

XBiotech Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
May 27, 2015

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

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number 001-37437

XBIOTECH INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Delaware  
(State of Incorporation)

—  
(IRS Employer  
Identification No.)

8201 E. Riverside Drive, Bldg. 4, Suite 100  
Austin, TX 78744  
(Address of principal executive offices)(Zip Code)

Telephone Number (512) 386-2900  
(Registrant's telephone number, including Area Code)

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

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

Edgar Filing: XBiotech Inc. - Form 10-Q

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

Large accelerated filer	Accelerated filer
<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	Smaller reporting company
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

As of May 27, 2015, there were 27,984,964 shares of the registrant's common stock were issued and outstanding.

XBIOTECH INC.  
THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015  
INDEX

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2015 (unaudited) and December 31, 2014</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited) and 2014 (unaudited)</u>	<u>7</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited) and 2014 (unaudited)</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (unaudited) and 2014 (unaudited)</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>18</u>
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>23</u>

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	<u>25</u>

SIGNATURES

EXHIBIT INDEX

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements, which reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, our operations and financial performance. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward-looking statements. You can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “would,” “could,” “expects,” “plans,” “contemplates,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “projects,” “intend” or “continue” or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Forward-looking statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties in predicting future results and conditions that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those projected in these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements about:

- our ability to obtain regulatory approval to market and sell Xilonix™ in the United States, Europe and elsewhere;
- the initiation, timing, cost, progress and success of our research and development programs, preclinical studies and clinical trials for Xilonix™ and other product candidates;
  - our ability to advance product candidates into, and successfully complete, clinical trials;
  - our ability to successfully commercialize the sale of Xilonix™ in the United States, Europe and elsewhere;
- our ability to recruit sufficient numbers of patients for our future clinical trials for our pharmaceutical products;
  - our ability to achieve profitability;
  - our ability to obtain funding for our operations, including research funding;
  - our ability to identify additional new products using our True Human™ antibody discovery platform;
    - the implementation of our business model and strategic plans;
- our ability to develop and commercialize product candidates for orphan and niche indications independently;
  - our commercialization, marketing and manufacturing capabilities and strategy;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property and operate our business without infringing upon the intellectual property rights of others;
  - our expectations regarding federal, state and foreign regulatory requirements;
  - the therapeutic benefits, effectiveness and safety of our product candidates;
- the accuracy of our estimates of the size and characteristics of the markets that may be addressed by our products and product candidates;
  - the rate and degree of market acceptance and clinical utility of Xilonix™ and future products, if any;
- the timing of and our collaborators' ability to obtain and maintain regulatory approvals for our product candidates;



- our expectations regarding market risk, including interest rate changes and foreign currency fluctuations;
  - our belief in the sufficiency of our cash flows to meet our needs for at least the next 12 to 24 months;
- our expectations regarding the timing during which we will be an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act;
- our ability to engage and retain the employees required to grow our business;
  - our future financial performance and projected expenditures;
- developments relating to our competitors and our industry, including the success of competing therapies that are or become available; and
- estimates of our expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and our needs for additional financing.

All forward looking statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, among other things, those under the heading “Risk Factors” included in our prospectus filed on April 16th, 2015, and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available in the future.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q also contains estimates, projections and other information concerning our industry, our business, and the markets for certain medical conditions, including data regarding the estimated size of those markets, and the incidence and prevalence of certain medical conditions. Information that is based on estimates, forecasts, projections, market research or similar methodologies is inherently subject to uncertainties and actual events or circumstances may differ materially from events and circumstances reflected in this information. Unless otherwise expressly stated, we obtained this industry, business, market and other data from reports, research surveys, studies and similar data prepared by market research firms and other third parties, industry, medical and general publications, government data and similar sources.

## XBiotech Inc.

Consolidated Balance Sheets  
(in thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2015 (unaudited)	December 31, 2014
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$52,236	\$57,329
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	493	411
Deferred offering costs	1,036	324
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>53,765</b>	<b>58,064</b>
Property and equipment, net	4,923	4,113
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$58,688</b>	<b>\$62,177</b>
<b>Liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$2,915	\$1,629
Accrued expenses	911	1,518
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>3,147</b>
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred rent	2	—
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>3,147</b>
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value, unlimited shares authorized, 27,726,631 and 27,546,632 shares outstanding at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	156,393	152,351
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(251 )	(153 )
Accumulated deficit	(101,282 )	(93,168 )
<b>Total shareholders' equity</b>	<b>54,860</b>	<b>59,030</b>
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$58,688</b>	<b>\$62,177</b>

See accompanying notes.

## XBiotech Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Operations  
(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	\$6,784	\$2,350
General and administrative	1,421	2,154
Total operating expenses	8,205	4,504
Loss from operations	(8,205 )	(4,504 )
Other income:		
Foreign exchange gain	91	1
Total other income	91	1
Net loss	\$(8,114 )	\$(4,503 )
Net loss per share—basic and diluted	\$(0.29 )	\$(0.19 )
Shares used to compute basic and diluted net loss per share	27,641,565	23,550,212

See accompanying notes.



Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss  
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net loss	\$(8,114 )	\$(4,503 )
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(98 )	(86 )
Comprehensive loss	\$(8,212 )	\$(4,589 )

See accompanying notes.

## XBiotech Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$(8,114 )	\$(4,503 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	165	141
Share-based compensation expense	1,222	1,842
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(82 )	174
Accounts payable	883	(180 )
Accrued expenses	(607 )	187
Deferred rent	2	—
Net cash used in operating activities	(6,531 )	(2,339 )
Investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(571 )	(58 )
Net cash used in investing activities	(571 )	(58 )
Financing activities		
Issuance of common stock and warrants, net	2,401	11,605
Issuance of common stock under stock option plan	8	—
Collection of subscription receivable	410	—
Deferred offering costs	(712 )	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,107	11,605
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(98 )	(86 )
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(5,093 )	9,122
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	57,329	4,167
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$52,236	\$13,289

See accompanying notes.

XBiotech Inc.  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization

XBiotech, Inc. (“XBiotech” or “the Company”) was incorporated in Canada on March 22, 2005. XBiotech USA Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated in Delaware, United States (“U.S.”) in November 2007. XBiotech Schweiz AG, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated in Zug, Switzerland in August 2010. XBiotech Japan KK, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated in Tokyo, Japan in March 2013. XBiotech GmbH, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was incorporated in Germany in January 2014.

Since its inception, XBiotech has focused on advancing technology to rapidly identify and clone antibodies from individuals that have resistance to disease. At the heart of the Company is a proprietary technical knowhow to translate natural human immunity into therapeutic product candidates.

In 2005, the Company began to develop a new framework for commercial manufacturing, using technology that required less capital, fewer operators and provided greater flexibility than standard industry practices.

With the manufacturing capability to produce its True Human™ antibody therapy, in 2010 the Company began a clinical trial program. The first clinical trial program at MD Anderson Cancer Center began treating the sickest cancer patients irrespective of tumor type. Soon thereafter, the Company used the same antibody therapy in various clinical studies at treatment centers around the U.S. and abroad to investigate the antibody effect in patients that had vascular disease, leukemia, type 2 diabetes, psoriasis or acne.

The Company’s headquarters are located in Austin, Texas.

The Company continues to be subject to a number of risks common to companies in similar stages of development. Principal among these risks are the uncertainties of technological innovations, dependence on key individuals, development of the same or similar technological innovations by the Company’s competitors and protection of proprietary technology. The Company’s ability to fund its planned clinical operations, including completion of its planned trials, is expected to depend on the amount and timing of cash receipts from future collaboration or product sales and/or financing transactions.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or US GAAP.

In the Company’s opinion, the accompanying interim unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and include all adjustments, consisting of normal, recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation. Certain information and disclosures normally included in the notes to the annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been omitted from these interim unaudited consolidated financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Accordingly, these interim unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, which are included in the Company’s Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed with the SEC on April 14 2015. The results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for

the year ending December 31, 2015 or for any other period.

10

---

### Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported values of amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company utilizes significant estimates and assumptions in determining the fair value of its common stock. The board of directors determined the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock based on a number of objective and subjective factors, including the prices at which the Company sold shares of its common stock to third parties and external market conditions affecting the biotechnology industry sector.

### Research and Development Costs

All research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. Research and development costs include salaries and personnel-related costs, consulting fees, fees paid for contract research services, the costs of laboratory equipment and facilities, license fees and other external costs. Costs incurred to acquire licenses for intellectual property to be used in research and development activities with no alternative future use are expensed as incurred as research and development.

Nonrefundable advance payments for goods or services to be received in the future for use in research and development activities are deferred and capitalized. The capitalized amounts are expensed as the related goods are delivered or the services are performed.

### Income Taxes

The Company makes estimates and judgments in determining the need for a provision for income taxes, including the estimation of its taxable income or loss for the each full fiscal year. The Company has accumulated significant deferred tax assets that reflect the tax effects of net operating loss and tax credit carryovers and temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Realization of certain deferred tax assets is dependent upon future earnings. The Company is uncertain about the timing and amount of any future earnings. Accordingly, the Company offsets these deferred tax assets with a valuation allowance. The Company may in the future determine that certain deferred tax assets will likely be realized, in which case the Company will reduce its valuation allowance in the period in which such determination is made. If the valuation allowance is reduced, the Company may recognize a benefit from income taxes in its statement of operations in that period. The Company classifies interest recognized pursuant to its deferred tax assets as interest expense, when appropriate.

### Share-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its share-based compensation awards in accordance with ASC Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). ASC 718 requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the statements of operations based on their grant date fair values. For stock options granted to employees and to members of the board of directors for their services on the board of directors, the Company estimates the grant date fair value of each option award using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The use of the Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires management to make assumptions

with respect to the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of the common stock consistent with the expected life of the option, risk-free interest rates and expected dividend yields of the common stock. For awards subject to service-based vesting conditions, the Company recognizes share-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, equal to the grant date fair value of stock options on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

Share-based compensation expense recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 was included in the following line items on the Consolidated Statement of Operations (in thousands).

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Research and development	\$456	\$140
General and administrative	766	1,702
Total share-based compensation expense	\$1,222	\$1,842

The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes method with the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2015		2014	
Dividend yield	–		–	
Expected volatility	68%		70%	
Risk-free interest rate	1.39%–	2.12%	0.69%–	2.73%
Expected life (in years)	5	– 10	3	– 10
Weighted-average grant date fair value per share	\$9.56		\$7.14	

No related tax benefits were recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consisted primarily of cash on deposit in U.S., German, Swiss and Canadian banks. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost which approximates fair value.

#### Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company holds these investments in highly-rated financial institutions, and limits the amounts of credit exposure to any one financial institution. These amounts at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any credit losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant credit risk on these funds. The Company has no off-balance sheet concentrations of credit risk, such as foreign currency exchange contracts, option contracts or other hedging arrangements.

#### Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which establishes a fair value hierarchy for those instruments measured at fair value that distinguishes between assumptions based on market data (observable inputs) and the Company's own assumptions (unobservable inputs). The hierarchy consists of three levels:

- Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2—Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs which are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.





Level 3—Unobservable inputs that reflect the Company’s own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company did not have any assets or liabilities that were remeasured at fair value on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts reflected in the balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate their fair values at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, due to their short-term nature.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, which consists of land, construction in process, furniture and fixtures, computers and office equipment, scientific equipment, leasehold improvements and vehicles are stated at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, with the exception of land and construction in process which are not depreciated, using the straight line method. The useful lives are as follows:

- Furniture and fixtures (years) 7
- Office equipment (years) 5
- Leasehold improvements Shorter of asset’s useful life or remaining lease term
- Scientific equipment (years) 5
- Vehicles (years) 5

Costs of major additions and betterments are capitalized; maintenance and repairs, which do not improve or extend the life of the respective assets, are charged to expense as incurred. Upon retirement or sale, the cost of the disposed asset and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is recognized.

#### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically evaluates its long-lived assets for potential impairment in accordance with ASC Topic 360, Property, Plant and Equipment. Potential impairment is assessed when there is evidence that events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recovered. Recoverability of these assets is assessed based on undiscounted expected future cash flows from the assets, considering a number of factors, including past operating results, budgets and economic projections, market trends and product development cycles. If impairments are identified, assets are written down to their estimated fair value. The Company has not recognized any impairment through March 31, 2015.

#### Deferred Offering Costs

Deferred offering costs, which consist of direct incremental legal, accounting and other professional service fees relating to the Company’s Initial Public Offering (“IPO”), are capitalized. The deferred offering costs will be offset against the proceeds from this proposed offering upon the consummation of the IPO which occurred on April 17, 2015.

#### Foreign Currency Transactions

Certain transactions are denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency of the U.S. dollar, and the Company generates assets and liabilities that are fixed in terms of the amount of foreign currency that will be received or paid. At each balance sheet, the Company adjusts the assets and liabilities to reflect the current exchange rate, resulting in a translation gain or loss. Transaction gains and losses are also realized upon a settlement of a foreign currency transaction in determining net loss for the period in which the transaction is settled.

## Comprehensive Income (Loss)

ASC Topic 220, Comprehensive Income, requires that all components of comprehensive income (loss), including net income (loss), be reported in the financial statements in the period in which they are recognized. Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the change in equity during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources, including unrealized gains and losses on investments and foreign currency translation adjustments.

## Segment and Geographic Information

Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in making decisions on how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer. The Company and the chief operating decision maker view the Company's operations and manage its business as one operating segment. Substantially all of the Company's operations are in the U.S. geographic segment.

## Net Loss Per Share

Net loss per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during each period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding (if dilutive) during each period. The number of common share equivalents, which include stock options, is computed using the treasury stock method.

## Subsequent Events

The Company considered events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date but prior to the date the consolidated financial statements are available to be issued for potential recognition or disclosure in its consolidated financial statements. Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of issuance of the financial statements.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2014 the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-10, Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810 Consolidation. These updates remove the definition of a development stage entity from the Master Glossary of the ASC, thereby removing the financial reporting distinction between development stage entities and other reporting entities from U.S. GAAP. In addition, the amendments eliminate the requirements for development stage entities to (1) present inception-to-date information in the statements of income, cash flows, and shareholder equity, (2) label the financial statements as those of a development stage entity, (3) disclose a description of the development stage activities in which the entity is engaged, and (4) disclose in the first year in which the entity is no longer a development stage entity that in prior years it had been in the development stage. This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014. The Company has early adopted this standard in the presentation of its financial statements.

In August 2014 the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The ASU is intended to define management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an organization's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. For all entities, the ASU is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016 and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company has early adopted this standard in the presentation and its financial statements.



3. Income Taxes

The Company did not provide for income taxes in 2015 because the Company has projected net loss for all jurisdictions for the full year 2015. The Company has recorded a full valuation allowance for its net deferred tax assets in 2015 and 2014.

4. Common Stock

In August 2013, the Company sold 1.2 million shares of common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share for total proceeds of approximately \$12.0 million. Each share had one warrant attached, exercisable for 180 days into a single common share in the Company at a price of \$10.00 per share.

In February 2014, the Company sold 1.2 million shares of common stock for total proceeds of approximately \$12 million from the exercise of warrants by common stock shareholders. From July through November 18, 2014, the Company sold approximately 601,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share for total proceeds of approximately \$9.0 million. Each share had one warrant attached, which would be exercisable for 180 days into a single common share in the Company at a price of \$15.00 per share. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had total warrants outstanding for the purchase of 493,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$15.00 per share.

From November 24, 2014 through December 31, 2014, the Company sold 3.0 million shares of common stock at \$15.00 per share pursuant to stock subscription agreements for the total proceeds of \$44.8 million of which \$410,000 remained uncollected as of December 31, 2014 and was received in January 2015. The Company incurred issuance costs of approximately \$1.9 million in cash and \$0.4 million in non-cash consideration.

In December 2014, 15,000 stock options were exercised at a price of \$10.00 for total proceeds of \$0.15 million.

In January to March 2015, the Company received requests from investors for the exercise of warrants to purchase a total of 164,999 shares of common stock at \$15.00 per share for a total of \$2.4 million from these exercised warrants. Also, the Company received approximately \$8,000 in January 2015 from 15,000 exercised options at \$0.55 per share.

5. Common Stock Options

On November 11, 2005, the board of directors of the Company adopted a stock option plan (“the Plan”) pursuant to which the Company may grant incentive stock options to directors, officers, employees or consultants of the Company or an affiliate or other persons as the Compensation Committee may approve.

In February and August 2011, the Company granted stock options to a non-employee consultant that vest over 3 and 4 years, respectively. The fair value of these awards is remeasured at each reporting date until the date the consultant’s services are completed.

All options will be non-transferable and may be exercised only by the participant, or in the event of the death of the participant, a legal representative until the earlier of the options’ expiry date or the first anniversary of the participant’s death, or such other date as may be specified by the Compensation Committee.

The term of the options is at the discretion of the Compensation Committee, but may not exceed 10 years from the grant date. The options expire on the earlier of the expiration date or the date three months following the day on which the participant ceases to be a director, officer or employee of or consultant to the Company, or in the event of the termination of the participant with cause, the date of such termination.



The number of common shares reserved for issuance to any one person pursuant to this Plan shall not, in aggregate, exceed 5% of the total number of outstanding common shares. The exercise price per common share under each option will be the fair market value of such shares at the time of the grant. Upon stock option exercise, the Company issues new shares of common stock.

A summary of changes in common stock options issued under the Plan is as follows:

	Options	Exercise Price		Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at December 31, 2014	4,884,165	\$0.55–	\$15.00	\$ 7.03
Granted	65,000		15.00	15.00
Exercised	(15,000 )	0.56		0.56
Forfeitures	(95,625 )	0.55 –	15.00	8.83
Options outstanding at March 31, 2015	4,838,540	0.55 –	15.00	7.12

As of March 31, 2015, there was approximately \$4.8 million of unrecognized compensation cost, related to stock options granted under the Plan which will be amortized to stock compensation expense over the next 1.78 years.

#### 6. Net Loss Per Share

The following summarizes the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share for the three month ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net loss	\$(8,114 )	\$(4,503 )
Weighted-average number of common shares—basic and diluted	27,641,565	23,550,212
Net loss per share—basic and diluted	\$(0.29 )	\$(0.19 )

The following potentially dilutive securities outstanding, prior to the use of the treasury stock method or if-converted method, have been excluded from the computation of diluted weighted-average common shares outstanding, because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect due to the losses reported.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Stock options	4,838,540	3,730,707
Warrants to purchase common stock	208,333	—
Total	5,046,873	3,730,707

#### 7. Related-Party Transactions

Legal fees of approximately \$22,000 and \$8,000 were incurred to a law firm for legal services rendered in which a former director of the Company is a senior partner in the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The Company had outstanding accounts payable to the same firm in the amount of approximately \$12,000 and \$37,000 as at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.





8. Subsequent Events

The Company closed its initial public offering of 4,000,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$19.00 per share for a total offering amount of \$76,000,000, before the underwriting discounts and commissions and other company expenses on April 17, 2015. The Company received net proceeds of approximately \$70.9 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$3.8 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$1.3 million.

Subsequent events have been evaluated through the date of issuance of these financial statements.

## Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### Overview

XBiotech is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company engaged in discovering and developing True Human™ monoclonal antibodies for treating a variety of different diseases. True Human™ monoclonal antibodies are those which occur naturally in human beings—as opposed to being derived from animal immunization technologies or otherwise engineered. We believe that naturally occurring monoclonal antibodies have the potential to be safer and more effective than their non-naturally occurring counterparts. While primarily focused on bringing our lead product candidate to market, we have also developed a proprietary True Human™ monoclonal antibody discovery platform and manufacturing system.

We have never been profitable and, as of March 31, 2015, we had an accumulated deficit of \$101.3 million. We had net losses of \$8.1 and \$4.5 million for three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, respectively. We expect to incur significant and increasing operating losses for the foreseeable future as we advance our drug candidates from discovery through preclinical testing and clinical trials and seek regulatory approval and eventual commercialization. In addition to these increasing research and development expenses, we expect general and administrative costs to increase as we add personnel and begin to operate as a public company. We will need to generate significant revenues to achieve profitability, and we may never do so. On April 17, 2015, The Company closed its initial public offering of 4,000,000 shares of its common stock at a price of \$19.00 per share for a total offering amount of \$76,000,000, before the underwriting discounts and commissions and other company expenses. Net proceeds to the Company totaled approximately \$70.9 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$3.8 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$1.3 million.

#### Revenues

To date, we have not generated any revenue. Our ability to generate revenue and become profitable depends on our ability to successfully commercialize our lead product candidate, Xilonix™, or any other product candidate we may advance in the future.

#### Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expense consists of expenses incurred in connection with identifying and developing our drug candidates. These expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses, stock-based compensation, the purchase of equipment, laboratory and manufacturing supplies, facility costs, costs for preclinical and clinical research, development of quality control systems, quality assurance programs and manufacturing processes. We charge all research and development expenses to operations as incurred.

Clinical development timelines, likelihood of success and total costs vary widely. We do not currently track our internal research and development costs or our personnel and related costs on an individual drug candidate basis. We use our research and development resources, including employees and our drug discovery technology, across multiple drug development programs. As a result, we cannot state precisely the costs incurred for each of our research and development programs or our clinical and preclinical drug candidates. From inception through March 31, 2015, we have recorded total research and development expenses, including share-based compensation, of \$76.8 million. Our total research and development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$6.8 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. Share-based compensation accounted for \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.



Research and development expenses, as a percentage of total operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were 83% and 52%, respectively. The percentages, excluding stock-based compensation, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, were 91% and 83%, respectively.

We expect our clinical costs to be substantial and to increase as we advance Xilonix™ through Phase III clinical trials in Europe and the U.S. and research and development costs to increase as we move other drug candidates into preclinical testing and clinical trials. Based on the results of our preclinical studies, we expect to selectively advance some drug candidates into clinical trials. We anticipate that we will select drug candidates and research projects for further development on an ongoing basis in response to their preclinical and clinical success and commercial potential.

During 2015, we intend to continue our Phase II study in Pyoderma Gangrenosum, or PG. Assuming that we continue to see positive results in the Phase II study, we may seek breakthrough designation from the FDA. After evaluation of the Phase II data, we will also determine our interest in conducting a pivotal Phase III study in this indication. As this is an orphan condition, with a relatively small incidence (estimated at less than 3,000 patients) in the United States, a pivotal study would likely need to be conducted in both the United States and Europe.

A Phase I/II randomized, placebo controlled, dose escalation study for our antibody therapy for S. aureus infections is planned in 2015. We filed an IND in December 2014 for the study, which is currently on clinical hold, while at the request of the FDA, we complete an animal toxicology study. The results of the toxicology study were submitted to the FDA in March 2015 and we are waiting for notification from the FDA to continue our clinical study.

Due to the fact that our drug candidates are in the early stage of development, we cannot estimate anticipated completion dates and when we might receive material net cash inflows from our research and development projects.

#### General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expense consists primarily of salaries and related expenses for personnel in administrative, finance, business development and human resource functions, as well as the legal costs of pursuing patent protection of our intellectual property and patent filing and maintenance expenses, stock-based compensation, and professional fees for legal services. Our total general and administration expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 were \$1.4 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. Share-based compensation accounted for \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of our Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or US GAAP. The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and expenses incurred during the reported periods.

We base estimates on our historical experience, known trends and various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to our financial statements appearing in this prospectus, we believe that the following accounting policies are the most critical to understanding and evaluating our reported financial results.



## Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based awards are measured at fair value at each grant date. We recognize stock-based compensation expenses ratably over the requisite service period of the option award.

### Determination of the Fair Value of Stock-Based Compensation Grants

The determination of the fair value of stock-based compensation arrangements is affected by a number of variables, including estimates of the fair value of our common stock, expected stock price volatility, risk-free interest rate and the expected life of the award. We value stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that are fully transferable and have no vesting restrictions. Black-Scholes and other option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility. If we made different assumptions, our stock-based compensation expenses, net loss, and net loss per common share could be significantly different. During all of the periods presented, we issued common stock for cash consideration to new investors. We believe that such transactions represent the best evidence of fair value of our common stock. Therefore, we used the sales price of our common stock during these periods as the fair value of our common stock.

The following summarizes the assumptions used for estimating the fair value of stock options granted during the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Weighted-average grant date fair value per share	\$9.56	\$7.14
Expected volatility	68%	70%
Risk-free interest rate	1.39% - 2.12%	0.69% - 2.73%
Expected life (in years)	5 - 10	3 - 10
Dividend yield	–	–

We have assumed no dividend yield because we do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, which is consistent with our past practice. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates for U.S. Treasury securities with maturities consistent with the expected life of our stock options. The expected life represents the period of time the stock options are expected to be outstanding and is based on the simplified method when the stock option includes “plain vanilla” terms. Under the simplified method, the expected life of an option is presumed to be the midpoint between the vesting date and the end of the agreement term. We used the simplified method due to the lack of sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to otherwise estimate the expected life of the stock options. For stock options that did not include “plain vanilla” terms we used the contractual life of the stock option as the expected life. Such stock options consisted primarily of options issued to our board of directors that were immediately vested at issuance. Expected volatility is based on historical volatilities for publicly traded stock of comparable companies over the estimated expected life of the stock options.

We based our estimate of pre-vesting forfeitures, or forfeiture rate, on historical forfeiture rates. We apply the estimated forfeiture rate to the total estimated fair value of the awards, as derived from the Black-Scholes model, to compute the stock-based compensation expenses, net of pre-vesting forfeitures, to be recognized in our consolidated statements of operations.

## Results of Operations

### Revenue

We did not record any revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

20

---

## Expenses

## Research and Development

Research and Development costs are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase	% Increase	
	2015	2014	(Decrease)	(Decrease)	
Labor	\$1,430	\$905	\$526	58	%
Consumables	1,335	465	870	187	%
Clinical trials and sponsored research	2,689	324	2,365	730	%
Stock-based compensation	456	73	383	525	%
Other	874	583	291	50	%
Total	\$6,784	\$2,350	\$4,435	189	%

We do not currently track our internal research and development costs or our personnel and related costs on an individual drug candidate basis. We use our research and development resources, including employees and our drug discovery technology, across multiple drug development programs. As a result, we cannot state precisely the costs incurred for each of our research and development programs or our clinical and preclinical drug candidates.

Research and development expenses increased by \$4.4 million to \$6.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to \$2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. This increase was principally due to a \$2.4 million increase in clinical trial activities mainly in Europe. The costs for research and development used consumables increased due to the increase of research and development as well as manufacturing processing development activities. Labor costs also increased due to the increase of current employee's salaries and increase in the size of the workforce. Stock-based compensation increased due to the stock options awarded in 2014 and the continuing vesting of such awards.

## General and Administrative

General and administrative costs are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Increase	% Increase	
	2015	2014	(Decrease)	(Decrease)	
Labor	\$199	\$153	\$46	30	%
Patent filing expense	227	143	84	59	%
Stock-based compensation	767	1,768	(1,001)	(57)	(%)
Professional fees	132	31	101	326	%
Other	96	59	37	63	%
	\$1,421	\$2,154	\$(733)	(34)	(%)

General and administrative expense decreased by \$0.7 million to \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared to \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease was primarily related to decreases in stock-based compensation expenses of \$1.0 million, due to the grant of stock options to consultants and board members in 2014 that were fully vested.



## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash requirements could change materially as a result of the progress of our research and development and clinical programs, licensing activities, acquisitions, divestitures or other corporate developments.

Since our inception on March 22, 2005 through March 31, 2015, we have funded our operations principally through the private placement of equity securities, which have provided aggregate cash proceeds of approximately \$132.0 million. The following table summarizes our sources and uses of cash (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net cash (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities	\$(6,531 )	\$(2,339 )
Investing activities	(571 )	(58 )
Financing activities	2,107	11,605
Net change in cash and cash equivalents excluding foreign exchange rate effect	\$(4,995 )	\$9,208

During the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, our operating activities used net cash of \$6.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. The use of net cash in each of these periods primarily resulted from our net losses. The increase in net loss from operations for the three months ended March 31, 2015 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014 was due to increases in clinical trial activities in Europe.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, our investing activities used net cash of \$0.6 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. We spent approximately \$315 thousand more on the construction of new facilities during the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014. We also spent \$126 thousand more on purchases of research and development equipment during the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2014.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, our financing activities provided net cash proceeds of \$2.1 million and \$11.6 million, respectively. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we received requests from investors for the exercise of warrants to purchase a total of 164,999 shares of common stock at \$15.00 per share for a total of approximately \$2.4 million in net proceeds, which is compared to a total of 1,195,000 shares of common stock issued at \$10.00 per share for a total of approximately \$11.6 million in net proceeds for the three months ended March 31, 2014. During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we incurred deferred offering costs of \$712 thousand, which consist of direct incremental legal, accounting and other professional service fees related to our IPO. In January 2015, we received the previously outstanding subscription receivable in the amount of \$410 thousand.

We expect to continue to incur substantial operating losses in the future. We will not receive any product revenue until a drug candidate has been approved by the FDA or similar regulatory agencies in other countries and successfully commercialized. As of March 31, 2015, our principal sources of liquidity were our cash and cash equivalents, which totaled approximately \$52.2 million.

On April 14, 2015, our registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-201813) was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission for our initial public offering pursuant to which we sold an aggregate of 4,000,000 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$19.00 per share. The offering commenced as of April 14, 2015 and did not terminate before all of the securities registered in the registration statement were sold. On April 17, 2015, we closed the sale of such shares, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$70.9 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$3.8 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$1.3 million. No payments were made by us to directors, officers or persons owning ten percent or more of our common stock or to their associates, or to our affiliates. There has been no material change in the planned use of proceeds from our initial public offering as described in our final prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on

April 16, 2015 pursuant to Rule 424(b).

22

---

## Contractual Obligations and Commitments

On January 12, 2008, we entered a lease agreement to lease our facility in Austin, Texas. On September 15, 2010, we entered into a second lease agreement to lease additional space in Austin, Texas. On March 20, 2014, we extended the lease for an additional 21 months on the same terms and rental rates as the current lease. Rent expense was \$105 thousand and \$101 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. On February 28, 2015, we extended the lease for another 4 years. The future minimum lease payments are as follows as of March 31, 2015 (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Operating facility leases	\$ 1,784	\$437	\$914	\$433	\$—
Total contractual obligations	\$ 1,784	\$437	\$914	\$433	\$—

## Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Since inception, we have not engaged in any off-balance sheet activities, including the use of structured finance, special purpose entities or variable interest entities.

## Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure of Market Risks

The Company is not currently exposed to material market risk arising from financial instruments, changes in interest rates or commodity prices, or fluctuations in foreign currencies. The Company has no need to hedge against any of the foregoing risks and therefore currently engages in no hedging activities.

## Item 4. Controls and Procedures

### Management's Evaluation of our Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, an evaluation was carried out by the Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based on such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files or furnishes under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and regulations, and are operating in an effective manner.

### Changes in Internal Control

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in management's evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act during the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently a part to any material litigating or other material legal proceedings.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in our final prospectus filed on April 16, 2015.

### Item 2. Unregistered Sale of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

#### (a) Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

During the period between January 1, 2015 and March 31, 2015, seven investors exercised warrants to purchase a total of 164,999 shares of common stock at price of \$15.00 per share for a total of approximately \$2.4 million in net proceeds from these exercised warrants.

During the period between January 1, 2015 through March 31, 2015, one option holder exercised 15,000 options at an exercise price of \$0.55 per share for total proceeds to the Company of approximately \$8,000.

#### (b) Use of Proceeds from IPO

On April 14, 2015, our registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-201813) was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission for our initial public offering pursuant to which we sold an aggregate of 4,000,000 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$19.00 per share. W.R. Hambrecht + Co., Inc. acted as the sole underwriter. The offering commenced as of April 14, 2015 and did not terminate before all of the securities registered in the registration statement were sold. On April 17, 2015, we closed the sale of such shares, resulting in net proceeds to us of approximately \$70.9 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of \$3.8 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$1.3 million. No payments were made by us to directors, officers or persons owning ten percent or more of our common stock or to their associates, or to our affiliates.

There has been no material change in the planned use of proceeds from our initial public offering as described in our final prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 16, 2015 pursuant to Rule 424(b). We are holding the balance of the net proceeds from the IPO in our CIBC USD account. As of May 27, 2015, we have not used any of the net offering proceeds.



Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

Not Applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

Not Applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits.

31.1\* Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

31.2\* Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

32.1\*\* Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350.

\*Exhibits filed herewith.

\*\*Exhibits furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: May 27, 2015

XBIOTECH INC.

By:

/s/ John Simard  
John Simard  
President, Chief Executive Officer and  
Director (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 27, 2015

By:

/s/ Queena Han  
Queen Han  
Vice President, Finance and Human  
Resources, and Secretary (Principal  
Financial Officer and Principal  
Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1**	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350.

\*Exhibits filed herewith.

\*\*Exhibits furnished herewith.