

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
Form 10QSB
April 14, 2008

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

FORM 10-QSB

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended **February 29, 2008**

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number **000-50298**

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

98-0376008

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2 Elza Street, Jerusalem, Israel 93706

(Address of principal executive offices)

972-54-7909058

(Issuer's telephone number)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. **Yes x No o**

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

Check whether the registrant filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: **46,034,804** common shares issued and outstanding as at **February 29, 2008**.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes No

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
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PART I**Item 1. Financial Statements**

Our financial statements are stated in thousands United States Dollars and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
(A development stage company)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
U.S. dollars in thousands

	February 29, 2008 Unaudited	August 31, 2007 Audited
Assets		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,145	\$ 1,918
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	84	12
Total current assets	1,229	1,930
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	83	2
DEPOSITS	7	5
Total assets	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,937
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 111	\$ 341
Account payable with former shareholder	47	47
Convertible notes payable	275	275
Stock payable	506	761
Total current liabilities	939	1,424
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock of \$ 0.001 par value - Authorized: 200,000,000 shares at February 29, 2008 and August 31, 2007; Issued and outstanding: 46,034,804 at February 29, 2008 and 45,231,779 shares at August 31, 2007, respectively	46	45
Additional paid-in capital	5,502	4,947
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(5,168)	(4,479)
Total stockholders' equity	380	513
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,937

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
(A development stage company)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EXPENSES
U.S. dollars in thousands, except share and per share data

	Six months ended		Three months ended		From April 12, 2002 (inception) through February 29, 2008 Unaudited
	February 29 2008	February 28 2007	February 29 2008	February 28 2007	
	Unaudited		Unaudited		
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	\$ 192	\$ 136	\$ 97	\$ 108	\$ 2,604
Loss from Impairment					435
General and administrative	534	208	255	161	2,059
	726	344	352	269	5,098
Interest expenses (income) - net	(37)	64	(26)	63	70
Net loss	\$ 689	\$ 408	\$ 326	\$ 332	\$ 5,168
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	
Weighted average number of shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per share	46,021,061	41,508,022	46,034,804	41,558,702	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
(A development stage company)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data

	Common Stock		Additional	Deficit	Total
	Shares	\$	paid-in capital	accumulated during the development stage	stockholders' equity (deficit)
BALANCE AS OF APRIL 12, 2002 (Inception)	34,828,200	\$ 35	\$ 19	\$	54
NET LOSS				(65)	(65)
BALANCE AS OF AUGUST 31, 2003	34,828,200	35	19	(65)	(11)
SHARES CANCELLED	(19,800,000)	(20)	20		-
SHARES ISSUED FOR INVESTMENT IN ISTI-NJ	1,144,410	1	434		435
SHARES ISSUED FOR OFFERING COSTS	1,752,941	2	(2)		-
SHARES ISSUED CASH	550,000		274		274
CONTRIBUTIONS TO PAID IN CAPITAL			19		19
NET LOSS				(717)	(717)
BALANCE AS OF AUGUST 31, 2004	18,475,551	18	764	(782)	-
IMPUTED INTEREST			1		1
NET LOSS				(46)	(46)
BALANCE AS OF AUGUST 31, 2005	18,475,551	18	765	(828)	(45)
SHARES ISSUED FOR CASH	22,981,228	23			23
IMPUTED INTEREST			4		4
NET LOSS				(415)	(415)
BALANCE AS OF AUGUST 31, 2006	41,456,779	41	769	(1,243)	(433)
SHARES ISSUED FOR CASH	3,650,000	4	1,821		1,825
SHARES ISSUED FOR SERVICES	125,000		99		99
STOCK BASED COMPENSATION RELATED TO OPTIONS GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS			2,146		2,146
DISCOUNT ON CONVERTIBLE NOTE RELATED TO BENEFICIAL CONVERSION FEATURE			108		108
IMPUTED INTEREST			4		4
NET LOSS				(3,236)	(3,236)
BALANCE AS OF AUGUST 31, 2007	45,231,779	45	4,947	(4,479)	513
SHARES ISSUED FOR CASH	510,000	1	254		255

SHARES ISSUED FOR SERVICES	293,025		173		173
STOCK BASED COMPENSATION RELATED TO OPTIONS GRANTED TO EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS			126		126
IMPUTED INTEREST			2		2
NET LOSS				(689)	(689)
BALANCE AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 2008 (unaudited)	46,034,804	\$	46	\$	5,502
					(5,168)
					380

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS INC.
(A development stage company)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
U.S. dollars in thousands

	Six months ended		From April 12, 2002 (inception date)
	February 29, 2008	February 28, 2007	through February 29, 2008
	Unaudited		Unaudited
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (689)	\$ (408)	\$ (5,168)
Adjustments required to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation	1		1
Amortization of debt discount		60	108
Stock option expense	126	94	2,272
Common stock issued for services	3	99	102
Loss on impairment of investment			435
Imputed interest	2	2	11
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(72)		(84)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(60)	(14)	279
Total net cash used in operating activities	(689)	(167)	(2,044)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(82)		(84)
Lease deposits	(2)		(7)
Total net cash used in investing activities	(84)		(91)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sales of common stock			2,433
Cash received for stock payable			506
Proceeds from convertible notes		125	275
Proceeds from short term note payable		20	120
Payments of short term note payable		(20)	(120)
Shareholder advances			66
Net cash provided by financing activities		125	3,280
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(773)	(42)	1,145
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,918	176	

**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END
OF
PERIOD**

\$	1,145	\$	134	\$	1,145
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Non cash investing and financing activities:

Shares issued for services rendered	\$	170		\$	170
Stock issued for stock payable	\$	255			
Discount on convertible note from BCF			\$	60	108
Shares issued for offering costs					2
Forgiveness of debt by shareholder				\$	19

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS, Inc.
(formerly Integrated Securities Technologies, Inc.)
(A development stage company)
NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a.

General:

1. Oramed Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Oramed") was incorporated on April 12, 2002, under the laws of the State of Nevada. From incorporation until March 3, 2006, Oramed was an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. On February 17, 2006, Oramed entered into an agreement with Hadasit Medical Services and Development Ltd. to acquire the provisional patent related to a method of preparing insulin so that it may be taken orally to be used for the treatment of individuals with diabetes. Oramed has been in the development stage since its formation and has not yet realized any revenues from its planned operations.

On May 14, 2007, Oramed incorporated a wholly-owned subsidiary in Israel, Oramed Ltd. ("the subsidiary"), which is engaged in research and development.

2. The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements as of February 29, 2008 and for the six and three months then ended, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States relating to the preparation of financial statements for interim periods. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the six months ended February 29, 2008, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending August 31, 2007.

3.

Going concern considerations

Oramed has incurred losses since inception and has no revenues through February 29, 2008. The process of developing commercial products will require significant additional expenditures for research and development, maintaining the key technology license, pre-clinical testing and clinical trials, as well as obtaining regulatory approval. These activities, together with general and administrative expenses, are expected to result in substantial operating losses in the foreseeable future.

In the event Oramed is unable to successfully raise capital and generate revenues, it is unlikely that Oramed will have sufficient cash flows and liquidity to finance its business operations as currently contemplated. Accordingly, Oramed will likely reduce general and administrative expenses and cease or delay development projects until it is able to obtain sufficient financing. There can be no assurance that additional funds will be available on terms acceptable to Oramed, or at all.

These conditions raise substantial doubt about Oramed's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effect on the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS, Inc.
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NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

b. Share-based payment

The Company implements Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004) "Share-based Payment" ("FAS 123(R)"). FAS 123(R) requires awards classified as equity awards be accounted for using the grant-date fair value method. The fair value of share-based payment transactions is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, net of estimated forfeitures. The company recognizes compensation cost for an award with only service conditions that has a graded vesting schedule using the accelerated method of amortization under FAS 123(R) over the requisite service period for the entire awards.

On March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107"). SAB 107 provides supplemental implementation guidance on FAS 123(R), including guidance on valuation methods, inventory capitalization of share-based compensation cost, income statement effects, disclosures and other issues. SAB 107 requires share-based payment to be classified in the same expense line items as cash compensation. The company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of FAS 123(R).

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to third party service providers (non-employees) in accordance with the fair value based on an option-pricing model, pursuant to the guidance in EITF 96-18 "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling Goods or Services". The fair value of the options granted is revalued over the related service periods and recognized over the vesting period.

c. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

1. In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), "Business Combinations" ("SFAS 141(R)"). SFAS 141(R) changes the accounting for business combinations, including the measurement of acquirer shares issued in consideration for a business combination, the recognition of contingent consideration, the accounting for contingencies, the recognition of capitalized in-process research and development, the accounting for acquisition-related restructuring cost accruals, the treatment of acquisition related transaction costs and the recognition of changes in the acquirer's income tax valuation allowance and income tax uncertainties. SFAS 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Early application is prohibited. The Company will be required to adopt SFAS 141(R) on September 1, 2009.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS, Inc.
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NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

2. In December 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51" ("FAS No. 160"). FAS No. 160 establish accounting and reporting standards for non-controlling interests in a subsidiary and deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Early adoption is not permitted. As applicable to the Company, these statements will be effective as of the year beginning September 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, the adoption of FAS No. 160 would have on its consolidated financial statements.
3. In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework and gives guidance regarding the methods used for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years (September 1, 2008, for the Company). The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS 157 may have on its results of operations and financial position.
4. In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 is expected to expand the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require certain assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. The objective of SFAS 159 is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. Under SFAS 159, a company may choose, at its initial application or at other specified election dates, to measure eligible items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years (September 1, 2008, for the Company). If the Company is to elect the fair value option for its existing assets and liabilities, the effect as of the adoption date, shall be reported as a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The Company is currently assessing the impact that SFAS 159 may have on its financial position.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS, Inc.
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NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

5. In December 2007, the FASB ratified EITF Issue No. 07-01, "Accounting for Collaborative Arrangements" ("EITF 07-01"). EITF 07-01 defines collaborative arrangements and establishes reporting requirements for transactions between participants in a collaborative arrangement and between participants in the arrangement and third parties. EITF 07-01 also establishes the appropriate income statement presentation and classification for joint operating activities and payments between participants, as well as the sufficiency of the disclosures related to these arrangements. EITF 07-01 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 (September 1, 2009, for the Company). EITF 07-01 shall be applied using modified version of retrospective transition for those arrangements in place at the effective date. An entity should report the effects of applying this Issue as a change in accounting principle through retrospective application to all prior periods presented for all arrangements existing as of the effective date, unless it is impracticable to apply the effects the change retrospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact that EITF 07-01 may have on its results of operations and financial position.

NOTE 2 - CONVERTIBLE NOTES:

In February 2007, Oramed borrowed \$125,000 on a convertible note without interest, due on demand and unsecured. The note is convertible at \$0.50 per share. Oramed analyzed the conversion option of the note and determined it did not require derivative treatment under FAS 133 and EITF 00-19. Oramed also analyzed the note under EITF 98-5 and EITF 00-27 to determine if it contained a beneficial conversion feature. It was determined that the note did contain a beneficial conversion feature with an intrinsic value of \$60,000. Because the note is due on demand, the entire amount of the beneficial conversion feature was amortized immediately to interest expense.

In May 2007, Oramed borrowed \$150,000 on a convertible note without interest, due on demand and unsecured. The note is convertible at \$0.50 per share. Oramed analyzed the conversion option of the note and determined it did not require derivative treatment under FAS 133 and EITF 00-19. Oramed also analyzed the note under EITF 98-5 and EITF 00-27 to determine if it contained a beneficial conversion feature. It was determined the note did contain a beneficial conversion feature with an intrinsic value of \$48,000. Because the note is due on demand, the entire amount of the beneficial conversion feature was amortized immediately to interest expense.

Notes payable balance at February 29, 2008 consists of the following:

	February 29, 2008 In thousands
Principal	\$ 275,000
Less: beneficial conversion feature	(108,000)
Add: amortization	108,000
Carrying value	\$ 275,000

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS, Inc.
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NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 - STOCK PAYABLE:

During fiscal 2006, Oramed sold 1,012,317 shares of common stock for \$506,000. As of February 29, 2008 the shares sold in these transactions had not been issued and are recorded as a stock payable.

NOTE 4 - COMMON STOCK

Stocks issued for stock payable

During the six months ended February 29, 2008, Oramed issued 510,000 shares of common stock at a price per share of \$0.5, for cash received in the prior year.

Stocks issued for services

On September 7, 2007, Oramed issued 283,025 shares of common stock valued at \$170,000 to a third party, for services rendered in the prior year. On November 8, 2007, Oramed also issued 10,000 shares as a finder's fee to a placement agent valued at \$3,000.

Stock options issued for services

Oramed estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are, expected stock price volatility and the expected option term. Expected volatility used is 115% and was calculated based upon actual historical stock price movements over the most recent periods ending on February 29, 2008, equal to the expected option term. The expected option term represents the period that Oramed's stock options are expected to be outstanding. Oramed has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to issue dividends. The risk-free interest rate is 2.25% and is based on the yield from U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with an equivalent term.

ORAMED PHARMACEUTICALS, Inc.
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NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 - COMMON STOCK (continued):

On September 4, 2007, Oramed granted 300,000 warrants to two consultants for services with a fair value of \$97,000. The warrants are exercisable at \$0.45 per share for two years and vest monthly over one year. Oramed recognized \$48,000 of expense during the six months ended February 29, 2008 related to options granted. On October 30, 2007, Oramed granted to an advisory board member options to purchase 100,000 shares of Oramed's common stock at an exercise price of \$ 0.76 per share with a fair value of \$25,000. The options vest in one and a half years on a monthly basis. Oramed recognized \$11,000 of expense during the six months ended February 29, 2008 related to options granted.

Oramed recognized \$67,000 of expense during the six months ended February 29, 2008 related to options granted in prior years.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis and Plan of Operation.

This quarterly report contains forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may", "should", "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "estimates", "predicts", "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including the risks and uncertainties related to the progress, timing, cost, and results of clinical trials and product development programs; difficulties or delays in obtaining regulatory approval for our product candidates; competition from other pharmaceutical or biotechnology companies; the company's ability to obtain additional funding required to conduct its research, development and commercialization activities; and the risks in the section entitled "Risk Factors," that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. In this quarterly report, unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in United States dollars. All references to "common shares" refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

As used in this quarterly report, the terms "we", "us", "our", and "Oramed" means Oramed Pharmaceuticals Inc., unless otherwise indicated.

Our Business

We are a pharmaceutical company engaged in the research and development of innovative pharmaceutical solutions, including an orally ingestible insulin pill to be used for the treatment of individuals with diabetes, rectal application of insulin, flu vaccines, use of oral ingestible pills for delivery other polypeptides and use of rectal application for delivery of other polypeptides.

On March 8, 2006 we executed an agreement with Hadasit Medical Services and Development Ltd. ("Hadasit") to acquire provisional patent application No. 60/718716 and related intellectual property. The provisional patent application No. 60/718716 related to a method of preparing insulin so that it may be taken orally to be used in the treatment of individuals with diabetes. Based on provisional patent application No. 60/718716, we filed a patent application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty at the Israel Patent Office for "Methods and Compositions for Oral Administration of Proteins" on August 31, 2006.

The provisional patent application No. 60/718716 was set to expire on September 6, 2006. On August 31, 2006, we filed a formal patent application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty at the Israel Patent Office for "Methods and Compositions for Oral Administration of Proteins" and claimed priority based on provisional patent application No. 60/718716. All countries were designated and the United States Patent and Trademark Office was designated as the Search and Examination Authority.

On October 26, 2006, we executed an agreement with Swiss Caps AG. Under the terms of the agreement Swiss Caps AG agreed to manufacture oral gel capsules for clinical testing of our oral insulin product. All amounts due in payment to Swiss Caps AG have been paid in shares of our common stock.

On January 30, 2007 we formed a scientific advisory committee to provide scientific advice to our board of directors. Our advisory committee does not have authority to make decisions, carry out any functions or bind us to any obligations. Currently, members of our scientific advisory committee include Dr. Harold Jacob, Dr. Nir Barzilai, Dr. Itamar Raz, Prof. Ele Ferrannini, Dr. Derek LeRoith and Dr. John Ziemniak.

·Dr. Harold Jacob has a background in medical sciences as well as in biotechnology and medical devices. He practiced clinical gastroenterology in New York and served as Chief of Gastroenterology at St. Johns Episcopal Hospital and South Nassau Communities Hospital, and was a Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine at SUNY.

- Dr. Barzilai is the Director of the Institute for Aging Research at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine. He is currently an Associate Professor in the Department of Medicine, Molecular genetics and the Diabetes Research Center and is a member of the Divisions of Endocrinology and Geriatrics. He is also the Director of the Montefiore Hospital Diabetes Clinic.
- Dr. Itamar Raz, is a professor of Internal Medicine at Hadassah University Medical Center and the head of the Diabetes Unit at Hadassah. During 1992-2005 he served as the President of the Israel Diabetes Association. He is the head of the Israel National Council of Diabetes and president of D-Cure, a foundation that supports research in the field of diabetes.
- Professor Ele Ferrannini has worked with various institutions including the Department of Internal Medicine, University of Pisa School of Medicine, and CNR (National Research Council) Institute of Clinical Physiology, Pisa, Italy; Diabetes Division, Department of Medicine, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, Texas, USA. He also has published over 350 original papers and 50 book chapters.
- Dr. Derek LeRoith has served as the Chief of the Diabetes Branch at the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases in the National Institute of Health in Maryland, and he is now serving as the Chief of the Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Bone Diseases. He is a prominent member in over 15 professional societies globally, including the Society for Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes of South Africa, the European Association for the Study of Diabetes, and the American Diabetes Association.
- Dr. John Ziemniak has over 20 years experience in the pharmaceutical industry. He has worked extensively in drug development having been involved in the conception, filing, and approval of over 13 NDAs and greater than 20 INDs covering a wide variety of drugs and indications.

Orally Ingestible Insulin

On May 1, 2007, we commenced Phase I of our clinical trials of our orally ingestible insulin pill. These trials were conducted in Jerusalem, Israel on a small group of healthy human volunteers in order to evaluate safety studies. The United States of America Food and Drug Administration recognizes clinical trials in Israeli hospitals.

On June 19, 2007, we approved a proposal with the Encorium Group Inc., a contract research organization, which provides comprehensive clinical and drug development solutions, to assist us in the design, implementation, advancement, and oversight of a scientific and regulatory strategic plan for the filing and approval of our orally ingestible insulin pill capsule. Under the terms of the Proposal, Encorium Group Inc. is paid hourly fees ranging from US \$283 to US \$450 for their services, depending on level of expertise of the medical personnel.

On August 14, 2007, we successfully completed our exploratory Phase 1A clinical trial with our oral insulin capsule. The study was intended to assess both the safety/tolerability and absorption properties of our proprietary oral insulin delivery technology. Based on the pharmacokinetic and pharmacologic outcomes of this early stage trial, we decided to continue the development of our oral insulin product.

On November 15, 2007, we successfully completed animal studies for Phase 1B trials of our oral insulin capsule. On January 22, 2008 we commenced Phase 1B of our clinical trials of our oral insulin capsule, using a group of healthy human volunteers to assess the optimization of dosage for the formulation of our proprietary oral insulin delivery technology. On March 11, 2008, we successfully completed our Phase 1B clinical trials.

On March 18, 2008, we were granted approval by the Institutional Review Board Committee of Hadassah Medical Center in Jerusalem to conduct a Phase 2A study, which we commenced on April 13, 2008, to evaluate the safety and efficacy of our oral insulin capsule on Type II diabetic volunteers.

Rectal Application of Insulin

On May 2, 2007 we filed two additional provisional patents for a suppository application to our technology portfolio. The first patent focuses on a rectal application for insulin. The second patent focuses on the usage of this rectal application to other polypeptides that at present are required to be injected.

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On January 30, 2008, we entered into a master service agreement with OnQ Consulting, a clinical research organization located in Johannesburg, South Africa, to conduct Phase 1 clinical trials for the rectal application of insulin. The trials are expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2008.

Plan of Operation in the Next Twelve Months

For the next twelve months, we plan to conduct further research and development on the technology covered by the patent application "Methods and Composition for Oral Administration of Proteins", which we acquired from Hadasit, as well as the other patents we have filed since. Through our research and development efforts, we intend to develop a pill that will not break down in the stomach or intestines and will be effective in delivering insulin to the bloodstream for the treatment of diabetes. The enzymes and compounds that are added to the insulin to make the pill must not change the composition of the insulin once it is absorbed into the bloodstream and the pill must be safe to ingest. We plan to continue to conduct clinical trials to show the effectiveness of our technology. Specifically, we intend to conduct the clinical trials necessary to file an Investigational New Drug Application with the Food and Drug Administration. We also plan to conduct research and development of other innovative pharmaceutical solutions, including rectal application of insulin, flu vaccines, use of oral ingestible pills for delivery other polypeptides and use of rectal application for delivery of other polypeptides.

Governmental Approval and Effect of Regulations

Our business is subject to extensive regulation by the Food and Drug Administration, other governmental authorities in the United States and governmental authorities in other countries.

The duration of the governmental approval process for marketing new pharmaceutical substances, from the commencement of preclinical testing to the receipt of governmental approval for marketing a new product, varies with the nature of the product and with the country in which such approval is sought. For new chemical entities, the approval process could take eight to ten years or more. For reformulations of existing drugs, as management believes our potential product should be considered, typically the process is shorter. In either case, the procedures required to obtain governmental approval to market new drug products will be costly and time-consuming for us, requiring rigorous testing of the new drug product. Even after such time and effort, regulatory approval may not be obtained for our products.

Before we can market or even transport a new human pharmaceutical product commercially in the United States, regulations require that we file an Investigational New Drug Application, conduct clinical trials and file an Investigational New Drug Application with the Food and Drug Administration.

In order to conduct the clinical investigations necessary to obtain regulatory approval in the U.S., we must file an Investigational New Drug Application with the Food and Drug Administration to permit the shipment and use of the drug for investigational purposes. The Investigational New Drug Application will state, in part, the results of preclinical (laboratory and animal) toxicology testing that we have conducted and our initial Phase I plans for clinical (human) testing. Unless notified that testing may not begin, the clinical testing may commence 30 days after filing an Investigational New Drug Application.

Under Food and Drug Administration regulations, the clinical testing program required for marketing approval of a new drug typically involves three clinical phases. In Phase I, safety studies are generally conducted on normal, healthy human volunteers to determine the maximum dosages and side effects associated with increasing doses of the substance being tested. In Phase II, studies are conducted on small groups of patients, in our case those who have diabetes or blood sugar problems, to gain preliminary evidence of efficacy and to determine the common short-term side effects and risks associated with the new product. Phase III involves large-scale trials conducted on disease-afflicted patients to provide statistical evidence of efficacy and safety and to provide an adequate basis for

product labeling. Frequent reports are required in each phase and, if unwarranted hazards to patients are found, the Food and Drug Administration may request modification or discontinuance of clinical testing until further studies have been conducted. Phase IV testing is sometimes conducted, either to meet Food and Drug Administration requirements for additional information as a condition of approval, or to gain post-approval market acceptance of the pharmaceutical product. See “Our Business” above for a description of the clinical trials that have been completed as of the date of this Report.

Once the above phases of clinical testing have been completed, we will be required to file an Investigational New Drug Application with the Food and Drug Administration seeking approval for marketing the drug product. The Food and Drug Administration will review the Investigational New Drug Application to determine whether the drug is safe and effective, and adequately labeled, and whether the applicant can demonstrate proper and consistent manufacture of the drug. The time required for Food and Drug Administration action on an Investigational New Drug Application varies considerably, depending on the characteristics of the drug, whether the Food and Drug Administration needs more information than is originally provided in the Investigational New Drug Application and whether the Food and Drug Administration has concerns with the evidence submitted.

The facilities of each company involved in the commercial manufacturing, processing, testing, control and labeling of pharmaceutical products must be registered with and approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Continued registration requires compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices regulations and the Food and Drug Administration conducts periodic establishment inspections to confirm continued compliance with its regulations.

We are subject to various federal, state and local laws, regulations and recommendations relating to such matters as laboratory and manufacturing practices and the use, handling and disposal of hazardous or potentially hazardous substances used in connection with our research and development work. We do not produce any drugs at this time and are not subject to these commercial manufacturing regulations at this time. However, it is important for the company to be aware of these standards in case a need for compliance develops in the future.

Research and Development

We have spent approximately \$2,604,000 during the last two fiscal years on the research and development of our orally ingestible insulin pill capsules. We plan to conduct research and development on innovative pharmaceutical solutions, including an orally ingestible insulin pill to be used for the treatment of individuals with diabetes, rectal application of insulin, flu vaccines, use of oral ingestible pills for delivery other polypeptides and use of rectal application for delivery of other polypeptides.

Marketing, Advertising and Promotion

We will not conduct any marketing, advertising or promotion activities for our potential products in the next twelve months as the potential products are still only in research and development stage.

Employees

Currently we have four employees: Nadav Kidron our President, Chief Executive Officer and a director; Miriam Kirdon, our Chief Medical and Technology Officer and a director; Alex Werber, our Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer; and Tara Horn, who serves as our office manager in Israel. Both Mr. Nadav Kidron and Dr. Miriam Kidron provide services to our company pursuant to employment agreements we entered into with KNRY Ltd., an Israel company, dated August 1, 2007. In connection with our agreement with Hadasit, dated February 17, 2006, pursuant to which we acquired provisional patent application 60/718716, we agreed to grant to Dr. Miriam Kidron, the then primary researcher at Hadasit and currently our Chief Medical and Technology Officer and a director, an option to purchase 3,361,360 shares of our common stock at the exercise price of \$0.001 per share.

On August 1, 2007, we also entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Alex Werber to serve as our chief financial officer. We also intend to periodically hire independent contractors to execute our research and development activities. We may hire employees when circumstances warrant. Effective January 17, 2008, George Drazenovic resigned as director and secretary of our company. As a result, another of our directors, Leonard Sank, was appointed to act as the secretary of our company. Effective January 18, 2008, we entered into an expense agreement with Mr. Sank to remunerate Mr. Sank for expenses incurred by him in connection with his role as a director of our company.

Competition

Our direct competitors are those companies that are also developing methods for administration of insulin through ingestible pills or capsules. To our knowledge, such companies include Biocon Ltd. in India and Bidel, Inc. in the United States. Many other companies indirectly compete with us by developing methods that allow for the administration of insulin through other means such as inhalers, into the lungs and then into the bloodstream. Eli Lilly & Co., Alkermes and Mannkind Corp. are developing dry powder insulin products. Novo Nordisk and Aradigm Corp. are developing inhalable liquid insulin.

Intellectual Property

We have filed the following patent applications and provisional patent applications:

Title	Jurisdiction	Patent Application #
Methods and Compositions For Oral Administration of Proteins	Patent Cooperation Treaty, All countries were designated and the United States Patent and Trademark Office was designated as the Search and Examination Authority.	PCT/IL2006/001019 (60/718716)
Provisional patent application for methods and compositions for rectal application for insulin	The United States Patent and Trademark Office	60/924.004
Provisional patent application for methods and compositions for rectal application of proteins	The United States Patent and Trademark Office	60/024.005
Provisional patent application for method and compositions for oral administration of proteins	The United States Patent and Trademark Office	11/513.343

Corporate History

We were incorporated on April 12, 2002, under the laws of the State of Nevada. From incorporation until March 3, 2006, we were an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. We were unsuccessful in that endeavor and have now become a pharmaceutical research and development company.

Effective April 10, 2006, we changed our name from "Integrated Security Technologies, Inc." to "Oramed Pharmaceuticals Inc." when we merged with our newly formed subsidiary, Oramed Pharmaceuticals Inc.

Plan of Operations***Capital Resource Requirements***

For the next 12 months ending February 28, 2009, we will be required to cover a total of approximately \$2,850,000 for our proposed research and development and business activities. This budget includes the salaries of the research team, office costs, cost of trials and materials, among others, all of them necessary to execute our plan of operations. The following table provides a cost-breakdown of the first year of operations.

The following table provides a cost-breakdown of the upcoming year of operations.

Estimated Funding Required During the Next 12 Months

Operations	\$	350,000
Research and Development	\$	1,500,000
Clinical Studies	\$	1,000,000
Total	\$	2,850,000

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

At February 29, 2008, we had a working capital of \$290,000. At February 29, 2008, we had \$1,145,000 in cash and cash equivalents.

We did not generate any revenue in the six months period ended February 29, 2008 and we have not generated any revenue since inception. We have incurred a loss of \$689,000 in the six months ended February 29, 2008. We do not expect any significant changes in the number of our employees.

There are no assurances that we will be able to obtain the amount required for our continued operations. In such event that we do not raise sufficient additional funds by secondary offering or private placement, we will consider alternative financing options, if any, or be forced to scale down or perhaps even cease our operations.

Going Concern

The continuation of our business is dependent upon us raising additional financial support. The issuance of additional equity securities by us could result in a significant dilution in the equity interests of our current stockholders. Obtaining commercial or other loans, assuming those loans would be available, will increase our liabilities and future cash commitments.

We have historically incurred losses, and through February 29, 2008 have incurred losses of \$5,168,000 from our inception. Because of these historical losses, we will require additional working capital to develop our business operations.

There are no assurances that we will be able to either (1) achieve a level of revenues adequate to generate sufficient cash flow for operations; or (2) obtain additional financing through either private placements, public offerings and/or bank financing necessary to support our working capital requirements. To the extent that funds generated from operations are insufficient to meet our ongoing capital requirements, we will have to raise additional working capital by means of private placements, public offerings and/or bank financing. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available, or if available, will be on terms acceptable to us. If adequate working capital is not available we may not increase our operations and if we are unable to raise additional funds we may cease operations.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our unaudited financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America for interim financial statements. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. We believe that understanding the basis and nature of the estimates and assumptions involved with the following aspects of our financial statements is critical to an understanding of our financials.

Accounting for Share-based Compensation

On September 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123(R)") which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense based on estimated fair values for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors. SFAS 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"), for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107") relating to SFAS 123(R). We have applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in our consolidated statements of operations. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), we accounted for equity-based awards to employees and non-employee directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25 as allowed under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123").

We adopted SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the accounting standard starting from September 1, 2006, the first day of our fiscal year 2007. At adoption date, we had no unrecognized compensation cost from prior years.

Oramed recognizes compensation expenses for the value of its awards, which have graded vesting based on the straight line method over the requisite service period of each of the awards.

Oramed applies SFAS 123 and EITF 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services" ("EITF 96-18") with respect to options and warrants issued to non-employees.

RISK FACTORS

Much of the information included in this quarterly report includes or is based upon estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements". Such forward-looking statements include any projections or estimates made by us and our management in connection with our business operations. While these forward-looking statements, and any assumptions upon which they are based, are made in good faith and reflect our current judgment regarding the direction of our business, actual results will almost always vary, sometimes materially, from any estimates, predictions, projections, assumptions, or other future performance suggested herein. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of such statements.

Such estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements" involve various risks and uncertainties as outlined below. We caution readers of this quarterly report that important factors in some cases have affected and, in the future, could materially affect actual results and cause actual results to differ materially from the results expressed in any such estimates, projections or other "forward-looking statements". In evaluating us, our business and any investment in our business, readers should carefully consider the following factors.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We are dependent on the clinical success of our orally ingestible insulin pill. Failure to develop, receive regulatory approval and market our orally ingestible insulin pill will have a significant and negative effect on our ability to continue operations.

If we fail to develop our orally ingestible insulin pill to completion or obtain regulatory approval for it, either on our own or in collaboration with other pharmaceutical companies, our ability to fund future operations from either revenue or the issuance of additional equity is likely to be adversely affected. We are dependent on the successful culmination of clinical trials and regulatory approval of our orally ingestible insulin pill. The failure to develop, receive regulatory approval and market our orally ingestible insulin pill will have a significant and negative effect on our ability to continue operations.

Our potential oral insulin product is still in the development stage and we cannot be certain that it will be suitable for commercial purposes.

To be profitable, we must successfully research, develop, obtain regulatory approval for, manufacture, introduce, market and distribute our oral insulin product that is currently in the development stage. The time necessary to achieve these goals for any individual product is long and uncertain. Before we can sell any of our potential oral insulin products, we will be required to demonstrate through clinical trials that such product is safe and effective for human use in the treatment of people with diabetes. We have never successfully commercialized a drug product and we cannot be certain that we will be able to begin, or continue, planned clinical trials for our potential product, or if we are able, that the potential product will prove to be safe and will produce the intended effects.

Even if safe and effective, the size of the solid dosage form, taste and frequency of dosage may impede the acceptance of our product by patients.

A number of companies in the drug delivery, biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after showing promising results in earlier studies or trials. We cannot assure you that favorable results in any clinical trial will mean that favorable results will ultimately be obtained in future clinical trials. Nor can we assure you that results of limited animal and human studies are indicative of results that would be achieved in future animal studies or human clinical studies, all or some of which will be required in order to have our potential product obtain regulatory approval. Similarly, we cannot assure you that our potential product will be approved by the FDA.

Our future business success depends heavily upon regulatory approvals, which can be difficult to obtain for a variety of reasons, including cost.

Our clinical trials, as well as the manufacturing and marketing of our potential product, are subject to extensive, costly and rigorous regulation by various governmental authorities in the United States and other countries. The process of obtaining required approvals from the FDA and other regulatory authorities often takes many years, is expensive and can vary significantly based on the type, complexity and novelty of the potential product. We cannot assure you that we will meet the applicable regulatory criteria in order to receive the required approvals for manufacturing and marketing. Delays in obtaining United States or foreign approvals for our potential product could result in substantial additional costs to us, and, therefore, could adversely affect our ability to continue operations. Even if regulatory approval of our potential product is obtained, that approval may place limitations on the intended uses of the product, and may restrict the way in which we are allowed to market the product.

The regulatory approval process presents several risks to us:

- In general, clinical trials can take more than a year, and require the expenditure of substantial resources, and the data obtained from these tests and trials can be susceptible to varying interpretation that could delay, limit or prevent regulatory approval.
- Delays or rejections may be encountered during any stage of the regulatory process based upon the failure of the clinical or other data to demonstrate compliance with, or upon the failure of the product to meet, a regulatory agency's requirements for safety, efficacy and quality or, in the case of a product seeking an orphan drug indication, because another designee received approval first.

- Requirements for approval may become more stringent due to changes in regulatory agency policy, or the adoption of new regulations or legislation.
- The scope of any regulatory approval, when obtained, may significantly limit the indicated uses for which a product may be marketed and may impose significant limitations in the nature of warnings, precautions and contraindications that could materially affect the profitability of the drug.
- Approved drugs, as well as their manufacturers, are subject to continuing and on-going review, and discovery of previously unknown problems with these products or the failure to adhere to manufacturing or quality control requirements may result in restrictions on their manufacture, sale or use or in their withdrawal from the market.
- Regulatory authorities and agencies may promulgate additional regulations restricting the sale of our existing and proposed products.
- Once a product receives marketing approval, the FDA may not permit us to market that product for broader or different applications, or may not grant us clearance with respect to separate product applications that represent extensions of our basic technology. In addition, the FDA may withdraw or modify existing clearances in a significant manner or promulgate additional regulations restricting the sale of our present or proposed products.

Additionally, we face the risk that our competitors may gain FDA approval for a product before us. Having a competitor reach the market before us would impede the future commercial success for our competing product because we believe that the FDA uses heightened standards of approval for products once approval has been granted to a competing product in a particular product area. We believe that this standard generally limits new approvals to only those products that meet or exceed the standards set by the previously approved product.

Our business will suffer if we cannot adequately protect our patent and proprietary rights.

Although we have submitted a patent application covering the intellectual property for our potential oral insulin product, we cannot assure you that our patent will be granted and, if it is granted, whether it will be held to be valid and enforceable and provide us with meaningful protection from competition. Furthermore, we may not possess the financial resources necessary to enforce our patent even if our patent application is successful. Also, we cannot be certain that any products that we or a prospective licensee develop will not infringe upon any patent or other intellectual property right of a third party.

We will also rely upon trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological advances to develop and maintain our competitive position. We plan to maintain a policy of requiring employees, scientific advisors, consultants and collaborators to execute confidentiality and invention assignment agreements upon commencement of a relationship with us. We cannot assure you that these agreements will provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of such information.

We may be at risk of having to obtain a license from third parties making proprietary improvements to our technology.

There is a possibility that third parties may make improvements or innovations to our potential oral insulin product in a more expeditious manner than we do. Although we are not aware of any such circumstance related to our product portfolio, should such circumstances arise, we may need to obtain a license from such third party to obtain the benefit of the improvement or innovation. Royalties payable under such a license would reduce our share of total revenue. Such a license may not be available to us at all or on commercially reasonable terms. Although we currently do not know of any circumstances related to potential oral insulin product that would lead us to believe that a third party has developed any improvements or innovation with respect to it, we cannot assure you that such circumstances will not

arise in the future. We cannot reasonably determine the cost to us of the effect of being unable to obtain any such license.

We are dependent on third parties to manufacture and, in some cases, test our products.

We have no manufacturing facilities for production of our potential oral insulin product. We have no facilities for clinical testing. The success of our program will be dependent upon securing manufacturing capabilities and contracting with clinical service providers.

The availability of manufacturers is limited by both the capacity of such manufacturers and their regulatory compliance. Among the conditions for New Drug Application approval is the requirement that the prospective manufacturer's quality control and manufacturing procedures continually conform with the FDA's current Good Manufacturing Practice ("GMP"). GMPs are regulations established by the FDA that govern the manufacture, processing, packing, storage and testing of drugs intended for human use. In complying with GMPs, manufacturers must devote extensive time, money and effort in the area of production and quality control and quality assurance to maintain full technical compliance.

Manufacturing facilities and company records are subject to periodic inspections by the FDA to ensure compliance. If a manufacturing facility is not in substantial compliance with these requirements, regulatory enforcement action may be taken by the FDA, which may include seeking an injunction against shipment of products from the facility and recall of products previously shipped from the facility. Such actions could severely delay our ability to obtain product from that particular source.

The success of our clinical trials is dependent on our future partner's capacity and ability to adequately manufacture drug products to meet the proposed demand of each respective market. Any significant delay in obtaining a supply source could harm our potential for success. Additionally, if a future manufacturer were to lose its ability to meet our supply demands during a clinical trial, the trial may be delayed or may even need to be abandoned.

We may face product liability claims related to participation in clinical trials or future products.

The testing, manufacture and marketing of products for humans utilizing our potential oral insulin product may expose us to product liability and other claims. These may be claims directly by consumers or by pharmaceutical companies or others selling our product in the future. We seek to structure development programs with pharmaceutical companies that would complete the development, manufacturing and marketing of the finished product in a manner that would protect us from such liability, but the indemnity undertakings for product liability claims that we secure from the pharmaceutical companies may prove to be insufficient. We do not yet have product liability insurance.

We face rapid technological change and intense competition.

Our success depends, in part, upon maintaining a competitive position in the development of our potential product. Developments in insulin products are expected to continue at a rapid pace because many pharmaceutical companies are in the process of developing new insulin products. If we are able to develop our potential oral insulin product to the point where we can sell it on the market, we will compete with other drug delivery, biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies, research organizations, individual scientists and non-profit organizations engaged in the development of insulin products, especially those who are developing insulin products that can be taken orally. Many of our competitors will have greater research and development capabilities, experience, and marketing, financial and managerial resources than we have, and, therefore, will represent significant competition.

Our products, when developed and marketed, may compete with existing insulin products, some of which are well established in the marketplace and manufactured by our competitors. Our potential oral insulin product, if successful, would compete with insulin that is taken by injection and other potential orally ingestible insulin pills or capsules developed by other companies such as Biocon, Ltd. or Biondi, Inc. These products are marketed throughout the world by leading pharmaceutical companies such as Eli Lilly and Company and Pfizer, Inc.

Our competitors may succeed in developing competing technologies or obtaining government approval for products before we do. Developments by others may render our potential products non-competitive or obsolete. We cannot assure you that, if our products are marketed, they will be preferred to existing drugs or that they will be preferred to or available before other products in development.

Risks Related to our Company

We have incurred substantial losses since inception and as we expect to continue to incur research and development costs to further develop our potential oral insulin product, we are likely going to require additional capital and if additional capital is not raised, we may have to cease business operations and investors will lose their entire investment.

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Since our inception on April 12, 2002, we have generated significant losses from operations. Now that we have departed from our former business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties and have become engaged in the pharmaceutical research and development business, we anticipate that we will continue to generate significant losses from operations for the foreseeable future. As at February 29, 2008, our accumulated deficit was approximately \$5,168,000. Our net loss was approximately \$689,000 for the six months ended February 29, 2008. As at February 29, 2008, we had cash or cash equivalents of approximately \$1,145,000. We have limited capital resources and no revenue from operations. We have been funded with the proceeds from equity financings. These conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The audit report prepared by our independent registered public accounting firm relating to our consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2007 includes an explanatory paragraph expressing the substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our existing capital resources will not enable us to continue operations without implementing cost reductions or raising additional capital. These circumstances may adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital. If we fail to raise additional capital, we will be forced to cease operations. If additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of such securities would result in dilution to our existing stockholders.

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain qualified individuals to perform our research, development, manufacturing and commercial functions, our business will likely not be successful.

We are highly dependent on our executive officers, especially on the consulting services to be provided by one of our directors, Dr. Miriam Kidron. Dr. Kidron is a pharmacist with a Ph. D. in biochemistry and is the inventor of the method and composition of insulin that can be administered orally, which is covered by the provisional patent application No. 60/718716. From 1990 to the present time, she has been an investigator in the Diabetes Unit at Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem, Israel. We would be significantly disadvantaged if Dr. Kidron were to leave our company. The loss of other officers could have an adverse effect as well, given their specific knowledge related to our proprietary technology. If we are not able to retain our executive officers, our business may suffer. None of our key officers have announced any intention to leave us. We do not maintain "key-person" life insurance policies for any of our executive officers.

There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may not be able to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business. Additionally, because of the knowledge and experience of our scientific personnel and their specific knowledge with respect to our potential oral insulin product, the continued development of our potential product could be adversely affected by the loss of any one of our executive officers or qualified personnel that we may engage.

All of our assets and all of our directors and officers are outside the United States, as a result it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us or any of our directors or executive officers.

All of our assets are located outside the United States and we do not currently maintain a permanent place of business within the United States. In addition, all of our directors and executive officers are nationals and or residents of countries other than the United States, and all or a substantial portion of such persons' assets are located outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to enforce within the United States any judgments obtained against us or our directors or executive officers, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any state thereof. Consequently, you may be effectively prevented from pursuing remedies under U.S. federal securities laws against them.

Our principal research and development facilities will be located in Israel and the unstable military and political conditions in Israel may cause interruption or suspension of our business operations without warning.

Our principal research and development facilities will initially be located in Israel. As a result, we are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors and, since September 2000, involving the Palestinian population, and a state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel and companies based in Israel. Acts of random terrorism periodically occur which could affect our operations or personnel.

In addition, Israeli-based companies and companies doing business with Israel have been the subject of an economic boycott by members of the Arab League and certain other predominantly Muslim countries since Israel's establishment. Although Israel has entered into various agreements with certain Arab countries and the Palestinian Authority, and various declarations have been signed in connection with efforts to resolve some of the economic and political problems in the Middle East, we cannot predict whether or in what manner these problems will be resolved. Also, since the end of September 2000, there has been a marked increase in the level of terrorism in Israel, which has significantly damaged both the Israeli economy and levels of foreign and local investment.

Furthermore, certain of our officers and employees may be obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israel Defense Forces and are subject to being called up for active military duty at any time. All Israeli male citizens who have served in the army are subject to an obligation to perform reserve duty until they are between 45 and 54 years old, depending upon the nature of their military service.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price will likely be volatile.

The trading price for our common stock is likely to be highly volatile. The market prices for securities of drug delivery, biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies have historically been highly volatile. Factors that could adversely affect our stock price include:

- fluctuations in our operating results; announcements of partnerships or technological collaborations,
 - innovations or new products by us or our competitors;
 - changes in government regulations;
 - developments in patent or other proprietary rights;