2009
US$ - CA$	1.1419	1.0510

Based on the Corporation s foreign currency exposures noted above, varying the above foreign exchange rates to reflect a 5% strengthening of the US dollar would have increased the net loss by less than $10,000, assuming that all other variables remained constant.

12. Financial risk management (continued):

(a) Foreign currency risk (continued):

An assumed 5% weakening of the US dollar would have had an equal but opposite effect on the amount shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk results from the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to perform according to the terms of the contract. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Corporation to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivable. Cash is maintained with a high-credit quality financial institution. For accounts receivable, the Corporation performs periodic credit evaluations and typically does not require collateral. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses consistent with the credit risk, historical trends, general economic conditions and other information.

The Corporation has a limited number of customers. Included in the consolidated balance sheet are trade receivables of $66,354, all of which were aged under 45 days. Four customers accounted for 88% of the trade receivables balance as at December 31, 2009. A nominal amount was recorded as bad debt expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 ($13,660 for the year ended December 31, 2008).

As at December 31, 2009, the Corporation s maximum credit exposure corresponded to the carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable and other receivables.

(c) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Cash bears interest at a variable rate. Accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities bear no interest. The Corporation has no other interest-bearing financial instruments.

Based on the value of variable interest-bearing cash during the year ended December 31, 2009, an assumed 0.5% increase or 0.5% decrease in interest rates during such period would have had no significant effect on the net loss.

(d) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure, as outlined in note 11

- Capital disclosures. The Corporation does not have an operating credit facility and finances its activities through an equity financing agreement with an investment company, as described in note 7 (a) - Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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12. Financial risk management (continued):

(d) Liquidity risk (continued):

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2009:

	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 1,729,951	$ 1,729,951	$

13. Financial instruments:

Fair value disclosure:

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Loans and receivables:				
Accounts receivable and other receivables	$ 91,011	$ 91,011	$ 59,497	$ 59,497
Financial liabilities, at amortized cost:				
Accounts payable	1,494,416	1,494,416	1,078,897	1,078,897
Accrued liabilities	235,535	235,535	161,950	161,950

The Corporation has determined that the carrying value of its short-term financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences:

(a) Consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows:

The reconciliation of net loss and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows reported in accordance with Canadian GAAP to US GAAP is as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Net loss and comprehensive loss, Canadian GAAP	$ (5,130,074)	$ (4,637,103)	$ (5,746,149)
Costs to secure patents (i)	133,941	564,149	799,635
Amortization of patents (i)	(286,401)	(288,785)	(282,693)
Write-down of patent costs (i)		(228,606)	(61,224)
Net loss and comprehensive loss, US GAAP	$ (5,282,534)	$ (4,590,345)	$ (5,290,431)
Basic and diluted loss per share, US GAAP	$ (0.17)	$ (0.15)	$ (0.18)
Shareholders' equity, Canadian GAAP	$ (1,452,166)	$ (1,307,006)	$ (1,105,373)
Adjustments:			
Noncontrolling interest (ii)	400,000	400,000	400,000
Costs to secure patents, net of amortization and write-down (i)	3,165,272	3,317,732	3,270,974
Stock-based compensation - options granted to non-employees (iii):			
Cumulative compensation expense	(1,425,143)	(1,425,143)	(1,425,143)

Additional paid-in capital	1,477,706	1,477,706	1,477,706
Change in reporting currency (iv)	(62,672)	(62,672)	(62,672)
	(10,109)	(10,109)	(10,109)
Shareholders' equity, US GAAP (v)	$ 2,102,997	$ 2,400,617	$ 2,555,492

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(a) Consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows (continued):

The reconciliation of net loss and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows reported in accordance with Canadian GAAP to US GAAP is as follows (continued):

	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities,			
Canadian GAAP	$ (3,504,687)	$ (3,495,728)	$ (4,857,142)
Costs to secure patents	133,941	564,149	799,635
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(37,131)	(348,654)	370,338
Cash flows from operating activities, US GAAP	$ (3,407,877)	$ (3,280,233)	$ (3,687,169)
Cash flows from investing activities, Canadian GAAP	$ (2,219)	$ (11,772)	$ (19,113)
Additions to patent costs	(96,810)	(215,495)	(1,169,973)
Cash flows from investing activities, US GAAP	$ (99,029)	$ (227,267)	$ (1,189,086)

Non-cash transactions, Canadian GAAP	$	$	$
Additions to patent costs included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at year-end	598,305	561,174	212,517
Non-cash transactions, US GAAP	$ 598,305	$ 561,174	$ 212,517

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(a) Consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows (continued):

(i) Costs to secure patents:

As disclosed in note 3 (a), the Corporation adopted the new CICA Handbook Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, effective January 1, 2009, on a retrospective basis. For US GAAP purposes, the Corporation will continue to capitalize and amortize direct costs incurred to secure patents related to internally-generated intangible assets, on a straight-line basis over 17 years.

(ii) Noncontrolling interest:

As a result of adopting a recently issued accounting pronouncement on January 1, 2009 (see note 14 (b) (iv)), the noncontrolling interest of $400,000 has been reclassified to conform to current accounting guidance for US GAAP purposes.

(iii) Stock-based compensation:

For US GAAP purposes, on January 1, 2006, the Corporation adopted the revised Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123

(SFAS 123R), *Share-Based Payments*, issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), which was primarily codified into Topic 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, in the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"), which requires the expensing of all options issued, modified or settled based on the grant date fair value over the period during which the employee is required to provide service. The Corporation adopted the guidance using the modified prospective approach, which requires application of the standard to all awards granted, modified or cancelled after January 1, 2006, and to all awards for which the requisite service has not been rendered as at such date.

Previously, the Corporation elected to follow the intrinsic value method of accounting under Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, in accounting for stock options granted to employees and directors. Under the intrinsic value method, compensation cost is recognized for the difference between the quoted market price of the stock at the grant date and the amount the individual must pay to acquire the stock. In addition, in accordance with Topic 718, compensation related to the stock options granted to non-employees has been recorded in the accounts based on the fair value of the stock options at the measurement date.

For Canadian GAAP purposes, the Corporation has been applying the fair value based method since January 1, 2004 to account for employee stock options. Prior to January 1, 2004, the Corporation applied the fair value based method only to stock-based payments to non-employees and applied the settlement method of accounting for employee stock options. Under the settlement method, any consideration paid by employees on the exercise of stock options was credited to share capital, and no compensation cost was recognized.

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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(a) Consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows (continued):

(iv) Change in reporting currency:

The Corporation adopted the US dollar as its reporting currency, effective January 1, 2000. For Canadian GAAP purposes, the financial information for 1999 was translated into US dollars at the December 31, 1999 exchange rate. For US GAAP reporting purposes, assets and liabilities for all years presented have been translated into US dollars at the ending exchange rate for the respective year, and the statement of earnings, at the average exchange rate for the respective year.

(v) Redeemable noncontrolling interest:

The redeemable noncontrolling interest of $400,000 is presented outside of permanent equity, representing the maximum redemption amount, as no dividends have been declared. The amount has not changed since its inception from 2000 to 2009 as no loss has been allocated to it.

(b) Additional US GAAP disclosures:

(i) Development stage company:

The Corporation is in the process of developing unique patented products, which are subject to approval by the regulatory authorities. The Corporation has had limited revenues to date on the sale of its products under development. Accordingly, the Corporation is a development stage company as defined in SFAS 7, which was primarily codified in Topic 915, *Development Stage Entities*, in the ASC, and the following additional disclosures under US GAAP are provided:

	Cumulative since the date of inception of the Corporation to December 31, 2009	Cumulative since the date of inception of the Corporation to December 31, 2008
Revenues:		
Sales	$ 3,662,862	$ 3,246,882
Interest revenue	538,563	538,563
License revenue	97,403	97,403
Research contract	30,000	30,000
Expenses:		
Gross research and development expenditures	29,560,092	26,510,899

Other expenses	33,146,359	30,497,038
Cash outflows from operations	(48,823,526)	(45,415,649)
Cash outflows from investing activities	(4,872,985)	(4,773,956)
Cash inflows from financing activities	54,365,214	50,465,464

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(b) Additional US GAAP disclosures (continued):

(i) Development stage company (continued):

The statement of shareholders' equity since date of inception under US GAAP is presented below:

	Number of shares	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Non controlling interest (note 14 (a) (ii))	Tota
Year ended July 31, 1990:						
Common shares issued	2,500,000	$ 172,414	$	$	$	$ 172,41
Net loss				(109,241)		(109,24
Balance, July 31, 1990	2,500,000	172,414		(109,241)		63,17
Year ended July 31, 1991:						
Net loss				(21,588)		(21,58
Cumulative translation adjustment		1,499		(950)		54

Balance, July 31, 1991	2,500,000	173,913	(131,779)	42,13
Year ended July 31, 1992:				
Common shares issued	9,375	31,468		31,46
Net loss			(45,555)	(45,55
Cumulative translation adjustment		(6,086)	5,598	(48
Balance, July 31, 1992	2,509,375	199,295	(171,736)	27,55
Year ended July 31, 1993:				
Common shares issued	201,250	159,944		159,94
Common shares cancelled	(500,000)			
Net loss			(38,894)	(38,89
Cumulative translation adjustment		(13,994)	12,830	(1,16
Balance, July 31, 1993	2,210,625	345,245	(197,800)	147,44
Year ended July 31, 1994:				
Common shares issued	2,500	7,233		7,23
Net loss			(53,225)	(53,22
Cumulative translation adjustment		(25,173)	15,808	(9,36
Balance, July 31, 1994	2,213,125	327,305	(235,217)	92,08
Year ended July 31, 1995:				
Common shares issued	78,078	303,380		303,38
Net loss			(285,910)	(285,91
Cumulative translation adjustment		5,196	(7,221)	(2,02
Balance, July 31, 1995 carried forward	2,291,203	635,881	(528,348)	107,53

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007

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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(b) Additional US GAAP disclosures (continued):

(i) Development stage company (continued):

The statement of shareholders' equity since date of inception under US GAAP is presented below (continued):

	Number of shares	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Non controlling interest (note 14 (a (ii)
Balance, July 31, 1995 brought forward	2,291,203	$ 635,881	$	$ (528,348)	$
Period ended December 31, 1995:					
Adjustment necessary to increase the number of common shares	12,708,797				
Adjusted number of common shares	15,000,000	635,881		(528,348)	
Common shares issued	2,047,082	2,997,284			
Net loss				(1,194,226)	
Share issue costs		(153,810)			
Cumulative translation adjustment		2,858		(6,328)	
Balance, December 31, 1995	17,047,082	3,482,213		(1,728,902)	
Year ended December 31, 1996:					
Common shares issued	882,300	3,852,364			
Net loss				(3,175,587)	
Share issue costs		(170,699)			
Stock-based compensation			434,145		
Cumulative translation adjustment		(16,769)	(2,217)	24,544	
Balance, December 31, 1996	17,929,382	7,147,109	431,928	(4,879,945)	
Year ended December 31, 1997:					
Common shares issued	703,491	3,180,666			
Net loss		-		(3,755,409)	
Share issue costs		(161,482)			

Capital stock subscription		352,324		
Stock-based compensation			108,350	
Cumulative translation adjustment		(299,275)	(21,578)	325,364
Balance, December 31, 1997	18,632,873	10,219,342	518,700	(8,309,990)
Year ended December 31, 1998:				
Common shares issued	1,095,031	5,644,638		
Net loss				(4,979,562)
Share issue costs		(54,131)		
Stock-based compensation			274,088	
Cumulative translation adjustment		(685,156)	(43,750)	720,173
Balance, December 31, 1998 carried forward	19,727,904	15,124,693	749,038	(12,569,379)

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(b) Additional US GAAP disclosures (continued):

(i) Development stage company (continued):

The statement of shareholders' equity since date of inception under US GAAP is presented below (continued):

	Number of shares	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	No controllin interes (note 14 ((ii)
Balance, December 31, 1998 brought forward	19,727,904	$ 15,124,693	$ 749,038	$ (12,569,379)	$

Year ended December 31, 1999:					
Common shares issued	275,900	969,253			
Net loss				(3,409,166)	
Share issue costs		(35,041)			
Stock-based compensation			198,815		
Cumulative translation adjustment		943,133	52,563	(884,178)	
Balance, December 31, 1999	20,003,804	17,002,038	1,000,416	(16,862,723)	
Year ended December 31, 2000:					
Common shares issued	1,373,817	5,909,340			
Warrants and options		421,638			
Net loss				(4,272,308)	
Share issue costs		(353,204)			
Stock-based compensation			257,690		
Noncontrolling interest (note 14 (a) (ii))					400,00
Balance, December 31, 2000	21,377,621	22,979,812	1,258,106	(21,135,031)	400,00
Year ended December 31, 2001:					
Common shares issued	919,904	2,554,254			
Net loss				(3,095,133)	
Share issue costs		(120,944)			
Stock-based compensation			55,040		
Balance, December 31, 2001	22,297,525	25,413,122	1,313,146	(24,230,164)	400,00
Year ended December 31, 2002:					
Common shares issued	723,429	3,031,043			
Net loss				(3,453,749)	
Share issue costs		(166,842)			
Stock-based compensation			41,140		
Balance, December 31, 2002	23,020,954	28,277,323	1,354,286	(27,683,913)	400,00
Year ended December 31, 2003:					
Common shares issued	1,380,205	4,096,000			
Net loss				(4,395,428)	
Share issue costs		(220,819)			
Stock-based compensation			41,140		

Balance, December 31, 2003	24,401,159	32,152,504	1,395,426	(32,079,341)	400,00
Year ended December 31, 2004:					
Common shares issued	1,102,903	4,049,750	(375,717)		
Net loss				(3,770,545)	
Share issue costs		(210,939)			
Stock-based compensation			41,140		
Balance, December 31, 2004 carried forward	25,504,062	35,991,315	1,060,849	(35,849,886)	400,00

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(b) Additional US GAAP disclosures (continued):

(i) Development stage company (continued):

The statement of shareholders' equity since date of inception under US GAAP is presented below (continued):

	Number of shares	Common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Non controlling interest (note 14 (a) (ii))
Balance, December 31, 2004 brought forward	25,504,062	$ 35,991,315	$ 1,060,849	$ (35,849,886)	$ 400,000
Year ended December 31, 2005:					
Common shares issued	1,224,719	2,935,000			
Net loss				(3,609,448)	

Share issue costs		(166,942)			
Stock-based compensation			41,140		
Balance, December 31, 2005	26,728,781	38,759,373	1,101,989	(39,459,334)	400,000
Year ended December 31, 2006:					
Common shares issued	1,593,472	4,955,000			
Net loss				(4,893,685)	
Share issue costs		(284,227)			
Stock-based compensation			837,308		
Balance, December 31, 2006	28,322,253	43,430,146	1,939,297	(44,353,019)	400,000
Year ended December 31, 2007:					
Common shares issued	1,043,500	5,710,685			
Net loss				(5,290,431)	
Share issue costs		(296,446)			
Stock-based compensation			1,015,260		
Balance, December 31, 2007	29,365,753	48,844,385	2,954,557	(49,643,450)	400,000
Year ended December 31, 2008:					
Common shares issued	812,854	3,695,000			
Net loss				(4,590,345)	
Share issue costs		(184,750)			
Stock-based compensation			925,220		
Balance, December 31, 2008	30,178,607	52,354,635	3,879,777	(54,233,795)	400,000
Year ended December 31, 2009:					
Common shares issued	1,105,171	4,105,000			
Net loss				(5,282,534)	
Share issue costs		(205,250)			
Stock-based compensation			1,085,164		
Balance, December 31, 2009	31,283,778	$ 56,254,385	$ 4,964,941	$ (59,516,329)	$ 400,000

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(b) Additional US GAAP disclosures (continued):

(ii) Accounting for tax uncertainties:

For US GAAP purposes, the Corporation adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation ("FIN") No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ("FIN 48"), which was primarily codified in Topic 740, *Income Taxes,* in the ASC, on January 1, 2007. As of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits was nil.

The Corporation files income tax returns with the federal and provincial tax authorities within Canada. The Corporation's subsidiaries file income tax returns in the United States. In general, the Corporation is subject to examination by taxing authorities for years after 2001.

(iii) Share issue costs:

For US GAAP purposes, the Corporation presents share issue costs as a reduction of common stock, but for Canadian GAAP purposes, these costs are presented as an increase to deficit.

(iv) Recently issued accounting pronouncements:

Noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51*, which was primarily codified into Topic 810, *Consolidations,* in the ASC. This guidance specifies that noncontrolling interests are to be treated as a separate component of equity, not as a liability or other item outside of permanent equity. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. As such, the new accounting guidance became effective for the Corporation on January 1, 2009. This new guidance was applied prospectively with the exception of the presentation and disclosure requirements, which were applied retrospectively. As a result of adopting this new guidance, a noncontrolling interest of $400,000 previously reported outside of shareholders equity, included in

preferred shares of a subsidiary for Canadian GAAP purposes, is now presented as a separate component of equity for US GAAP purposes retrospectively (see note 14 (a)).

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
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14. Canadian/US reporting differences (continued):

(b) Additional US GAAP disclosures (continued):

(iv) Recently issued accounting pronouncements (continued):

Subsequent events

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS 165, *Subsequent Events*, which was primarily codified into Topic 855, *Subsequent Events*, in the ASC. The guidance establishes principles and requirements for subsequent events. Specifically, it sets forth guidance pertaining to the period after the balance sheet date during which management should consider events or transactions for potential recognition or disclosure, circumstances under which an event or transaction would be recognized after the balance sheet date and the required disclosures that should be made about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. This guidance is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009, and as such, became effective for the Corporation on June 30, 2009.

FASB accounting standards codification and hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance SFAS 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*, which was primarily codified into Topic 105, *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* ("FASB ASC Topic 105"), in the ASC, as the single source of authoritative non-governmental US GAAP. This guidance does not change current US GAAP, but is intended to simplify user access to all authoritative US GAAP by providing all authoritative literature related to a particular topic in one place. All existing accounting standard documents will be superseded, and all other accounting literature not included in the FASB Accounting

Standards Codification (Codification) will be considered non-authoritative. These provisions of FASB ASC Topic 105 are effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, and, accordingly, are effective for the Corporation for the current fiscal reporting period. The adoption of this pronouncement did not have an impact on the Corporation s financial condition or results of operations, but will impact the Corporation s financial reporting process by eliminating references to pre-codification standards. On the effective date of this guidance, the Codification superseded all then-existing non-Securities and Exchange Commission (non-SEC) accounting and reporting standards, and all other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification became non-authoritative.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007
(in US dollars)

15. Segment disclosures:

The Corporation operates in one reporting segment - the research and development of products for the aging population. Geographic segment information is as follows:

	Canada	United States	Europe and other
Revenues:			
2009	$ 11,386	$ 328,564	$ 76,030
2008	9,637	347,764	71,008
2007	34,410	349,337	50,186
Property and equipment, and intellectual property:			
2009	7,470	8,682	
2008	229,624	12,756	

Revenues are attributed to geographic locations based on location of customers.

Major customers:

One customer accounted for greater than 10% of revenues, as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
Customer A	32 %	41 %	40 %

16. **Comparative figures:**

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.

17. **Subsequent events:**

(a) On January 22, 2010, the Corporation issued 117,925 common shares for aggregate proceeds of $500,000 under the Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement referred to in note 7 (a).

(b) On March 1, 2010, the Corporation issued 298,913 common shares for aggregate proceeds of $1,100,000 under the Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement referred to in note 7 (a).

ITEM 9. OFFER AND LISTING DETAILS

Nymox s common shares trade on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Nymox s common shares traded on the NASDAQ National Market from December 1, 1997 until September 16, 1999 when they began trading on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market, now called the NASDAQ Capital Market. Nymox s common shares also traded on the Montreal Exchange from December 18, 1995 until November 19, 1999.

The following tables set out the high and low reported trading prices of the common shares on the NASDAQ Stock Market during the periods indicated.

Annual High and Low Market Prices Past Five Years

YEAR	ANNUAL HIGH	ANNUAL LOW
2005	$3.250	$1.550
2006	$5.950	$1.810
2007	$7.500	$3.370
2008	$6.390	$2.500
2009	$7.070	$2.200

Quarterly High and Low Market Prices Past Two Years

YEAR	QUARTERLY PERIOD	HIGH SALES PRICE	LOW SALES PRICE
2008	1st Quarter	$5.840	$4.950
	2nd Quarter	$5.080	$3.100
	3rd Quarter	$6.390	$3.500
	4th Quarter	$5.600	$2.500
2009	1st Quarter	$3.860	$2.200
	2nd Quarter	$5.200	$2.670
	3rd Quarter	$7.070	$4.050
	4th Quarter	$5.400	$4.050

Monthly High and Low Market Prices Most Recent Six Months

DATE	MONTHLY HIGH	MONTHLY LOW
October, 2009	$5.400	$4.400
November, 2009	$5.250	$4.300
December, 2009	$4.710	$4.050
January, 2010	$4.570	$4.180
February, 2010	$4.350	$3.510
March, 2010 (up to and including March 8, 2010)	$4.140	$3.690

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION Memorandum and Articles of Association

Bylaws And Articles Of Incorporation

The Corporation s Articles of Incorporation as amended, which we refer to as our articles of incorporation, are on file with the Corporations Directorate of Industry Canada under Corporation Number 315235-9. Our articles of incorporation do not include a stated purpose and do not place any restrictions on the business that the Corporation may carry on.

Directors

A director of our Corporation need not be a shareholder. In accordance with our bylaws and the Canada Business Corporations Act, at least 25% of our directors must be residents of Canada. In order to serve as a director, a person must be a natural person at least 18 years of age, of sound mind and not bankrupt. Neither our articles of incorporation or bylaws, nor the Canada Business Corporations Act, impose any mandatory retirement requirements for directors.

Our bylaws and the Canada Business Corporations Act authorize the directors from time to time to determine the remuneration for their services. There is no requirement for an independent quorum.

A director who is a party to, or who is a director or officer of or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or transaction or proposed material contract or transaction with our Corporation must disclose to the Corporation the nature and extent of his or her interest at the time and in the manner provided by the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Canada Business Corporations Act prohibits such a director from voting on any resolution to approve the contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction:

- is an arrangement by way of security for money lent to or obligations undertaken by the director for the benefit of the Corporation or an affiliate;
- relates primarily to his or her remuneration as a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation or an affiliate;
- is for indemnity or insurance for director s liability as permitted by the Act; or
- is with an affiliate.

Our board of directors may, on behalf of the Corporation and without authorization of our shareholders:

- borrow money upon the credit of the Corporation;
- issue, reissue, sell or pledge debt obligations of the Corporation;
- give a guarantee on behalf of the Corporation to secure performance of an obligation of any person; and

mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise create a security interest in all or any property of the Corporation, owned or subsequently acquired, to secure any obligation of the Corporation.

The Canada Business Corporations Act prohibits the giving of a guarantee to any shareholder, director, officer or employee of the Corporation or of an affiliated corporation or to an associate of any such person for any purpose or to any person for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase of a share issued or to be issued by the Corporation or its affiliates, where there are reasonable grounds for believing that the Corporation is or, after giving the guarantee, would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or the realizable value of the Corporation s assets in the form of assets pledged or encumbered to secure a guarantee, after giving the guarantee, would be less than the aggregate of the Corporation s liabilities and stated capital of all classes.

These borrowing powers may be varied by the Corporation s bylaws or its articles of incorporation. However, our bylaws and articles of incorporation do not contain any restrictions on or variations of these borrowing powers.

Common Shares

Our articles of incorporation authorize the issuance of an unlimited number of common shares. They do not authorize the issuance of any other class of shares.

The holders of the common shares of our Corporation are entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of our Corporation and have one vote for each common share held at all meetings of the shareholders of our Corporation. Our directors are elected at each annual meeting of shareholders and do not stand for reelection at staggered intervals.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends and the Corporation will pay dividends, as and when declared by our board of directors, out of moneys properly applicable to the payment of dividends, in such amount and in such form as our board of directors may from time to time determine, and all dividends which our board of directors may declare on the common shares shall be declared and paid in equal amounts per share on all common shares at the time outstanding.

In the event of the dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of assets of the Corporation among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs, the holders of the common shares will be entitled to receive the remaining property and assets of the Corporation.

There are no redemption provisions and no liability for further capital calls associated with the Corporation s common stock.

Action Necessary To Change Rights Of Shareholders

In order to change the rights of our shareholders, we would need to amend our articles of incorporation to effect the change. Such an amendment would require the approval of holders of two-thirds of the shares cast at a duly called special meeting. For certain amendments such as those creating of a class of preferred shares, a shareholder is entitled to dissent in respect of such a resolution amending our articles and, if the resolution is adopted and the Corporation implements such changes, demand payment of the fair value of its shares.

Meetings of Shareholders

An annual meeting of shareholders is held each year for the purpose of considering the financial statements and reports, electing directors, appointing auditors and for the transaction of other business as may be brought before the meeting. The board of directors has the power to call a special meeting of shareholders at any time.

Notice of the time and place of each meeting of shareholders must be given not less than 21 days, nor more than 60 days, before the date of each meeting to each director, to the auditor and to each shareholder who at the close of business on the record date for notice is entered in the securities register as the holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at the meeting. Notice of meeting of shareholders called for any other purpose other than consideration of the minutes of an earlier meeting, financial statements and auditor s report, election of directors and reappointment of the incumbent auditor, must state the nature of the business in sufficient detail to permit the shareholder to form a reasoned judgment on and must state the text of any special resolution or by-law to be submitted to the meeting.

The only persons entitled to be present at a meeting of shareholders are those entitled to vote, the directors of the Corporation and the auditor of the Corporation. Any other person may be admitted only on the invitation of the chairman of the meeting or with the consent of the meeting. In circumstances where a court orders a meeting of shareholders, the court may direct how the meeting may be held, including who may attend the meeting.

Limitations On Right To Own Securities

Neither Canadian law nor our articles or by-laws limit the right of a nonresident to hold or vote our shares, other than as provided in the Investment Canada Act (the Investment Act), as amended by the World Trade Organization Agreement Implementation Act. The Investment Act generally prohibits implementation of a direct reviewable investment by an individual, government or agency thereof, corporation, partnership, trust or joint venture that is not a Canadian, as defined in the Investment Act (a non-Canadian), unless, after review, the minister responsible for the Investment Act is satisfied that the investment is likely to be of net benefit to Canada. An investment in our shares by a non-Canadian (other than a WTO Investor, as defined below) would be reviewable under the Investment Act if it were an investment to acquire direct control of our Corporation, and the value of the assets of our Corporation were CDN$5.0 million or more (provided that immediately prior to the implementation of the investment the Corporation was not controlled by WTO Investors). An investment in our shares by a WTO Investor (or by a non-Canadian other than a WTO Investor if, immediately prior to the implementation of the investment the Corporation was controlled by WTO Investors) would be reviewable under the Investment Act if it were an investment to acquire direct control of the Corporation and the value of the assets of the Corporation equaled or exceeded a specified amount (the Review Threshold). The Review Threshold in 2007 was CDN$281 million, in 2008 was CDN$295 million, in 2009 was CDN$312 million and in 2010 is CDN$299 million. A non-Canadian, whether a WTO Investor or otherwise, would be deemed to acquire control of the Corporation for purposes of the Investment Act if he or she acquired a majority of our shares. The acquisition of less than a majority, but at least one-third of our shares, would be presumed to be an acquisition of control of the Corporation, unless it could be established that we were not controlled in fact by the acquirer through the ownership of our shares. In general, an individual is a WTO Investor if he or she is a national of a country (other than Canada) that is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO Member) or has a right of permanent residence in a WTO Member. A corporation or other entity will be a WTO Investor if it is a WTO investor-controlled entity, pursuant to detailed rules set out in the Investment Act. The United States is a WTO Member. Certain transactions involving our shares would be exempt from the Investment Act, including:

(a) an acquisition of our shares if the acquisition were made in the ordinary course of that person s business as a trader or dealer in securities;

(b) an acquisition of control of the Corporation in connection with the foreclosure of a security interest granted for a loan or other assistance and not for any purpose related to the provisions the Investment Act; and

(c) an acquisition of control of the Corporation by reason of an amalgamation, consolidation or corporate reorganization, following which the direct or indirect control in fact of the Corporation, through ownership of voting interests, remains unchanged.

Change of Control

There are no provisions of our bylaws or articles of incorporation that would have an effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of the Corporation and that would operate only with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving the Corporation. Our bylaws do not contain a provision governing the ownership threshold above which shareholder ownership must be disclosed.

Material Contracts

The following is a summary of the material contracts to which the Corporation is a party, for the two years ended March 11, 2010.

1. The Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited November 2, 2009. This agreement established a financing commitment for $15 million over a twenty-four month period starting November 2, 2009. The terms and conditions of this commitment are further described in Liquidity and Capital Resources section in Item 5 of this report.

2. The Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited November 10, 2008. This agreement established a financing commitment for $15 million over a twenty-four month period starting November 10, 2008. This agreement was replaced by the new agreement above on November 2, 2009.

3. The Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited November 16, 2007. This agreement established a financing commitment for $15 million over a twenty-four month period starting November 16, 2007. This agreement was replaced by the new agreement above on November 10, 2008.

Exchange Controls

Canada has no system of exchange controls. There are no exchange restrictions on borrowing from foreign countries or on the remittance of dividends, interest, royalties and similar payments, management fees, loan repayments, settlement of trade debts or the repatriation of capital.

There are no limitations on the rights of non-Canadians to exercise voting rights on their shares of Nymox.

Taxation

U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations for U.S. Persons

This section contains a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations for U.S. Persons (as defined below) who hold common shares of Nymox. This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), Treasury regulations, rulings of the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS), and judicial decisions in existence on the date hereof, all of which are subject to change. Any such change could apply retroactively and could have

adverse consequences to Nymox and its shareholders. This summary is necessarily general and does not attempt to summarize all aspects of the federal tax laws (and does not attempt to summarize any state or local laws) that may affect an investor s acquisition of an interest in Nymox. No ruling from the IRS will be requested and no assurance can be given that the IRS will agree with the tax consequences described in this summary.

For purposes of this discussion, the term U.S. Person means (a) an individual who is a citizen of the United States or who is resident in the United States for United States federal income tax purposes, (b) a corporation or a partnership that is organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof, (c) an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (d) a trust (i) that is subject to the supervision of a court within the United States and is subject to the control of one or more United States persons as described in the Code, or (ii) that has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person. The term U.S. Holder means a shareholder of Nymox who is a U.S. Person. The term foreign corporation means an entity that is classified as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and that is not organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof.

This summary does not discuss all United States federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to U.S. Holders in light of their particular circumstances or to certain holders that may be subject to special treatment under United States federal income tax law (for example, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, dealers in securities, persons who hold shares as part of a straddle, hedging, constructive sale, or conversion transaction, U.S. Holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, and U.S. Holders who acquired shares through exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation for services). Furthermore, this summary does not address any aspects of state or local taxation.

The tax consequences of an investment in Nymox are complex and based on tax provisions that are subject to change. You are urged to consult with, and must depend upon, your own tax advisors with specific reference to your own tax situations as to the income and other tax consequences of an investment in Nymox.

Dividends and gains on sale. Except as described below with respect to the passive foreign investment Corporation rules, dividends paid by Nymox to a U.S. Holder, without reduction for Canadian withholding taxes, will be included in the gross income of such U.S. Holder, as a dividend, to the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax. Such dividends will not be eligible for the dividend-received deduction generally allowed under the Code to dividend recipients that are U.S. corporations. The amount of any distribution in excess of Nymox s current and accumulated earnings and profits will first be applied to reduce the U.S. Holder s tax basis in its Nymox common shares, and any amount in excess of tax basis will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of the common shares. A dividend paid by Nymox and received before January 1, 2011, generally will be taxed at the preferential tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains (where the maximum federal rate is currently 15%) if (a) Nymox is a qualified foreign corporation as defined in Section 1(h)(11) of the Code, (a QFC), (b) the U.S. Holder receiving such dividend is an individual, estate, or trust, and (c) such dividend is paid on common shares that have been held by such U.S. Holder for at least 61 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date (i.e., the first date that a purchaser of such common shares will not be entitled to receive such dividend). Nymox currently meets the definition of a QFC because its common shares are readily tradable on The Nasdaq Stock Market, an established securities market in the United States, provided that Nymox is not a passive foreign investment corporation (as described below) for the taxable year during which Nymox pays a dividend or for the preceding taxable year. If Nymox is not a QFC, a dividend paid by Nymox to a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate, or trust generally will be taxed at ordinary income tax rates (and not at the preferential tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains). The dividend rules are complex, and each U.S. Holder should consult its own financial advisor, legal counsel, or accountant regarding the dividend rules.

Except as described below with respect to the passive foreign investment corporation rules, any gain recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale or exchange of Nymox common shares (or on a distribution treated as a sale or exchange) generally will be treated as capital gain. Capital gains of corporations are taxable at the same rate as ordinary income. With respect to non-corporate taxpayers, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short term capital loss may be taxed at a substantially lower rate than is ordinary income. A capital gain or loss is long-term if the asset has been held for more than one year and short-term if held for one year or less. In addition, the distinction between capital gain or loss and ordinary income or loss is relevant for purposes of limitations on the deductibility of capital losses.

A U.S. Holder generally may claim a credit against its U.S. federal income tax liability for Canadian income tax withheld from dividends received on Nymox common shares. The amount of this credit is subject to several limitations under the Code.

Controlled foreign corporation rules. A foreign corporation generally is classified as a controlled foreign corporation (a CFC) if more than 50% of the corporation s shares (by vote or value) are owned, directly or indirectly, by 10% U.S. Shareholders . For this purpose, a 10% U.S. Shareholder is a U.S. Person that owns, directly or indirectly, shares possessing 10% or more of the voting power in the foreign corporation. Nymox believes that it is not a CFC at the present time. If Nymox were a CFC, each 10% U.S. Shareholder that owns, directly or indirectly through foreign entities, an interest in Nymox generally would be required to include in its gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes a pro-rata share of any Subpart F income earned by Nymox, whether or not such income is distributed by Nymox. Subpart F income generally includes interest, dividends, royalties, gain on the sale of stock or securities and certain other categories of income.

Passive foreign investment corporation rules. In general, a foreign corporation is a passive foreign investment corporation (a PFIC) during a taxable year if 75% or more of its gross income for the taxable year constitutes passive income or if 50% or more of its assets (by average fair market value) held during the taxable year produce, or are held for the production of, passive income. In general, any U.S. Person that owns, directly or indirectly, an interest in a foreign corporation will be subject to an interest charge (in addition to regular U.S. federal income tax) upon the disposition by the U.S. Person of, or receipt by the U.S. Person of excess distributions with respect to, any shares of the foreign corporation if: (i) the foreign corporation is a PFIC during the taxable year in which such income is realized by the U.S. Person; or (ii) the foreign corporation was a PFIC during any prior taxable year that is included in whole or in part in the U.S. Person s holding period (within the meaning of Section 1223 of the Code) with respect to its interest in the shares of the foreign corporation. Furthermore, the U.S. Person s share of such gain or excess distribution will be taxable as ordinary income. There exist several other adverse tax consequences that may apply to any U.S. Person that owns, directly or indirectly, an interest in a PFIC.

A U.S. Person that owns, directly or indirectly, an interest in a PFIC can elect to treat such PFIC as a qualified electing fund (a QEF) with respect to the U.S. Person. In general, the effect of a QEF election with respect to a PFIC is that, beginning with the first taxable year to which the election applies and in all succeeding taxable years during which the foreign corporation is a PFIC, the U.S. Person is required to include in its income its share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the PFIC. The U.S. Person is not taxable with respect to any distribution by the PFIC from earnings that have been included previously in the U.S. Person s income under the QEF provisions. If the QEF election is made with respect to the first taxable year in which a U.S. Person owns, directly or indirectly, an interest in the particular PFIC, the adverse tax consequences described in the immediately preceding paragraph (including the interest charge and the treatment of gains as ordinary income) would not apply to the U.S. Person s interest in that PFIC. In order to make a QEF election, a U.S. Person is required to provide to the IRS certain information furnished by the PFIC.

Nymox believes that it has not been a PFIC during any taxable year ending on or before December 31, 2009. It is not possible to express an opinion as to whether or not Nymox is or will be a PFIC during its current taxable year or future

taxable years. Nymox intends to notify its U.S. Holders within 45 days after the end of any taxable year for which Nymox believes it might be a PFIC. Nymox has further undertaken (i) to provide its U.S. Holders with timely and accurate information as to its status as a PFIC and the manner in which the QEF election can be made and (ii) to comply with all record-keeping, reporting and other requirements so that the U.S. Holders, at their option, may make a QEF election.

Each U.S. Person who owns, directly or indirectly, common shares of Nymox is urged to consult its own tax advisor with respect to the advantages and disadvantages of making a QEF election with respect to Nymox.

Backup withholding. Information reporting to the IRS may be required with respect to payments of dividends on the Nymox common shares to U.S. Holders, and with respect to proceeds received by U.S. Holders on the sale of Nymox common shares. A U.S. Holder may be subject to backup withholding at a 28% rate with respect to dividends received with respect to Nymox common shares, or proceeds received on the sale of Nymox common shares through a broker, unless the U.S. Holder (i) demonstrates that it qualifies for an applicable exemption (such as the exemption for holders that are corporations), or (ii) provides a taxpayer identification number and complies with certain other requirements. Any amount withheld from payment to a U.S. Holder under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as credit against the U.S. Holder s U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, and may entitle the U.S. Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Canadian Federal Income Taxation

The following is, as of the date of this report, a summary of the principal Canadian federal income tax considerations generally applicable to shareholders who receive a dividend from Nymox and who, at all relevant times, for purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada) the (Tax Act), hold and will hold Nymox common shares as capital property and deal with Nymox at arm s length.

Nymox s common shares will generally constitute capital property to a holder unless the holder holds such shares in the course of carrying on a business or the holder has acquired such shares in a transaction or transactions considered to be an adventure in the nature of trade. This summary is based on the current provisions of the Tax Act, the regulations under that act, counsel s understanding of current administrative and assessing policies of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and all specific proposals to amend the Tax Act publicly announced or released by or on behalf of the Minister of Finance (Canada) before the date of this report (Tax Proposals).

The Tax Act contains certain provisions relating to securities held by certain financial institutions (the Mark-to-Market Rules). This summary does not take into account these Mark-to-Market Rules or any amendments to them contained in the Tax Proposals and taxpayers that are financial institutions for purposes of those rules should consult their own tax advisors.

This summary is not exhaustive of all possible Canadian federal income tax considerations and, except for the Tax Proposals, does not take into account or anticipate any changes in law, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action, nor does it take into account tax legislation of any province, territory or foreign jurisdiction. This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed as, legal or tax advice to any particular holder of Nymox common shares.

Canadian Residents

The following summary is relevant to a holder of Nymox common shares who, for purposes of the Tax Act and any applicable tax treaty or convention, is resident in Canada at all relevant times.

Tax Treatment of Capital Gains and Capital Losses for Canadian Residents

On a disposition or deemed disposition of a Nymox common share, the holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition for the Nymox common share exceed (or are less than) the aggregate of any costs of disposition and the adjusted cost base to the holder of the Nymox common share immediately before the disposition.

Pursuant to the Tax Act and subject to certain transitional rules which apply in certain circumstances, a holder of Nymox common shares will be required to include in income one-half of the amount of any capital gain (a Taxable capital gain) and may deduct one-half of the amount of any capital loss (an Allowable capital loss) against Taxable capital gains realized by the holder in the year of the disposition. Allowable capital losses in excess of Taxable capital gains may be carried back and deducted in any of the three preceding years or carried forward and deducted in any following year against taxable capital gains realized in such years to the extent and under the circumstances described in the Tax Act.

A capital loss realized by a holder of Nymox common shares that is a corporation, a partnership of which a corporation is a member or a trust of which a corporation is a beneficiary may be reduced by the amount of dividends received in certain circumstances. Capital gains realized by an individual may give rise to a liability for alternative minimum tax.

Tax Treatment of Dividends Received by Canadian Residents

In the case of a holder of Nymox common shares who is an individual, any dividends received on the common shares will be included in computing his income and will be subject to the gross-up and dividend tax credit rules normally applicable to taxable dividends paid by taxable Canadian corporations. A holder that is a corporation may be liable to pay refundable tax under Part IV of the Tax Act. However, a public corporation which is not controlled, whether because of a beneficial interest in one or more trusts or otherwise, by or for the benefit of an individual (other than a trust) or a related group of individuals (other than trusts) will not be liable to pay refundable tax under Part IV of the Tax Act.

In the case of a holder of Nymox common shares that is a corporation, the amount of any capital loss otherwise determined resulting from the disposition of a Nymox common share may be reduced by the amount of dividends previously received or deemed to have been received thereon. Any such restriction will not occur where the corporate holder owned the Nymox common share for 365 days or longer and such holder (together with any persons with whom it did not deal at arm s length) did not own more than 5% of the shares of any class or series of Nymox at the time the relevant dividends were received or deemed to have been received. Analogous rules apply where a corporation is a member of a partnership or a beneficiary of a trust, which owns Nymox common shares.

Shareholders Who Are Not Residents of Canada

The following summary is relevant to a holder of Nymox common shares, who, at all relevant times, for purposes of the Tax Act and any applicable tax treaty or convention, is a non-resident or is deemed to be a non-resident of Canada and does not use and is not deemed to use or hold Nymox common shares in the course of carrying on a business in Canada. Special rules, which are not discussed below, may apply to a non-resident that is an insurer which carries on

business in Canada and elsewhere.

Dividends Paid To Non-Residents of Canada

Under the Tax Act, dividends paid or credited to a non-resident are subject to withholding tax at the rate of 25% of the gross amount of the dividends. This withholding tax may be reduced or eliminated pursuant to the terms of an applicable tax treaty between Canada and the country of residence of the non-resident. For example, for persons who are resident in the United States for purposes of the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention (the Convention), the rate of withholding tax on dividends is reduced to 15% generally and 5% when the United States resident is a Corporation that beneficially owns at least 10% of the voting stock of the Corporation paying the dividends.

Under the Convention, dividends paid to certain religious, scientific, charitable and other similar tax-exempt organizations and certain organizations that are resident in, and exempt from tax in, the United States are exempt from Canadian nonresident withholding tax. Provided that certain administrative procedures designed to establish with the Canadian tax authorities the right of such entities to benefit from this withholding tax exemption are complied with by the tax-exempt entities prior to the distribution, Nymox would not be required to withhold such tax on such payment. Alternatively, the above-described tax-exempt entities may claim a refund of Canadian withholding tax otherwise withheld by Nymox on the distribution of dividends.

Tax Treatment of Capital Gains of Non-Residents of Canada

On a disposition or deemed disposition of a Nymox common share, a non-resident holder will realize a capital gain (or capital loss) equal to the amount by which the proceeds of disposition for the Nymox common share exceed (or are less than) the aggregate of any costs of disposition and the adjusted cost base to the non-resident holder of the Nymox common share immediately before the disposition.

A non-resident of Canada is liable for Canadian income tax on a capital gain realized on the disposition of property only where that property constitutes taxable Canadian property . Pursuant to the Tax Act and subject to certain transitional rules which apply in certain circumstances, one-half of any capital gain from the disposition of taxable Canadian property is subject to Canadian tax.

Under the Tax Act, shares of Nymox will not constitute taxable Canadian property unless, at any time, in the five years immediately preceding the disposition, the non-resident holder, persons with whom the non-resident holder did not deal at arms length, or the non-resident holder together with all such persons owned (or had a right to acquire) 25% or more of the shares of any class of Nymox. Even in circumstances where shares of Nymox are taxable Canadian property to a nonresident holder, the non-resident holder may be entitled to relief from Canadian tax on any capital gain realized on the disposition thereof pursuant to the terms of an applicable tax treaty between Canada and the country of residence of the non-resident. For example, the Convention provides that gains realized by a resident of the United States on the disposition or deemed disposition of shares of a Corporation will generally not be subject to tax under the Tax Act, provided that the value of the shares is not derived principally from real property situated in Canada. Nymox believes that the value of its shares is not currently derived principally from real property situated in Canada and it does not expect this to change in the foreseeable future.

Provided that the Nymox common shares remain listed on a prescribed stock exchange, which includes the NASDAQ SmallCap Market System, a non-resident holder who disposes of Nymox common shares will not be required to comply with the Canadian notification procedures generally applicable to dispositions of taxable Canadian property.

Documents on Display

Nymox is subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. In accordance with these requirements, the Corporation files reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These materials, including this Annual Report on Form 20-F and the exhibits hereto, may be inspected and copied at the Commission s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Copies of the materials may be obtained from the Commission s Public Reference Room at prescribed rates. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. The Commission maintains an internet site (http://www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including Nymox, that file electronically with the Commission.

We are required to file reports and other information with the securities commissions in all provinces of Canada. You also 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. This material includes our Management Information Circular for the most recent annual meeting, which provides information including directors and officers , remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans. Additional financial information is provided in our annual financial statements and our Management s Discussion and Analysis relating to these statements. These documents are also accessible on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

We will provide without charge to each person, including any beneficial owner, 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 on Form 20-F (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: Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, 9900 Cavendish Blvd. Suite 306, St.-Laurent, Quebec, Canada, H4M 2V2, Attention: Investor Relations. Telephone (800) 936-9669. Facsimile (514) 332-2227 EMAIL: info@nymox.com

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Capital disclosures

The Corporation's objective in managing capital is to ensure a sufficient liquidity position to finance its research and development activities, general and administrative expenses, working capital and overall capital expenditures, including those associated with patents. The Corporation makes every attempt to manage its liquidity to minimize shareholder dilution when possible.

The Corporation defines capital as total shareholders equity. To fund its activities, the Corporation has followed an approach that relies almost exclusively on the issuance of common equity. Since inception, the Corporation has financed its liquidity needs primarily through private placements and since 2003 through a financing agreement with an investment Corporation that has been replaced annually by a new agreement with the same investor. The Corporation intends to access financing under this agreement when appropriate to fund its research and development activities. The recent financial crisis in the United States and the global economic environment has had a negative impact on the availability of liquidity in the market and may have an effect on the liquidity of the Purchaser to our Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement. Since 2003 through to March 2010, the Purchaser has always complied with the drawdowns made pursuant to the agreement. The Corporation believes that funds from operations as well as from existing financing agreements will be sufficient to meet the Corporation s cash requirements for the next twelve months.

The Corporation must comply with general covenants in order to draw on its facility including maintaining its stock exchange listing and registration requirements and having no material adverse effects, as defined in the agreement, with respect to the business and operations of the Corporation.

The capital management objectives remain the same as for the previous fiscal year. When possible, the Corporation tries to optimize its liquidity needs by non-dilutive sources, including sales, investment tax credits and interest income. The Corporation's general policy on dividends is to retain cash to keep funds available to finance its research and development and operating expenses. The Corporation has no debt.

The Corporation is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by external parties.

Financial risk management

Foreign currency risk

The Corporation uses the US dollar as its measurement currency because a substantial portion of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of its Canadian and US operations are denominated in US dollars. The Corporation s equity financing facility is also in US dollars. Foreign currency risk is limited to the portion of the Corporation s business transactions denominated in currencies other than the US dollar. The Canadian operation has transactions denominated in Canadian dollars, principally relating to salaries and rent. Additional variability arises from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the US dollar at each balance sheet date. Fluctuations in the currency used for the payment of the Corporation s expenses denominated in currencies other than the US dollar (primarily Canadian dollars) could cause unanticipated fluctuations in the Corporation s operating results but would not impair or enhance its ability to pay its Canadian dollar denominated obligations. The Corporation s objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposures to foreign currency cash flows by transacting with parties in US dollars to the maximum extent possible. The Corporation does not engage in the use of derivative financial instruments to manage its currency exposures.

Approximately 76% of expenses that occurred during the year ended December 31, 2009 (2008 - 73%) were denominated in US dollars. Foreign exchange fluctuations had no meaningful impact on the Corporation s results in 2009, 2008 or 2007.

The following table provides significant items exposed to foreign exchange as at December 31, 2009 and 2008:

CA$	2009	2008
Cash	$ 71,224	$ 8,343
Accounts, other receivables and research tax credits receivable		291,671
		145,045
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(330,357)
		(265,563)
	$ 32,538	$ (112,175)

The following exchange rates applied for the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Average rate (twelve months)	Reporting date rate December 31, 2009
US$ - CA$	1.1419	1.0510

Based on the Corporation s foreign currency exposures noted above, varying the above foreign exchange rates to reflect a 5% strengthening of the US dollar would have increased the net loss by less than $10,000, assuming that all other variables remained constant.

An assumed 5% weakening of the US dollar would have had an equal but opposite effect on the amount shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

Credit risk

Credit risk results from the possibility that a loss may occur from the failure of another party to perform according to the terms of the contract. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Corporation to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivable. Cash is maintained with a high-credit quality financial institution. For accounts receivable, the Corporation performs periodic credit evaluations and typically does not require collateral. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses consistent with the credit risk, historical trends, general economic conditions and other information.

The Corporation has a limited number of customers. Included in the accounts receivable on the consolidated balance sheet are trade receivables of $66,354, all of which were aged under 45 days. Four customers accounted for 88% of the trade receivables balance at December 31, 2009. A nominal amount was recorded as bad debt expense for the year ended December 31, 2009 ($13,660 for the year ended December 31, 2008).

At December 31, 2009, the Corporation s maximum credit exposure corresponded to the carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable and other receivables.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Cash bears interest at a variable rate. Accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities bear no interest. The Corporation has no other interest-bearing financial instruments.

Based on the value of variable interest-bearing cash during the year ended December 31, 2009, an assumed 0.5% increase or 0.5% decrease in interest rates during such period would have had no significant effect on the net loss.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure, as outlined in note 11 to the consolidated financial statements (Capital disclosures). The Corporation does not have an operating credit facility and finances its activities through an equity financing agreement with an investment company, as described in note 7 (a) Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2009:

	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 1,729,951	$ 1,729,951	$ -

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

None.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

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

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) *Disclosure Controls and Procedures*. In accordance with Rule 13a-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act), the Corporation s management, including the Corporation s Chief Executive Officer and President, and the Chief Financial Officer and Secretary-Treasurer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Corporation s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F and the Chief Executive Officer and President, and the Chief Financial Officer and Secretary-Treasurer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

(b) *Management s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.* Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The Corporation s internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and our board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

The Corporation s internal control over financial reporting 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 the assets of the Corporation; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Corporation are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Corporation; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Corporation s 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. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2009, based on the framework set forth in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on its evaluation under this framework, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

KPMG LLP (KPMG), the independent registered public accounting firm who also audited the Corporation s financial statements, issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009.

(c) *Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm*. KPMG s attestation report on the Corporation s internal control over financial reporting appears on pages [63] and [64] of this report.

(d) *Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting*. There have been no changes during fiscal 2009 in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

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Our board of directors has determined that Paul McDonald, the Chairman of our Audit Committee, is an audit committee financial expert and is an independent director under the applicable listing rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market.

Item 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics that is applicable to our officers, directors and employees in general and our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller and persons performing similar functions in particular. The code of ethics can be found on our website, www.nymox.com.

Item 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Our principal independent auditor is KPMG LLP.

Fees and Services

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we paid the following fees for professional services to KPMG LLP:

	2009	2008
	(CAN$)	
Audit Services	168,000	159,000
Audit-Related Services	6,000	6,000
Tax Services	20,900	16,000
Other Services	0	0

Total	194,900	181,000

Audit Services are defined as the standard audit work that needs to be performed each year in order to issue an opinion on our consolidated financial statements and to issue reports on our statutory financial statements. It also includes services that can only be provided by the auditor signing the audit report such as auditing of non-recurring transactions and application of new accounting policies, audits of significant and newly implemented system controls, pre-issuance reviews of quarterly financial results, consents and comfort letters and any other audit services required for U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulatory filings.

Audit-Related Services include those other assurance services provided by auditors but not restricted to those that can only be provided by the auditor signing the audit report. They include amounts for services such as acquisition due diligence, audits of pension and benefit plans, contractual audits of third party arrangements, assurance services on corporate citizenship reporting, and consultation regarding new accounting pronouncements.

Tax Services represent tax compliance and other services and expatriate and executive tax return services.

Policy on Pre-Approval of Audit and Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors

Our Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of our independent auditor's work. Our Audit Committee's policy is to pre-approve all audit and non-audit services provided by KPMG. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. The Audit Committee appoints the auditors and oversees and fixes the compensation for all such services. KPMG and our management report to the Audit Committee regarding the extent of services actually provided in accordance with the applicable pre-approval, and regarding the fees for the services performed. The Audit Committee approved 100% of the fees listed on the table above.

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

Not applicable.

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

None.

ITEM 16F. CHANGES IN REGISTRANT_S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors is currently composed of six directors, a majority of whom are independent directors. The Board of Directors has determined that four of its current directors (Dr. Roger Guy, Paul McDonald, Randall Lanham and Dr. David Morse) meet the requisite standard of independence as set out in applicable securities laws, rules and regulations, such as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the NASDAQ rules, and National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*. The other two current directors are not independent: Dr. Paul Averback is the President and CEO of the Corporation and Mr. Jack Gemmell is a member of the senior management of the

Corporation.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the three years ended December 31, 2009 are included in Item 8 of this report and are incorporated by reference in this item.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are included with or incorporated by reference into this report.:

Exhibit No	Description
1(a)	Articles of Incorporation, as amended. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission December 9, 1996)
1(b)	Bylaws of the Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission December 9, 1996)
4(a)	Memorandum of Agreement between Paul Averback and the Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission December 9, 1996)
4(b)	Share Option Plan of the Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission December 9, 1996)
4(c)	Research and License Agreement between the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation and the Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission December 9, 1996)
4(d)	Research and License Amendment between the Massachusetts General Hospital Corporation and the Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission February 21, 1997)
4(e)	Common Stock Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Jaspas Investments Limited dated November 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.0 to the Corporation s Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the Commission February 29, 2000)
4(f)	Registration Rights Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Jaspas Investments Limited dated November 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Corporation s Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the Commission February 29, 2000)
4(g)	Escrow Agreement among Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, Jaspas Investments Limited and Epstein, Becker & Green, P.C. dated November 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the

	Corporation s Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the Commission February 29, 2000)
4(h)	Stock Purchase Warrant to purchase common shares issued to Jaspas Investments Limited dated November 1, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Corporation s Form F-1 Registration Statement filed with the Commission February 29, 2000)
4(i)	Research and License Agreement between the Rhode Island Hospital Corporation and the Corporation dated May 14, 1999 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission May 15, 2000).
4(j)	Research and License Amendment between the Rhode Island Hospital Corporation and the Corporation dated November 19, 2001 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission June 28, 2002).
4(k)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated January 27, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.0 to the Corporation s F-3 Registration Statement filed with the Commission on March 12, 2003).
4(l)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated August 25, 2003 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation s 6-K Report filed with the Commission on November 13, 2003).
4(m)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated October 6, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation s 6-K Report filed with the Commission on November 15, 2004).
4(n)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated October 21, 2005. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation s 20-F Report filed with the Commission on June 29, 2006).
4(o)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated November 13, 2006. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Corporation s 6-K Report filed with the Commission on March 15, 2007).
4(p)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated November 16, 2007. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Corporation s 6-K Report filed with the Commission on March 14, 2008).
4(q)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated November 10, 2008. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Corporation s 6-K Report filed with the Commission on March 13, 2009).
4(r)	Common Stock Private Purchase Agreement between Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and Lorros-Greyse Investments Limited dated November 2, 2009. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Corporation s 6-K Report filed with the Commission on March 11, 2010).
8	List of Subsidiaries of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 8 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission June 30, 2004)
11	Code of Business Conduct for the Officers, Directors and Employees of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 11 to the Corporation s Form 20-F filed with the Commission June 30, 2004)
12(a)	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)
12(b)	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)
13(a)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13(b)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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SIGNATURES

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.

NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
(Registrant)

/s/ Paul Averback
Paul Averback
Title: President

Date: March 11, 2010

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EXHIBIT INDEX - NYMOX PHARMACEUTICAL CORPORATION
Form 20-F Annual Report

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12(b)	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a)
13(a)	

	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
13(b)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

CERTIFICATION

I, Paul Averback, President and CEO of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report for the year ended December 31, 2009 of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a 15(e) and 15d 15(e)), and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a 15(f) and 15d 15(f)) for the company and we have:

   a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) evaluated the effectiveness of the company s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) disclosed in this report any change in the company s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company s auditors and the audit committee of the company s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 11, 2010

/s/ Paul Averback, MD
Paul Averback, MD
President and Chief Executive Officer
Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

CERTIFICATION

I, Roy Wolvin, CFO of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report for the year ended December 31, 2009 of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a 15(e) and 15d 15(e)), and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the Exchange Act Rules 13a 15(f) and 15d 15(f)) for the company and we have:

   a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted

accounting principles;

c) evaluated the effectiveness of the company s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) disclosed in this report any change in the company s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company s auditors and the audit committee of the company s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 11, 2010

/s/ Roy Wolvin
Roy Wolvin
Chief Financial Officer
Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Paul Averback, President and CEO of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, do hereby certify that, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the information contained in the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2009 of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations on Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

Date: March 11, 2010

/s/ Paul Averback, MD
Paul Averback, MD
President and Chief Executive Officer

Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

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CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Roy Wolvin, CFO of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation, do hereby certify that, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the information contained in the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2009 of Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the information contained in such report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations on Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

Date: March 11, 2010

/s/ Roy Wolvin
Roy Wolvin
Chief Financial Officer
Nymox Pharmaceutical Corporation

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