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

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-16 OR 15D-16 UNDER THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Dated May 15, 2015

Commission File Number 001-36421

AURINIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

N/A
(Translation of Registrant's Name)

#1203-4464 Markham Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8Z7X8
(250) 708-4272
(Address and telephone number of registrant's principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F ☐ Form 40-F ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b) (1): ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b) (7): ☐

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): Not applicable.

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.

Dated: May 15, 2015

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.

By: /s/ Dennis Bourgeault
Name: Dennis Bourgeault
Title: Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description of Exhibit
99.1	Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the First Quarter ended March 31, 2015
99.2	MD&A for the First Quarter ended March 31, 2015
99.3	Certification of Interim Filings – Chief Executive Officer, dated May 15, 2015
99.4	Certification of Interim Filings – Chief Financial Officer, dated May 15, 2015

Exhibit 99.1

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands of United States (U.S.) dollars)

First quarter ended March 31, 2015

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited)

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	March 31, 2015 $	December 31 2014 $
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	19,042	22,706
Short term investment (note 4)	9,999	9,998
Accounts receivable	114	92
Prepaid expenses	414	755
	29,569	33,551
Non-current assets		
Property and equipment	51	52
Acquired intellectual property and other intangible assets	18,102	18,489
Prepaid deposits	286	286
Total assets	48,008	52,378
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,025	2,464
Current portion of deferred revenue	217	217
Provision for restructuring costs	155	155
	2,397	2,836
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred revenue	792	847
Provision for restructuring costs	77	116
Contingent consideration (note 5)	3,657	3,473
Derivative warrant liability (note 6)	13,526	11,235
	20,449	18,507
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital		
Common shares (note 7)	260,926	259,712
Warrants (note 7)	1,662	1,804
Contributed surplus	13,523	12,306
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(805)	(805)
Deficit	(247,747)	(239,146)
Total shareholders' equity	27,559	33,871
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	48,008	52,378

Subsequent events (note 13)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited)
For the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except per share data)

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $ (restated-note 2)
Revenue		
Licensing revenue	30	30
Research and development revenue	25	25
Contract services	7	12
	62	67
Expenses		
Research and development	3,330	1,040
Corporate, administration and business development	1,905	2,373
Amortization of acquired intellectual property and other intangible assets	392	359
Amortization of property and equipment	6	10
Contract services	5	8
Other expense (note 8)	3,025	483
Restructuring costs	—	569
	8,663	4,842
Net loss for the period	(8,601)	(4,775)
Other comprehensive loss		
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to loss		
Translation adjustment	—	(605)
Comprehensive loss for the period	(8,601)	(5,380)
Net loss per share (note 9)		
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	(0.27)	(0.22)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)
For the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Common Shares $	Warrants $	Contributed surplus $	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss $	Deficit $	Shareholders' Equity $
Balance – January 1, 2015	259,712	1,804	12,306	(805)	(239,146)	33,871
Exercise of warrants (note 7)	427	(142)	—	—	—	285
Exercise of cashless warrants	636					636
Exercise of stock options (note 7)	151	—	(67)	—	—	84
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,284	—	—	1,284
Net loss for the period	—	—	—	—	(8,601)	(8,601)
Balance – March 31, 2015	260,926	1,662	13,523	(805)	(247,747)	27,559
Balance – January 1, 2014	220,908	2,256	10,074	(200)	(219,725)	13,313
Comprehensive loss for the period	—	—	—	(605)	—	(605)
Issue of units (note 7)	40,059	—	—	—	—	40,059
Share issue costs (note 7)	(2,844)	—	—	—	—	(2,844)
Exercise of warrants (note 7)	179	(49)	—	—	—	130
Stock-based compensation	—	—	1,298	—	—	1,298
Net loss for the period	—	—	—	—	(4,775)	(4,775)
Balance – March 31, 2014	258,302	2,207	11,372	(805)	(224,500)	46,576

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
(Unaudited)
For the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $ (restated-note 2)
Cash flow provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(8,601)	(4,775)
Adjustments for:		
Amortization of deferred revenue	(55)	(55)
Amortization of property and equipment	6	10
Amortization of acquired intellectual property and other intangible assets	392	359
Revaluation of contingent consideration	184	533
Loss (gain) on derivative warrant liability	2,927	(1,062)
Stock-based compensation	1,284	1,298
Change in provision for restructuring costs	(39)	—
Share issue costs allocated to derivative warrant liability	—	646
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	203
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	—	(1)
	(3,902)	(2,844)
Net change in other operating assets and liabilities (note 11)	(120)	(2,510)
Net cash used in operating activities	(4,022)	(5,354)
Investing activities		
Increase in short-term investment	(1)	—
Purchase of equipment	(5)	—
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	—	1
Capitalized patent costs	(5)	(1)
Net cash used in investing activities	(11)	—
Financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	285	130
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	84	—
Proceeds from issuance of units	—	52,000
Share issue costs related to issuance of units	—	(3,693)
Payment of financing milestone to ILJIN	—	(1,600)
Net cash generated from financing activities	369	46,837
Effect of exchange rate adjustment on cash and cash equivalents	—	(15)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,664)	41,468
Cash and cash equivalents – Beginning of period	22,706	1,821
Cash and cash equivalents – End of period	19,042	43,289

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

1. Corporate information

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc. or the "Company" is a clinical stage pharmaceutical company with its head office located at #1203-4464 Markham Street, Victoria, British Columbia V8Z 7X8 where clinical, regulatory and business development functions of the Company are conducted. The Company has its registered office located at #201, 17904-105 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5S 2H5 where the finance function is performed.

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc. is organized pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta). The Company's Common Shares are currently listed and traded on the NASDAQ Global Market (NASDAQ) under the symbol AUPH and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol AUP. The Company's primary business is the development of a therapeutic drug to treat autoimmune diseases, in particular lupus nephritis.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Aurinia Pharma Corp., Aurinia Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Delaware incorporated) and Aurinia Pharma Limited (UK incorporated).

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the audit committee of the Board of Directors on May 5, 2015.

2. Revision of prior period comparatives for correction of accounting for warrants

As described in note 6, the Offering completed by the Company on February 14, 2014, resulted in the issuance of 4,729,843 warrants, exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance at an exercise price of $3.22 per warrant. The holders of the warrants may elect, in lieu of exercising the warrants for cash, a cashless exercise option to receive common shares equal to the fair value of the warrants based on the number of warrants to be exercised multiplied by a five day weighted average market price less the exercise price, with the difference divided by the weighted average market price. If a warrant holder exercises this option, there will be variability in the number of shares issued per warrant.

A review of the application of IFRS to these previously issued warrants has resulted in a revision of prior period comparatives for restatement of our previous accounting for the warrants.

In accordance with IFRS, a contract to issue a variable number of shares fails to meet the definition of equity and must instead be classified as a derivative liability and measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss at each period end. The derivative liability will ultimately be converted to the Company's equity (common shares) when the warrants are exercised, or will be extinguished upon the expiry of the outstanding warrants, and will not result in the outlay of any cash by the Company.

In the original accounting determination, the estimated fair value of the warrants was recorded in equity at $10,418,000, offset by an allocation of issuance costs of $739,000. At initial recognition the Company should have recorded the estimated fair value of the warrants as a derivative warrant liability at $9,107,000, with allocated issuance costs of $646,000 recognized as other expense. In addition, at March 31, 2014, based on the trading price of the Company's shares at that time, the Company should have adjusted the estimated fair value of the derivative warrant liability to $8,045,000, resulting in a gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability in "Other expense (income)" for the three months ended March 31, 2014 of $1,062,000. At June 30, 2014, based on the trading price of the Company's shares at that time, the Company should have adjusted the estimated fair value of the derivative warrant liability to $15,062,000, resulting in a loss on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $7,017,000 in "Other expense (income)" for the three months ended June 30, 2014. At September 30, 2014, based on the trading price of the Company's shares at that time, the Company should have adjusted the estimated fair value of the derivative warrant liability to $9,794,000, resulting in a gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $5,268,000 in "Other expense (income)" for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

There is no impact on cash from operating, financing or investing activities.

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

The following table illustrates the impact of the correction for the relevant quarters:

Balance Sheet:

	As at March 31, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Derivative warrant liability	—	8,045	8,045
Equity			
Common shares	257,084	1,218	258,302
Warrants	11,886	(9,679)	2,207

	As at June 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Derivative warrant liability	—	15,062	15,062
Equity			
Common shares	257,131	1,218	258,349
Warrants	11,873	(9,679)	2,194

	As at September 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Derivative warrant liability	—	9,794	9,794
Equity			
Common shares	257,790	1,218	259,008
Warrants	11,691	(9,679)	2,012

Comprehensive loss:

	Three months ended March 31, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Other income (expense)			
Revaluation adjustment on derivative warrant liability	—	1,062	1,062
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	(646)	(646)
Comprehensive loss	(5,796)	416	(5,380)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	(0.24)		(0.22)

	Three months ended June 30, 2014			Six months ended June 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Other income (expense)						
Revaluation adjustment on derivative warrant liability	—	(7,017)	(7,017)	—	(5,955)	(5,955)
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	—	—	—	(646)	(646)
Comprehensive loss	(4,017)	(7,017)	(11,034)	(9,813)	(6,601)	(16,414)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.24)	(0.59)

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 2014			Nine months ended September 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Other income (expense)						
Revaluation adjustment on derivative warrant liability	—	5,268	5,268	—	(687)	(6,87)
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	—	—	—	(646)	(646)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(2,520)	5,268	2,748	(12,333)	(1,333)	(13,666)
Basic income (loss) per common share	(0.08)	0.17	0.09	(0.41)	(0.05)	(0.46)
Diluted income (loss) per common share	(0.08)	0.16	0.08	(0.41)	(0.05)	(0.46)

3. Basis of presentation

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as applicable to interim financial reports including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, and should be read in conjunction with the annual restated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2014 which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), authorized for issue on May 15, 2015.

4. Short term investment

The short term investment, which is recorded at amortized cost is a HSBC Bank U.S. denominated discount note with a face value of $10,010,000 and a cost of $9,999,000. The note, which was purchased on February 4, 2015 is due August 4, 2015 and has an effective interest rate of 0.218%.

5. Contingent consideration

The Company has recorded the fair value of contingent consideration payable to ILJIN Life Science Co., Ltd. ("ILJIN") resulting from the Arrangement Agreement completed on September 20, 2013 between the Company, Aurinia Pharma Corp. and ILJIN.

Contingent consideration includes potential payments of up to $10,000,000 to be paid in five equal tranches according to the achievement of pre-defined clinical and marketing milestones.

The fair value of this portion of contingent consideration at March 31, 2015 was estimated to be $3,657,000 (December 31, 2014 - $3,473,000) and was determined by applying the income approach. The fair value estimates at March 31, 2015 were based on a discount rate of 10% and an assumed probability-adjusted payment range between 35% and 70%. This is a level 3 recurring fair value measurement. There was no change in the assumptions since December 31, 2014.

6. Derivative warrant liability

On February 14, 2014, the Company completed a $52,000,000 private placement (the Offering). Under the terms of the Offering, the Company issued 18,919,404 units (the Units) at a subscription price per Unit of $2.7485, each Unit consisting of one common share and one-quarter (0.25) of a common share purchase warrant (a Warrant), exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance at an exercise price of $3.2204. The holders of the Warrants issued pursuant to the February 14, 2014 private placement may elect, in lieu of exercising the Warrants for cash, a cashless exercise option to receive common shares equal to the fair value of the Warrants based on the number of Warrants to be exercised multiplied by a five day weighted average market price less the exercise price with the difference divided by the weighted average market price. If a Warrant holder exercises this option, there will be variability in the number of shares issued per Warrant.

In accordance with IFRS, a contract to issue a variable number of shares fails to meet the definition of equity and must instead be classified as a derivative liability and measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss at each period end. The derivative liability will ultimately be converted to the Company's equity (common shares) when the Warrants are exercised, or will be extinguished upon the expiry of the outstanding Warrants, and will not result in the outlay of any cash by the Company.

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

In the first quarter ended March 31, 2015, a holder of these Warrants elected this option and the Company issued 66,000 common shares upon the cashless exercise of 182,000 Warrants. These Warrants had a fair value of $636,000 at the date of exercise, determined using the Black-Scholes warrant pricing model. This amount has been transferred from derivative warrant liability to common shares.

At March 31, 2015 the Company recorded a derivative warrant liability at $13,526,000 (March 31, 2014 - $8,045,000) which resulted in a loss on revaluation of derivative warrant liability for the three months ended March 31, 2015 of $2,927,000 related to the 4,548,000 derivative liability warrants (March 31, 2014 - gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $1,062,000).

The Company considers expected volatility of its common shares in estimating its future stock price volatility. The risk-free interest rate for the expected life of the Warrants was based on the yield available on government benchmark bonds with an approximate equivalent remaining term at the time of the grant. The expected life is based upon the contractual term.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate fair value. The following weighted average assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the derivative warrant liability on March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Annualized volatility	84%	85%
Risk-free interest rate	0.94%	1.67%
Expected life of warrants in years	3.87	4.87
Dividend rate	0.0%	0.0%
Market price	4.48	2.68
Fair value per Warrant	2.97	1.70

This is a Level 3 recurring fair value measurement. The key level 3 inputs used by management to determine the fair value are the market price and the expected volatility. If the market price were to increase by a factor of 10% this would increase the obligation by approximately $1,759,000 at March 31, 2015. If the market price were to decrease by a factor of 10% this would decrease the obligation by approximately $1,730,000. If the volatility were to increase by 10%, this would increase the obligation by approximately $751,000. If the volatility were to decrease by 10%, this would decrease the obligation by approximately $800,000 at March 31, 2015.

The following table presents the changes in the derivative warrant liability categorized as Level 3:

	$
Balance at January 1, 2015	11,235
Conversion to equity (common shares) upon exercise of warrants	(636)
Loss on revaluation of derivative warrant liability	2,927
Balance at March 31, 2015	13,526
Balance at January 1, 2014	—
February 14, 2014 issuance of warrants	9,107
Gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability	(1,062)
Balance at March 31, 2014	8,045

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

7. Share Capital

(a) Common shares

Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

	Common Shares	
Issued	**# (in thousands)**	**$ (restated-note 2)**
Balance at January 1, 2015	31,818	259,712
Issued pursuant to exercise of stock options	30	151
Issued pursuant to exercise of warrants	148	427
Issued pursuant to exercise of derivative liability warrants	66	636
Balance at March 31, 2015	32,062	260,926
Balance at January 1, 2014	12,375	220,908
Issued pursuant to February 14, 2014 Private Placement	18,919	40,059
Share issue costs related to Private placement	—	(2,844)
Issued pursuant to exercise of warrants	60	179
Balance at March 31, 2014	31,354	258,302

(b) Warrants

	Warrants	
Issued	**# (in thousands)**	**$ (restated-note 2)**
Balance at January 1, 2015	1,724	1,804
Warrants exercised	(148)	(142)
Balance at March 31, 2015	1,576	1,662
Balance at January 1, 2014	2,318	2,256
Warrants exercised	(60)	(49)
Balance at March 31, 2014	2,258	2,207

The Company issued 148,000 common shares upon the exercise of 148,000 warrants for proceeds of $285,000. These warrants had a Black-Scholes calculated fair value of $142,000. This amount was transferred from warrants to common shares as a result of the exercise of the warrants.

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Expiry date:	# (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price $
Exercisable in CDN$		
June 18 , 2015 (CDN$50.00)	8	39.45
September 20, 2016 (CDN$2.25 and CDN$2.50)	1,239	1.97
June 26, 2018 (CDN$2.25 and CDN$2.50)	315	1.97
December 31, 2018 (CDN$2.00)	14	1.58
Exercisable in US$		
February 14, 2019	4,548	3.22
	6,124	2.95

(c) Stock options and compensation expense

The maximum number of Common Shares issuable under the Stock Option Plan is equal to 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares at the time the Common Shares are reserved for issuance. As at March 31, 2015 there were 32,062,000 Common Shares of the Company issued and outstanding, resulting in a maximum of 3,206,000 stock options available for issuance under the Stock Option Plan. An aggregate total of 2,298,000 options are presently outstanding, representing 7.2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company.

The Stock Option Plan requires the exercise price of each option to be determined by the Board of Directors and not to be less than the closing market price of the Company's stock on the day immediately prior to the date of grant. Any options which expire may be re-granted. The Board approves the vesting criteria and periods at its discretion. The options issued under the plan are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments.

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 and changes during the three month periods ended on those dates is presented below:

	March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014	
	#	Weighted average exercise price In CDN$	#	Weighted average exercise price In CDN$
Outstanding – Beginning of period	1,376	3.68	276	4.52
Granted	960	4.25	1,192	3.19
Forfeited	(8)	4.25	—	—
Exercised	(30)	3.50	—	—
Outstanding – End of period	2,298	3.92	1,468	3.44
Options exercisable – End of period	1,111	3.78	667	3.58

On January 6, 2015, the Company granted 960,000 stock options to directors, officers and employees of the Company at a price of $3.59 (CDN$4.25) per common share. The options will vest periodically over a period of one year. The options are exercisable for a term of five years.

The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of $1,284,000 (2014 – $1,298,000) with corresponding credits to contributed surplus. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, stock compensation expense has been allocated to research and development expense in the amount of $387,000 (2014 – $Nil), corporate administration expense in the amount of $897,000 (2014 – $1,045,000) and restructuring costs in the amount of $Nil (2014-$253,000).

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of the options granted to employees, officers and directors.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the options granted during the three month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Expected volatility	85%	85%
Risk-free interest rate	1.09	1.74
Expected life of options in years	3.9	7.1
Estimated forfeiture rate	12.2%	11.9%
Dividend rate	0.0%	0.0%
Exercise price	3.59	3.19
Market price on date of grant	3.59	3.19
Fair value per common share option	2.19	2.39

The Company considers historical volatility of its common shares in estimating its future stock price volatility. The risk-free interest rate for the expected life of the options was based on the yield available on government benchmark bonds with an approximate equivalent remaining term at the time of the grant. The expected life is based upon the contractual term, taking into account expected employee exercise and expected post-vesting employment termination behaviour.

Determining the fair value of stock options on grant date, requires judgment related to the choice of a pricing model, the estimation of stock price volatility and the expected term of the underlying instruments. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could result in a significant impact on the Company's reported operating results, liabilities or other components of shareholders' equity. The key assumption used by management is the stock price volatility. If the stock price volatility was higher by a factor of 10% on the option grant date in 2015 this would have increased the stock compensation expense for the first quarter ended March 31, 2015 by approximately $94,000. If the stock price volatility was lower by a factor of 10% on grant date this would have decreased the total stock compensation expense for the quarter by approximately $101,000.

8. Other expense

Other expense (income), net composed of

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $ (restated-note2)
Finance income		
Interest income on short-term bank deposits	(16)	(10)
Finance costs		
Interest on drug supply loan	—	30
Other		
Revaluation adjustment on contingent consideration (note 4)	184	533
Loss on revaluation of derivative warrant liability (note 5)	2,927	(1,062)
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(70)	144
Share issue costs allocated to derivative warrant liability (note 5)	—	646
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	203
Gain on disposal of equipment	—	(1)
	3,041	463
	3,025	483

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

9. Net loss per common share

Basic and diluted net loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. In determining diluted net loss per common share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted for stock options and warrants eligible for exercise where the average market price of common shares for the three months ended March 31, 2015 exceeds the exercise price. Common shares that could potentially dilute basic net loss per common share in the future that could be issued from the exercise of outstanding stock options and warrants were not included in the computation of the diluted loss per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 because to do so would be anti-dilutive

The numerator and denominator used in the calculation of historical basic and diluted net loss amounts per common share are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $ (restated-note 2)
Net loss for the period	(8,601)	(4,775)
	# (in thousands)	# (in thousands)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	31,859	21,848
	$	$
Loss per common share *(expressed in $ per share)*	(0.27)	(0.22)

The outstanding number and type of securities that would potentially dilute basic loss per common share in the future and which were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share, because to do so would have reduced the loss per common share (anti-dilutive) for the years presented, are as follows:

	March 31, 2015 # (in thousands)	March 31, 2014 # (in thousands)
Stock options	2,298	1,468
Warrants (derivative liability)	4,548	4,730
Warrants (equity)	1,576	2,258
	8,422	8,456

10. Segment disclosures

The Company’s operations comprise a single reporting segment engaged in the research, development and commercialization of therapeutic drugs. As the operations comprise a single reporting segment, amounts disclosed in the financial statements represent those of the single reporting unit. In addition, all of the Company’s long-lived assets are located in Canada.

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

The following geographic area data reflects revenue based on customer location.

Geographic information

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $
Revenue		
Canada	32	37
China	30	30
	62	67

11. Supplementary cash flow information

Net change in other operating assets and liabilities:

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $
Accounts receivable	(22)	1
Prepaid expenses and deposits	341	24
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(439)	(1,338)
Drug supply loan	—	(1,197)
	(120)	(2,510)

12. Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates. Foreign currency risk is the risk that variations in exchange rates between the United States dollar, which is the Company's functional currency, and foreign currencies, primarily with the Canadian dollar, will affect the Company's operating and financial results.

The following table presents the Company's exposure to the CDN dollar:

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents	268	300
Accounts receivable	54	58
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(420)	(1,275)
Net exposure	(98)	(917)

	Reporting date rate	
	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $
CDN$ - US$	0.789	0.904

(amounts in tabular columns expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Based on the Company's foreign currency exposures noted above, varying the foreign exchange rates to reflect a ten percent strengthening of the U.S. dollar would have decreased the net loss by $10,000 assuming that all other variables remained constant. An assumed 10 percent weakening of the U.S. dollar would have had an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

13. Subsequent events

Stock option grant

Pursuant to the Company's existing stock option plan, on April 7, 2015 the Company granted 48,000 options to purchase common shares to new and existing employees of the Company at an exercise price of CDN$5.19 per common share.

Stock option and warrant exercise

Subsequent to March 31, 2015 the Company issued 200,000 common shares upon the exercise of 200,000 warrants for proceeds of CDN$500,000 and issued 5,000 common shares upon the exercise of 5,000 stock options for proceeds of CDN$17,500.

Exhibit 99.2

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition or MD&A and Results of Operations provides information on the activities of Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc. ("Aurinia" or the "Company") on a consolidated basis and should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the Company's annual restated MD&A and restated audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014. All amounts are expressed in United States (U.S.) dollars unless otherwise stated. Dollar amounts in tabular columns are expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars. This document is current in all material respects as of May 14, 2015.

The financial information contained in this MD&A and in the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards or IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board or IASB. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements and MD&A have been reviewed and approved by the Company's Audit Committee.

Revision of prior period comparatives for correction of accounting for warrants

As described in note 6 to the unaudited interim consolidated condensed financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Offering completed by the Company on February 14, 2014, resulted in the issuance of 4,729,843 warrants, exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance at an exercise price of $3.22 per warrant. The holders of the warrants may elect, in lieu of exercising the warrants for cash, a cashless exercise option to receive common shares equal to the fair value of the warrants based on the number of warrants to be exercised multiplied by a five day weighted average market price less the exercise price, with the difference divided by the weighted average market price. If a warrant holder exercises this option, there will be variability in the number of shares issued per warrant.

A review of the application of IFRS to these previously issued warrants has resulted in a revision of prior period comparatives for restatement of our previous accounting for the warrants.

In accordance with IFRS, a contract to issue a variable number of shares fails to meet the definition of equity and must instead be classified as a derivative liability and measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss at each period end. The derivative liability will ultimately be converted to the Company's equity (common shares) when the warrants are exercised, or will be extinguished upon the expiry of the outstanding warrants, and will not result in the outlay of any cash by the Company.

In the original accounting determination, the estimated fair value of the warrants was recorded in equity at $10.42 million, offset by an allocation of issuance costs of $739,000. At initial recognition the Company should have recorded the estimated fair value of the warrants as a liability at $9.11 million, with allocated issuance costs of $646,000 recognized as other expense. In addition, at March 31, 2014, based on the trading price of the Company's shares at that time, the Company should have adjusted the estimated fair value of the derivative warrant liability to $8.04 million, resulting in a gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability in "Other expense (income)" for the three months ended March 31, 2014 of $1.06 million. At June 30, 2014, based on the trading price of the Company's shares at that time, the Company should have adjusted the estimated fair value of the derivative warrant liability to $15.06 million, resulting in a loss on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $7.02 million in "Other expense (income)" for the three months ended June 30, 2014. At September 30, 2014, based on the trading price of the Company's shares at that time, the Company should have adjusted the estimated fair value of the derivative warrant liability to $9.79 million, resulting in a gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $5.27 million in "Other expense (income)" for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

There is no impact on cash from operating, financing or investing activities.

The following table illustrates the impact of the correction for the relevant quarters:

(expressed in thousands of US Dollars)

Balance Sheet:

	As at March 31, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Derivative warrant liability	—	8,045	8,045
Equity			
Common shares	257,084	1,218	258,302
Warrants	11,886	(9,679)	2,207

	As at June 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Derivative warrant liability	—	15,062	15,062
Equity			
Common shares	257,131	1,218	258,349
Warrants	11,873	(9,679)	2,194

	As at September 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Derivative warrant liability	—	9,794	9,794
Equity			
Common shares	257,790	1,218	259,008
Warrants	11,691	(9,679)	2,012

Comprehensive loss:

	Three months ended March 31, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Other income (expense)			
Revaluation adjustment on derivative warrant liability	—	1,062	1,062
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	(646)	(646)
Comprehensive loss	(5,796)	416	(5,380)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	(0.24)	0.02	(0.22)

	Three months ended June 30, 2014			Six months ended June 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Other income (expense)						
Revaluation adjustment on derivative warrant liability	—	(7,017)	(7,017)	—	(5,955)	(5,955)
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	—	—	—	(646)	(646)
Comprehensive loss	(4,017)	(7,017)	(11,034)	(9,813)	(6,601)	(16,414)
Basic and diluted net loss per common share	(0.13)	(0.22)	(0.35)	(0.35)	(0.24)	(0.59)

	Three months ended September 30, 2014			Nine months ended September 30, 2014		
	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $	As previously reported $	Adjustment $	As revised $
Other income (expense)						
Revaluation adjustment on derivative warrant liability	—	5,268	5,268	—	(687)	(6,87)
Share issue costs allocated to warrant liability	—	—	—	—	(646)	(646)
Comprehensive income (loss)	(2,520)	5,268	2,748	(12,333)	(1,333)	(13,666)
Basic income (loss) per common share	(0.08)	0.17	0.09	(0.41)	(0.05)	(0.46)
Diluted income (loss) per common share	(0.08)	0.16	0.08	(0.41)	(0.05)	(0.46)

As a result of the revisions described above, Aurinia's management has concluded that a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting existed during the year ended December 31, 2014. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weakness identified was specific to interpreting and applying a particular IFRS rule related to the recording of a complex non-cash financial instrument as further described in "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting".

Forward-looking Statements

A statement is forward-looking when it uses what we know and expect today to make a statement about the future. Forward-looking statements may include words such as "*anticipate", "believe", "intend", "expect", "goal", "may", "outlook", "plan", "seek", "should", "strive", "target", "could", "continue", "potential"* and *"estimated"*, or the negative of such terms or comparable terminology. You should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, particularly those concerning anticipated events relating to the development, clinical trials, regulatory approval, and marketing of the Company's products and the timing or magnitude of those events, as they are inherently risky and uncertain.

Securities laws encourage companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can get a better understanding of the Company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions. These statements may include, without limitation:

- plans to fund the Company's operations;
- statements concerning strategic alternatives and future operations;
- partnering activities;
- summary statements relating to results of the past voclosporin trials, plans to advance the development of voclosporin;
- statements concerning partnership activities and health regulatory discussions;
- the timing of completion of patient enrollment in the Company's AURA-LV and AURION studies;
- the Company's intention to seek regulatory approvals in the United States and Europe for voclosporin;
- the Company's intention to seek additional corporate alliances to support the commercialization of its products;
- the Company's intention to demonstrate that voclosporin possesses pharmacologic properties with the potential to demonstrate best-in-class differentiation with first-in-class status for the treatment of LN outside of Japan;
- the Company's intention to use the LN Phase 2b clinical trial program to gain a clearer understanding of voclosporin's time to onset of action in patients suffering from LN;
- the Company's belief that recent granted formulation patents regarding the delivery of voclosporin to the ocular surface for conditions such as dry eye have the potential to be of therapeutic value;
- the Company's belief that voclosporin has further potential to be of therapeutic value in other autoimmune indications and in the prevention of transplant rejection;
- the Company's intention to seek regulatory approval in other jurisdictions in the future and initiate clinical studies;
- the Company's anticipated future financial position, future revenues and projected costs; and
- plans and objectives of management.

These statements are forward-looking because they are based on current expectations, estimates and assumptions. It is important to know that:

- *Forward-looking statements reflect current expectations regarding future events and speak only as of the date of this MD&A and represent the Company's expectations as of that date.*
- *Forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company's expectations as of May 14, 2015;*
- *Actual results could be materially different from what the Company expects if known or unknown risks affect its business, or if the Company's estimates or assumptions turn out to be inaccurate. As a result, the Company cannot guarantee that any forward-looking statement will materialize and, accordingly, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements;*
- *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 may have on the Company's business. For example, they do not include the effect of mergers, acquisitions, other business combinations or transactions, dispositions, sales of assets, asset*

write-downs or other charges announced or occurring after the 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. Accordingly, the expected impact cannot be meaningfully described in the abstract or presented in the same manner as known risks affecting the Company's business;

- *The Company disclaims any intention and assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements even if new information becomes available, as a result of future events or for any other reason.*

Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause the Company's actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially from any further results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause such differences include, among other things, the following:

- The need for additional capital in the longer term to fund the Company's development programs and the effect of capital market conditions and other factors on capital availability;
- Difficulties, delays, or failures the Company may experience in the conduct of and reporting of results of its clinical trials for voclosporin, and in particular its current LN Phase 2b clinical trial.
- Difficulties, delays or failures in obtaining regulatory approvals for the initiation of clinical trials;
- Difficulties, delays or failures in obtaining regulatory approvals to market voclosporin;
- Difficulties the Company may experience in completing the development and commercialization of voclosporin;
- Insufficient acceptance of and demand for voclosporin;
- Difficulties, delays, or failures in obtaining appropriate reimbursement of voclosporin; and/or
- Difficulties that the Company may experience in identifying and successfully securing appropriate corporate alliances to support the development and commercialization of its products.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. The forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and the Company disclaims any intention and have no obligation or responsibility, except as required by law, to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

For additional information on risks and uncertainties please see the "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this MD&A. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements or information because the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct.

Additional information related to Aurinia, including its most recent Annual Information Form, is available by accessing the Canadian Securities Administrators' System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("SEDAR") website at www.sedar.com or the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Electronic Document Gathering and Retrieval System ("EDGAR") website at www.sec.gov/edgar.

OVERVIEW

THE COMPANY

Corporate Structure

Name, Address and Incorporation

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc. or the "Company" is a biopharmaceutical company with its head office located at #1203-4464 Markham Street, Victoria, British Columbia V8Z 7X8 where clinical, regulatory and business development functions of the Company are conducted. The Company has its registered office located at #201, 17904-105 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5S 2H5 where the finance function is performed. The office of the Chief Executive Officer is located in Bellevue, Washington.

Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc. is organized under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta). The Company's Common Shares are currently listed and traded on the NASDAQ Global Market ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "AUPH" and on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "AUP". The Company's primary business is the development of a therapeutic drug to treat autoimmune diseases, in particular lupus nephritis.

The Company has the following wholly-owned subsidiaries: Aurinia Pharma Corp., Aurinia Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Delaware incorporated) and Aurinia Pharma Limited (UK incorporated).

Summary Description of Business

Aurinia is focused on the development of its novel therapeutic immunomodulating drug candidate, voclosporin, which is a next generation calcineurin inhibitor ("CNI"). It has been studied in kidney rejection following transplantation, psoriasis and in various forms of uveitis (an ophthalmic disease).

The Company has recently rebranded, restructured and refocused itself around a strategy that focuses on the development of voclosporin for the treatment of lupus nephritis ("LN"). The mechanism of action of voclosporin, a CNI, has been validated with certain first generation CNIs for the prevention of rejection in patients undergoing solid organ transplants and in several autoimmune indications, including dermatitis, keratoconjunctivitis sicca (Dry Eye Syndrome), psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, and for LN in Japan. The Company believes that voclosporin possesses pharmacologic properties with the potential to demonstrate best-in-class differentiation with first-in-class regulatory approval status for the treatment of LN outside of Japan.

The Company will also continue to evaluate opportunities for other indications of voclosporin to create shareholder value.

LN Clinical development program

In June, 2014 AURINIA announced the initiation of its global 258 patient LN Phase 2b clinical trial to evaluate the efficacy of voclosporin as a treatment for LN. LN is an inflammation of the kidney that if untreated or inadequately treated can lead to end-stage renal disease and the requirement for life-long dialysis, or even death.

The LN Phase 2b clinical trial, called "**AURA–LV"** (Aurinia Urine protein Reduction in Active Lupus with Voclosporin) or AURA, is being conducted in approximately 22 countries and is a randomized, controlled, double-blind study comparing the efficacy of voclosporin against placebo in achieving remission in patients with active LN. The AURA-LV study is designed to demonstrate that voclosporin can induce a rapid and sustained reduction of proteinuria in the presence of extremely low steroid exposure and fulfill specific regulatory requests. It will compare two dosage groups of voclosporin (23.7mg and 39.5mg) administered with mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) vs. MMF alone. All patients will also receive oral corticosteroids as background therapy. There will be a primary analysis to determine complete remission at week 24 and various secondary analyses at week 48 which include biomarkers and markers of non-renal SLE. Patient recruitment is scheduled for completion in the third quarter of 2015.

In support of this large, randomized, LN Phase 2b clinical trial, the Company announced on February 9, 2015 the initiation of an open label, exploratory study to assess short term predictors of response using voclosporin in combination with MMF, in patients with active LN. The "**AURION"** (Aurinia early Urinary protein Reduction Predicts Response) study will examine biomarkers of disease activity at 8 weeks and their ability to predict response at 24 and 48 weeks. Patient enrollment of this small pilot study is scheduled to be completed by the end of the third quarter of 2015.

The results from the AURION study will contribute to the growing base of clinical data being generated by the company utilizing voclosporin for the treatment of LN. The AURION study should provide a more clear understanding of voclosporin's time to onset of action in patients suffering from LN.

STRATEGY

The Company's business strategy is to optimize the clinical and commercial value of voclosporin, its late stage clinical candidate. In particular, the Company is focused on the development of voclosporin as an add-on therapy to the current standard of care, CellCept®, which was developed by the Aurinia Pharma Corp. management team during its tenure at Aspreva Pharmaceuticals Inc.

The key elements of the Company's corporate strategy include:

- Focusing the Company's resources on advancing voclosporin through a robust LN Phase 2b clinical trial.
- Mitigate development risk by leveraging the ALMS database and management team's experience – The Company has certain rights to utilize the ALMS database including its use in planning, designing and informing the LN Phase 2b clinical trial.
- Evaluate other voclosporin indications – While the Company intends to deploy its operational and financial resources to develop voclosporin for LN, the Company believes that recent granted formulation patents regarding the delivery of voclosporin to the ocular surface for conditions such as dry eye have the potential to be of therapeutic value. The Company will explore its strategic options to exploit shareholder value from this intellectual property. The Company also believes that voclosporin has further potential to be of therapeutic value in other autoimmune indications and in the prevention of transplant rejection. Management will consider strategic opportunities for these other potential indications on an ongoing basis.

Status of the Company's Development Program in LN

The Company's clinical strategy involves layering voclosporin on top of the current standard of care (CellCept®/MMF and steroids) as a multi-targeted therapeutic ("MTT") approach to induce and maintain remission in patients suffering from active LN. In 2012, the Company gained alignment with both the Cardio-Renal and Pulmonary, Allergy, and Rheumatology Products divisions of the FDA on its proposed Phase 2b protocol. The Company has an active Investigational New Drug ("IND") application with the FDA and is currently recruiting patients into its robust Phase 2b LN clinical trial.

With the existing evidence that supports the utility of CNIs in combination with MMF in treating LN, the robust safety data base of voclosporin generated in other disease states and the fact that CellCept®/MMF in combination with the other CNIs is the standard of care in solid organ transplant patients, it is reasonable to consider that voclosporin is a risk-mitigated clinical asset for the treatment of LN.

About Lupus Nephritis

The Lupus Foundation of America ("LFA") estimates that approximately 1.5 million people in the United States of America and up to 5.0 million people worldwide suffer from systemic lupus erythematosus ("SLE"). Approximately 90% of patients suffering from SLE are women of child-bearing age. The disease causes severe impairments on quality of life and wellbeing. Of the patients suffering from SLE, 40-60% experience renal manifestations of the disease resulting in inflammation of the kidney. These patients are considered to have LN and have a high probability of advancing to end stage renal disease and dialysis if left untreated.

Based on the work performed by the former Aspreva team, the ALMS data has been reported in several respected journals, including, the New England Journal of Medicine (*Dooley MA, Jayne D, Ginzler EM, Isenberg D, Olsen NJ, Wofsy D, Solomons, N et al; ALMS Group. Mycophenolate versus azathioprine as maintenance therapy for lupus nephritis. N Engl J Med. 2011 Nov 17;365(20):1886-95*) and the Journal of the American Society of Nephrology *(Appel GB, Contreras G, Dooley MA, Ginzler EM, Isenberg D, Jayne D, Solomons N et al; Aspreva Lupus Management Study Group. Mycophenolate mofetil versus cyclophosphamide for induction treatment of lupus nephritis. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2009 May;20(5):1103-12. Epub 2009 Apr 15.)* These publications and subsequent alterations in treatment strategies by physicians caring for patients suffering from LN have established CellCept®/MMF as the standard of care for the treatment of LN. This shift in the treatment paradigm for LN and the establishment of CellCept® use as a relatively uniform treatment approach for these patients has, in the view of the Company, caused the LN market to evolve into an attractive and mature market opportunity.

Despite CellCept® being the current standard of care for the treatment of LN, it remains far from adequate with fewer than 20% of patients on therapy actually achieving disease remission after six months of therapy. Data suggests that a LN patient who does not achieve rapid disease remission upon treatment is more likely to experience renal failure or require dialysis at 10 years *(Chen YE, Korbet SM, Katz RS, Schwartz MM, Lewis EJ; the Collaborative Study Group. Value of a complete or partial remission in severe lupus nephritis. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol. 2008;3:46-53*.). Therefore, it is critically important to achieve disease remission as quickly and as effectively as possible. The data suggests that the majority of patients in the United States suffering from lupus will not achieve complete remission and are not adequately treated (BioTrends® Research Group In., ChartTrends® SLE, December 2010).

CNIs and Lupus Nephritis

Aurinia's lead drug, voclosporin, belongs to a class of drugs called CNIs. There are only two other oral marketed CNIs available, cyclosporine and tacrolimus. Cyclosporine was introduced to the marketplace in the early 1980s while tacrolimus was first marketed in the mid-1990s. Both cyclosporine and tacrolimus have lost key patent protection and have not been approved for the treatment of LN outside of Japan. For the past 20 years these products, in combination with CellCept®/MMF and steroids have been the cornerstone for the prevention of renal transplant rejection with greater than 90% of all renal transplant patients leaving hospital on lifelong CNI plus MMF therapy (UNOS database).

In late 2008, the Japanese Health Authority became the first major jurisdiction in 50 years to approve a pharmaceutical agent for the treatment of LN. This product was the calcineurin inhibitor tacrolimus. In addition to this approval, a substantial amount of recent data has been generated, primarily from investigator initiated trials, that support the use of either cyclosporine or tacrolimus for the treatment of various forms of lupus including LN. The addition of tacrolimus, layered on top of MMF and steroids akin to the widely accepted and utilized transplantation regimen, appears to dramatically improve complete response/remission rates in LN (*Bao H, Liu ZH, Xie HL, Hu WX, Zhang HT, Li LS. Successful treatment of class V+IV lupus nephritis with multitarget therapy. J Am Soc Nephrol. 2008 Oct;19(10):2001-10. Epub 2008 Jul 2 and .Liu , Zhi-Hong et al., 2012 ASN Abstract SA-OR097)*. This approach to treatment can be considered a MTT approach to treating LN as is routinely used in transplantation. Complete remission rates of up to 50% have been reported utilizing this approach. Long term follow-up studies in LN suggest that the early reduction in proteinuria as seen in complete remission leads to improved renal outcome at ten years. *(Houssiau FA, Vasconcelos C, D'Cruz D, Sebastiani GD, de Ramon Garrido E, Danieli MG, et al. Early response to immunosuppressive therapy predicts good renal outcome in lupus nephritis. Lessons from long-term followup of patients in the Euro-lupus nephritis trial. Arthritis Rheum. 2004 Dec;50(12):3934-40).*

The Company plans to utilize this MTT approach to treating LN patients with voclosporin.

About voclosporin

Voclosporin is an oral drug, administered twice daily. It is structurally similar to cyclosporine A ("CsA"), but is chemically modified on the amino acid-1 residue. This modification leads to a number of advantages the Company believes offer relevant clinical benefits as compared to the older off-patent CNIs.

Voclosporin mechanism of action

Voclosporin reversibly inhibits immunocompetent lymphocytes, particularly T-Lymphocytes in the G0 and G1 phase of the cell-cycle, and also reversibly inhibits the production and release of lymphokines. Through a number of processes voclosporin inhibits and prevents the activation of various transcription factors necessary for the induction of cytokine genes during T-cell activation. It is believed that the inhibition of activation of T-cells will have a positive modulatory effect in the treatment of LN. In addition to these immunologic impacts recent data suggests that CNIs have another subtle but important impact on the structural integrity of the podocytes *(Faul C, et al. The actin cytoskeleton of kidney podocytes is a direct target of the antiproteinuric effect of cyclosporine A. Nat Med. 2008 Sep;14(9):931-8. doi: 10.1038/nm.1857).* This data suggests that inhibition of calcineurin in patients with autoimmune kidney diseases helps stabilize the cellular actin-cytoskeleton of the podocytes thus having a structural impact on the podocyte and the subsequent leakage of protein into the urine, which is a key marker of patients suffering from LN.

Potential voclosporin clinical benefits

The Company believes that voclosporin has shown a number of key clinical benefits over the existing commercially available CNIs (tacrolimus & cyclosporine). Firstly, CNI assay results have indicated that voclosporin is approximately four times more potent than its parent molecule cyclosporine, which would indicate an ability to give less drug and produce fewer potentially harmful metabolites. Secondly, cyclosporine inhibits the enterohepatic recirculation of mycophenolic acid ("MPA"), the active metabolite of MMF. The net effect of co-administration of CsA with MMF is reduced MPA systemic exposure by as much as 50% (*D. Cattaneo et al. American Journal of Transplantation, 2005:12(5);2937-2944.*). This drug interaction has not been observed with voclosporin and it is not expected that MPA blood exposure levels will be reduced with voclosporin co-administration. This is an extremely important fact to consider as most patients being treated with voclosporin for LN will already be taking MMF. Furthermore, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics ("PK-PD") analysis indicate lower PK-PD variability for voclosporin versus tacrolimus or cyclosporine, to the extent that the Company believes flat-dosing can be achieved for voclosporin. The currently available CNIs require extensive therapeutic drug monitoring which can often be costly, confusing and time consuming for treating physicians.

In a head-to-head study comparing voclosporin against cyclosporine in the treatment of psoriasis, cyclosporine was shown to cause significant increases in lipid levels as compared to voclosporin. The difference was statistically significant. This is important considering the fact that most lupus patients die of cardiovascular disease. In another study comparing voclosporin against tacrolimus in patients undergoing renal transplantation, the voclosporin group experienced a statistically significantly lower incidence of glucose intolerance and diabetes than tacrolimus treated patients. Additionally, in the Japanese tacrolimus study that led to the approval of this drug in Japan, almost 15% of tacrolimus patients experienced glucose intolerance *(Miyasaka N, Kawai S, Hashimoto H. Efficacy and safety of tacrolimus for lupus nephritis: a placebo-controlled double-blind multicenter study. Mod Rheumatol. 2009;19(6):606-15. Epub 2009 Aug 18*). This is a major limitation for physicians wanting to use this agent in lupus and is a well described side effect of tacrolimus.

The Company believes that voclosporin can be differentiated from the older CNIs and thus possess a unique position with the market.

Scientific Rationale for Treatment of LN with voclosporin

SLE including LN is a heterogeneous autoimmune disease with often multiple organ and immune system involvement. T-cell mediated immune response is an important feature of the pathogenesis of LN while the podocyte injury that occurs in conjunction with the ongoing immune insult in the kidney is an important factor in the clinical presentation of the disease.

The use of voclosporin in combination with the current standard of care for the treatment of LN provides a multi-targeted approach to treating this heterogenous disease (similar to the standard approach in preventing kidney transplant rejection). Voclosporin has shown to have potent effects on T-cell activation leading to its immunomodulatory effects. Additionally, recent evidence suggests that inhibition of calcineurin has direct physical impacts on the podocytes within the kidney. Inhibition of calcineurin within the podocytes can prevent the dephosphorylation of synaptopodin which in turn inhibits the degradation of the actin cytoskeletion within the podocyte. This process is expected to have a direct impact on the levels of protein in the urine which is a key marker of LN disease activity.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company reported a consolidated net loss of $8.60 million or $0.27 per common share, as compared to a consolidated net loss of $4.78 million or $0.22 per common share for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Revenue and deferred revenue

The Company recorded revenue of $62,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $67,000 for the comparable period in 2014. The remaining deferred revenue related to the 3SBio Inc. and Paladin Labs Inc. fee payments is being amortized on a straight line basis which approximates how the Company expects to incur patent annuity costs for certain specified countries related to meeting its obligations under the terms of the applicable agreements.

Research and Development expenses

Net research and development expenditures increased to $3.33 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $1.04 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase in expenditures reflect costs related to patient recruitment, enrollment and treatment activities for the LN Phase 2b clinical trial. Costs incurred for the three months ended March 31, 2014 related to pre-enrollment activities conducted for the LN Phase 2b clinical trial, including CRO and drug supply costs (primarily packaging and stability.

CRO and other third party clinical trial costs were $2.04 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $526,000 in 2014. The Company incurred drug supply costs, primarily for drug packaging, stability and distribution, of $392,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $105,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

Salaries, annual incentive pay and employee benefits were $290,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $304,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The three months ended March 31, 2014 included an annual incentive pay (bonus) provision of $119,000 for executives which was based on the achievement of corporate objectives including completion of the February 2014 private placement financing. . The Company otherwise incurred higher salaries and benefits in 2015 due to executive and staff salary increases and the hiring of three new employees over the last year, offset partially by lower costs for its Canadian employees due to the foreign exchange effect of a lower Canadian dollar in the quarter relative to the U.S. dollar.

The Company recorded a non-cash stock compensation expense of $387,000 ($nil in 2014) related to stock options granted to R&D personnel on January 6, 2015.

Travel expenses related to research and development increased to $80,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $30,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. This increase is a reflection of the additional travel incurred in 2015 for the LN Phase 2b clinical trial by the Company's staff as the trial is being conducted in 22 countries and at approximately 80 sites.

Patent annuity and other fees expensed in the first quarter ended March 31, 2015 were $78,000 compared to $69,000 for the first quarter ended March 31, 2014.

Corporate, administration and business development expenses

Corporate, administration and business development expenses decreased by $468,000 to $1.91 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $2.38 million in the same period in 2014. Significant expenses were as follows:

Corporate, administration and business development expenses included non-cash stock option expense of $897,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $1.05 million for the comparable period in 2014. The stock compensation expense in 2015 resulted primarily from the grant of options to Board directors and corporate, administration and business development personnel on January 6, 2015 whereas the 2014 comparable expense related to stock options granted to the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Directors on February 18, 2014.

Salaries, annual incentive pay and employee benefits decreased by $232,000 to $383,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $615,000 for the comparable period in 2014. The three months ended March 31, 2014 included an annual incentive pay (bonus) provision of $197,000 for executives based on the achievement of corporate objectives including completion of the February 2014 private placement financing. There was no similar item in the first quarter ended March 31, 2015. The Company otherwise incurred higher salaries and benefits in 2015 due to executive and staff salary increases and the hiring of one additional finance employee during the quarter, offset partially by lower costs for its Canadian employees due to the foreign exchange effect of a lower Canadian dollar in the quarter relative to the U.S. dollar.

Professional and consulting fees decreased to $201,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 from $315,000 for the comparable period in 2014. This decrease reflected lower audit and other advisory and legal fees in 2015 compared to 2014.

Trustee fees, filing fees and other public company costs increased to $153,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $58,000 for the comparable period in 2014. The increase was primarily due to the Company paying the annual listing fees for both the NASDAQ and TSX in the first quarter of 2015 whereas in 2014 the Company paid lower listing fees as it was only on the TSX venture exchange.

Travel and promotion expenses related to corporate, administration and business development increased to $89,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $64,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. This increase reflects additional travel incurred in 2015 related to investor relations and business development activities.

Director fees decreased to $73,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $151,000 in the comparable period in 2014. The decreased director fees in 2015 reflected reduced compensation and number of Board members compared to the comparable period in 2014.

Stock-based Compensation expense

For stock option plan information and outstanding stock option details refer to note 6 of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

On January 6, 2015, the Company granted 960,000 stock options to officers, directors, and employees of the Company at a price of $3.59 (CDN$4.25) per common share. The options are exercisable for a term of five years and vest in equal amounts per month commencing February 6, 2015 and continuing up to and including January 6, 2016.

On February 18, 2014, the Company granted 1,192,200 stock options to certain directors and officers of the Company at a price of $3.19 (CDN$3.50) per common share. The options are exercisable for a term of ten years and vest over specific time periods with the exception of 50,000 options which vested in 2014 upon the Company achieving a specific milestone.

Application of the fair value method resulted in charges to stock-based compensation expense of $1.28 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (2014 – $1.30 million) with corresponding credits to contributed surplus. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, stock-based compensation expense has been allocated to research and development expense in the amounts of $387,000 (2014 –$nil) corporate and administration expense in the amount of $897,000 (2014 –$1.05 million); and restructuring costs in the amount of $nil (2014-$253,000).

Amortization of intangible assets

Amortization of intangible assets was $392,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $359,000 recorded in same period in 2014.

Restructuring costs

Restructuring costs were $nil for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to $569,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The 2014 comparable amount of $569,000 included the following:

The Company recorded as restructuring costs, stock-based compensation expense of $253,000 related to stock options granted in February 2014 to the former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Scientific Officer pursuant to his termination agreement.

On February 14, 2014 the Company signed a NICAMs Purchase and Sale Agreement with Ciclofilin Pharmaceuticals Corp. ("Ciclofilin"), a company controlled by the former Chief Executive Officer and Chief Scientific Officer, whereby it divested its early stage research and development Non-Immunosuppressive Cyclosporine Analogue Molecules ("NICAMs") assets, consisting of intellectual property, including patent applications and know-how to Ciclofilin. There was no upfront consideration received by the Company and future consideration will consist of milestones relating to the clinical and marketing success of NICAMs and a royalty. Due to NICAMs early stage of development, the Company estimated the fair value of the consideration to be $nil at the time of the disposition and as at March 31, 2015.

The Company recorded $216,000 of restructuring costs related to the NICAMs. These restructuring costs consisted of severances of $115,000 paid to the three employees working on the NICAMs and $101,000 of other NICAMs related expenses, including wage and patent costs incurred from January 1, 2014 to the divestiture date.

Other expense

Other expense reflected a net expense of $3.03 million for the first quarter ended March 31, 2015 compared to a net expense of $483,000 for the same period in 2014. Other expense reflected a non-cash loss of $2.93 million on revaluation of the derivative warrant liability for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared to a non-cash gain of $1.06 million on revaluation of the derivative warrant liability for the three months ended March 31, 2014. These revaluations fluctuate based primarily on the market price of the Company's common shares. The Company also recorded a revaluation adjustment on long term contingent consideration to ILJIN of $184,000 in 2015 compared to $533,000 for the comparable period in 2014. The Company recorded a foreign exchange gain of $70,000 in 2015, due to a decrease in the Canadian Dollar compared to the United States Dollar. The Company had recorded a foreign exchange loss of $144,000 for the comparable period in 2014. The 2014 comparable figure also included an expense of $203,000 of share issue costs allocated on a pro-rata basis to the warrant liability arising from the February 14, 2014 private placement. There was no similar item in 2015.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At March 31, 2015, the Company had a total of $29.04 million in cash, term deposits and a short term investment compared to $32.70 million at December 31, 2014. The Company believes that its cash position will be sufficient to finance its operational and capital needs, including completion of the LN Phase 2b clinical trial until at least December 31, 2016.

The Company completed a private placement on February 14, 2014 for gross proceeds of $52.00 million with the proceeds to be used to advance the development of its lead drug candidate, voclosporin, as a therapy for LN by conducting a LN Phase 2b clinical trial and for general corporate and working capital purposes.

The Company is in the development stage and is devoting substantially all of its financial and operational resources and efforts towards the development activities for its drug, voclosporin. The recoverability of amounts expended on research and development to date, including capitalized intellectual property, is dependent on the ability of the Company to complete the required development activities.

Sources and Uses of Cash:

	Three months ended March 31, 2015	Three months ended March 31, 2014	Increase (Decrease)
	$	$	$
Cash used in operating activities	(4,022)	(5,354)	1,332
Cash used in investing activities	(11)	—	(11)
Cash generated by financing activities	369	46,837	(46,468)
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	—	(15)	15
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3,664)	41,468	(45,132)

Net cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was $4.02 million compared to cash used in operating activities of $5.35 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Cash used in operating activities in 2015 and 2014 was composed of net loss, add-backs or adjustments not involving cash and net change in non-cash working items, which for 2014 included repayment of the drug supply loan in the amount of $1.20 million.

Cash generated by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was $369,000 compared to cash generated by financing activities of $46.84 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company received $285,000 from the exercise of warrants and $84,000 from the exercise of stock options. On February 14, 2014, the Company completed a private placement equity financing for net proceeds of $48.31 million ($52.00 million gross proceeds less $3.69 million of selling and other share issue costs). The Company paid out the financing milestone to ILJIN (contingent consideration) of $1.6 million in the three months ended March 31, 2014. The Company also received $130,000 from the exercise of warrants in the first quarter ending March 31, 2014.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company has entered into contractual obligations for services and materials required for the LN Phase 2b clinical trial and other operational activities.

Future minimum lease payments for its premises and the minimum amount to exit the company's contractual commitments are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)	Total	Less than one year	Two to three years	Greater than three years
	$	$	$	$
Operating lease obligations (consists of premise leases)	656	383	273	—
Purchase obligations	518	518	—	—

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions are recorded at the exchange amount.

The Company recorded $25,000 of legal fees for the first quarter ended March 31, 2015 in the normal course of business to the law firm of which a partner is the Company's corporate secretary. The partner became the Company's corporate secretary on June 16, 2014.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

To date the Company has not had any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which are established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. The Company does have off-balance sheet financing arrangements consisting of various lease agreements which are entered into in the normal course of operations. All leases have been treated as operating leases whereby the lease payments are included in Corporate, administration and business development expenses for the first quarter ended March 31, 2015. All of the lease agreement amounts have been reflected in the Contractual Obligations table above.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS often requires management to make estimates about, and apply assumptions or subjective judgment to, future events and other matters that affect the reported amounts of the Company's assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Assumptions, estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, expectations, current trends and other factors that management believes to be relevant at the time at which the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared. Management reviews, on a regular basis, the Company's accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments in order to ensure that the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with IFRS.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments are those that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment and are often applied to matters or outcomes that are inherently uncertain and subject to change. As such, management cautions that future events often vary from forecasts and expectations and that estimates routinely require adjustment.

Management considers the following areas to be those where critical accounting policies affect the significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Critical estimates in applying the Company's accounting policies

Contingent consideration

Contingent consideration is a financial liability recorded at fair value. The amount of contingent consideration to be paid is based on the occurrence of future events, such as the achievement of certain development, regulatory and sales milestones. Accordingly, the estimate of fair value contains uncertainties as it involves judgment about the likelihood and timing of achieving these milestones as well as future foreign exchange rates and the discount rate used. Changes in fair value of the contingent consideration obligation result from changes to the assumptions used to estimate the probability of success for each milestone, the anticipated timing of achieving the milestones, and the discount period and rate to be applied. A change in any of these assumptions could produce a different fair value, which could have a material impact to the results from operations.

The key assumptions used by management include the probability of success for each milestone (35% - 70%) and a discount rate of 10%. If the probability for success were to increase by a factor of 10% for each milestone this would increase the obligation by approximately $710,000 at March 31, 2015. If the probability for success were to decrease by a factor of 10% for each milestone this would decrease the obligation by approximately $710,000 at March 31, 2015. If the discount rate were to increase to 12%, this would decrease the obligation by approximately $189,000. If the discount rate were to decrease to 8%, this would increase the obligation by approximately $206,000.

Derivative warrant liability

At March 31, 2015 the estimated fair value of the derivative warrant liability was $13.53 million (March 31, 2014 - $8.04 million) which resulted in a loss of $2.93 million related to the derivative liability warrants (March 31, 2014 - gain of $1.06 million on revaluation of derivative warrant liability).

The Company considers expected volatility of its common shares in estimating its future stock price volatility. The risk-free interest rate for the expected life of the warrants was based on the yield available on government benchmark bonds with an approximate equivalent remaining term at the time of the grant. The expected life is based upon the contractual term.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate fair value. The following weighted average assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the derivative warrant liability on March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Annualized volatility	84%	85%
Risk-free interest rate	0.94%	1. 67%
Expected life of warrants in years	3.87	4.87
Dividend rate	0.0%	0.0%
Market price	4.48	2.68
Fair value per Warrant	2.97	1.70

This is a level 3 recurring fair value measurement. The key level 3 inputs used by management to determine the fair value are the market price and the expected volatility. If the market price were to increase by a factor of 10% this would increase the obligation by approximately $1.76 million at March 31, 2015. If the market price were to decrease by a factor of 10% this would decrease the obligation by approximately $1.73 million. If the volatility were to increase by 10%, this would increase the obligation by approximately $751,000. If the volatility were to decrease by 10%, this would decrease the obligation by approximately $800,000 at March 31, 2015.

Fair value of stock options

Determining the fair value of stock options on grant date, requires judgment related to the choice of a pricing model, the estimation of stock price volatility and the expected term of the underlying instruments. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could result in a significant impact on the Company's reported operating results, liabilities or other components of shareholders' equity. The key assumption used by management is the stock price volatility. If the stock price volatility was higher by a factor of 10% on the option grant date in 2015 this would have increased the stock compensation expense for the first quarter ended March 31, 2015 by approximately $94,000. If the stock price volatility was lower by a factor of 10% on grant date this would have decreased the total stock compensation expense for the quarter by approximately $101,000.

Critical judgments in applying the Company's accounting policies

Revenue recognition

Management's assessments related to the recognition of revenues for arrangements containing multiple elements are based on estimates and assumptions. Judgment is necessary to identify separate units of accounting and to allocate related consideration to each separate unit of accounting. Where deferral of upfront payments or license fees is deemed appropriate, subsequent revenue recognition is often determined based upon certain assumptions and estimates, the Company's continuing involvement in the arrangement, the benefits expected to be derived by the customer and expected patent lives. To the extent that any of the key assumptions or estimates changes, future operating results could be affected.

Impairment of intangible assets

The Company follows the guidance of IAS 36 to determine when impairment indicators exist for its intangible assets. When impairment indicators exist, the Company is required to make a formal estimate of the recoverable amount of its intangible assets. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, management evaluates external and internal factors, such as significant adverse changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the Company operates as well as the results of its ongoing development programs. Management also considers the carrying amount of the Company's net assets in relation to its market capitalization, as a key indicator. In making a judgment as to whether impairment indicators exist at March 31, 2015, management concluded that there were none**.**

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company has invested a significant portion of its time and financial resources in the development of voclosporin. The Company anticipates that its ability to generate revenues and meet expectations will depend primarily on the successful development and commercialization of voclosporin. The successful development and commercialization of voclosporin will depend on several factors, including the following:

- successful completion of its clinical program in LN, including the LN Phase 2b clinical trial currently underway;
- Timely completion of the LN Phase 2b clinical trial;
- receipt of marketing approvals from the FDA and other regulatory authorities with a commercially viable label;
- securing and maintaining partners with sufficient expertise and resources to help in the continuing development and eventual commercialization of voclosporin;
- maintaining suitable manufacturing and supply agreements to ensure commercial quantities of the product through validated processes;
- acceptance and adoption of the product by the medical community and third-party payors; and
- the ability of the Company to raise future financial resources if and when required. Future additional sources of capital could include payments from potential new licensing partners, equity financings, debt financings and/or the monetization of the Company's intangible assets. There is no assurance of obtaining additional future financing through these arrangements or any arrangements on acceptable terms.

A detailed list of the risks and uncertainties affecting the Company can be found in the Company's Annual Information Form which is filed on SEDAR and EDGAR. Additional risks and uncertainties of which the Company is unaware, or that it currently deems to be immaterial, may also become important factors that affect the Company.

Capital management

The Company's objective in managing capital is to ensure a sufficient liquidity position to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company defines capital as net equity, comprised of issued common shares, warrants, contributed surplus and deficit.

The Company's objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to maintain its ongoing operations and finance its research and development activities, corporate, administration and business development expenses, working capital and overall capital expenditures.

Since inception, the Company has primarily financed its liquidity needs through public offerings of common shares and private placements. The Company has also met its liquidity needs through non-dilutive sources, such as debt financings, licensing fees from its partners and research and development fees.

There have been no changes to the Company's objectives and what it manages as capital since the prior fiscal period. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the board of directors. Management identifies and evaluates the financial risks. The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage. The Company successfully completed a $52 million private placement on February 14, 2014 which is expected to provide the Company with sufficient financial resources to conduct the LN Phase 2b clinical trial and other corporate, administration and business development activities until at least December 31, 2016. It also manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and projected cash flows. The Board of Directors and/or the Audit Committee reviews and approves the Company's operating budgets, as well as any material transactions out of the ordinary course of business. The Company invests its cash in term deposits and bank discount notes with 30 to 180 day maturities to ensure the Company's liquidity needs are met.

Interest rate, credit and foreign exchange risk

The Company invests in cash reserves in fixed rate, highly liquid and highly rated financial instruments such as treasury bills, term deposits and bank discount notes which are all denominated in US dollars. The Company does not believe that the results of operations or cash flows would be affected to any significant degree by a sudden change in market interest rates relative to its investment portfolio, due to the relative short-term nature of the investments and current ability to hold the investments to maturity.

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign currency exchange rates which could have a material effect on its future operating results or cash flows. Foreign currency risk is the risk that variations in exchange rates between the United State dollar and foreign currencies, primarily with the Canadian dollar, will affect the Company's operating and financial results. The Company holds its cash reserves in US dollars and the majority of its expenses, including clinical trial costs are also denominated in US dollars, which mitigates the risk of foreign exchange fluctuations.

As the Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar, the Company has foreign exchange exposure to the CDN dollar.

The following table presents the Company's exposure to the CDN dollar:

	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $
Cash and cash equivalents	268	300
Accounts receivable	54	58
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(420)	(1,275)
Net exposure	(98)	(917)

	Reporting date rate	
	March 31, 2015 $	March 31, 2014 $
$CA - $US	0.789	0.904

Based on the Company's foreign currency exposures noted above, varying the foreign exchange rates to reflect a ten percent strengthening of the U.S. dollar would have decreased the net loss by $10,000 as at March 31, 2015 assuming that all other variables remained constant. An assumed 10 percent weakening of the U.S. dollar would have had an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

CONTINGENCIES

i) The Company may, from time to time, be subject to claims and legal proceedings brought against it in the normal course of business. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of such contingencies will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

ii) The Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its officers and directors. The maximum potential amount of future payments required under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. However, the Company does maintain liability insurance to limit the exposure of the Company.

iii) The Company has entered into license and research and development agreements with third parties that include indemnification and obligation provisions that are customary in the industry. These guarantees generally require the Company to compensate the other party for certain damages and costs incurred as a result of third party claims or damages arising from these transactions. These provisions may survive termination of the underlying agreement. The nature of the obligations prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay. Historically, the Company has not made any payments under such agreements and no amount has been accrued in the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Internal control over financial reporting ("ICOFR") as defined in National Instrument 52-109 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 Company's assets, (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that the Company's receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Company's management and directors; 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.

The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for establishing and maintaining ICOFR for Aurinia. They have, as at the financial year ended December 31, 2014 designed ICOFR or caused it to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Because of its inherent limitations, ICOFR may not prevent or detect misstatements even when determined to be effective and can only provide 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 and procedures may deteriorate.

A material weakness in our ICOFR exists if a deficiency in our ICOFR is such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual financial statements or interim financial reports will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In conjunction with the filing of the 2014 MD&A, an internal evaluation was carried out by management under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's CEO and CFO of the effectiveness of our ICOFR as at December 31, 2014. The assessment was based on the framework set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). There were no changes in the Company's ICOFR during the year ended December 31, 2014 that materially affected, or were considered reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICOFR. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that our ICOFR was effective as of December 31, 2014.

However, subsequently in 2015, management determined that a restatement of its previously issued audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 was necessary. In conjunction with the restatement described above, Aurinia's management has identified a material weakness in the Company's ICOFR as at December 31, 2014. Management did not design and implement internal controls to ensure that unique and/or complex financial instruments were presented in accordance with IFRS. Management has re-assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting using the COSO framework and, based on this re-evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2014. The Company will implement immediately an appropriate remedial measure whereby it will retain an external independent accounting expert to provide advice and guidance when the Company encounters significant or complex financial instrument issues and/or transactions. The CFO and the Audit Committee Chair will be responsible for making the determination of when to utilize the external accounting expert.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") as defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all material information required to be publicly disclosed in the Company's annual, interim filings and other reports filed or submitted by the Company under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified under securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be so disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management including the CEO and the CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions.

As of the end of the Company's fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures was carried out by the Company's management with the participation of the CEO and CFO. Based upon that evaluation, as originally filed on March 30, 2015, the Company's CEO and CFO concluded that as December 31, 2014 the disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information the Company is required to disclose on a continuous basis in interim and annual filings and other reports and news releases is recorded, processed, summarized and reported or disclosed on a timely basis as necessary. Subsequent to this evaluation and conclusion, the Company's CEO and CFO determined that the Company had identified a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting as noted in the section above. As a result of this material weakness, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as at December 31, 2014.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only a reasonable and not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system reflects the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. The design of any systems of controls is also based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of certain events, and there can be no assurance that any design can achieve its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error may occur and not be detected.

UPDATED SHARE INFORMATION

As at May 14, 2015, the following class of shares and equity securities potentially convertible into common shares were outstanding:

Common shares	32,267,000
Convertible equity securities	
Derivative liability warrants	4,548,000
Other warrants	1,376,000
Stock options	2,341,000

On April 7, 2015 the Company granted 48,000 stock options to new and existing employees of the Company at a price of CDN$5.19 per common share. Subsequent to March 31, 2015 the Company issued 200,000 common shares upon the exercise of 200,000 warrants for proceeds of CDN$500,000 and issued 5,000 common shares upon the exercise of 5,000 stock options for proceeds of CDN$17,500.

Quarterly Information

(expressed in thousands except per share data)

Set forth below is selected unaudited consolidated financial data for each of the last eight quarters:

	Three months ended							
	2015	2014					2013	
	Mar 31	Dec 31(a)	Sept 30 (a)	Jun 30(a)	Mar 31(a)	Dec 31 *^	Sept 30*^	Jun 30*
Revenue	62	68	72	71	67	712	84	85
Expenses								
Research and development costs	3,330	3,092	2,433	2,547	1,040	691	524	442
Corporate, administration and business development costs	1,905	1,399	1,405	1,713	2,373	899	492	413
Restructuring and acquisition	—	36	60	403	569	29	1,406	78
Amortization and impairment of tangible and intangible assets	398	410	373	369	369	591	79	80
Contract services	5	8	11	10	8	—	—	—
Other expense (income)	3,025	1,483	(6,958)	6,063	483	200	702	42
Income tax (recovery)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,911)	—
Net income (loss) for the period	(8,601)	(6,360)	2,748	(11,034)	(4,775)	(1,698)	792	(970)
Per common share ($)								
Net income (loss) – basic and diluted								
Basic	(0.27)	(0.20)	0.09	(0.35)	(0.22)	(0.14)	0.15	(0.25)
Diluted	(0.27)	(0.20)	0.08	(0.35)	(0.22)	(0.14)	0.15	(0.25)
Common Shares outstanding	32,062	31,818	31,577	31,369	31,354	12,375	12,374	4,311
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding								
Basic	31,859	31,774	31,516	31,359	21,848	12,374	5,197	3,877
Diluted	31,859	31,774	33,249	31,359	21,848	12,374	5,197	3,877

(a) These figures have been restated from those originally presented as more fully described in note 2 to the unaudited interim consolidated condensed for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

* These figures have been restated from those originally presented as more fully described in note 3a to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

^ On September 30, 2013 the Company completed a plan of arrangement with ILJIN and Aurinia Pharma Corp. and acquired Aurinia Pharma Corp. The Company determined a preliminary fair value of the reacquired rights, intellectual know-how and goodwill related to the plan of arrangement and acquisition of Aurinia Pharma Corp. However, at September 30, 2013 management was still in the process of determining the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired and therefore the allocation between these asset categories was subject to change. Management completed the evaluation and made the final purchase price adjustments in the fourth quarter of 2013. As these adjustments related to the third quarter ended September 30, 2013 the Company restated the figures for the third and fourth quarters of 2013.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The primary factors affecting the magnitude of the Company's losses in the various quarters are noted below and include the amortization of deferred revenue to revenues, the timing of research and development costs associated with the clinical development programs, timing of stock compensation expense and other specific one-time items including items noted below.

Corporate, administration and business development costs reflected non-cash stock compensation expense of $897,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Other expense (income) reflected a loss on derivative warrant liability of $1.43 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Other expense (income) reflected a loss on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $1.44 million for the three months ended December 31, 2014.

Other expense (income) reflected a gain on extinguishment of warrant liability of $1.75 million and a gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $5.27 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014.

The increase in research and development costs for the quarters from June 30, 2014, reflected costs incurred for the ongoing LN Phase 2b clinical trial.

Corporate, administration and business development costs reflected non-cash stock compensation expense of $435,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Other expense (income) reflected a gain on extinguishment of warrant liability of $438,000 a gain on re-measurement of warrant liability of $646,000 and a loss on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $7.02 million for the three months ended June 30, 2014.

Corporate, administration and business development costs reflected non-cash stock compensation expense of $1.04 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. Other expense (income) reflected a gain on revaluation of derivative warrant liability of $1.06 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014.

The restated net income for the three months ended September 30, 2013 included acquisition and restructuring costs of $1.41 million resulting from the merger with Aurinia Pharma Corp., a gain on acquisition of Aurinia Pharma Corp. of $3.50 million, a loss on contract settlement with ILJIN of $4.27 million and a non-cash deferred income tax recovery of $3.91 million.

Exhibit 99.3

FORM 52-109F2
CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM FILINGS
FULL CERTIFICATE

I, STEPHEN W. ZARUBY, Chief Executive Officer of AURINIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC., certify the following:

1. ***Review:*** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A, (together, the "interim filings") of **Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.** (the "issuer") for the interim period ended **March 31, 2015**.

2. ***No misrepresentations:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.

3. ***Fair presentation:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

4. ***Responsibility:*** The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, for the issuer.

5. ***Design:*** Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings

   (a) designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that

      (i) material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and

      (ii) information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

   (b) designed ICFR, or caused it 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 the issuer's GAAP.

5.1 ***Control framework:*** The control framework the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I used to design the issuer's ICFR is the COSO control framework published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

5.2 ***ICFR – material weakness related to design:*** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A for each material weakness relating to design existing at the interim period

(a) a description of the material weakness;

(b) the impact of the material weakness on the issuer's financial reporting and its ICFR; and

(c) the issuer's current plans, if any, or any actions already undertaken, for remediating the material weakness.

5.3 ***Limitation on scope of design:*** N/A

6. ***Reporting changes in ICFR:*** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on **January 1, 2015** and ended on **March 31, 2015** that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's ICFR.

Date: **May 15, 2015**

Signed: *"Stephen W. Zaruby"*
Stephen W. Zaruby
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.4

FORM 52-109F2
CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM FILINGS
FULL CERTIFICATE

I, DENNIS BOURGEAULT, Chief Financial Officer of AURINIA PHARMACEUTICALS INC., certify the following:

1. ***Review:*** I have reviewed the interim financial report and interim MD&A, (together, the "interim filings") of **Aurinia Pharmaceuticals Inc.** (the "issuer") for the interim period ended **March 31, 2015**.

2. ***No misrepresentations:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim filings do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made, with respect to the period covered by the interim filings.

3. ***Fair presentation:*** Based on my knowledge, having exercised reasonable diligence, the interim financial report together with the other financial information included in the interim filings fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer, as of the date of and for the periods presented in the interim filings.

4. ***Responsibility:*** The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109 *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*, for the issuer.

5. ***Design:*** Subject to the limitations, if any, described in paragraphs 5.2 and 5.3, the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have, as at the end of the period covered by the interim filings

   (a) designed DC&P, or caused it to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that

      (i) material information relating to the issuer is made known to us by others, particularly during the period in which the interim filings are being prepared; and

      (ii) information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

   (b) designed ICFR, or caused it 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 the issuer's GAAP.

5.1 ***Control framework:*** The control framework the issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I used to design the issuer's ICFR is the COSO control framework published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

5.2 ***ICFR – material weakness related to design:*** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A for each material weakness relating to design existing at the interim period

(a) a description of the material weakness;

(b) the impact of the material weakness on the issuer's financial reporting and its ICFR; and

(c) the issuer's current plans, if any, or any actions already undertaken, for remediating the material weakness.

5.3 ***Limitation on scope of design:*** N/A

6. ***Reporting changes in ICFR:*** The issuer has disclosed in its interim MD&A any change in the issuer's ICFR that occurred during the period beginning on **January 1, 2015** and ended on **March 31, 2015** that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's ICFR.

Date: **May 15, 2015**

Signed: *"Dennis Bourgeault"*
Dennis Bourgeault, C.A.
Chief Financial Officer