

FORM 10-Q

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXC

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXC

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-54296

AXIM Biotechnologies, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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(I.R.S. Employer

**45 Rockefeller Plaza, 20th Floor, Suite 83
New York, NY 10111**

(Address of principal executive offices)

(212) 751-0001

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since las

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by S
Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registra
and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes

Indicate by check mark whether registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporat
Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of t
months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). N

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a
reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller r
growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting Company
(Do not check if smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Ex

**APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTC
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant filed all documents and reports required to be file
Exchange Act of 1934 after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock,
52,569,441 of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, outstanding as of August 15, 2017.

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

AXIM BIOTECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2017 (unaudited) and December 31, 2016

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 (unaudited)

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited).

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash
Inventory
Reservation fee deposit
Prepaid expenses
Loan receivable
Total current assets

Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$6,152 and \$4,474, respectively.

Other Assets:

Acquired intangible asset - intellectual property licensing agreement, net
Security deposits
Total other assets

TOTAL ASSETS

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
Due to shareholder
Due to first insurance funding
Due to related party
Promissory note - related party (including accrued interest of \$100,818 and \$88,564 respectively)
Convertible note payable -current portion
Total current liabilities

Long-term liabilities:

Convertible notes payable due to shareholder (including accrued interest of \$1,601 and \$792, respectively)
Convertible note payable (including accrued interest of \$16,609) net of unamortized debt discount of \$1,259,
Convertible note payable (including accrued interest of \$53,029 and \$15,646 respectively) net of unamortize
Total long-term liabilities

TOTAL LIABILITIES

STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized;
Series A Convertible Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, -0- and -0- shares
designated respectively, -0- and -0- shares issued and outstanding; respectively
Undesignated Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, 4,000,000 shares authorized,
0- and -0- shares issued and outstanding, respectively
Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value 500,000 shares designated,
500,000 and 500,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively
Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value 500,000 shares designated,
500,000 and 500,000—shares issued and outstanding, respectively
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 300,000,000 shares authorized
52,569,441 and 52,506.441 shares issued and outstanding, respectively;
Additional paid in capital
Common stock to be issued
Accumulated deficit

TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated f

AXIM BIOTECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Formerly AXIM International, Inc.)
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations
(unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2016
Revenues	\$ 3,738	\$ 11,241
Cost of goods sold	1,486	12,082
Gross-profit (loss)	2,252	(841)
Operating Expenses:		
Research and development expenses	62,949	45,049
Selling, general and administrative	375,713	444,756
Depreciation	839	839
Total operating expenses	<u>439,501</u>	<u>490,644</u>
Loss from operations	(437,249)	(491,485)
Other (Income) expenses:		
Interest Income	-	-
Amortization of debt discount	84,995	-
Loss on extinguishment of debt	-	1,385,000
Interest expense	42,493	12,087
Total other (income) expenses	<u>127,488</u>	<u>1,397,087</u>
Loss before provision of income tax	(564,737)	(1,888,572)
provision for income tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
NET LOSS	<u>\$ (564,737)</u>	<u>\$ (1,888,572)</u>
Less: Dividend on preferred stocks	-	-
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	<u>\$ (564,737)</u>	<u>\$ (1,888,572)</u>
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>	<u>\$ (0.05)</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
-basic and diluted	<u>52,568,174</u>	<u>39,762,659</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated f

AXIM BIOTECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Formerly AXIM International, Inc.)
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Deficit
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
(unaudited)

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Series A Convertible Preferred Stock		Series B Convertible Preferred Stock		Series C Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock to be Issued
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	
Balance at December 31, 2016	52,506,441	\$5,251	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	500,000	\$50	500,000	\$50	20,060
Common stock issued against common stock to be issued	60,000	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,060)
Common stock issued for consulting services	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2017	52,569,441	\$5,257	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	500,000	\$50	500,000	\$50	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated f

AXIM BIOTECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Formerly AXIM International, Inc.)
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

	For the Six Months ended June 30,
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net loss	\$ (1)
<u>Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:</u>	
Depreciation	
Amortization of prepaid services	
Amortization of prepaid insurance	
Amortization of debt discount	
Loss on extinguishment of debt	
Stock based compensation	
Inventory written off	
<u>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</u>	
(Decrease) increase Accounts payable and accrued expenses	
(Increase) decrease in prepaid insurance	
Increase in inventory	
Increase in credit card payable	
Increase in royalty fee payable	
Increase in accrued interest payable	
Due to first insurance funding	
Increase in Security Deposits	
Net cash used in operating activities	(1)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Net cash used in investing activities	
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Proceeds from due to related party	
Proceeds from convertible notes	
Proceeds from loan receivable	
Net cash provided by financing activities	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ <u><u> </u></u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION	
CASH PAID DURING THE PERIOD FOR:	
Interest	\$ <u><u> </u></u>
Income taxes - net of tax refund	\$ <u><u> </u></u>
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Common stock issued against common stock to be issued	\$ <u><u> </u></u>
Common stock issued against conversion of debt and interest	\$ <u><u> </u></u>
Conversion of Series A convertible preferred stock into common stock	\$ <u><u> </u></u>
Debt discount and initial derivative liability at issuance of note	\$ <u><u> </u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated f

AXIM BIOTECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(FORMERLY AXIM INTERNATIONAL, INC.)
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2017 and 2016

NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION

The Company was originally incorporated in Nevada on November 18, 2010, as Axim International and changed its name to AXIM Biotechnologies, Inc. to better reflect its business operations. The Company is located at 45 Rockefeller Plaza 20th Floor, Suite 83, New York, NY 10111. On August 7, 2014, the Company formed a Nevada subsidiary named Axim Holdings, Inc. This subsidiary will be used to help facilitate the Company's operations. On May 11, 2015 the Company acquired a 100% interest in Can Chew License Company, through the exchange of 5,826,706 shares of its common stock.

NOTE 2: BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of AXIM Biotechnologies, Inc. (formerly Axim International, Inc.) for the six months period ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP").

The following (a) balance sheets as of June 30, 2017 (unaudited) and December 31, 2016, which are included in the financial statements, and (b) the unaudited interim statements of operations and cash flows of the Company ("Company") have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 8-03 of Regulation S-X. All disclosures and the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The financial statements for three and six months ended June 30, 2017 are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2017. These unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on April 14, 2017.

NOTE 3: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of estimates

The preparation of the unaudited financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the amounts of revenues and expenses during reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventory

Inventory consists of finished goods available for sale and raw materials owned by the Company at the reporting date. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company wrote off finished goods inventory totaling \$0 and raw materials in production totaling \$46,795 and raw materials inventory totaling \$16,887.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life. New assets and expenditures that extend the useful life of property or equipment are capitalized. Expenditures for ordinary repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred. For both the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 the Company recorded \$839 and \$1,678 of depreciation expense, respectively.

Intangible Assets

As required by generally accepted accounting principles, trademarks and patents are not amortized. Instead, they are tested annually for impairment. Intangible assets as of June 30, 2017 amount to \$652,265, net of impairment losses of \$652,265.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue on four basic criteria that must be met before revenue can be recognized: (1) an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee collectability is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) are based on management's judgment of the nature of the fee charged for services rendered and products delivered and the collectability of the fee is recognized upon shipment.

Revenues from continuing operations recognized for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$11,241 and \$22,358 and \$25,246, respectively.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Axim Biotechnologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries, Axim Holdings, Inc. and Can Chew License Company as of June 30, 2017. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Derivative Liabilities

The Company assessed the classification of its derivative financial instruments as of June 30, 2017, and determined that such derivative instruments and rights to shares of the Company's common stock, and determined that such derivative instruments are classified as derivative liabilities under ASC 815.

ASC 815 generally provides three criteria that, if met, require companies to bifurcate conversion options and account for them as free standing derivative financial instruments. These three criteria include (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instrument are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, (b) the hybrid instrument that embodies both the embedded derivative and the host contract is not measured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles and its fair value is not measured at fair value as they occur and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative instrument subject to the requirement of ASC 815. ASC 815 also provides an exception to the bifurcation requirement if the instrument is deemed to be conventional, as described.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted FASB ASC 820-Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, which requires assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. ASC 820 establishes a common definition of fair value and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements. The adoption of ASC 820 did not change the Company's financial position or operating results, but did expand certain disclosures.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability between market participants at the measurement date. Additionally, ASC 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These inputs are prioritized into three levels:

- Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, which require the use of significant assumptions.

The company did not have any Level 2 or Level 3 assets or liabilities as of June 30, 2017, with the exception of accounts payable and derivative liability. The carrying amounts of these liabilities at June 30, 2017 approximate their fair value based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Cash is considered to be highly liquid and easily tradable as of June 30, 2017 and therefore classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

In addition, FASB ASC 825-10-25 Fair Value Option, or ASC 825-10-25, was effective for January 1, 2008. This standard provides companies with opportunities to use fair value measurements in financial reporting and permits entities to use fair value for certain instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company did not elect the fair value option for its convertible instruments.

Convertible Instruments

The Company evaluates and accounts for conversion options embedded in its convertible instruments in accordance with professional standards for “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities”.

Professional standards generally provides three criteria that, if met, require companies to bifurcate convertible instruments and account for them as free standing derivative financial instruments. These three criteria are: (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative instruments are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, (b) the hybrid instrument that embodies both the embedded derivative and the host contract is not re-measured at fair value under otherwise applicable generally accepted accounting principles, and (c) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would be considered a derivative instrument. Professional standards also provide an exception to the bifurcation requirement if the instrument is deemed to be conventional as defined under professional standards as “The Meaning of ‘Conventional’”.

The Company accounts for convertible instruments (when it has determined that the embedded derivative should be bifurcated from their host instruments) in accordance with professional standards when “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – Beneficial Conversion Features,” as those professional standards pertain to “Certain Convertible Instruments.” The Company records, when necessary, discounts to convertible notes for the intrinsic value of conversion options embedded in the notes at the time of the transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the note. Debt discounts under these circumstances are amortized over the term of the related debt to their earliest date of redemption. The Company also records when necessary, discounts to convertible preferred shares based upon the differences between the intrinsic value of conversion options embedded in preferred shares based upon the differences between the fair value of common stock at the commitment date of the note transaction and the effective conversion price embedded in the note.

ASC 815-40 provides that, among other things, generally, if an event is not within the entity’s control, then the contract shall be classified as an asset or a liability.

Income Taxes

The Company follows Section 740-10, Income tax (“ASC 740-10”) Fair Value Measurements and Derivatives, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted or expected tax rates in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or expected tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statement of Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that the Company believes that these assets will be realized. In making such a determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including any existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies, and the expiration of the statute of limitations. If the Company determines that it would be able to realize a deferred tax asset in the future in excess of the valuation allowance, the Company would make an adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance, which would reduce the amount of the valuation allowance.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Section 740-10-25”) which addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recognized in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the expected outcome of the resolution of the uncertainty. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and disclosures. The Company had no liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of Section 740-10-25.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments and related items, which potentially subject the Company to concentration cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and temporary cash investments with such amounts may be in excess of the FDIC insurance limit. The Company does not have accounts receivable or doubtful accounts at June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Net Loss per Common Share

Net loss per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 Earnings Per Share (“ASC 260-10-45”) Standards Codification. Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding and the member potentially outstanding during each period. If a loss is experienced, only basic net loss per share is calculated because to do otherwise would be anti-dilutive.

There were 17,120,567 common share equivalents at June 30, 2017 and 16,216,652 common shares at June 30, 2016. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 these potential shares were excluded from the share calculation as their inclusion would reduce net loss per share.

Stock Based Compensation

All stock-based payments to employees and to nonemployee directors for their services as directors and stock options, are measured at fair value on the grant date and recognized in the statement of operations as an expense over the relevant service period. Stock-based payments to nonemployees are recognized over the period of performance. Such payments are measured at fair value at the earlier of the date a performance condition is completed. In addition, for awards that vest immediately and are non-forfeitable, the award is issued.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales includes the purchase cost of products sold and all costs associated with getting the products to the customer, including buying and transportation costs.

Research and Development

The Company accounts for research and development costs in accordance with the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 730-10, Research and Development (“ASC 730-10”). Under ASC 730-10, all research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Accordingly, internal research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Third-party research and development costs are expensed when the contracted work has been performed or as milestone results have been achieved. Research and development costs related to both present and future products are expensed in the period incurred. Research and development expenses of \$62,949 and \$45,049 and \$203,314 and \$76,229 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016; respectively.

Shipping Costs

Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are recorded in sales. Shipping costs incurred by the Company are recorded in selling and administrative expenses.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the Definition of a Business. The new standard clarifies the definition of a business and provides a screen to determine when an intangible asset is not a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross identifiable intangible assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. The standard is effective for the Company on January 1, 2018; however, early adoption is permitted with prospective application to any business combination transaction.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)* to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Instead, impairment is measured as the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value. The guidance is effective for the fiscal year ending in 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements, absent any goodwill impairment.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15 requiring management to evaluate whether there are conditions, in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Management will be required to perform this assessment for both interim and annual periods. Management will also be required to make certain disclosures if it concludes that substantial doubt exists. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In October 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-16, *Taxes: Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory*. ASU 2016-16 will require the tax effect of intra-entity transfers of assets other than sales of inventory, to be recognized currently, eliminating an exception under current GAAP that allows the tax effect of intra-entity asset transfer are deferred until the transferred asset is sold to a third party or otherwise realized. This ASU is effective for the first interim period of our 2019 fiscal year, with early adoption permitted.

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-15, *Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments* ("ASU 2016-15"). ASU 2016-15 clarifies the classification of certain items within the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 15, 2017 with early adoption permitted.

In connection with its financial instruments project, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13- *Financial Instruments: Credit Losses* in June 2016 and ASU 2016-01 – *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* in January 2016.

ASU 2016-13 introduces a new impairment model for most financial assets and certain other receivables, held-to-maturity debt securities, loans and other instruments, entities will be required to use an "expected loss" model that will replace the current "incurred loss" model and generally require the recognition of allowances for losses. The guidance will be effective for the first interim period of our 2020 fiscal year with early adoption permitted.

ASU 2016-01 addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. Among other provisions, the new guidance requires the fair value measurement of investments without readily determinable fair values, entities have the option to either measure at fair value or at cost adjusted for changes in observable prices minus impairment. All changes in measurement are recognized in earnings. The guidance will be effective for the first interim period of our 2019 fiscal year. Early adoption is permitted for certain provisions relating to financial liabilities.

In April 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-10, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*. The ASU addresses the two following aspects (a) contracts with customers to transfer goods and services in exchange for consideration and (b) determining whether an entity's promise to grant a license provides a customer with either a right to access the entity's intellectual property (which is satisfied at a point in time) or a right to access the entity's intellectual property over time. The amendments in this Update are intended to reduce the degree of judgment necessary to comply with the ASU. The ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* which is intended to improve the accounting for share-based payment awards. The ASU simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment awards, including the recognition of tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and the classification on the balance sheet. The standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and up to the end of the reporting period. The amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-02, Leases, which amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on accounting for operating leases, a lessee will be required to recognize operating leases with lease terms of more than 12 months on the balance sheet. The new standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and upon adoption, an entity should apply a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-01, Financial Instruments, which amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on the classification and measurement of financial instruments that primarily affect the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value option, and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In addition, the ASU clarifies guidance related to when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities. The standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and upon adoption, an entity should apply amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is not permitted except for the provision to record fair value changes from the fair value option resulting from instrument-specific credit risk in other comprehensive income. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

The amendments also clarify that the guidance in Topic 275, Risks and Uncertainties, is applicable to the Company’s planned principal operations.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB and the SEC did not or are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s present or future consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4: PREPAID EXPENSES

Prepaid expenses consist of the following as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	June 30, 2017
Prepaid interest and insurance	\$ 83,836
	<u>\$ 83,836</u>

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized amortization expense of \$159,506 and \$41,917 and \$779,054, respectively.

NOTE 5: RESERVATION FEE DEPOSIT

The Company entered into a reservation agreement with the Municipality of Almere in the Netherlands. The Company paid the reservation fee in the amount of \$65,170. The reservation fee deposit gives the company the right to purchase building land for a purchase price of €1,110,000. Starting in October 2015 the second reservation period is for twelve (12) months expiring September 2016. Starting in October 2016 the second reservation period is for twelve (12) months under the same terms as the previous period. If the company proceeds to purchase the building land, the reservation fee will be applied against the purchase price. The Company is not entitled to a refund of the reservation fee if the company does not purchase the building land. The Company in the event of insolvency or a moratorium on the transfer or assignment of rights or if the company is liquidated, the Company is not entitled to terminate the agreement by means of a registered letter if during the reservation period or through the insolvency of the Company.

NOTE 6: PROMISSORY NOTE - RELATED PARTY

On August 8, 2014 the Company entered into a Promissory Note Agreement with Can Chew Bicycles (“CCB”), a related party (the owners of CCB also own a majority of the outstanding shares of the Company), under which the Company borrowed working capital. The original loan was a demand note bearing interest at the rate of 7% per annum, which was payable upon demand. The demand note was amended effective January 1, 2015 to reduce the interest rate to 5% per annum. The terms and conditions shall remain in full force and effect. The Company is in discussions to replace the demand note with a longer term, fixed maturity note.

The following table summarizes promissory note payable as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016

Promissory note payable, due on demand, interest at 3% p.a.	\$
Accrued Interest	\$

For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 the Company recognized interest expense of \$6,400 and \$6,400, respectively.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 the Company recognized interest expense of \$12,800 and \$12,800, respectively.

NOTE 7: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has received working capital advances from CCB totaling \$1,619,067 as of June 30, 2017. The advances were received during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017; respectively. The advances currently mature on demand. The Company is in discussions to have the advances reduced to a longer term, fixed maturity.

The Company owes \$5,000 to the president of the Company for a working capital advance of \$5,000.

On August 15, 2016 the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock in exchange for its Undesignated Preferred Stock (see Footnote 10 - "Preferred Stock" for a discussion of the Undesignated Preferred Stock). The Undesignated Preferred Stock was held by Sanammad Foundation and MJNA Investment Holding. The Sanammad Foundation and MJNA Investment Holding parties together own a majority of the common stock of the Company. Under the terms of the exchange, the Undesignated Preferred received in the exchange were immediately converted into 5,000,000 restricted shares of common stock (2,500,000 shares for each of Sanammad Foundation and MJNA Investment Holdings, LLC). The Undesignated Preferred Stock is retired and no longer available for future issuance. The three members of the Sanammad Foundation are the current three directors of the Company and Sanammad, along with MJNA Investment Holdings, LLC, own the common stock of the Company.

On August 18, 2016 the Company issued all 500,000 shares of its newly designated Series B Preferred Stock in exchange for cash of \$50,000. As the holders of the Series B Preferred Stock, Sanammad has designated Dr. George E. Anastassov, Dr. Philip A. Van Damme and Mr. Lekhram Changoer as their three Series B Directors.

On August 18, 2016 the Company issued all 500,000 shares of its newly designated Series C Preferred Stock in exchange for cash of \$65,000. At this time the holders of the Series C Preferred Stock are Sanammad and MJNA Investment Holdings, LLC. Sanammad and MJNA Investment Holdings, LLC are the Series C Directors.

NOTE 8: DUE TO FIRST INSURANCE FUNDING

On June 25, 2017, the Company renewed its D&O insurance policy with total premiums, taxes and other charges of \$17,000. Payment of \$17,000 was paid on June 30, 2017. Under the terms of the insurance financing, payments of \$1,889 per month at the rate of 5.7% per annum, are due each month for nine months commencing on July 25, 2017. For the three months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recognized insurance expense of \$41,917.

NOTE 9: CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE

The following table summarizes convertible note payable- shareholder as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016

Convertible note payable, due on July 1, 2028, interest at 3.5% p.a.	\$
Accrued interest	\$

On November 26, 2012, the Company entered into an interest free \$50,000 convertible loan payable. The note was convertible into the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$0.10 per share. The loan as of December 31, 2014, and obtained multiple extensions until December 31, 2015. The Company provided consideration in return for the extensions of the loan. Unable to obtain further extension of the loan, the Company entered into a Debt Exchange Agreement with the note holder whereby the Company exchanged the note due of \$50,000 as of December 31, 2015, for a long-term convertible note in the amount of \$50,000. The new note bears interest at the rate of 3.5% per annum, payable annually beginning on July 1, 2017, and is convertible, in whole or in part at any time at the option of the holder, into the Company's common stock. However, provided however, the holder of the Note is not permitted to convert an amount of the Note that would result in the holder and its affiliates owning more than 4.9% of the Company's outstanding common stock. The Company recorded a loss on debt extinguishment of \$1,435,000 and as result was recorded \$1,385,000 as a loss on debt extinguishment at the year end. On June 30, 2017 the holder of the Note converted \$5,000 face value into 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The balance on the Note as of June 30, 2017 is \$46,601, including interest accrued thereon of \$1,601.

The following table summarizes convertible note payable as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016

Convertible note payable, due on April 21, 2025, interest at 4% p.a.	\$
Convertible note payable, due on October 1, 2029, interest at 3.5% p.a.	
Convertible note payable, due on October 1, 2029, interest at 3.5% p.a.	
Convertible note payable, due on December 12, 2018, interest at 8% p.a.	
Finance premium costs payable, due on December 12, 2018	
Accrued interest	
Total	
Less unamortized debt discount	
Convertible note payable, net	
Less current portion	
Long term portion	\$

The Company has outstanding convertible note payable having a balance due of \$220,432 and \$154,000 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 respectively. The Note bears interest at the rate of 4% per annum which accrues on the outstanding balance. The Note was issued in April of 2015 to a third-party as a non-refundable payment for consultancy services for a period of at least one year. The Note is convertible, in whole or in part at any time at the option of the holder into the Company's common stock at a conversion price of \$0.10, provided however, the holder of the Note is not permitted to convert an amount of the Note that would result in the holder and its affiliates owning more than 4.9% of the Company's outstanding common stock. On June 30, 2016 the holder of the Note converted \$154,000 due under the Note, including interest accrued thereon of \$4,332, into 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. On December 29, 2016 the holder of the Note converted \$20,100 interest of 20,100 into 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The balance on the Note as of December 31, 2016 including interest accrued thereon of \$4,332.

On September 16, 2016, we entered into a convertible note purchase agreement (the "Convertible Note Purchase Agreement") with a third-party investor. Under the terms of the Convertible Note Purchase Agreement, the investor purchased \$5,000,000 of convertible notes from the Company. With various closings, under terms acceptable to both parties, the investor purchased the notes at the time of each closing. Pursuant to the Agreement, on September 16, 2016 the investor purchased convertible note financing pursuant to four (4) Secured Convertible Promissory Notes (the "Notes") which are due on October 1, 2029, and pay 3.5% compounded interest paid bi-annually. The Notes are secured by the Company's assets and may be pre-paid without the consent of the holder, and are convertible at the option of the holder into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price equal to (i) \$0.2201 or (ii) 80% of closing price of the Company's common stock. At the inception of the Convertible Promissory Note, the Company determined a fair value of \$1,062,000. On October 20, 2016, the terms of a above Convertible note was modified into convertible note with fixed interest rate. The derivative liability balance on the Note as of modified date is \$1,274,422 re-classified into additional paid-in capital.

On October 20, 2016 a third-party investor provided the Company with \$1,000,000 secured convertible (3) Secured Convertible Promissory Notes (the "Notes"). Each of the Notes mature on October 1 interest paid bi-annually. The Notes are secured by the assets of the Company, may not be pre-paid and are convertible at the option of the holder into shares of the Company's common stock at a \$0.2201 or (ii) 80% of closing price of the Company's common stock as of the date of conversion.. for one of the Notes and issued to the Company two (2) secured promissory notes of \$250,000 ea \$250,000 each. The two secured promissory notes issued by the investor (totaling \$500,000) as totaling \$500,000 mature on February 1, 2017 (\$250,000) and March 1, 2017 (\$250,000), bear interest recourse and additionally secured by 10,486,303 shares of Medical Marijuana, Inc. (Pink Sheets s \$858,828 based upon the closing price of MJNA on October 20, 2016. On October 20, 2016, the term modified into convertible note with fixed conversion price of \$0.2201. Since the modification happo treated to have fixed conversion price and accordingly debt discount was recorded related to benefi

In connection with this convertible note, the Company recorded a \$499,318 discount on debt, r feature of the note to be amortized over the life of the note or until the note is converted or repaid. A been converted.

On June 12, 2017 (the "Closing Date"), the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agree accredited investor ("Investor") pursuant to which Investor invested \$4,000,000 (the "Financing").

On the Closing Date, the Company issued to Investor an unsecured Convertible Promissory Note (of \$4,210,000, in exchange for payment by Investor of \$4,000,000. The principal sum of the Note r \$200,000 "Original Issue Discount" ("OID") and a \$10,000 reimbursement of Investor's legal fees. T fee of \$60,000 to a third-party broker-dealer. The SPA and the Note are collectively referred to here: The Note matures in 18 months. So long as the Company is not in receipt of redemption notice (prepaid at any time, in whole or in part in minimum increments of \$50,000, by making payment to Inv 125% of the amount being prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

There are no payments of principal or interest due under the Note for the first six months followin date that is six (6) months from the issuance of the Note, Investor may redeem a portion of the Not \$350,000 in any calendar month. Provided the Company has not suffered an "Event of Default" "Equity Conditions" (unless waived by Investor in either case), the Company, in its sole discretion cash or by the issuance of common stock. If the Company chooses to make redemption payment i to a 25% premium. If the Company chooses to make the redemption payment in stock, the numt (reduced to 65% if the conversion shares are not DTC eligible for a period of at least 5 days) multi lowest closing bid prices in the previous twenty (20) trading days. Payments may be made in a comb

Events of Default include the events set forth in Section 4.1 of the Note, and include, but are n payments, failure to deliver conversion shares, bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency, failure to re upon conversion, and failure to be DTC eligible.

Upon an Event of Default under the Note, Investor may accelerate the outstanding principal am unpaid interest, and other amounts owing through the date of acceleration. In the event of such a Note shall accrue at the lesser of 22% per annum or the maximum rate permitted under applicable law

Pursuant to the terms of the SPA the Company is required to reserve and keep available out of its common stock, a minimum of 2,250,000 shares of common stock. The company has recorded the 2 liability and is amortizing it over the term of the note utilizing the effective interest method.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 the Company amortized the debt discount respectively, to other expenses.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 the Company amortized the debt discount or other expenses.

NOTE 10: STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN

On May 29, 2015 the Company adopted its 2015 Stock Incentive Plan. Under the Plan the Company may issue S-8 shares to officers, employees, directors or consultants for services rendered to the Company or parties to continue to render services. S-8 shares are registered immediately upon the filing of the Form S-8 and are free-trading upon issuance. There were 9,856,000 shares available for issuance under the Plan as of December 31, 2016.

NOTE 11: STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Preferred Stock

The Company has authorized 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with a par value of \$0.0001 per share. Of the 5,000,000 preferred shares, 4,000,000 are undesignated "blank check" preferred stock. The Company may, at its discretion, designate the rights, privileges and preferences of such shares at the time of designation and thereafter. As of December 31, 2016 there are -0- and -0- shares of undesignated preferred shares issued and outstanding.

Series A Convertible Preferred Stock

The Company also has authorized 1,000,000 shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, which were initially issued to Sanammad Foundation and subsequently assigned and transferred by Sanammad to Treo Holdings Company, Sanammad and Treo agreed that the issuance of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock should be cancelled. The Company accounted this cancellation of preferred stock as equity transaction. As of December 31, 2016 there are -0- shares of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding, which is adjusted against additional paid in capital account.

Each share of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible into five (5) shares of the Company's common stock at the discretion of the holder. The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock provides for a liquidation preference. In any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary (including a merger or acquisition), the Company available for distribution to its stockholders shall be distributed as follows. The holders of the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock shall be entitled to receive, prior to the holders of the other series of preferred stock, if any, the amount of the distribution of the assets or surplus funds of the Company to the holders of any other shares of the Company in proportion to their ownership of such stock: (i) all shares of common stock of any subsidiary of the Company which are owned by the holder of such stock; (ii) an amount equal to \$1.00 per share with respect to each share of Series A Convertible Preferred Stock; and (iii) dividends with respect to such share. The Series A Convertible Preferred Stock also contains several other protective covenants. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 there are -0- and -0- Series A Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding; respectively.

On August 15, 2016 the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock in exchange for its Undesignated Preferred Stock (see Footnote 10 - "Preferred Stock" for a discussion of the Undesignated Preferred Stock). The Undesignated Preferred Stock was held by Sanammad Foundation and MJNA Investment Holding Company. The Sanammad Foundation and MJNA Investment Holding Company together own a majority of the common stock of the Company. Under the terms of the exchange, the Undesignated Preferred Stock received in the exchange were immediately converted into 5,000,000 restricted shares of common stock (2,500,000 shares for each of Sanammad Foundation and MJNA Investment Holdings, LLC). The Undesignated Preferred Stock is retired and no longer available for future issuance. The three members of the Sanammad Foundation, Sanammad, and MJNA Investment Holdings, LLC are the current three directors of the Company and Sanammad, along with MJNA Investment Holdings, LLC, own a majority of the common stock of the Company. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded preferred stock of \$50,000.

Series B Convertible Preferred Stock

On August 17, 2016 the Company designated up to 500,000 shares of a new Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The holders of the Series B Preferred are entitled to elect three members to the Company's Board of Directors. Each share of Series B Preferred Stock has one vote and can cast 100 votes per share on all other matters presented to the shareholders for a vote. Each share of Series B Preferred Stock is convertible into one share of the Company's common stock. The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock contains several protective and restrictive covenants that restrict the Company from taking a number of actions without the unanimous vote of the Series B Preferred or the unanimous vote of all three Series B Directors.

On August 18, 2016 the Company issued all 500,000 shares of its newly designated Series B Preferred Stock in exchange for cash of \$50,000. As the holders of the Series B Preferred Stock, Sanammad has designated Mr. George E. Anastassov, Dr. Phillip A. Van Damme and Mr. Lekhram Changoer as their three Series B Directors.

NOTE 12: COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCIES

On June 13, 2014, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Dr. George Anastasov. On September 13, 2015 following fifteen (15) months of continuous employment, and every three months thereafter, the Company is obligated to issue 125,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock based upon the market value of the shares immediately preceding the grant date, as quoted on Yahoo.com. During the period ended March 31, 2016, the Company was obligated to issue 125,000 restricted shares of common stock towards common stock to be issued against expenses incurred worth \$52,000, and on June 13, 2016, the Company was obligated to issue 125,000 restricted shares; respectively, of the Company's common stock upon the average ten (10) day closing price immediately preceding the grant date, as quoted on Yahoo.com. The Company has issued these shares. At the year end December 31, 2016 the Company recorded \$52,000 of compensation expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, to record for the required issuance of the incentive shares.

On September 1, 2016, the Company entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Dr. George Anastasov, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. The agreement does not have a set term and may be terminated at any time by the Company or Dr. Anastasov with proper notice. Under the agreement, Dr. Anastasov receives an annual base compensation of \$240,000 and an incentive payment of 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock due upon execution of the agreement. Upon the one year anniversary of the agreement, the Company has the discretion to grant additional equity awards to Dr. Anastasov.

On September 1, 2016, the Company entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Mr. Changoer, Technology Officer. The agreement does not have a set term and may be terminated at any time by the Company or Mr. Changoer with proper notice. Under the agreement Mr. Changoer receives an annual base compensation of \$240,000 and an incentive payment of 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock due upon execution of the agreement. Upon the one year anniversary of the agreement, the Company has the discretion to grant additional equity awards to Mr. Changoer.

On September 15, 2016 The company entered into an employment agreement with Philip A. Van Damme. The agreement does not have a set term and may be terminated at any time by the Company or D. Van Damme with proper notice. Under the agreement Dr. Van A. Damme. The shares were issued in the 4th quarter 2016. At the year end December 31, 2016 the Company recorded \$48,000 of compensation expense in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, to record for the required issuance of the incentive shares.

The Company entered into a reservation agreement with the Municipality of Almere in the Netherlands. The Company has paid the reservation fee in the amount of \$65,170. The reservation fee deposit gives the company the right to reserve building land for a purchase price of €1,110,000. Starting in October 2016 the second reservation period will expire twelve (12) months expiring October 2017. The Company may not have the ability to acquire the land within the extended reservation term. Therefore, in that case, the Company intends to seek another extension of the reservation term. There can be no assurance that the municipality will agree to such an extension in which case the reservation will expire.

Operating Lease

The company is renting an office at 45 Rockefeller Plaza 20th Floor Suite 83, New York, NY 10101. The monthly rent is \$6,635. A security deposit of \$7,440 has been paid.

Litigation

As of June 30, 2017 and this report issuing date, the Company is not a party to any pending or threatened litigation to the knowledge of management, no federal, state or local governmental agency is presently contemplating an action against the Company. To the knowledge of management, no director, executive officer or affiliate of the Company is a party to any litigation or is beneficially of more than five percent of the Company's Common Stock is a party adverse to the Company in any proceeding.

NOTE 13: GOING CONCERN

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been presented assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As shown in the consolidated financial statements, the Company has negative working capital of \$19,158,523 and has cash used in operating activities of continuing operations of \$1,049,531. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in operation.

The Company intends to raise additional capital through private placements of debt and equity. There is no assurance that these funds will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or will be sufficient to complete its development activities or sustain operations. If the Company is unable to raise sufficient capital, it may need to develop and implement a plan to further extend payables, reduce overhead, or scale back its operations. If additional capital is raised to support further operations, there can be no assurance that such a plan will be successful.

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

Forward Looking Statement Notice

Certain statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are "forward-looking statements" (Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) regarding the plans and objectives of management for AXIM Biotechnologies, Inc. ("we", "us", "our" or the "Company") to be materially different from achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ from current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. The Company's plans and assumptions involving the continued expansion of business. Assumptions relating to the foregoing among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business developments are impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Although the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove to be incorrect and there can be no assurance the forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report will be realized. In view of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such statements should be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the objectives and plans of the Company are subject to change.

Description of Business

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 18, 2010, as AXIM International, Inc. and later changed our name to AXIM Biotechnologies, Inc. to better reflect our business operations. On November 18, 2010, we acquired a wholly owned Nevada subsidiary named Axim Holdings, Inc. This subsidiary will be used to help us execute our business plan listed below. Our principal executive office is located at 45 Rockefeller Plaza 20th Floor, Suite 83, New York, NY 10020.

In early 2014, we discontinued our organic waste marketable by-product business to focus on our core business as an innovative biotechnology company working on the treatment of pain, spasticity, anxiety and depression through the application of cannabinoids based products as well as focusing on research, development and commercialization of nutraceutical, oral health and cosmetic products as well as procurement of genetically and nano-constructed molecules.

Current Operations

The operations of the Company include: the research and development of pharmaceutical, nutraceutical and cannabinoid technologies as extraction, purification and conversion of cannabinoids technologies. Over the next 12 months, we plan to focus on the following activities:

1. Conducting a clinical trial at the Free University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands in cooperation with the University of Plymouth, UK as well as an academic center in the USA for a novel, patented controlled-release formulation of cannabinoids for treatment of chronic pain and spasticity in patients with multiple sclerosis. The anticipated FDA/ EMA registration is 12-18 months.
2. Conducting clinical trials at the university of Wageningen, The Netherlands on patients with inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease using innovative (patented) delivery mechanisms containing various cannabinoids.
3. Conducting a clinical trial at the University of British Columbia, Canada on patients suffering from chronic pain using innovative, (patented) delivery mechanisms containing cannabinoids. This trial is a Phase I and will result in an NDA.
4. Completing a proof of concept clinical trial at the Dermatological Center Maurits Clinic for patients with psoriasis and atopic dermatitis using innovative, (patent pending and patent pending) unique cannabinoids.
5. Conducting of a Phase I and a proof of concept clinical trial (Phase II) for treatment of respiratory diseases with the company's IP-based preparation MedChew RL™.
6. Development of novel (patent pending) pharmaceutical cannabinoid and opioid-agonist formulations "CannQuit™" for tobacco, opioid and cannabis dependence treatment.
7. Initiating Phase I and II pre- and clinical trials for nicotine smoking cessation with company's IP-based preparation.

8. Development of novel (patent pending) antibacterial “Cannocyn™” and antifungal “Car unique cannabinoids.
9. Potential commercialization of line of oral healthcare products, “Oraximax™”, based on can
10. Potential commercialization of cosmetic care line “Renecann™” (patent pending).
11. Development of ophthalmological pharmaceutical “CannBleph™” and OTC “OphthoCan: combinations of cannabinoids (patent pending).
12. Preparations and Development of Axim’ pipeline of pharmaceutical products for t Neuropathic Pain, Restless leg syndrome, Psoriasis, Eczema, Vitiligo, PTSD and chronic alc
13. Completion of contractual agreements for production and export of over 20 novel, tra partners in Europe, Israel and South and North America
14. Production of novel pharmaceutical formulations for pharmaceutical companies from the condition designated as an orphan disease. The other is for production of pharmaceutical delivery platform utilizing synthetic cannabinoids.
15. Production of a bioequivalent product to Marinol based on synthetic THC (dronabinol) technologies.
16. Development of new active pharmaceutical ingredient molecules including, prodrug formul
17. Completion of a land purchase in the city of Almere, in the province of Flevoland, The N the art extraction/ purification facility as well as a factory for pharmaceutical, nutraceutical a as well as an innovative, environmentally-friendly; “box in a box”-design center for R&D a as third parties. This will result in a full vertical integration of the company.
18. Importation from Italy, and the Netherlands of pharmaceutical grade hemp oil to Europe products will be converted by AXIM from lipophilic to hydrophilic forms based on proprie
19. Development of sustainable biofuel compositions derived from industrial hemp by-product hemp coal “CannaCoal™.”

During the next twelve months we anticipate incurring costs related to: (i) filing Exchange Act rep clinical trials, and (iv) land purchase.

We believe we will be able to meet these costs through use of funds in our treasury, through providers and additional amounts, as necessary, to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockhold As of the date of the period covered by this report, we have limited cash. There are no assurance additional funding as needed. Currently, however our ability to continue as a going concern is dep future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet our obligations at normal business operations when they come due. Management’s plan includes obtaining addition related party advances; however there is no assurance of additional funding being available.

We are in our early stages of development and growth, without established records of sales numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of financially unstable and early stage or pe

CanChew™ License Agreement

On May 11, 2015, we entered into a 50 year, worldwide, exclusive intellectual property licens CanChew Biotechnologies, LLC (“CanChew”). As compensation for the Agreement, CanChew rec the Company’s common stock and a royalty fee of approximately 2-3% of all gross sales derived Agreement. So long as we are in compliance with the Agreement, we have the option to purchase th 5 years at a purchase price equal to fifty percent (50%) of the annual royalty fee paid.

Manufacturing Capabilities

On November 15, 2014, the Company entered into Reservation Agreement with the City of Almere. The Company was granted an option to purchase 5,328 square meters of land in the City of Almere. The office building on the site featuring: a clean laboratory zone, storage areas, office and technical room furnishings. This facility will be fully compliant with GMP, GLP, FDA, EMA and ISO regulations. 1,154,844 Euros. The Company has paid two reservation fees for options to purchase the property 57,742 Euros is due and payable and extends the option to purchase until October 20, 2017. Should by October 20, 2017, the 23,000 Euros of the most recent reservation fee will be applied to the against. The total land surface of the property has been slightly increased by 6,000 square meters.

The Industry

Hemp – An Overview

Hemp is a cousin to cannabis as both are classified under the same botanical category of *Cannabis*. The main difference between the two is that recreational cannabis has significant amounts of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and very little amounts of CBD (cannabidiol) and CBG (cannabigerol), which have no psychoactive effects. Industrial hemp has virtually no THC (less than 0.3%). This 0.3% THC in industrial hemp is not enough to get high, which renders industrial hemp useless for recreational use or abuse. Canada, China and the United States are the most industrialized countries that have grown industrial hemp responsibly deriving maximum economic benefit.

Hemp is a plant easy to cultivate, with predictable harvests and produces overall negative carbon footprint. Hemp seeds are used for production of biodiesels among other uses.

Industrial hemp is rich in proteins and essential amino acids, which may render it as a preferred source of nutrition.

Importation of Hemp Finished Products

Despite classification of cannabis under Schedule I, hemp finished products, or certain parts of hemp, are exempted from the definition of marijuana and are considered legal to import since 1937. Under 21 U.S.C. 812 (a)(2)(A) (which defines hemp as the seeds of the *Cannabis sativa* plant, together with products made from the seeds, and the mature stalks of the *Cannabis sativa* plant, together with products made from the stalks, but excluding the leaves, flowers, and other parts of the plant that are included in the definition of cannabis). These products are commonly known as “hemp finished products”, as outlined above. Importation of hemp finished products and processing into the United States is legal. The United States is actually the largest importer of hemp-based products.

Market, Customers and Distribution Methods

To understand the market and consumers as well as distribution methods, we have studied all the hemp-based products in the U.S. and abroad. There are more than 25,000 known uses for hemp based products, most of which have been replaced by cotton, petroleum oil, concrete, corn and soybeans. We believe the market potential is vast. We will focus on the products our management feels will have the greatest profitability and ease to market. These tend to be new, innovative products as well as the replacement of existing products that exist today, such as pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, plastics, fuel, textiles, and medical devices.

Our focus is on the development of innovative pharmaceutical, nutraceutical and cosmetic products. We are targeting markets for which currently there are no known efficient therapeutic ingredients or delivery systems. The body of knowledge regarding therapeutic use of cannabinoid-based formulations is growing. We are an active player in this field of biosciences with our extensive R&D and pipeline of innovative products.

Our target customers are first and foremost end consumers via Internet sales, direct-to-consumer sales, health food stores, collectives, cooperatives, affiliate sales and master distributors. Secondly, we are targeting manufacturers who will replace their raw base materials with our materials, making the products more environmentally friendly. We are also targeting retail stores with major distribution companies who have preexisting relationships with major manufacturers. To develop our business, these markets may change, be re-prioritized or eliminated as management and regulatory developments.

Competition

There are many developers of hemp-based consumer products, many of which are under-capitalized acquisition targets. We are currently in early-stage negotiations to purchase existing product lines, cannabinoids and other assets from certain competing companies. There are also large, well-funded companies that offer hemp-based products but may do so in the future.

Intellectual Property

Currently, our intellectual property includes 10 pending patent applications and 29 trademark applications.

Our 10 patent applications include oral care, ophthalmic, sugar alcohol kneading method, cosmetic, nicotine dependence treatment gum, opioid dependence treatment gum, chewing gum with cannabinoids, and suppositories; two (2) licensed patents (chewing gum containing cannabinoids, covering all cannabinoids). All of our patent applications have entered nonprovisional stage in the U.S. and international stage. We are currently filing more patent applications.

We have 29 trademark applications, some of which are registered trademarks, received Notices of Allowance from the United States Patent and Trademark Office: Axim, A Axim Biotech, Cannanimals, CanQuit, Cannabidiol, ReneCann, CannBleph, OphthoCann, Cannonich, Cannocyn, HempChew, SuppoCann, CanChew, Cannabidiol Rx, MedChew, CanChew Plus, CanQuit OC, MedChew RL, MedChew GP, CanChew +, CanChew +10. Corresponding trademark applications have been filed in other jurisdictions for some of the marks and are currently pending.

Research and Development

We are continuing our research and development at the Free University of Amsterdam with our ongoing clinical trial for the treatment of patients with pain and spasticity as a sequence of Multiple Sclerosis. This study is conducted at Plymouth, UK and academic centers in the US. The study is conducted in strict compliance with regulatory requirements and supervised by QPS as a CRO. The product tested is a pharmaceutical, functional chewing gum containing cannabinoids. With our proprietary technology numerous problems related to cannabinoid's water-insolubility due to poor bioavailability, first-pass liver metabolism and direct delivery into the systemic circulation will be resolved.

Clinical studies will continue at the University of Wageningen, The Netherlands testing a new (patent pending) formulation of cannabinoids for treatment of patients with IBS, IBD and Crohn's disease. A new direct as well as water-soluble technology delivery methods will be investigated based on our proprietary IP'.

Pre- and clinical trials in Israel in patients suffering RLS (restless leg syndrome) will be commenced. Our proprietary delivery system containing gabapentin and cannabidiol will be tested.

Pre- and clinical trials in the US for nicotine smoking cessation are anticipated to start this year. Our company's proprietary IP-based product CanQuit®.

New, patent pending cannabinoid extraction techniques as well as pure, water soluble, freeze-dried cannabinoids in cooperation with Syncom, BV, The Netherlands, which practically solves the issue with very poor bioavailability of oil based cannabinoids.

There are numerous other R&D projects being considered involving our proprietary intellectual property and are currently planned depending on availability of funds to carry on.

Government Regulation

For the first time since 1937, industrial hemp has been decriminalized at the federal level and can be grown and processed but on a limited basis. A landmark provision in the recently passed Agricultural Act of 2014 recognizes industrial hemp as a cousin, marijuana. Federal law now exempts industrial hemp from U.S. drug laws in order to allow for research and development at colleges and state agriculture departments. The new federal law, written by U.S. Rep. Jared Polis (D-CO), allows for agricultural pilot programs for industrial hemp "in states that permit the growth of

Employees

As of August 16, 2017 we have 6 full-time employees and 4 part-time employees. We allow and contractors. We will be considering the conversion of some of our part-time employees to full-time employees. We will be having discussions with qualified individuals to engage them for positions in sales and marketing, research and development. Management believes the Company has good relationships with its employees.

Costs and effects of compliance with environmental laws

The expense of complying with environmental regulations is of minimal consequence.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2016.

For the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, our revenues totaled \$22,358 and \$25,000 for operations. This is due to our start up business operations and our change in business operations in 2017.

		Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2017
Legal and other fees	\$	58,000
Depreciation		1,000
Audit fees		16,000
Filing fees		3,000
Office/Other expenses		61,500
Travel and entertainment expenses		49,200
Advertising and promotions		32,500
Compensation costs		20,000
Insurance expense		41,500
Impairment		
Consulting fees		266,500
Taxes		11,000
Officer's salary		120,000
Research and development		203,500
Licenses and permits		8,100
Total	\$	<u><u>895,500</u></u>

Our operating expenses for the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, were \$895,500 and \$25,000. The change for the six month period ended June 30, 2017, was primarily due to a significant decrease in revenue, offset by increase in research and development expenses, consulting expenses and office and other expenses.

For the three month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, our revenues totaled \$3,738 and \$11,000 from operations. This is due to our start up business operations and our change in business operations i

	Three Months Period Ended June 30, 2017
Legal and other fees	\$ 34,1
Depreciation	8
Audit fees	15,8
Filing fees	2,9
Office/Other expenses	33,1
Travel and entertainment expenses	39,0
Advertising and promotions	7,5
Compensation costs	20,0
Insurance expense	20,9
Impairment	
Consulting fees	129,4
Taxes	6,4
Officer's salary	60,0
Research and development	62,9
Licenses and permits	5,8
 Total	 \$ <u>439,50</u>

Our operating expenses for the three month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, were \$439,500 and \$129,400, respectively. The change for the three month period ended June 30, 2017, was primarily due to a significant decrease in consulting fees, offset by increase in research and development expenses, consulting expenses and office and other expenses.

Other (Income) expenses:

Our interest expense for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was \$0 and \$0, respectively. The Company incurred a \$109,867 amortization expense on debt discount during the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Our interest income for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, was \$0, \$0, \$0 and \$0, respectively.

Going concern

The Company's unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been presented on a going concern basis. As shown in the financial statements, the Company has negative working capital and an accumulated deficit of \$19,158,523. The Company has cash used in operating activities of \$1,049,531 and presents a substantial doubt about its ability to accomplish its objectives during the next twelve months. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the reclassification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in operation.

The Company intends to raise additional capital through private placements of debt and equity. There can be no assurance that these funds will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or will be sufficient to complete its development activities or sustain operations. If the Company is unable to raise sufficient capital, it may be required to develop and implement a plan to further extend payables, reduce overhead, or scale back its current operations. If additional capital is raised to support further operations, there can be no assurance that such a plan will be successful.

Net Cash Provided by/Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,049,531 for the six months ended June 30, 2017, as compared to \$1,049,531 for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase is primarily attributable to our net loss from operations, net changes in the balances of operating assets and liabilities, and net changes in the adjustments to net cash provided by/used in operating activities.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used by investing activities during the period ended June 30, 2017 was \$-0- compared to \$-0- for the same period in 2016.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities during the six months period ended June 30, 2017, was \$1,049,531, compared to \$1,049,531 for the same period in 2016. Cash provided by financing activities were primarily a result of the proceeds from the sale of common stock.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquid assets or liabilities, or resources that is material to investors.

Contractual Obligations

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

Critical accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the amount of revenue and expenses during the reported periods. The more critical accounting estimates include the recognition and accounts receivable allowances. We also have other key accounting policies, judgments and assumptions that are significant to understanding our results, which are described in our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recently issued accounting standards

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Clarifying the definition of a business and provides a screen to determine when an intangible asset is not a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross identifiable intangible assets is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. The guidance is effective for the Company on January 1, 2018; however, early adoption is permitted with prospective application to a business combination transaction.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)* to require a reporting unit to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Instead, impairment is measured as the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value. The guidance is effective for the Company on January 1, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this guidance will have any effect on its consolidated financial statements, absent any goodwill impairment.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15 requiring management to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Management will be required to perform this assessment for both interim and annual periods, and to make certain disclosures if it concludes that substantial doubt exists. This ASU is effective for the Company on January 1, 2016; however, within those annual periods, beginning on or after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this guidance will have no effect on our financial statements.

In October 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standard Taxes: Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory. ASU 2016-16 will require the tax effect of other than sales of inventory, to be recognized currently, eliminating an exception under current GAAP. Intra-entity asset transfers are deferred until the transferred asset is sold to a third party or otherwise reclassified. The guidance will be effective for the first interim period of our 2019 fiscal year, with early adoption permitted.

In August 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU 2016-15”) “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments” (“ASU 2016-15”). ASU 2016-15 requires the classification of certain items within the statements of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2017 with early adoption permitted.

In connection with its financial instruments project, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 - Financial Instruments: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments in June 2016 and ASU 2016-01 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities in January 2016.

ASU 2016-13 introduces a new impairment model for most financial assets and certain other receivables, held-to-maturity debt securities, loans and other instruments, entities will be required to use an “expected loss” model that will replace the current “incurred loss” model and generally require the use of allowances for losses. The guidance will be effective for the first interim period of our 2020 fiscal year 2020 permitted.

ASU 2016-01 addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial assets and financial liabilities. Among other provisions, the new guidance requires the fair value measurement of investments without readily determinable fair values, entities have the option to either measure at fair value or at cost adjusted for changes in observable prices minus impairment. All changes in measurement are recognized in earnings. The guidance will be effective for the first interim period of our 2019 fiscal year. Early adoption is permitted for certain provisions relating to financial liabilities.

In April 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU 2016-10”) “Revenue from Contract with Customers: identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing”. The ASU addresses the two following aspects (a) contracts with customers to transfer goods and services in exchange for consideration and (b) determining whether an entity’s promise to grant a license provides a customer with either a right to access the entity’s intellectual property (which is satisfied at a point in time) or a right to access the entity’s intellectual property over time. The amendments in this Update are intended to reduce the degree of judgment necessary to comply with the standard. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and upon adoption, an entity should apply a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU 2016-09”) “Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting” which is intended to improve the accounting for share-based payment awards. The ASU simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment awards, including the classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and the classification on the balance sheet. The standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and upon adoption, an entity should apply the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU 2016-02”) “Leases” which amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on accounting for operating leases, a lessee will be required to recognize operating leases with lease terms of more than 12 months on the balance sheet. The new standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, and upon adoption, an entity should apply a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In January 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2016-01, which amends the guidance in U.S. GAAP on the classification and measurement of financial instruments primarily affect the accounting for equity investments, financial liabilities under the fair value disclosure requirements for financial instruments. In addition, the ASU clarifies guidance related to when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and upon adoption of the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet at the beginning of the period in which the guidance is effective. Early adoption is not permitted except for the provision to record fair value changes of the fair value option resulting from instrument-specific credit risk in other comprehensive income. The impact of adopting this guidance.

The amendments also clarify that the guidance in Topic 275, Risks and Uncertainties, is applicable to the Company’s planned principal operations.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB and the SEC did not or are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s present or future consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Transactions

None.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide the disclosures required by this Item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed pursuant to the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules, regulations and related forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of June 30, 2017, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal financial officer of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. In connection with this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. The Company’s internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company’s management and Board of Directors regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The Company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and events of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are supported by valid and authorized invoices, contracts and other documents; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, disposition or use of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitation, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management in the design and operation of the Company's procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In connection with the assessment, the Company used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework of 1992. Based on that evaluation, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were not effective in that there were material weaknesses. See the section titled "Inherent Limitations of Internal Controls" for discussion of material weaknesses.

A material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the Company's internal controls.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm because the Company is not subject to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, wherein non-accelerated filers are required to comply with internal control audit requirements.

Changes In Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with our audit for the period ended June 30, 2017, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Controls

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention and overriding of controls and procedures. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are being achieved. Further, the control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be weighed against their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may not be detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can only be made on the basis of the information available at the time that a decision is made, and that controls can be applied only to the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated objective under all potential future conditions.

Management is aware that there is a lack of segregation of duties and accounting personnel within the Company due to the small number of employees dealing with general administrative and financial matters. Management intends to rectify these deficiencies by implementing procedures and hiring additional personnel with appropriate qualifications to properly segregate duties.

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are not a party to any legal proceedings subject to this Item Number.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required by this Item.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

On May 9, 2017, we issued 3,000 restricted shares of our common to a consultant for payment of services.

The issuance of securities described above were deemed to be exempt from registration under the Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D as transactions by an issuer not involving an offer of securities in each such transaction represented their intention to acquire the securities for investment purposes, not for sale in connection with any distribution thereof, and appropriate legends were affixed to the shares issued in such transactions. The sales of these securities were made without general solicitation or offering.

The Company intends to use the proceeds from sale of the securities, if any, for the operations, research and development, and working capital.

There were no underwritten offerings employed in connection with any of the transactions set forth above.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information.Employment Agreements

On September 1, 2016, the Company entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Dr. Anastassov, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. The agreement does not have a set term and may be terminated at any time by the Company or Dr. Anastassov with proper notice. Under the agreement, Dr. Anastassov receives an annual base compensation of \$240,000 and an incentive payment of 2,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock due upon execution of the agreement. Upon the one year anniversary of the agreement, the Company has the discretion to grant additional equity awards to Dr. Anastassov. On April 1, 2016 the Company was obligated to issue 120,000 restricted shares of the common stock to Dr. Anastassov to the terms of the June 13, 2014, employment agreement.

On September 1, 2016, the Company entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Mr. Changoer, Chief Technology Officer. The agreement does not have a set term and may be terminated at any time by the Company or Mr. Changoer with proper notice. Under the agreement Mr. Changoer receives an annual base compensation of \$240,000 and an incentive payment of 2,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock due upon execution of the agreement. Upon the one year anniversary of the agreement, the Company has the discretion to grant additional equity awards to Mr. Changoer.

On September 15, 2016, the Company entered into an employment agreement with Dr. Philip Van A. Damme, Chief Financial Officer. The agreement does not have a set term and may be terminated at any time by the Company or Dr. Van A. Damme with proper notice. Under the agreement Dr. Van A. Damme receives an annual base compensation of \$24,000 and an incentive payment of 2,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock due upon execution of the agreement. Upon the one year anniversary of the agreement, the Company has the discretion to grant additional equity awards to Dr. Van A. Damme.

On August 3, 2016, all AXIM affiliates, as such term is defined by the Securities Act of 1933, as an agreement whereby each affiliate agreed to be prohibited from selling any Company securities pursuant to the agreement later of: (i) twelve (12) months from the date of the agreement; or (ii) twelve (12) months from the date of the agreement.

On or about June 29, 2016, Robert Malasek was appointed as the Company's Chief Financial Officer and a non-employment agreement between the Company and Mr. Malasek.

Financing

On September 16, 2016, the Company entered into a convertible note purchase agreement (the "Convertible Note Purchase Agreement" or "Agreement") with a third-party investor. Under the terms of the Convertible Note Purchase Agreement, the Company issued \$5,000,000 of convertible notes from the Company, with various closings, under terms acceptable to the investor at the time of each closing. Pursuant to the Agreement, on September 16, 2016 the investor provided convertible note financing pursuant to four (4) Secured Convertible Promissory Notes (the "Notes") maturing on October 1, 2029, and pay 3.5% compounded interest paid bi-annually. The Notes are secured by the Company's assets, pre-paid without the consent of the holder, and are convertible at the option of the holder into shares of the Company's common stock at a fixed conversion price equal to \$0.2201.

On October 20, 2016 a third-party investor provided the Company with \$1,000,000 secured convertible notes (3) Secured Convertible Promissory Notes (the "Notes"). Each of the Notes mature on October 1, 2029, and pay 3.5% interest paid bi-annually. The Notes are secured by the assets of the Company, may not be pre-paid without the consent of the holder, and are convertible at the option of the holder into shares of the Company's common stock at a fixed conversion price equal to \$0.2201. The investor paid cash of \$500,000 for one of the Notes and issued to the Company two (2) secured convertible notes for two (2) Convertible Notes of \$250,000 each. The two secured promissory notes issued by the investor were for payment for two (2) secured Notes totaling \$500,000 mature on February 1, 2017 (\$250,000) and March 2, 2017 (\$250,000) at the rate of 1% per annum, are full recourse and additionally secured by 10,486,303 shares of MJNA (ticker symbol: MJNA) and were valued at \$858,828 based upon the closing price of MJNA on October 20, 2016. The two secured convertible notes were valued at \$250,000 on February 1, 2017 and \$250,000 on March 2, 2017 against the note receivable of \$500,000.

In connection with this convertible note, the Company recorded a \$499,318 discount on debt, representing the unamortized portion of the feature of the note to be amortized over the life of the note or until the note is converted or repaid. A portion of the discount has been converted.

On June 12, 2017 (the "Closing Date"), the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with an accredited investor ("Investor") pursuant to which Investor invested \$4,000,000 (the "Financing").

On the Closing Date, the Company issued to Investor an unsecured Convertible Promissory Note (the "Note") of \$4,210,000, in exchange for payment by Investor of \$4,000,000. The principal sum of the Note is \$4,210,000, less a \$200,000 "Original Issue Discount" ("OID") and a \$10,000 reimbursement of Investor's legal fees. The Company also paid a fee of \$60,000 to a third-party broker-dealer. The SPA and the Note are collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Financing". The Note matures in 18 months. So long as the Company is not in receipt of redemption notice (which may be prepaid at any time, in whole or in part in minimum increments of \$50,000, by making payment to Investor of 125% of the amount being prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The company has recorded the discount on debt being amortized over 18 months utilizing the effective interest method.

There are no payments of principal or interest due under the Note for the first six months following the Closing Date. On the date that is six (6) months from the issuance of the Note, Investor may redeem a portion of the Note up to \$350,000 in any calendar month. Provided the Company has not suffered an "Event of Default" or "Equity Conditions" (unless waived by Investor in either case), the Company, in its sole discretion, may redeem the Note with cash or by the issuance of common stock. If the Company chooses to make redemption payment in cash, it shall be at a 25% premium. If the Company chooses to make the redemption payment in stock, the number of shares shall be (reduced to 65% if the conversion shares are not DTC eligible for a period of at least 5 days) multiplied by the lowest closing bid prices in the previous twenty (20) trading days. Payments may be made in a combination of cash and stock.

Events of Default include the events set forth in Section 4.1 of the Note, and include, but are not limited to, failure to make payments, failure to deliver conversion shares, bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency, failure to register the Note upon conversion, and failure to be DTC eligible.

Upon an Event of Default under the Note, Investor may accelerate the outstanding principal and unpaid interest, and other amounts owing through the date of acceleration. In the event of such a Note shall accrue at the lesser of 22% per annum or the maximum rate permitted under applicable law.

Pursuant to the terms of the SPA the Company is required to reserve and keep available out of its common stock, a minimum of 2,250,000 shares of common stock.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017 the Company amortized the debt discount on all the notes.

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 the Company amortized the debt discount on all the notes.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Statements

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 (unaudited) and December 31, 2016.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficit for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

Schedules

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements thereto.

Item 15. Exhibits.

Exhibits	Exhibit #
Articles of Incorporation, as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on November 18, 2010.	3.1
Certificate of Amendment, as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on July 24, 2014.	3.2
Amended and Restated (As of August 17, 2016) Bylaws of AXIM Biotechnologies, Inc.	3.3
Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock	3.4
Certificate of Designation of Series C Preferred Stock	3.5
Amended and Restated Employment Agreement effective September 1, 2016, by and between AXIM International, Inc. and Dr. George E. Anastassov	10.1
Amended and Restated Employment Agreement effective September 1, 2016, by and between AXIM International, Inc. and Lekhram Changoer	10.2
Employment Agreement effective September 1, 2016, by and between AXIM International, Inc. and Dr. Philip A. Van Damme.	10.3
Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended	31.1
Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14 and Rule 15d 14(a), promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended	32.1
XBRL Instance Document	101.IN
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	101.SC
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	101.C/
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	101.D/
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	101.L/
XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	101.PI

SIGNATURES

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

AXIMBIOTECHNOLOGICAL CORPORATION

Dated: August 21, 2017

By: */s/ Dr. George A. Malas*
Dr. George A. Malas
President and
Principal Executive Officer

Dated: August 21, 2017

By: */s/ Robert M. Malas*
Robert M. Malas
Principal Financial Officer