

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC.
Form 10-K
June 27, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018

Commission File Number: 000-53723

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC.

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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida **30-0791746**
(State or other jurisdiction of (IRS Employee
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

555 Madison Avenue, 5th Floor
New York, NY **10022**
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(917) 796-9926**

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$0.00001 Par Value

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
 Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and

post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or, an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company", and "emerging 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) Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

On September 30, 2017, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter, the aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$170,611 based upon the closing price on that date of the Common Stock of the registrant on the OTC Bulletin Board system of \$0.0007. For purposes of this response, the registrant has assumed that its directors, executive officers and beneficial owners of 5% or more of its Common Stock are deemed affiliates of the registrant.

As of as of June 25, 2018, the registrant had 4,078,179,672 shares of its Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value, outstanding.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I.</u>	
Item 1. <u>Business</u>	4
Item 1.A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	8
Item 1.B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	15
Item 2. <u>Properties</u>	15
Item 3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	15
Item 4. <u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	15
<u>PART II.</u>	
Item 5. <u>Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	16
Item 6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	18
Item 7. <u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation</u>	19
Item 7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	26
Item 8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	26
Item 9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	65
Item 9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	65
Item 9B. <u>Other Information</u>	66
<u>PART III.</u>	
Item 10. <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	67
Item 11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	71
Item 12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	71
Item 13. <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	72
Item 14. <u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	72
<u>PART IV.</u>	
Item 15. <u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	73
<u>Signatures</u>	77
Exhibits	

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs and our assumptions. Forward looking statements are often identified by words such as “will”, “may”, “projects”, “anticipate,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believe” and “estimates” and variations of these words and similar expressions or import are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not intended to constitute the exclusive means of identifying such statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those described in “Risk Factors” contained below in this annual report, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements, expressed or implied, by such forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this Form 10-K. Investors should carefully consider all of such risks before making an investment decision with respect to the Company’s stock. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for Tauriga Sciences, Inc. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment from our Management.

All references in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “we,” “us,” “our” and the “Company” refer to Tauriga Sciences, Inc., a Florida corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries unless the context requires otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General Overview

We are a Florida corporation formed on April 8, 2001. We were originally organized to be a blank check company.

On May 17, 2011, the Company entered into an exclusive memorandum of understanding with Immunovative Clinical Research, Inc. (“ICRI”), a Nevada corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Immunovative Therapies, Ltd. (“ITL”), an Israeli corporation pursuant to which the Company and ICRI intended to pursue a merger resulting in Novo owning ICRI.

In April 2012, the Board of Directors approved the change of name to “Immunovative, Inc.” As described in a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 30, 2012, a majority of shareholders executed a written consent in lieu of an Annual Meeting effecting the change of the name of our business from “Novo Energies Corporation” to “Immunovative, Inc.” on April 2, 2012 to better reflect what we then intended to be our future operations. We filed an amendment to our Articles of Incorporation on April 30, 2012 with the Florida Secretary of State to affect this name change after receiving the requisite corporate approval.

On February 19, 2013, the Company and ITL entered into a settlement agreement whereby the parties agreed to the following: (1) the Company will submit a letter to the Court advising the Court that the parties have reached a settlement and that the Company is withdrawing its motion, (2) ITL will pay the Company \$20,000, (3) ITL will issue to the Company, ITL’s share capital equivalent to 9% of the issued and outstanding shares of ITL, (4) the Company will change its name and (5) the settling parties agree that the license agreement will be terminated. The Company had valued these shares at \$0 since they deemed the investment to be worthless. During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company sold the 3,280,000 shares for \$125,000 which was recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for the relevant period.

On March 13, 2013, the Board of Directors approved the change of name to “Tauriga Sciences, Inc.” from “Immunovative, Inc.” We filed an amendment to our Articles of Incorporation on March 13, 2013 with the Florida Secretary of State to affect this name change after receiving the requisite corporate approval. The Company’s stock symbol change to “TAUG” was approved by FINRA effective April 9, 2013.

Cupuaçu Butter Lip Balm

On December 23, 2016, the Company entered into a non-exclusive, 12-month license agreement (the “License Agreement”) with Cleveland, Ohio based cosmetics products firm Ice + Jam LLC (“Ice + Jam”). Under terms of the License Agreement, the Company will market Ice + Jam’s proprietary cupuaçu butter lip balm, sold under the trademark HERMAN® and the two companies will evenly share on a 50/50 basis any profits generated through the Company’s marketing, sales and distribution efforts. The Company had agreed to pay the production, marketing and start-up costs for all product it sells to retail customers or distributors. As part of the License Agreement, the Company issued 5,000,000 common shares which had a value of \$27,500, based on the closing price of the stock on the day the Company entered into the agreement (\$0.005 per share). The cost of the shares will be prorated over the life of the license.

On November 27, 2017, the Company announced a 2-year extension to the existing non-exclusive License Agreement, extending the life of the License Agreement through December 23, 2019, at which time, if mutually agreed upon, the companies reserve the option to extend for an additional 2 years (if exercised at that time, this License Agreement would be extended through December 23, 2021). The two companies reserve the right to request amendment of the License Agreement at any point during the effective term of the agreement.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the Company launched this lip balm product (branded as HerMan®) . The Company is hopeful that that this product can provide the Company with sustainable revenue at margins that will justify the initial expense and effort. The Company believes that the initial high cost per unit of this lip balm product was largely attributable to formulation issues that have since been addressed and resolved, packing issues, fulfillment issues and shipping costs. The Company believes that future inventory costs, if there is sufficient demand, will be substantially lower than the first batch on a per unit basis. The Company is exercising caution and performing due diligence to ensure that any potential opportunities in this area are appropriately evaluated.

During February of 2018, the Company’s strategy with respect to the HerMan product was negatively impacted by a series of product defects relating to the twisting mechanism of the lip balm tube. The Company immediately made the decision to work with the manufacturer to permanently address and fix this defect issue (which the Company believes has affected approximately 30% of the initial product batch. This issue significantly increases the risk associated with this business opportunity and there can be no guarantee that this will be satisfactorily solved.

The Company recognized sales of the HERMAN® product in the year ended March 31, 2018 in the aggregate amount of \$1,118; however, due to the above described tube mechanism issue, the Company has removed the product from the website until such time as it is satisfied that the manufacturer has resolved product quality issues. As a result of the initial manufacturing quality control issues regarding the packaging, the Company has written off the remaining inventory of \$16,897 as the re-design of the packaging of this product is completed. The manufacturing defect relates to the turning mechanism of the tube and not the lip balm formulation in and of itself.

Honeywood

On March 10, 2014, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire California-based Honeywood LLC (“Honeywood”), developer of a topical medicinal cannabis product, that, at the time, sold in numerous dispensaries across the state of California. This definitive agreement was valid for a period of 120 days and the Company advanced to Honeywood \$217,000 to be applied towards the final closing requisite cash total and incurred \$178,000 in legal fees as of March 31, 2014 in connection with the acquisition.

On September 24, 2014 (the “Unwinding Date”), the Company, Honeywood and each of Honeywood’s principals entered into a Termination Agreement (the “Termination Agreement”) to unwind the effects of the Merger (the “Unwinding Transaction”). In accordance with the Termination Agreement, Honeywood agreed to repay to the Company substantially all of the advances made by the Company to Honeywood prior to and after the Merger by delivering to the Company on the Unwinding Date a Secured Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$170,000 (the “Note”). The Note bore interest at 6% per annum and was repayable in six quarterly installments on the last day of each calendar quarter starting on March 31, 2015 and ending on June 30, 2016. The Note was secured by a blanket security interest in Honeywood’s assets pursuant to a Security Agreement entered into on the Unwinding Date between Honeywood and the Company. Honeywood never made any payments under the Note prior to the Honeywood Conversion Agreement (as defined below). As a result, the Company had fully reserved this amount and it was not reflected as a receivable on its financial statements.

Effective August 1, 2017, the Company entered into a Debt Conversion Agreement, whereby the Company agreed to convert the entire principal and accrued but unpaid interest due into a 5% membership interest in Honeywood (the “Honeywood Conversion Agreement”).

The Company made an assessment for impairment of its investment in Honeywood at the entity level. During the relationship between the Company and Honeywood, Honeywood had a working capital deficiency and had a history of operating losses. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 320-10-35-28, “Investments—Debt and Equity Securities”, a Company may not record an impairment loss on the investment but shall continue to evaluate whether the investment is impaired (that is, shall estimate the fair value of the investment) in each subsequent reporting period until either of the following occurs: a) the investment experiences a recovery of fair value up to (or beyond) its cost; or b) the entity recognizes an other-than-temporary impairment loss. At the time of the Honeywood Conversion Agreement, the receivable balance under the Note of \$199,119 had been fully written off by the Company in a prior period. As a result of the Honeywood Conversion Agreement, the Company deemed the investment to still have no current value. The Company recorded this investment at \$0. Thus, no recovery of bad debt and no impairment will be recognized in this period.

Pilus Energy

On November 25, 2013, the Company executed a definitive merger agreement to acquire Pilus Energy, LLC (“Pilus”), an Ohio limited liability company and a developer of alternative cleantech energy platforms using proprietary microbial solutions that create electricity while consuming polluting molecules from wastewater. On January 28, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Pilus. As a condition of the acquisition, the shareholders of Pilus received a warrant to purchase 100,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company, which represented a fair market value of approximately \$2,000,000, and, based upon whether the Warrants issued to Pilus represented at least 5% the then outstanding and fully diluted capitalization of the Company, Pilus had been granted an option to appoint a member to the Company’s board of directors. No board member had been appointed by Pilus to the Company’s board. In addition, the Company paid Open Therapeutics, LLC (f/k/a Bacterial Robotics, LLC and Microbial Robots, LLC) (“Open Therapeutics”), formerly the parent company of Pilus, \$50,000 on signing the merger agreement and \$50,000 at the time of closing. Pilus’ principal asset on its balance sheet at the time of the acquisition was its U.S. patent relating to its cleanwater technology. The Company determined that the value of the acquisition on January 28, 2014 would be equal to the value of cash paid to Pilus plus the value of the 100,000,000 warrants the Company issued to acquire Pilus. Through March 31, 2014, the Company amortized the patent over its estimated useful life, then on March 31, 2014, the Company conducted its annual impairment test and determined that the entire unamortized balance should be impaired as the necessary funding to further develop the patent was not available at that time.

On December 22, 2016, the Company entered in a membership interest transfer agreement with Open Therapeutics whereby the Company sold 80% of its membership interest in Pilus back to Open Therapeutics. Open Therapeutics agreed to terminate and cancel 80% of the unexercised portion of the warrant to purchase 28,917,647 shares (or 23,134,118 warrants) of the Company's common stock. Open Therapeutics agreed to pay to the Company 20% of the net profit generated Pilus Energy from its previous year's earnings, if any. The first \$75,000 of such payments would be retained by Pilus Energy as additional consideration for the sale, which is reflected as a contingent liability on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The Company further agreed it would vote its 20% membership interest in Pilus Energy in the same manner that Open Therapeutics votes its membership interest on all matters for which a member vote is required. Through March 31, 2018, there has been no activity recorded by Open Therapeutics with respect to Pilus Energy, and thus the \$75,000 remains contingently owed to them.

ColluMauxil

On November 15, 2016, the Company announced that it would form a new wholly-owned subsidiary focused on the development, marketing and distribution of products that target muscle tension. The subsidiary was to be called ColluMauxil Therapeutics LLC ("ColluMauxil"), which is based on the Latin terms for neck relief - "collum" and "auxilium." The Company filed for trademarks in respect of this business with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Company planned to develop, market, distribute and potentially license a broad array of products and technologies that would help individuals affected by muscle tension. Due to financial constraints and changing regulations, the Company decided to discontinue this business plan entirely and has allowed all trademarks obtained in relation to ColluMauxil to expire. This business segment is no longer in existence.

Tauriga Biz Dev Corp

On January 4, 2018, the Company announced that its Board of Directors unanimously approved the formation a wholly-owned subsidiary focused on acquiring interest(s) in patents and other intellectual property. This subsidiary, incorporated in Delaware, was named Tauriga IP Acquisition Corp. The Company has committed to funding the subsidiary with up to \$300,000 from its available cash. On March 25, 2018, the Company changed the name to Tauriga Biz Dev Corp.

On March 29, 2018 the Company, through Tauriga Biz Dev Corp., entered into an independent sales representative agreement with Blink Charging Company (NASDAQ: BLN K) ("BLINK"). Under this agreement the Company will be a non-exclusive independent sales representative. The Company will act on behalf of BLINK to solicit orders from potential customers for EV ("Electric Vehicle") Stations placement. Tauriga Biz Dev Corp will be compensated upon contracting and as long as the Company's acquired prospect remains under contract. This arrangement has the potential to earn both short term as well as long term recurring revenue by helping BLINK expand its national electric vehicle charging infrastructure and network. This sales agreement is a three-tier model based on whether Tauriga contracts the

new customer to purchase equipment outright from Blink or enter into one of two revenue-sharing agreements. In the case Tauriga effectuates a sale of Blink equipment it will receive a one-time sales commission based on the sales price of the equipment sale. In the case where Tauriga secures a revenue sharing agreement with a customer where Blink remains the owner, Tauriga will be paid an on-going commission based off of gross charger revenue, subject to which party paid for the installation. Commission payments under the revenue sharing agreement are subject to minimum revenue generation hurdles.

Moving forward, the Company remains interested in consummating an acquisition or other strategic transaction to bolster its operations during the next fiscal year, if possible; however, we cannot express with any certainty that an acquisition or other strategic transaction will be sourced or consummated in the next fiscal year. If an acquisition or other strategic transaction is sourced and approved by the board of directors, the Company will, in addition to conducting appropriate due diligence on such target, evaluate its options in terms of its cost and payment approach to any such transaction, including the utilization of available cash, equity or a mixture of both to consummate such transaction.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Common Stock Issuances

Subsequent to March 31, 2018, the Company issued 9,750,000 shares of its restricted common stock to consultants under consulting agreements and 148,931,506 shares of restricted common stock to a noteholder for the conversion of debt and accrued interest having a value of \$57,339 (\$0.0004 per share).

On March 12, 2018, the Board of Directors approved moving forward with a reverse stock split which could be implemented at the discretion of the Board of Directors at any time over a period of six months from the date of approval. On April 24, 2018, the Board of Directors voted to implement this previously approved 1 for 75 reverse stock split for the Company's common stock. There will be a commensurate adjustment to the Company's authorized shares (which will be reduced from its current figure of 7,500,000,000 to the post-split figure of 100,000,000). The Company believes that this reverse split will be effective during July 2018, and will file a current report on Form 8-K to announce the specific effective date and other relevant information once completed.

Convertible Notes

On April 25, 2018 GS Capital Partners, LLC canceled the back-end note dated October 17, 2017. In accordance with Section 8(n) of the original note, the note may be cancelled if the Company trades less than \$40,000 in any consecutive 5-day period. From April 9 -13, 2018, the stock traded less than \$17,000.

On May 10, 2018, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with GS Capital Partners, LLC. GS Capital Partners, LLC whereby the Company issued two 8% convertible redeemable notes in the cumulative principal amount of \$56,000. The first 8% note for \$28,000 was funded with net proceeds of \$25,000, after the deduction of \$3,000 for OID. The second 8% note (the "Back-End Note") is initially paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued by GS Capital Partners, LLC to the Company (the "Note Receivable"). The terms of the Back-End Note require cash funding prior to any conversion thereunder. The Note Receivable is due January 10, 2019, unless certain conditions are not met, in which case both the Back-End Note and the Note Receivable may both be cancelled. Both the First Note and the Back-End Note have a maturity date one year from the date of issuance upon which any outstanding principal and interest is due and payable. The amounts cash funded plus accrued interest under both the First Note and the Back-End Note are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at a price for each share of common stock equal to 70% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock as reported on the National Quotations Bureau OTC Markets market on which the Company's shares are traded or any exchange upon which the common stock may be traded in the future, for the 15 prior trading days including the day upon which a notice of conversion is received

by the Company or its transfer agent. In the event the Company experiences a DTC “chill” on its shares, the conversion price shall be decreased to 60% instead of 70% while that “chill” is in effect. The Back-End Note will not be cash funded and such note, along with the Note Receivable, will be immediately cancelled if the shares do not maintain a minimum trading price during the five days prior to such funding and a certain aggregate dollar trading volume during such period.

Upon an event of default, principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable under the notes. Additionally, upon an event of default, both notes will accrue interest at a default interest rate of 24% per annum or the highest rate of interest permitted by law. Further, certain events of default may trigger penalty and liquidated damage provisions. During the first six months First Note is in effect, the Company may redeem either note by paying to GS Capital Partners, LLC an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption is within the first 90 days either note is in effect, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any interest that has accrued during that period, and (ii) if the redemption is after the 91st day the either note is in effect, but less than the 180th day, then for an amount equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any accrued interest. The note may be redeemed after 180 days. The back-end note may not be repaid. The note holder may redeem this note at any time after the first six months.

Other

Mr. Hingge Hsu tendered his resignation for his position on the Board of Directors of the Company, effective April 9, 2018, in order to pursue other business opportunities that required his attention and time. His resignation was not due to any disagreement with the Company regarding any matter related to the Company’s operations, policies or practices. Mr. Hsu’s service to the board has been greatly appreciated by management and the other board members of the Company. He had served on the Board of Directors since 2014.

Reports to Security Holders

In accordance with the rules and regulation of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission annual reports containing financial statements audited by our independent registered public accounting firm and quarterly reports containing unaudited financial statements for each of the first three quarters of each year. We file Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Current Reports on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission in order to meet our timely and continuous disclosure requirements. We may also file additional documents with the Commission if they become necessary in the course of our company’s operations.

The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of

that site is www.sec.gov.

7

Environmental Regulations

We do not believe that we are or will become subject to any environmental laws or regulations of the United States. While our products and business activities do not currently violate any laws, any regulatory changes that impose additional restrictions or requirements on us or on our products or potential customers could adversely affect us by increasing our operating costs or decreasing demand for our products or services, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Employees

As of March 31, 2018, we had a total of two consultants devoting substantially full-time services to the Company.

Available Information

All reports of the Company filed with the SEC are available free of charge through the SEC's web site at www.sec.gov. In addition, the public may read and copy materials filed by the Company at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may also obtain additional information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following important factors among others, could cause our actual operating results to differ materially from those indicated or suggested by forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-K or presented elsewhere by management from time to time.

There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. If any of these risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operation may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors could lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have sustained recurring losses since inception and expect to incur additional losses in the foreseeable future.

We were formed on April 8, 2001 and have reported annual net losses since inception. For our years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, we experienced net losses of \$346,081 and \$2,175,521, respectively. Cash was provided by operating activities of \$296,312 in 2018 compared cash used in the amount of \$746,908 in 2017. As of March 31, 2018, we had an accumulated deficit of \$54,391,500.

In addition, we expect to incur additional losses in the foreseeable future, and there can be no assurance that we will ever achieve profitability. Our future viability, profitability and growth depend upon our ability to establish revenue-producing operations, expand our operations and obtain additional capital. There can be no assurance that any of our efforts will prove successful or that we will not continue to incur operating losses in the future. Our management is devoting substantially all of its efforts to developing its products and services and there can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful. There is no assurance that can be given that management's actions will result in our profitable operations or the resolution of our liquidity problems.

We may be classified as an inadvertent investment company.

We are not engaged in the business of investing, reinvesting, or trading in securities, and we do not hold ourselves out as being engaged in those activities. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), however, a company may be deemed an investment company under section 3(a)(1)(C) of the 1940 Act if the value of its investment securities is more than 40% of its total assets (exclusive of government securities and cash items) on a consolidated basis.

As a result of our December 13, 2017 purchase of shares of Vistagen Therapeutics Inc. (NASDAQ: VTGN), the investment securities presently held by us exceeds 40% of our total assets, exclusive of cash items and, accordingly, we are currently an inadvertent investment company. Currently the Company holds common stock and warrants in for other companies. Furthermore, the Groestlcoin we have purchased may be deemed an investment security by the SEC, although we believe it is a currency. An inadvertent investment company can avoid being classified as an investment company if it can rely on one of the exclusions under the 1940 Act. One such exclusion, Rule 3a-2 under the 1940 Act, allows an inadvertent investment company a grace period of one year from the earlier of (a) the date on which an issuer owns securities and/or cash having a value exceeding 50% of the issuer's total assets on either a consolidated or unconsolidated basis and (b) the date on which an issuer owns or proposes to acquire investment securities having a value exceeding 40% of the value of such issuer's total assets (exclusive of government securities and cash items) on an unconsolidated basis. For us, this grace period began on November 29, 2017 when we were paid aggregate consideration of \$2,050,000 in settlement of our litigation with Cowan, Gunteski & Co., P.A., et al., and thus cash exceeded greater than 50% of our total assets. We are taking actions to cause the investment securities held by us to be less than 40% of our total assets, which may include acquiring assets with our cash and cryptocurrency on hand,

consummating a major merger/acquisition transaction, or liquidating our investment securities. We also may seek a no-action letter from the SEC if we are unable to acquire sufficient non-securities assets or liquidate sufficient investment securities in a timely manner.

As Rule 3a-2 is available to a company no more than once every three years, and assuming no other exclusion were available to us, we would have to keep within the 40% limit for at least three years after we cease being an inadvertent investment company. This may limit our ability to make certain investments or enter into joint ventures that could otherwise have a positive impact on our earnings. In any event, we do not intend to become an investment company engaged in the business of investing and trading securities.

Classification as an investment company under the 1940 Act requires registration with the SEC. If an investment company fails to register, it would have to stop doing almost all business, and its contracts would become voidable. Registration is time consuming and restrictive and would require a restructuring of our operations, and we would be very constrained in the kind of business we could do as a registered investment company. Further, we would become subject to substantial regulation concerning management, operations, transactions with affiliated persons and portfolio composition, and would need to file reports under the 1940 Act regime. The cost of such compliance would result in the Company incurring substantial additional expenses and could result in the complete cessation of our operations, and the failure to register if required would have a materially adverse impact to conduct our operations.

Product tube defect of our HerMan® product line may cause us to not be able to successfully bring our product to market with profitable operations.

There is no guarantee that we will ever be able to satisfactorily resolve our HerMan® product tube defect issue with the vendor which may cause our joint venture with Ice + Jam to bear substantial non-recoverable losses. We may not be able to successfully resume operations if we cannot come to a satisfactory resolution with our current supplier. Further, if we need to source and qualify a new supplier for our HerMan® product, there may be substantial expenses as well as further significant time delay if we were forced to find and qualify a new supplier for our product. Management may decide that this joint venture is not profitable to continue if we cannot resolve these issues in a timely and efficient manner.

Because we are an early development stage company with few products at or near commercialization, we expect to incur significant additional operating losses.

We are an early development stage company and we expect to incur substantial additional operating expenses over the next several years as our research, development, and new business venture activities increase. The amount of our future losses and when, if ever, we will achieve profitability are uncertain. We have no products that have generated any material commercial revenue and do not expect to generate significant revenues from the commercial sale of our products in the near future, if ever. Our ability to generate revenue and achieve profitability will depend on, among other things, the following:

realizing revenue from our partner relationship regarding Pilus related products as well as our Cupuacu Butter Lip Balm and distribution of other products that target muscle tension;

establishing manufacturing, sales, and marketing arrangements, either alone or with third parties; and

raising sufficient funds to finance our activities.

We might not succeed at all, or at any, of these undertakings. If we are unsuccessful at some or all of these undertakings, our business, prospects, and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

We may need to finance our future cash needs through public or private equity offerings, debt financings or corporate collaboration and licensing arrangements. Any additional funds that we obtain may not be on terms favorable to us or our stockholders and may require us to relinquish valuable rights.

As of March 31, 2018, we had \$12,291 of available cash as well \$610,699 held in trading securities at fair value and \$22,056 of digital currency. We will need to raise additional funds or liquidate the remainder of our marketable securities to pay outstanding vendor invoices and execute our business plan. Our future cash flows depend on our ability to market and sell our common stock and to enter into licensing arrangements. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient funds to execute our business plan or complete a strategic transaction, or that additional funds will be available when needed from any source or, if available, will be available on terms that are acceptable to us.

We do not believe that we will generate significant revenues from our products in the near future. Therefore, for the foreseeable future, we will have to fund all of our operations and capital expenditures from cash on hand, public or private equity offerings, debt financings, bank credit facilities, other borrowings (including borrowings from our officers and directors) or corporate collaboration and licensing arrangements. We will need to raise additional funds if we choose to expand our product development efforts more rapidly than we presently anticipate.

If we seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or enter into a corporate collaboration or licensing arrangement, we may not obtain favorable terms for us and/or our stockholders or be able to raise any capital at all, all of which could result in a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. The sale of additional equity or debt securities, if convertible, could result in dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed obligations and could also result in covenants that would restrict our operations. Raising additional funds through collaboration or licensing arrangements with third parties may require us to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs or product candidates, or to grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us or our stockholders. In addition, we could be forced to discontinue product development, reduce or forego sales and marketing efforts and forego attractive business opportunities, all of which could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Production expenses for our HerMan® product may not decrease, and the product has significant concentration of customers and vendors.

We only recently began producing and selling our line of HerMan® lip balm product. Product inventory that has been manufactured to date was produced at a cost level that would not be profitable moving forward on a commercial (scalable basis). The Company believes that this high cost per unit was largely attributable to formulation issues, packing issues, fulfillment issues and shipping costs. There can be no assurance that we will be able to reduce costs of production sufficiently for the product to generate profits. Furthermore, 58% of our total sales of the product were generated through a single wholesale client that made a major purchase. There can be no assurance that this client will continue to purchase our product or that it will continue to order our product in similar quantities. Failure to retain this client and maintain similar sale levels could adversely impact our revenues. In addition, the vendor who handles product formulation and filling the plastic tubes that house the product represents 51.8% of the cost of goods sold cost for the HerMan® product. If the Company had a disruption with this vendor, it could take time to replace that function, which could result in the Company being unable to produce additional product. In addition, there can be no assurance that we would be able to find another vendor with similar financial terms, which may increase our cost of goods. Since the manufacturing and assembly portion of our product life cycle are so concentrated in so few vendors we are exposed to significant risk to disruption of our supply of product. This risk can and has significantly affected our ability to supply this product to market. Issues of product quality have caused us several months where we have not had product to sell and we may not be able to bring this product back to market.

If we issue additional shares in the future, it will result in the dilution of our existing stockholders.

We have and may continue to experience substantial dilution. On June 28, 2017, our stockholders voted to amend our articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of common stock we may issue from 2,500,000,000 to 7,500,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.00001. As such, our Board of Directors may choose to issue some or all of such shares to acquire one or more companies or properties and to fund our overhead and general operating requirements. The issuance of any such shares may reduce the book value per share and may contribute to a reduction in the market price of the outstanding shares of our common stock. If we issue any such additional shares, such issuance will reduce the proportionate ownership and voting power of all current stockholders. Further, such issuance may result in a change of control of our corporation. Furthermore, we may issue convertible notes and other instruments that are convertible into our common stock, which instruments might be convertible at a discount to the then-current market price of our stock and may contain price resets and other anti-dilution provisions that would further dilute our common stockholders. The risk of further dilution to existing and future stockholders remains the same following the anticipated reverse stock split approved by our Board of Directors in April 2018.

The Company is attempting to enter one or more new lines of business that may be highly competitive and with respect to which we may have little experience.

Entering a new line of business has many risks including obtaining sufficient capital to cover startup expenses and to continue to fund operations until sales are sufficient to fund ongoing operations. A new business line may never generate significant revenues, bring products to market or have enough sales to be profitable, as the case may be. With respect to any new line of business, we may have competitors that are better established in the market, have greater experience with such line of business or have greater resources than we do. We anticipate that products will be developed for and distributed to the retail market but there can be no guaranty that sufficient revenue to support operations will ever be generated. Furthermore, our current employees have limited experience in marketing consumer products, including lip balm products, and may have limited experience with respect to any other line of business we may enter into as we seek to expand our operations.

Regulations are constantly changing, and in the future our business may be subject to additional regulations that increase our compliance costs.

We believe that we understand the current laws and regulations to which our existing products will be subject in the future. However, federal, state and foreign laws and regulations relating to the sale of our products are subject to future changes, as are administrative interpretations of regulatory agencies. If we fail to comply with such federal, state or foreign laws or regulations, we may fail to obtain regulatory approval for our products and, if we have already obtained regulatory approval, we could be subject to enforcement actions, including injunctions preventing us from conducting our business, withdrawal of clearances or approvals and civil and criminal penalties. In the event that federal, state, and foreign laws and regulations change, we may need to incur additional costs to seek government approvals. If we are slow or unable to adapt to changes in existing regulatory requirements or the promulgation of new regulatory requirements or policies, we or our licensees may lose marketing approval for our products which will impact our ability to conduct business in the future.

Our success also depends upon the skills, knowledge and experience of our scientific and technical personnel, our consultants and advisors as well as our licensors and contractors. To help protect our proprietary know-how and our inventions for which patents may be unobtainable or difficult to obtain, we rely on trade secret protection and confidentiality agreements. To this end, it is our policy to require all of our employees, consultants, advisors and contractors to enter into agreements which prohibit the disclosure of confidential information and, where applicable, require disclosure and assignment to us of the ideas, developments, discoveries and inventions important to our business. These agreements may not provide adequate protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use or disclosure or the lawful development by others of such information. If any of our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information is disclosed, the value of our trade secrets, know-how and other proprietary rights would be significantly impaired and our business and competitive position would suffer.

Given the fact that we may pose a competitive threat, competitors, especially large and well-capitalized companies that own or control patents relating to electrophysiology recording systems, may successfully challenge our patent applications, produce similar products or products that do not infringe our patents, or produce products in countries where we have not applied for patent protection or that do not respect our patents.

If any of these events occurs, or we otherwise lose protection for our trade secrets or proprietary know-how, the value of our intellectual property may be greatly reduced. Patent protection and other intellectual property protection are important to the success of our business and prospects, and there is a substantial risk that such protections will prove inadequate.

If we infringe upon the rights of third parties, we could be prevented from selling products and forced to pay damages and defend against litigation.

If our products, methods, processes and other technologies infringe the proprietary rights of other parties, we could incur substantial costs and we may be required to:

- obtain licenses, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all;
- abandon an infringing product candidate;
- redesign our product candidates or processes to avoid infringement;
- cease usage of the subject matter claimed in the patents held by others;
- pay damages; and/or

defend litigation or administrative proceedings which may be costly regardless of outcome, and which could result in a substantial diversion of our financial and management resources.

Any of these events could substantially harm our earnings, financial condition and operations.

We rely solely on two key officers, our directors and consultants and losing them would harm the business.

We are highly dependent on our officers, consultants, advisors and directors. We do not have “key person” life insurance policy for our Chief Executive Officer. If we are unable to obtain additional funding, we will be unable to meet our current and future compensation obligations to such employees and consultants. In light of the foregoing, we are at risk that one or more of our consultants or employees may leave our company for other opportunities where there is no concern about such employers fulfilling their compensation obligations, or for other reasons. The loss of the technical knowledge and management and industry expertise of any of our key personnel could result in delays in product development, loss of customers and sales and diversion of management resources, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

If we are unable to attract, train and retain highly qualified personnel, the quality of our services may decline and we may not successfully execute our internal growth strategies.

Our success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract, train, motivate and retain highly skilled and experienced employees in the areas of business into which we expand, including technical personnel. Qualified technical employees periodically are in great demand and may be unavailable in the time frame required to satisfy our operating requirements. Expansion of our business could further require us to employ additional highly skilled technical personnel.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to attract and retain sufficient numbers of highly skilled technical employees in the future. The loss of personnel or our inability to hire or retain sufficient personnel at competitive rates of compensation could impair our ability to develop our products or services or secure and complete customer engagements and could harm our business.

If we do not effectively manage changes in our business, these changes could place a significant strain on our management and operations.

Our ability to grow successfully requires an effective planning and management process. The expansion and growth of our business could place a significant strain on our management systems, infrastructure and other resources. To manage our growth successfully, we must continue to improve and expand our systems and infrastructure in a timely and efficient manner. Our controls, systems, procedures and resources are currently not adequate to support a changing and growing company. If our management fails to respond effectively to changes and growth in our business, including acquisitions, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects.

We may be unable to identify additional operating businesses or assets, and even if we do, we may be unable to finance such an acquisition

Our strategies ultimately include making significant investments in sales and marketing programs to achieve revenue growth and margin improvement targets. If we do not achieve the expected benefits from these investments or otherwise fail to execute on our strategic initiatives, we may not achieve the growth improvement we are targeting and our results of operations may be adversely affected. We may also fail to secure the capital necessary to make these investments, which will hinder our growth.

In addition, as part of our strategy for growth, we may make acquisitions, enter into strategic alliances such as joint ventures and joint development agreements or other strategic transactions. However, we may not be able to identify suitable acquisition or other strategic partner candidates, complete acquisitions or integrate acquisitions successfully, and our strategic alliances may not prove to be successful. In this regard, acquisitions and other strategic transactions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the integration of the operations, technologies, services and products of the acquired companies and the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns. Although we will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in any particular transaction, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain all such risks. In addition, acquisitions and other strategic transactions could result in the incurrence of substantial additional indebtedness and other expenses or in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities. Even if we identify assets, transactions or additional lines of business, we may have insufficient liquidity to be able to complete such a transaction. There can be no assurance that difficulties encountered with such transaction(s) will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We currently do not have significant sales, marketing or distribution operations and will need to expand our expertise in these areas.

We currently do not have significant sales, marketing or distribution operations and, in connection with the expected commercialization of our products, will need to expand our expertise in these areas. To increase internal sales, distribution and marketing expertise and be able to conduct these operations, we would have to invest significant amounts of financial and management resources. In developing these functions ourselves, we could face a number of risks, including:

we may not be able to attract and build an effective marketing or sales force; and

the cost of establishing, training and providing regulatory oversight for a marketing or sales force may be substantial.

We experienced, and continue to experience, changes in its operations, which has placed, and will continue to place, significant demands on its management, operational and financial infrastructure.

If the Company does not effectively manage its growth, the quality of its products and services could suffer, which could negatively affect the Company's brand and operating results. To effectively manage this growth, the Company will need to continue to improve its operational, financial and management controls and its reporting systems and procedures. Failure to implement these improvements could hurt the Company's ability to manage its growth and financial position.

The values of cryptocurrencies are volatile, we may be unable to use our cryptocurrencies to purchase goods and services.

A portion of our assets is held in the form of Groestlecoin, a virtual currency. Cryptocurrencies have only recently become selectively accepted as a means of payment for goods and services and use of cryptocurrency to purchase goods and services remains limited and has not gained widespread market acceptance. Banks and other established financial institutions may refuse to process funds for cryptocurrency transactions or maintain accounts for persons or entities transacting in cryptocurrency. Conversely, a significant portion of cryptocurrency demand is generated by speculators and investors seeking to profit from the short- or long-term holding of cryptocurrency. Price volatility undermines cryptocurrency's role as a medium of exchange as retailers are much less likely to accept it as a form of payment. These technologies may not continue to expand or may be superseded by technologies that have yet to be developed. A decrease in the price of Groestlecoin could have an adverse impact on our balance sheet.

Risks Relating to Our Organization and Our Common Stock

Our common stock is currently considered a "penny stock," which may make it more difficult for our investors to sell their shares.

Our stock is categorized as a penny stock. The SEC has adopted Rule 15g-9 which generally defines “penny stock” to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer’s account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer’s confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

We are a publicly registered company that is subject to the reporting requirements of federal securities laws, which can be expensive and may divert resources from other projects, thus impairing our ability to grow.

We are a public reporting company and, accordingly, subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and other federal securities laws, including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act”). The costs of preparing and filing annual and quarterly reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC and furnishing audited reports to stockholders causes our expenses to be higher than they would have been if we remained private.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act has required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public company, these rules and regulations have increased our compliance costs and make certain activities more time consuming and costly. As a public company, it is also more difficult and expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers.

We will be required to incur significant costs and require significant management resources to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting as required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and any failure to comply or any adverse result from such evaluation may have an adverse effect on our stock price.

As a smaller reporting company as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we are required to evaluate our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Section 404”). Section 404 requires us to include an internal control report with the Annual Report on Form 10-K. This report must include management’s assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the fiscal year. This report must also include disclosure of any material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting that we have identified. Failure to comply, or any adverse results from such evaluation, could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on the trading price of our equity securities. Management believes that our internal controls and procedures are currently not effective to detect the inappropriate application of U.S. GAAP rules. Management realizes there are deficiencies in the design or operation of our internal control that adversely affect our internal controls which management considers to be material weaknesses including those described below:

We have insufficient quantity of dedicated resources and experienced personnel involved in reviewing and designing internal controls. As a result, a material misstatement of the interim and annual financial statements could occur and not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We do not have an audit committee. While not being legally obligated to have an audit committee, it is our view that to have an audit committee, comprised of independent board members, is an important entity-level control over our financial statements.

We did not perform an entity level risk assessment to evaluate the implication of relevant risks on financial reporting, including the impact of potential fraud-related risks and the risks related to non-routine transactions, if any, on our internal control over financial reporting. Lack of an entity-level risk assessment constituted an internal control design deficiency which resulted in more than a remote likelihood that a material error would not have been prevented or detected, and constituted a material weakness.

We lack personnel with formal training to properly analyze and record complex transactions in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

We have not achieved the optimal level of segregation of duties relative to key financial reporting functions.

Achieving continued compliance with Section 404 may require us to incur significant costs and expend significant time and management resources. We cannot assure you that we will be able to fully comply with Section 404 or that we and our independent registered public accounting firm would be able to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective at fiscal year-end. As a result, investors could lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have an adverse effect on the trading price of our securities, as well as subject us to civil or criminal investigations and penalties. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm may not agree with our management’s assessment or conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is operating

effectively.

FINRA sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the “penny stock” rules described below, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer’s financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for many customers. The FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

The market price and trading volume of shares of our common stock may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock could fluctuate significantly for many reasons, including reasons unrelated to our performance, such as limited liquidity for our stock, reports by industry analysts, investor perceptions or general economic and industry conditions. Fluctuations in operating results or the failure of operating results to meet the expectations of public market analysts and investors may negatively impact the price of our securities. Quarterly operating results may fluctuate in the future due to a variety of factors that could negatively affect revenues or expenses in any particular quarter, including vulnerability of our business to a general economic downturn, changes in the laws that affect our products or operations, competition, compensation related expenses, application of accounting standards and our ability to obtain and maintain all necessary government certifications and/or licenses to conduct our business. In addition, if the market price of a company's shares drops significantly, stockholders could institute securities class action lawsuits against the company. A lawsuit against us would cause us to incur substantial costs and could divert the time and attention of our management and other resources.

We may not pay dividends in the future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

We [have never paid dividends and] do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our common stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting us at such time as our board of directors may consider relevant. If we do not pay dividends, our common stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates. Furthermore, requirements of Florida corporate law and bankruptcy laws may prohibit us from declaring or paying dividends on our stock.

Offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

If our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or upon the expiration of any statutory holding period under Rule 144, or issued upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an "overhang" and in anticipation of which the market price of our common stock could fall. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make more difficult our ability to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

On December 1, 2017, the Company relocated its corporate headquarters from Danbury, Connecticut to New York, New York. The Company's main office is located at 555 Madison Avenue 5th Floor Suite 506, New York, NY 10022. The Company has entered into a two-year lease at \$1,010 per month for the term of the lease.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On November 9, 2017, the Company entered into a Confidential Settlement Agreement and Release (the "Settlement Agreement") in connection with the case entitled Tauriga Sciences, Inc. v. Cowan, Guteski & Co., P.A., et al.) before the United States District Court of the District of New Jersey, Civil Action No. 3:16-cv-06285 (the "Action") to resolve all claims between the parties in the Action for aggregate cash consideration to the Company of \$2,050,000. Also, as part of the Settlement Agreement, the defendants agreed to release any and all claims against the Company. Upon receipt of the Settlement Payment, the Company dismissed the Action with prejudice. The settlement amount was funded in its entirety by professional liability insurance for the defendants. The Company and the defendants also exchanged general releases of all claims against the other as part of the Settlement Agreement, including any potential derivative actions, and to avoid any future public comments on the Action, unless required by law.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market for Common Equity

Market Information

The Company’s common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol “TAUG” As of June 25, 2018, the Company’s common stock was held by 1,255 shareholders of record, which does not include shareholders whose shares are held in street or nominee name.

The following chart is indicative of the fluctuations in the stock prices:

	For the Years Ended March 31,			
	2018		2017	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$0.0024	\$0.0008	\$0.0099	\$0.0044
Second Quarter	\$0.0013	\$0.0006	\$0.0080	\$0.0031
Third Quarter	\$0.0011	\$0.0005	\$0.0088	\$0.0038
Fourth Quarter	\$0.0011	\$0.0006	\$0.0062	\$0.0018

April 1, 2018 to current the stock has a closing trading range of \$0.0004 to \$0.0008

The Company’s transfer agent is ClearTrust, LLC located at 16540 Pointe Village Drive, Suite 206, Lutz, Florida 33558 with a telephone number of (813) 235-4490.

Dividend Distributions

We have not historically and do not intend to distribute dividends to stockholders in the foreseeable future.

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

The Company does not have any equity compensation plans.

Penny Stock

Our common stock is considered “penny stock” under the rules of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ Stock Market System, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or quotation system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the Commission, that:

contains a description of the nature and level of risks in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading;

contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation to such duties or other requirements of Securities' laws; contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price;

contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions;

defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and

contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type, size and format, as the Securities and Commission may require by rule or regulation.

The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with:

bid and offer quotations for the penny stock;

the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction;

the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and

monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account.

In addition, the penny stock rules that require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules; the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgement of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement.

These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for our stock.

Related Stockholder Matters

On June 28, 2017, the stockholders of the Company voted to increase the number of our authorized shares of common stock from 2,500,000,000 to 7,500,000,000. The articles of amendment were filed with the Florida Secretary of State on June 29, 2017.

On April 24, 2018, the Board approved a 75 to 1 Reverse stock split for the Company's common stock. There will be a commensurate proportionate adjustment (reduction) to the Company's authorized shares under the Company's certificate of incorporation from 7,500,000,000 to 100,000,000 in accordance with the Florida Business Corporation Act Section 607.10025, which allows the Board of Directors of a Florida corporation to decrease the number of issued and outstanding shares of a class of stock, while concurrently decreasing the total authorized shares of the same class of stock in the same percentages.

Purchase of Equity Securities

On November 15, 2017, the board of directors approved the authorization for Seth Shaw, Chief Executive Officer, to repurchase Company stock on the open market or directly from investors up to a market value of \$150,000. As of this report date no shares have been repurchased.

Unregistered sales of equity securities and use of proceeds

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 33,900,000 shares of common stock at a value \$135,600 (\$0.004 per share) to convert notes payable in the aggregate amount of \$113,000 (including a related party note in the amount of \$18,000), plus a 20% conversion premium, which was recorded as interest expense in the amount of \$22,600.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 104,375,000 shares of common stock (\$0.004 per share) for aggregate proceeds of \$428,500. The proceeds were used to fund ongoing operations.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 197,000,000 shares of common stock for services rendered and to be rendered which is reflected in stock-based compensation. Value represents contracts entered into with various consultants, with the grant date fair value amortized over the life of the contracts.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 63,800,000 shares of common stock as commitment fees to noteholders at an aggregate value of \$378,550 (\$0.0027 to \$0.01 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 100,639,501 shares of common stock to convert principal and interest of outstanding notes in the aggregate amount of \$118,126 (\$0.00114 to \$0.0012 per share).

On November 18, 2016, the Company issued 15,384,615 shares of common stock to settle an outstanding payable in the amount of \$194,516. The Company recognized a gain on the settlement of this liability in the amount of \$94,516, as the shares were valued at \$100,000.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 1,512,049,546 shares of common stock to holders of convertible notes to retire \$601,749 in principal and \$85,055 of accrued interest (at \$0.000225 to \$0.0012 per share) under the convertible notes.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 141,428,571 shares of common stock to a private investor for an aggregate value of \$177,500 (at \$0.0013 per share). The proceeds were used to fund ongoing operations.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 120,000,000 shares of common stock to Seth Shaw, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, for an aggregate value of \$150,000 (\$0.00125 per share). The proceeds were used to fund ongoing operations.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 144,500,000 shares of common stock for services rendered and to be rendered which is reflected in stock-based compensation. Value represents contracts entered into with various consultants, with the grant date fair value amortized over the life of the contracts.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 85,000,000 shares of common stock as commitment fees to noteholders at an aggregate value of \$86,600 (\$0.001 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 116,500,000 shares of common stock for debt and legal settlements at an aggregate value of \$75,050 (\$0.0006 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 65,100,000 shares of common stock to former officers and directors for amounts previously accrued at an aggregate value of \$173,999 (\$0.0027 per share).

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

As the Company is a "smaller reporting company," this item is inapplicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION.

This annual report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These forward-looking statements are not historical facts, but rather are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about our industry, our beliefs and our assumptions. Forward looking statements are often identified by words such as “will”, “may”, “projects”, “anticipate,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believe” and “estimates” and variations of these words and similar expressions or import are intended to identify forward-looking statements but are not intended to constitute the exclusive means of identifying such statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those described in “Risk Factors” contained below in this annual report, some of which are beyond our control and difficult to predict and could cause actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements, expressed or implied, by such forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which apply only as of the date of this Form 10-K. Investors should carefully consider all of such risks before making an investment decision with respect to the Company’s stock. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for Tauriga Sciences, Inc. Such discussion represents only the best present assessment from our Management.

COMPARISON OF THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 TO THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Results of Operations

Revenue. We are currently developing our business and as a result we have not developed a material or consistent pattern of revenue generation. For the year ended March 31, 2018, we generated revenue of \$1,188 and gross profit of \$473 compared to no revenue or gross profit for the prior year.

The revenue was generated from our joint venture with Ice + Jam selling a proprietary cupuaçu butter lip balm, sold under the trademark HERMAN®.

Operating Expenses:

Marketing and advertising expense

For the year ended March 31, 2018, marketing and advertising expense was \$16,712 compared to \$0 for the same period in the prior year. These expenses were related to the launch of the Company's joint venture with ICE + JAM in the marketing of HERMAN®.

Research and development

For the year ended March 31, 2018, research and development expense was \$11,440 compared to \$108,942 for the same period in the prior year. The prior year increased expense was due to the recording of a contingent liability in the amount of \$75,000 for the contingent liability for a payment to Pilus Energy, LLC for the development of a revenue stream associated with intellectual property owned by jointly by Tauriga and Open Therapeutics. The Company also issued 3,000,000 common shares at a value of \$20,400 (\$0.0068 per share) during the year ended March 31, 2017 to a consultant for research and development of the ColluMauxil product line.

General and Administrative Expense

For the year ended March 31, 2018, general and administrative expenses were \$1,944,195 compared to \$1,432,653 for the same period in prior fiscal year. This increase of \$511,542 was primarily attributable to increased cost for legal, accounting, consulting and travel associated the litigation with Cowan, Guteski & Co., P.A., et al.

Depreciation and amortization

For the year ended March 31, 2018, depreciation and amortization expense was \$796 compared to \$7,034 for the same period in the prior year. Depreciation expense decreased by \$6,238 due to write off obsolete equipment.

Net Loss. We generated net losses of \$74,801 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to \$2,175,521 for the same period in 2017.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2018, we had cash of \$12,291 compared to the prior year of \$18. We have historically met our cash needs through a combination of proceeds from private placements of our securities, loans and convertible notes. Our cash requirements are generally for selling, general and administrative activities. We believe that our cash balance is not sufficient to finance our cash requirements for expected operational activities, capital improvements, and partial repayment of debt through the next 12 months.

Our operating activities provided cash of \$296,312 for the year ended March 31, 2018, and we used cash in operations of \$651,129 during the same period in fiscal year 2017. The principal elements of cash flow from operations for the year ended March 31, 2018 included realized and unrealized losses of \$243,185 and \$190,449 as well as stock-based compensation expense of \$698,236 offset by a net loss of \$74,801, a gain on settlement of \$707,078 and a reduction in accounts payable in the amount of \$205,117.

Cash used in investing activities during the year ended March 31, 2018 was \$832,839 compared to \$1,081 for investing activities in the prior year. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018, the Company purchased trading securities in the amount of \$802,148 and purchased digital currency in the amount of \$34,397.

Cash provided by our financing activities was \$548,800 for the year ended March 31, 2017, compared to cash generated of \$652,228 during the comparable period in 2017. This difference was primarily attributed to the repayment of principal on notes payable in the amount \$318,500 and less proceeds from common stock sales offset by higher proceeds from convertible notes.

As of March 31, 2018, current assets exceeded our current liabilities by \$367,760. Current assets increased from \$2,833 at March 31, 2017 to \$686,347 at March 31, 2018. The increase was primarily attributable to the cash settlement of the litigation with Cowan, Guteski & Co., P.A., et al. The proceeds from the settlement were used to increase investment in trading securities to the amount of \$610,074 as well as an increase in investment in digital currency in the amount of \$22,056. Prepaid expenses also increased by \$38,530. Current liabilities decreased significantly from \$2,016,201 at March 31, 2017 to \$318,587 at March 31, 2017. The decrease in liabilities was primarily attributable to the retirement of debt and accrued interest for cash and stock as well as the settlement and repayment of accrued expenses and accounts payable.

At March 31, 2018 the Company had strategically purchased securities of other companies as well digital currencies to most effectively leverage the cash provided from the settlement of litigation with Cowan, Guteski & Co., P.A., et al. The Company from time to time may divest some or all of these holdings in the short term where it deems appropriate or where cash needs necessitate such a divestiture. The market value of the Company's holdings of marketable securities and digital currency at March 31, 2018 was \$632,755.

	For the years ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$296,312	\$(651,129)
Cash used in investing activities	(832,839)	(1,081)
Cash provided by financing activities	548,800	652,228
Net changes to cash	\$12,273	\$18

Going Concern

In the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had two substantial events occur. The Company launched its joint venture product as noted above. This resulted in operations that the Company recognized its initial sales orders from. Operations from this joint venture are currently on hold while the Company works out quality control issues regarding the packaging of the individual units. As a result, the entire inventory balance has been written off. In addition, the Company settled the case entitled Tauriga Sciences, Inc. v. Cowan, Guteski & Co., P.A., et al. that was ongoing for over one year. As a result of these two events, the Company was able to recognize a much narrower net loss to common shareholders in the amount of \$307,407, however, the Company still incurred \$1,972,670 in losses from operations compared to \$1,548,629 in the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Due to the settlement of the lawsuit, the Company was able to record \$2,050,000 in other income in the year ended March 31, 2018. With the collection of proceeds from the lawsuit, the Company was able to settle long outstanding payables and pay convertible notes payable, as well as invest in trading securities to leverage its operating business. The result of this activity was that the Company went from having a working capital deficit of \$2,013,368 at March 31, 2017 to having positive working capital of \$367,760. The Company believes that there is uncertainty with respect to continuing as a

going concern until the operating business can achieve more than nominal sales and profitable operations and sustain cash flow to operate the Company for a period of twelve months. Management's plans with respect to this include raising capital through equity markets to fund future operations and cultivating new license agreements or acquiring ownership in technology or other operating companies or formulating relationships such as the one with BLINK. The Company intends to continue funding its operations either through cash-on-hand or through financing alternatives. In the event the Company does need to raise additional capital to fund operations or engage in a transaction, failure to raise adequate capital and generate adequate sales revenues could result in the Company having to curtail or cease operations. Additionally, even if the Company does raise sufficient capital to support its operating expenses, acquire new license agreements or ownership interests in life science companies and generate adequate revenues, or the agreements entered into recently are unsuccessful, there can be no assurances that the revenues will be sufficient to enable it to develop business to a level where it will generate profits and cash flows from operations. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as determined by management. However, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Contractual Obligations

On December 1, 2017, the Company relocated its corporate headquarters from Danbury, Connecticut to New York, New York. The Company has entered into a two-year lease for its New York City location at \$1,010 per month for the term of the lease.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2018, the Company had an off-balance sheet arrangement as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

On October 17, 2017, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with GS Capital Partners, LLC whereby the Company issued to GS Capital Partners, LLC two 8% Convertible Redeemable Notes the aggregate principal amount of \$210,000. The first 8% \$105,00 Convertible Redeemable Note (the “First Note”) was funded with gross cash proceeds of \$100,000 to the Company on October 19, 2017 and the second 8% \$105,000 Convertible Redeemable Note (the “Back-End Note”) was initially paid for by an offsetting promissory note payable by GS Capital Partners, LLC to the Company (the “Note Receivable”). The terms of the Back-End Notes require cash funding prior to any conversion thereunder. The Note Receivable is due June 17, 2018, unless certain conditions are not met, in which case both the Back-End Note and the Note Receivable may both be cancelled. During the first six months First Note and the Back-End Note are in effect, the Company may redeem either by paying to GS Capital Partners, LLC an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption is within the first 90 days either note is in effect, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any interest that has accrued during that period or (ii) if the redemption is after the 91st day the either note is in effect, but less than the 180th day, then for an amount equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any accrued interest. Neither note may be redeemed after 180 days. On April 25, 2018, the noteholder, under their rights under the contract, canceled the back-end note.

Subsequent to March 31, 2018, the Company entered into an off-balance sheet arrangement with a note holder.

On May 10, 2018, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with GS Capital Partners, LLC. GS Capital Partners, LLC whereby the Company issued two 8% convertible redeemable notes in the cumulative principal amount of \$56,000. The first 8% note for \$28,000 was funded with net proceeds of \$25,000, after the deduction of \$3,000 for OID. The second 8% note (the “Back-End Note”) is initially paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued by GS Capital Partners, LLC to the Company (the “Note Receivable”). The terms of the Back-End Note require cash funding prior to any conversion thereunder. The Note Receivable is due January 10, 2019., unless certain conditions are not met, in which case both the Back-End Note and the Note Receivable may both be cancelled. Both the First Note and the Back-End Note have a maturity date one year from the date of issuance upon which any outstanding principal and interest is due and payable. The amounts cash funded plus accrued interest under both the First Note and the Back-End Note are convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock at a price for each share of common stock equal to 70% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock as reported on the National Quotations Bureau OTC Markets market on which the Company’s shares are traded or any exchange upon which the common stock may be traded in the future, for the 15 prior trading days including the day upon which a notice of conversion is received by the Company or its transfer agent. In the event the Company experiences a DTC “chill” on its shares, the conversion price shall be decreased to 60% instead of 70% while that “chill” is in effect. The Back-End Note will not be cash funded and such note, along with the Note Receivable, will be immediately cancelled if the shares do not maintain a minimum trading price during the five days prior to such funding and a certain aggregate dollar trading volume during such period. Neither the back-end note nor the note receivable have been recorded on the Company’s financial statements. Both notes have a default interest rate of 24%. The back-end note may not be repaid.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-11, “*Earnings Per Share (Topic 260) Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480) Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)*,” which addresses the complexity of accounting for certain financial instruments with down round features. Down round features are features of certain equity-linked instruments (or embedded features) that result in the strike price being reduced on the basis of the pricing of future equity offerings. Current accounting guidance creates cost and complexity for entities that issue financial instruments (such as warrants and convertible instruments) with down round features that require fair value measurement of the entire instrument or conversion option. For public business entities, the amendments in Part I of this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. For all other entities, the amendments in Part I of this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company had chosen to early adopt this standard as of this reporting period with retro-active restatement of comparative periods.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) 2017-04 *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350), Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The amendments in this update are required for public business entities that have goodwill reported in their financial statements and have not elected the private company alternative for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The update is intended to simplify the annual or interim goodwill impairment test. A public business entity that is a U.S. SEC filer should adopt the amendments in this update for its annual or interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact, if any, of implementing this guidance on its financial position and results of operations.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 *Business Combinations (Topic 805), Clarifying the Definition of a Business*. The amendments in this update are required for public business entities that have goodwill reported in their financial statements and have not elected the private company alternative for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The update is intended to clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The definition of a business affects many areas of accounting including acquisitions, disposals, goodwill, and consolidation. Public business entities should apply the amendments in this update to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted under certain conditions. The Company does not expect implementation of this guidance to have a material impact on its financial position and results of operations.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, “*Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*”. The amendments in this update provided guidance on eight specific cash flow issues. This update is to provide specific guidance on each of the eight issues, thereby reducing the diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within that fiscal year beginning after December 31, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect implementation of this guidance to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “*Leases (Topic 842)*.” The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases. The new guidance will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period and is applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently in the process of assessing the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

There are several other new accounting pronouncements issued or proposed by the FASB. Each of these pronouncements, as applicable, has been or will be adopted by the Company. Management does not believe any of these accounting pronouncements has had or will have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position or operating results.

Critical Accounting Policies

Non-controlling Interests

On December 23, 2016, the Company entered into a non-exclusive, one-year license agreement (subsequently extended by an additional two-years) with Ice + Jam LLC. Under terms of the License Agreement, the Company will market Ice + Jam’s proprietary cupuaçu butter lip balm, sold under the trademark HERMAN®. To effectuate this arrangement, the Company and Ice + Jam formed a new company. Through this new Company the two parties will evenly share on a 50/50 basis any profits generated through the Company’s marketing, sales and distribution efforts. All revenue and expense from these efforts are fully consolidated in the Company’s consolidated financial statements and then the minority interest was designated as noncontrolling interest to derive at net loss attributable to common shareholders. The non-controlling interest at March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$2,196 and \$0, respectively. The net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$38,674 and \$0, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This standard provides a single set of guidelines for revenue recognition to be used across all industries and requires additional disclosures. The updated guidance introduces a five-step model to achieve its core principal of the entity recognizing revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company adopted the updated guidance effective October 1, 2017 as the Company commenced sales of HERMAN® as described in Note 1 in the three months ended December 31, 2017 using the full retrospective method, however the new standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated results of operations, as it did not change the manner or timing of recognizing revenue.

Under ASC 606, in order to recognize revenue, the Company is required to identify an approved contract with commitments to preform respective obligations, identify rights of each party in the transaction regarding goods to be transferred, identify the payment terms for the goods transferred, verify that the contract has commercial substance and verify that collection of substantially all consideration is probable. The adoption of ASC 606 did not have an impact on the Company's operations or cash flows.

On March 29, 2018 the Company, through Tauriga Biz Dev Corp., entered into an independent sales representative agreement with BLINK. Under this agreement the Company will be a non-exclusive independent sales representative. The Company will act on behalf of BLINK to solicit orders from potential customers for EV Stations placement. Tauriga Biz Dev Corp will be compensated upon contracting and as long as the Company's acquired prospect remains under contract. This arrangement has the potential to earn both short term as well as long term recurring revenue by helping BLINK expand its national electric vehicle charging infrastructure and network. This sales agreement is a three-tier model based on whether Tauriga contracts the new customer to purchase equipment outright from Blink or enter into one of two revenue-sharing agreements. In the case Tauriga effectuates a sale of Blink equipment it will receive a one-time sales commission based on the sales price of the equipment sale. In the case where Tauriga secures a revenue sharing agreement with a customer where Blink remains the owner, Tauriga will be paid an on-going commission based off of gross charger revenue, subject to which party paid for the installation. Commission payments under the revenue sharing agreement are subject to minimum revenue generation hurdles.

The following is a summary of revenue for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, disaggregated by type:

	2018	2017
Product Revenue	\$1,188	\$ -
Sales Agent Revenue	-	-
	\$1,188	\$ -

Investment in Trading Securities

Investment in trading securities consist of investments in shares of common stock of public companies which trade on public markets (such as the Nasdaq Capital Markets Stock Exchange) as well as warrants exercisable for shares of common stock of these companies. These securities are carried on the Company's balance sheet at fair market value based on the closing prices of the shares of common stock owned on the last trading day before the balance sheet date of this report. Fluctuations in the underlying bid price of the shares of common stock result in unrealized gains or losses. The Company recognizes these fluctuations in value as other operating income or loss.

For securities sold, the Company recognizes the gains and losses attributable to these investments as realized gains or losses in other operating income or loss.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for Stock-Based Compensation under ASC 718 "Compensation-Stock Compensation", which addresses the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, with a primary focus on transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. ASC 718-10 requires measurement of cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). Incremental compensation costs arising from subsequent modifications of awards after the grant date must be recognized.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation awards to non-employees in accordance with ASC 505-50, Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees. Under ASC 505-50, the Company determines the fair value of the warrants or stock-based compensation awards granted as either the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Any stock options or warrants issued to non-employees are recorded in expense and an offset to additional paid-in capital in shareholders' equity/(deficit) over the applicable service periods using variable accounting through the vesting dates based on the fair value of the

options or warrants at the end of each period.

The Company issues stock to individual consultants for various services of business and product development. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 144,500,000 shares of common stock for services rendered and to be rendered compared to 197,000,000 for the same period the prior year. The costs for these transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The value of the common stock is measured at the earlier of (1) the date at which a firm commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached or (2) the date at which the counterparty's performance is complete. The Company recognized consulting expense and a corresponding increase to additional paid-in-capital related to stock issued for services.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, primarily fixed assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recoverable. The Company will perform a periodic assessment of assets for impairment in the absence of such information or indicators. Conditions that would necessitate an impairment assessment include a significant decline in the observable market value of an asset, a significant change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used, or a significant adverse change that would indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets is not recoverable. For long-lived assets to be held and used, the Company would recognize an impairment loss only if its carrying amount is not recoverable through its undiscounted cash flows and measures the impairment loss based on the difference between the carrying amount and estimated fair value.

Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurements" defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosure about fair value measurements.

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

Level 1- fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities);

Level 2- fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3- fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments classified as Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets include cash.

These consolidated financial instruments are measured using management's best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment to estimation. Valuations based on unobservable inputs are highly subjective and require significant judgments. Changes in such judgments could have a material impact on fair value estimates. In addition, since estimates are as of a specific point in time, they are susceptible to material near-term changes. Changes in economic conditions may also dramatically affect the estimated fair values

Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management for the respective periods. The respective carrying value of certain financial instruments approximated their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. These financial instruments include cash, investments, short-term notes payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. The conversion features of the convertible debentures are embedded derivatives and are separately valued and accounted for on the consolidated balance sheet with changes in fair value recognized during the period of change as a separate component of other income/expense. Fair values for exchange-traded securities and derivatives are based on quoted market prices. The pricing model we use for determining the fair value of our derivatives are binomial pricing models. Valuations derived from this model are subject to ongoing internal and external verification and review. The model uses market-sourced inputs such as interest rates and stock price volatilities. Selection of these inputs involves management's judgment and may impact net income (loss).

With the issuance of the July 2017 FASB ASU 2017-11, "Earnings Per Share (Topic 260) Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480) Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)," which addresses the complexity of accounting for

certain financial instruments with down round features, the Company has chosen the early adopt retroactively the amendments in Part I of the standard whereby fair value derivative liabilities previously recognized were derecognized in the current and comparative periods. Under the amendments included in this update, the Company is no longer required to record changes in fair value during the period of change as a separate component of other income (expense) in the consolidated Statements of Operations.

The amendments in Part I of this Update change the classification analysis of certain equity-linked financial instruments (or embedded features) with down round features. When determining whether certain financial instruments should be classified as liabilities or equity instruments, a down round feature no longer precludes equity classification when assessing whether the instrument is indexed to an entity's own stock. The amendments also clarify existing disclosure requirements for equity-classified instruments. As a result, a freestanding equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded conversion option) no longer would be accounted for as a derivative liability at fair value as a result of the existence of a down round feature. For freestanding equity classified financial instruments, the amendments require entities that present earnings per share (EPS) in accordance with Topic 260 to recognize the effect of the down round feature when it is triggered. That effect is treated as a dividend and as a reduction of income available to common shareholders in basic EPS. Convertible instruments with embedded conversion options that have down round features are now subject to the specialized guidance for contingent beneficial conversion features (in Subtopic 470-20, "Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options"), including related EPS guidance (in Topic 260). The amendments in Part II of this Update recharacterize the indefinite deferral of certain provisions of Topic 480 that now are presented as pending content in the Codification, to a scope exception. Those amendments do not have an accounting effect.

Under current GAAP, an equity-linked financial instrument with a down round feature that otherwise is not required to be classified as a liability under the guidance in Topic 480 is evaluated under the guidance in Topic 815, "Derivatives and Hedging," to determine whether it meets the definition of a derivative. If it meets that definition, the instrument (or embedded feature) is evaluated to determine whether it is indexed to an entity's own stock as part of the analysis of whether it qualifies for a scope exception from derivative accounting. Generally, for warrants and conversion options embedded in financial instruments that are deemed to have a debt host (assuming the underlying shares are readily convertible to cash or the contract provides for net settlement such that the embedded conversion option meets the definition of a derivative), the existence of a down round feature results in an instrument not being considered indexed to an entity's own stock. This results in a reporting entity being required to classify the freestanding financial instrument or the bifurcated conversion option as a liability, which the entity must measure at fair value initially and at each subsequent reporting date.

The amendments in this Update revise the guidance for instruments with down round features in Subtopic 815-40, “Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity,” which is considered in determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument qualifies for a scope exception from derivative accounting. An entity still is required to determine whether instruments would be classified in equity under the guidance in Subtopic 815-40 in determining whether they qualify for that scope exception. If they do qualify, freestanding instruments with down round features are no longer classified as liabilities and embedded conversion options with down round features are no longer bifurcated.

For entities that present EPS in accordance with Topic 260, and when the down round feature is included in an equity-classified freestanding financial instrument, the value of the effect of the down round feature is treated as a dividend when it is triggered and as a numerator adjustment in the basic EPS calculation. This reflects the occurrence of an economic transfer of value to the holder of the instrument, while alleviating the complexity and income statement volatility associated with fair value measurement on an ongoing basis. Convertible instruments are unaffected by the Topic 260 amendments in this Update.

Those amendments in Part I of this Update are a cost savings relative to current GAAP. This is because, assuming the required criteria for equity classification in Subtopic 815-40 are met, an entity that issued such an instrument no longer measures the instrument at fair value at each reporting period (in the case of warrants) or separately accounts for a bifurcated derivative (in the case of convertible instruments) on the basis of the existence of a down round feature. For convertible instruments with embedded conversion options that have down round features, applying specialized guidance such as the model for contingent beneficial conversion features rather than bifurcating an embedded derivative also reduces cost and complexity. Under that specialized guidance, the issuer recognizes the intrinsic value of the feature only when the feature becomes beneficial instead of bifurcating the conversion option and measuring it at fair value each reporting period.

The amendments in Part II of this Update replace the indefinite deferral of certain guidance in Topic 480 with a scope exception. This has the benefit of improving the readability of the Codification and reducing the complexity associated with navigating the guidance in Topic 480.

For public business entities, the amendments in Part I of this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for all entities, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The amendments in Part I of this Update should be applied in either of the following ways:

1. retrospectively to outstanding financial instruments with a down round feature by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the statement of financial position as of the beginning of the first fiscal year and interim period(s) in

which the pending content that links to this paragraph is effective; or

2. retrospectively to outstanding financial instruments with a down round feature for each prior reporting period presented in accordance with the guidance on accounting changes in paragraphs 250-10-45-5 through 45-10.

The amendments in Part II of this Update do not require any transition guidance because those amendments do not have an accounting effect.

The Company has identified that instruments previously carried as derivative liabilities were deemed to be such on the basis of embedded features containing down round provisions, resulting in the strike price being reduced on the basis of the pricing of future equity offerings. In accordance with the adoption of ASU 2017-11, the Company recorded a gain on derivative liability in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to loss of \$95,779 for the same period in the prior year. The Company also recorded a corresponding loss on extinguishment of debt in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to and a loss of \$95,779 for the same period in the prior year. Along with this transaction, the Company recorded a deemed dividend to shareholders in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018. Prior year amounts are restated in current presentation to reflect gain on derivative liability, loss on extinguishment of debt and deemed dividend.

The three instruments affected by this adoption were the June 1, 2015, 7% Convertible Redeemable Note with a principal amount of \$104,000 with a maturity date of June 1, 2016 with Union Capital, LLC which contains an anti-ratchet clause; the July 14, 2015, 12% convertible redeemable note with Group 10 Holdings, LLC having a principal amount of \$96,000 issued with an original issue discount of \$16,000 and the November 7, 2016, 12% convertible redeemable note with Group 10 Holdings, LLC having a principal amount of \$45,000 issued with an original issue discount of \$7,000. The two Group 10 Holdings, LLC notes contain a most favored nations clause, allowing the note holder to adopt any term of future convertible redeemable notes which would be beneficial to them. All of these instruments have been fully repaid or converted as of October 10, 2017.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

As the Company is a “smaller reporting company,” this item is inapplicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	27
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	28
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss</u>	29
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	30
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)</u>	31
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	32

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
of Tauriga Sciences, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Tauriga Sciences, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity (deficit), and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its consolidated operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal controls over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our

audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Going Concern Consideration

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has sustained significant operating losses and needs to obtain additional financing to continue the services they provide. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ KBL, LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

KBL, LLP

New York, NY

June 26, 2018

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(IN US\$)

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$12,291	\$18
Accounts receivable	581	-
Investment - trading securities	610,699	625
Investment - digital currency	22,056	-
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	40,720	2,190
Total current assets	686,347	2,833
Property and equipment, net	2,491	961
Total assets	\$688,838	\$3,794
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable to individuals and companies, net of discounts	\$254,847	\$579,918
Accounts payable	29,865	278,628
Accrued interest	33,875	126,156
Accrued expenses	-	841,499
Liability for common stock to be issued	-	190,000
Total current liabilities	318,587	2,016,201
Other liabilities:		
Contingent liability	75,000	75,000
Total other liabilities	393,587	2,091,201
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Common stock, par value \$0.00001; 7,500,000,000 and 2,500,000,000 shares authorized, 3,919,498,166 and 1,734,920,049 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	39,194	17,349
Additional paid-in capital	54,641,711	52,219,670
Accumulated deficit	(54,391,500)	(54,084,093)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	8,042	(240,333)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit) - Tauriga Sciences, Inc.	297,447	(2,087,407)
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	(2,196)	-
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	295,251	(2,087,407)

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$688,838	\$3,794
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(IN US\$)

	For the Years Ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenues	\$1,188	\$-
Cost of goods sold	715	-
Gross profit	473	-
Operating expenses		
Marketing and advertising	16,712	-
Research and development	11,440	108,942
General and administrative	1,944,195	1,432,653
Depreciation and amortization expense	796	7,034
Total operating expenses	1,973,143	1,548,629
Loss from operations	(1,972,670)	(1,548,629)
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	(291,610)	(721,408)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(271,280)	(95,779)
Gain on derivative liability	271,280	95,779
Gain on settlement of debt	582,887	94,516
Loss on asset disposal	(783)	-
Unrealized loss on trading securities	(190,449)	-
Loss on exchange from BTC	(2,859)	-
Unrealized loss on digital currency exchange	(9,482)	-
Loss on sale of trading securities	(243,185)	-
Gain on legal settlement	2,053,350	-
Total other income (expense)	1,897,869	(626,892)
Net loss	(74,801)	(2,175,521)
Net loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(38,674)	-
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	(36,127)	(2,175,521)
Deemed dividend	(271,280)	(95,779)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$(307,407)	\$(2,271,300)

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Comprehensive loss			
Net loss	\$(74,801)	\$(2,175,521)
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale security	-		(125)
Comprehensive loss	\$(74,801)	\$(2,175,646)
Income (loss) per share - fully diluted	\$(0.000)	\$(0.002)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - fully diluted	2,814,667,200		1,427,819,418

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

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(IN US\$)

	For the Years Ended	
	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$(36,127)	\$(2,175,521)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Non-controlling interest adjustment	(38,674)	-
Amortization of original issue discount	26,932	23,891
Gain on settlement	(707,078)	-
Unrealized loss on digital currency	9,482	-
Depreciation and amortization	796	7,034
Non-cash interest	93,405	267,242
Amortization of debt discount	12,503	-
Common stock issued and issuable for services (including stock-based compensation)	698,236	816,168
Legal fees deducted from proceeds of notes payable	31,300	9,000
Gain on conversion of payable	-	(94,516)
Contingent liability	-	75,000
Change in derivative liability	(271,280)	(95,779)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	271,280	95,779
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	783	-
Loss on sale of digital currency	2,859	-
Loss on sale of trading securities	243,185	-
Unrealized loss on trading securities	190,449	-
Decrease (increase) in assets		
Inventory	-	-
Prepaid expenses	(38,530)	310
Due from Ice+Jam	(581)	-
Increase (decrease) in liabilities		
Accounts payable	(205,117)	(28,754)
Accrued interest	(23,989)	82,272
Accrued expenses	-	366,745
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	259,834	(651,129)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of securities held for resale	(802,148)	-
Contribution into Ice + Jam	36,478	-
Proceeds from sale of securities	6,815	-
Purchase of digital currency	(34,397)	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,109)	(1,081)

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Cash (used in) investing activities	(796,361)	(1,081)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Bank overdraft	-	(1,272)
Proceeds from notes payable	-	122,000
Repayment of principal on notes payable	(318,500)	-
Proceeds from the sale of common stock (including to be issued)	299,600	453,500
Proceeds from convertible notes	567,700	78,000
Cash provided by financing activities	548,800	652,228
Net increase in cash	12,273	18
Cash, beginning of year	18	-
Cash, end of year	\$12,291	\$18

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Interest Paid	\$145,550	\$-
Taxes Paid	\$-	\$-

NON CASH ITEMS

Conversion of notes payable and accrued interest for common stock	\$686,804	\$253,728
Original issue discount on notes payable and debentures	\$20,450	\$25,450
Shares issued for accrued expense	\$74,050	\$100,000
Reclassification of comprehensive loss to investments in trading securities	\$248,375	\$-
Deemed dividend	\$271,280	\$95,977
Reclassification of derivative liability to additional paid in capital	\$-	\$52,891
Common shares issued for share liability	\$190,000	\$133,000
Recognition of debt discount	\$15,656	\$-
Related party forgiveness of debt classified to APIC	\$108,760	\$-

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY(DEFICIT)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

	Number of shares	Amount	Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Non-Controlling Interest	Total stockholders' deficit
Balance at March 31, 2016	1,219,820,933	\$ 12,199	\$ 49,745,876	\$(51,812,793)	\$(240,208)	\$ -	\$(2,294,926)
Issuance of shares for cash at \$0.004 to \$0.005 per share	104,375,000	\$ 1,044	\$ 427,456	-	-	-	428,500
Issuances of commitment shares - debt financing \$0.027 to at \$0.01 per share	63,800,000	638	377,912	-	-	-	378,550
Shares issued for note conversion at \$0.00114 to \$0.0012 per share	100,639,501	1,006	117,120	-	-	-	118,126
Stock-based compensation vesting	-	-	52,891	-	-	-	52,891
Derivative liability recognized on debt conversion	-	-	-	-	(125)	-	(125)
Impairment of available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of shares for services rendered and services to be rendered at \$0.002 to \$0.005	197,000,000	1,970	814,198	-	-	-	816,168

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including stock based compensation at \$0.0029 to \$0.0088							
Issuance for convertible notes to individuals at \$0.004	33,900,000	339	135,261	-	-	-	135,600
Issuance of shares for settlement of accrued expenses	15,384,615	153	99,847	-	-	-	100,000
Net loss for the year ended March 31, 2017	-	-	-	(2,271,300)	-	-	(2,271,300)
Reclassification of derivative liabilities	-	-	449,109	-	-	-	449,109
Balance at March 31, 2017	1,734,920,049	\$17,349	\$52,219,670	\$(54,084,093)	\$(240,333)	\$-	\$(2,087,407)
Issuance of shares via private placement at \$0.0007 to \$0.00125 per share	261,428,571	2,614	324,886	-	-	-	327,500
Issuance of shares - stock based compensation at \$0.003 to \$0.01 per share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuances of commitment shares - debt financing at \$0.01 per share	85,000,000	850	85,750	-	-	-	86,600
Shares issued for note conversion at \$0.00035 to \$0.0012 per share	1,512,049,546	15,119	671,684	-	-	-	686,803
Issuance of cashless warrants with note payable	-	-	12,546	-	-	-	12,546
Stock-based compensation vesting	-	-	701,347	-	-	-	701,347
	-	-	-	-	248,375	-	248,375

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Impairment of available for sale securities							
Stock issued for services at \$0.002 to \$0.005	209,600,000	2,096	171,903	-	-	-	173,999
Issuance of shares for settlement of debt	116,500,000	1,165	73,885	-	-	-	75,050
Related party forgiveness of debt			108,760				108,760
Deemed dividend	-	-	271,280	(271,280)	-	-	-
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	36,478	36,478
Net loss for the year ended March 31, 2018	-	-	-	(36,127)	-	(38,674)	(74,801)
Balance at March 31, 2018	3,919,498,166	\$39,194	\$54,641,711	\$(54,391,500)	\$8,042	\$ (2,196)	\$295,251

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF OPERATIONS

Nature of Business

The Company, prior to December 12, 2011, was involved in the business of exploiting new technologies for the production of clean energy. The Company was then moving in the direction of a diversified biotechnology company. The mission of the Company is to evaluate potential acquisition candidates operating in the life sciences technology space.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the Company launched this lip balm product (branded as HerMan®) during December 2017. The Company is hopeful that this product can provide the Company with sustainable revenue at margins that will justify the initial expense and effort. The Company believes that the initial high cost per unit of this lip balm product was largely attributable to formulation issues that have since been addressed and resolved, packing issues, fulfillment issues and shipping costs. The Company believes that future inventory costs, if there is sufficient demand will be substantially lower than the first batch on a per unit basis. The Company is exercising caution and performing due diligence to ensure that any potential opportunities in this area are appropriately evaluated.

Cupuaçu Butter Lip Balm

On December 23, 2016, the Company entered into a non-exclusive, 12-month license agreement (the “License Agreement”) with Cleveland, Ohio based cosmetics products firm Ice + Jam LLC (“Ice + Jam”). Under terms of the License Agreement, the Company will market Ice + Jam’s proprietary cupuaçu butter lip balm, sold under the trademark HerMan® and the two companies will evenly share on a 50/50 basis any profits generated through the Company’s marketing, sales and distribution efforts. The Company had agreed to pay the production, marketing and start-up costs for all product it sells to retail customers or distributors. As part of the License Agreement, the Company issued 5,000,000 common shares which had a value of \$27,500, based on the closing price of the stock on the day the Company entered into the agreement (\$0.005 per share). The cost of the shares will be prorated over the life of the

license.

On November 27, 2017, the Company announced a 2-year extension to the existing non-exclusive License Agreement, extending the life of the License Agreement through December 23, 2019, at which time, if mutually agreed upon, the companies reserve the option to extend for an additional 2 years (if exercised at that time, this License Agreement would be extended through December 23, 2021). The two companies reserve the right to request amendment of the License Agreement at any point during the effective term of the agreement.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2017, the Company launched this lip balm product (branded as HerMan®). The Company is hopeful that that this product can provide the Company with sustainable revenue at margins that will justify the initial expense and effort. The Company believes that the initial high cost per unit of this lip balm product was largely attributable to formulation issues that have since been addressed and resolved, packing issues, fulfillment issues and shipping costs. The Company believes that future inventory costs, if there is sufficient demand, will be substantially lower than the first batch on a per unit basis. The Company is exercising caution and performing due diligence to ensure that any potential opportunities in this area are appropriately evaluated.

During February of 2018, the Company's strategy with respect to the HerMan product was negatively impacted by a series of product defects relating to the twisting mechanism of the lip balm tube. The Company immediately made the decision to work with the manufacturer to permanently address and fix this defect issue (which the Company believes has affected approximately 30% of the initial product batch. This issue significantly increases the risk associated with this business opportunity and there can be no guarantee that this will be satisfactorily solved.

The Company recognized sales of the HerMan® product in the year ended March 31, 2018 in the aggregate amount of \$1,118. The Company has removed the product from the website and is working with the manufacturer to resolve product quality issues. As a result of the quality control issues regarding the packaging, the Company has written off the remaining inventory of \$16,897 as they complete the re-design of the packaging of this product as they have determined that the units are not usable.

Honeywood

On March 10, 2014, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire California-based Honeywood LLC ("Honeywood"), developer of a topical medicinal cannabis product, that, at the time, sold in numerous dispensaries across the state of California. This definitive agreement was valid for a period of 120 days and the Company advanced to Honeywood \$217,000 to be applied towards the final closing requisite cash total and incurred \$178,000 in legal fees as of March 31, 2014 in connection with the acquisition.

On September 24, 2014 (the "Unwinding Date"), the Company, Honeywood and each of Honeywood's principals entered into a Termination Agreement (the "Termination Agreement") to unwind the effects of the Merger (the "Unwinding Transaction"). In accordance with the Termination Agreement, Honeywood agreed to repay to the Company substantially all of the advances made by the Company to Honeywood prior to and after the Merger by delivering to the Company on the Unwinding Date a Secured Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$170,000 (the "Note"). The Note bore interest at 6% per annum and was repayable in six quarterly installments on the last day of each calendar quarter starting on March 31, 2015 and ending on June 30, 2016. The Note was secured by a blanket security interest in Honeywood's assets pursuant to a Security Agreement entered into on the Unwinding Date between Honeywood and the Company. Honeywood never made any payments under the Note prior to the Honeywood Conversion Agreement (as defined below). As a result, the Company had fully reserved this amount and it was not reflected as a receivable on its financial statements.

Effective August 1, 2017, the Company entered into a Debt Conversion Agreement, whereby the Company agreed to convert the entire principal and accrued but unpaid interest due into a 5% membership interest in Honeywood (the "Honeywood Conversion Agreement").

The Company made an assessment for impairment of its investment in Honeywood at the entity level. During the relationship between the Company and Honeywood, Honeywood had a working capital deficiency and had a history of operating losses. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 320-10-35-28, “*Investments—Debt and Equity Securities*”, a Company may not record an impairment loss on the investment but shall continue to evaluate whether the investment is impaired (that is, shall estimate the fair value of the investment) in each subsequent reporting period until either of the following occurs: a) the investment experiences a recovery of fair value up to (or beyond) its cost; or b) the entity recognizes an other-than-temporary impairment loss. At the time of the Honeywood Conversion Agreement, the receivable balance under the Note of \$199,119 had been fully written off by the Company in a prior period. As a result of the Honeywood Conversion Agreement, the Company deemed the investment to still have no current value. The Company recorded this investment at \$0. Thus, no recovery of bad debt and no impairment will be recognized in this period.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Nature of Business (Continued)

Pilus Energy

On November 25, 2013, the Company executed a definitive merger agreement to acquire Pilus Energy, LLC (“Pilus”), an Ohio limited liability company and a developer of alternative cleantech energy platforms using proprietary microbial solutions that create electricity while consuming polluting molecules from wastewater. On January 28, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Pilus. As a condition of the acquisition, the shareholders of Pilus received a warrant to purchase 100,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company, which represented a fair market value of approximately \$2,000,000, and, based upon whether the Warrants issued to Pilus represented at least 5% the then outstanding and fully diluted capitalization of the Company, Pilus had been granted an option to appoint a member to the Company’s board of directors. No board member had been appointed by Pilus to the Company’s board. In addition, the Company paid Open Therapeutics, LLC (f/k/a Bacterial Robotics, LLC and Microbial Robots, LLC) (“Open Therapeutics”), formerly the parent company of Pilus, \$50,000 on signing the merger agreement and \$50,000 at the time of closing. Pilus’ principal asset on its balance sheet at the time of the acquisition was its US patent relating to its cleanwater technology. The Company determined that the value of the acquisition on January 28, 2014 would be equal to the value of cash paid to Pilus plus the value of the 100,000,000 warrants the Company issued to acquire Pilus. Through March 31, 2014, the Company amortized the patent over its estimated useful life, then on March 31, 2014, the Company conducted its annual impairment test and determined that the entire unamortized balance should be impaired as the necessary funding to further develop the patent was not available at that time.

On December 22, 2016, the Company entered in a membership interest transfer agreement with Open Therapeutics whereby the Company sold 80% of its membership interest in Pilus back to Open Therapeutics. Open Therapeutics agreed to terminate and cancel 80% of the unexercised portion of the warrant to purchase 28,917,647 shares (or 23,134,118 warrants) of the Company’s common stock. Open Therapeutics agreed to pay to the Company 20% of the net profit generated Pilus Energy from its previous year’s earnings, if any. The first \$75,000 of such payments would be retained by Pilus Energy as additional consideration for the sale, which is reflected as a contingent liability on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet. The Company further agreed it would vote its 20% membership interest in

Pilus Energy in the same manner that Open Therapeutics votes its membership interest on all matters for which a member vote is required. Through March 31, 2018, there has been no activity recorded by Open Therapeutics with respect to Pilus Energy, and thus the \$75,000 remains contingently owed to them.

ColluMauxil

On November 15, 2016, the Company announced that it would form a new wholly-owned subsidiary focused on the development, marketing and distribution of products that target muscle tension. The subsidiary was to be called ColluMauxil Therapeutics LLC (“ColluMauxil”), which is based on the Latin terms for neck relief - “collum” and “auxilium.” The Company filed for trademarks in respect of this business with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The Company planned to develop, market, distribute and potentially license a broad array of products and technologies that would help individuals affected by muscle tension. Due to financial constraints and changing regulations, the Company decided to discontinue this business plan entirely and has allowed all trademarks obtained in relation to ColluMauxil to expire.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Nature of Business (Continued)

Tauriga Biz Dev Corp

On January 4, 2018, the Company announced that its Board of Directors unanimously approved the formation a wholly-owned subsidiary focused on acquiring interest(s) in patents and other intellectual property. This subsidiary, incorporated in Delaware, was named Tauriga IP Acquisition Corp. The Company has committed to funding the subsidiary with up to \$300,000 from its available cash. On March 25, 2018, the Company changed the name to Tauriga Biz Dev Corp.

On March 29, 2018 the Company, through Tauriga Biz Dev Corp., entered into an independent sales representative agreement with Blink Charging Company (NASDAQ: BLN K) (“BLINK”). Under this agreement the Company will be a non-exclusive independent sales representative. The Company will act on behalf of BLINK to solicit orders from potential customers for EV (“Electric Vehicle”) Stations placement. Tauriga Biz Dev Corp will be compensated upon contracting and as long as the Company’s acquired prospect remains under contract. This arrangement has the potential to earn both short term as well as long term recurring revenue by helping BLINK expand its national electric vehicle charging infrastructure and network. This sales agreement is a three-tier model based on whether Tauriga contracts the new customer to purchase equipment outright from Blink or enter into one of two revenue-sharing agreements. In the case Tauriga effectuates a sale of Blink equipment it will receive a one-time sales commission based on the sales price of the equipment sale. In the case where Tauriga secures a revenue sharing agreement with a customer where Blink remains the owner, Tauriga will be paid an on-going commission based off of gross charger revenue, subject to which party paid for the installation. Commission payments under the revenue sharing agreement are subject to minimum revenue generation hurdles.

Going Concern

In the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company had two substantial events occur. The Company launched its joint venture product as noted above. This resulted in operations that the Company recognized its initial sales orders from. Operations from this joint venture are currently on hold while the Company works out quality control issues regarding the packaging of the individual units. As a result, the entire inventory balance has been written off. In addition, the Company settled the case entitled Tauriga Sciences, Inc. v. Cowan, Gunteski & Co., P.A., et al. that was ongoing for over one year. As a result of these two events, the Company was able to recognize a much narrower net loss to common shareholders in the amount of \$74,801, however, the Company still incurred \$1,972,670 in losses from operations compared to \$1,548,629 in the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Due to the settlement of the lawsuit, the Company was able to record \$2,050,000 in other income in the year ended March 31, 2018. With the collection of proceeds from the lawsuit, the Company was able to settle long outstanding payables and pay convertible notes payable, as well as invest in trading securities to leverage its operating business. The result of this activity was that the Company went from having a working capital deficit of \$2,013,368 at March 31, 2017 to having positive working capital of \$367,760. The Company believes that there is uncertainty with respect to continuing as a going concern until the operating business can achieve more than nominal sales and profitable operations and sustain cash flow to operate the Company for a period of twelve months. Management's plans with respect to this include raising capital through equity markets to fund future operations and cultivating new license agreements or acquiring ownership in technology or other operating companies or formulating relationships such as the one with BLINK. The Company intends to continue funding its operations either through cash-on-hand or through financing alternatives. In the event the Company does need to raise additional capital to fund operations or engage in a transaction, failure to raise adequate capital and generate adequate sales revenues could result in the Company having to curtail or cease operations. Additionally, even if the Company does raise sufficient capital to support its operating expenses, acquire new license agreements or ownership interests in life science companies and generate adequate revenues, or the agreements entered into recently are unsuccessful, there can be no assurances that the revenues will be sufficient to enable it to develop business to a level where it will generate profits and cash flows from operations. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as determined by management. However, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and activities of Tauriga Sciences, Inc. and its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Tauriga Canada, Inc. and its subsidiary Tauriga Biz Dev Corp. (formerly known as Tauriga IP Acquisition Corp.) formed January 4, 2018. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. As of March 31, 2018, there has been no activity in Tauriga Biz Dev Corp.

Non-controlling Interests

On December 23, 2016, the Company entered into a non-exclusive, one-year license agreement (subsequently extended by an additional two-years) with Ice + Jam LLC. Under terms of the License Agreement, the Company will market Ice + Jam's proprietary cupuaçu butter lip balm, sold under the trademark HerMan®. To effectuate this arrangement, the Company and Ice + Jam formed a new company. Through this new Company the two parties will evenly share on a 50/50 basis any profits generated through the Company's marketing, sales and distribution efforts. All revenue and expense from these efforts are fully consolidated in the Company's consolidated financial statements and then the minority interest is designated as noncontrolling interest to derive at net loss attributable to common shareholders. The non-controlling interest at March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$2,196 and \$0, respectively. The net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$38,674 and \$0, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This standard provides a single set of guidelines for revenue recognition to be used across all industries and requires additional disclosures. The updated guidance introduces a five-step model to achieve its core principal of the entity

recognizing revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company adopted the updated guidance effective October 1, 2017 as the Company commenced sales of HerMan® as described in Note 1 in the three months ended December 31, 2017 using the full retrospective method, however the new standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position and consolidated results of operations, as it did not change the manner or timing of recognizing revenue.

Under ASC 606, in order to recognize revenue, the Company is required to identify an approved contract with commitments to preform respective obligations, identify rights of each party in the transaction regarding goods to be transferred, identify the payment terms for the goods transferred, verify that the contract has commercial substance and verify that collection of substantially all consideration is probable. The adoption of ASC 606 did not have an impact on the Company's operations or cash flows.

On March 29, 2018 the Company, through Tauriga Biz Dev Corp., entered into an independent sales representative agreement with BLINK. Under this agreement the Company will be a non-exclusive independent sales representative. The Company will act on behalf of BLINK to solicit orders from potential customers for EV Stations placement. Tauriga Biz Dev Corp will be compensated upon contracting and as long as the Company's acquired prospect remains under contract. This arrangement has the potential to earn both short term as well as long term recurring revenue by helping BLINK expand its national electric vehicle charging infrastructure and network. This sales agreement is a three-tier model based on whether Tauriga contracts the new customer to purchase equipment outright from Blink or enter into one of two revenue-sharing agreements. In the case Tauriga effectuates a sale of Blink equipment it will receive a one-time sales commission based on the sales price of the equipment sale. In the case where Tauriga secures a revenue sharing agreement with a customer where Blink remains the owner, Tauriga will be paid an on-going commission based off of gross charger revenue, subject to which party paid for the installation. Commission payments under the revenue sharing agreement are subject to minimum revenue generation hurdles.

Commissions earned under this contract with Tauriga Biz Dev Corp will be recorded as revenue when earned. Based on a binding agreement in place between BLINK and the referral provided by the Company, revenue will be recorded based on equipment value purchased or placed in service as well as the length of the contract. The Company is currently working towards its goal of generating potential revenue deriving from this Reseller Agreement with Blink.

The following is a summary of revenue for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, disaggregated by type:

	2018	2017
Product Revenue	\$1,188	\$ -
Sales Agent Revenue	-	-
	\$1,188	\$ -

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

As of the quarter ended June 30, 2012, the Company considers the U.S. dollar to be its functional currency. Prior to March 31, 2012, the Company considered the Canadian dollar to be its functional currency. Assets and liabilities were translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates. Statement of operations amounts were translated using the average rate during the year. Gains and losses resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements were included in accumulated other comprehensive gain or loss, a separate component of stockholders' equity (deficit).

Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash equivalents include investment instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less. At March 31, 2018, the Company's cash on deposit with financial institutions did not exceed the total FDIC insurance limit of \$250,000. To reduce its risk associated with the failure of such financial institution, the Company evaluates at least annually the rating of the financial institution in which it holds deposits. The Company has opened an account with another major financial institution and plans to mitigate its cash concentration in the future. The Company had no cash equivalents as of March 31, 2018.

Investment in Trading Securities

Investment in trading securities consist of investments in shares of common stock of companies traded on public markets as well as publicly traded warrants of these companies. These shares are carried on the Company's balance sheet at fair value based on the closing price of the shares owned on the last trading day before the balance sheet date of this report. Fluctuations in the underlying bid price of the stocks result in unrealized gains or losses. The Company recognizes these fluctuations in value as other operating income or loss.

For investments sold, the Company recognizes the gains and losses attributable to these investments as realized gains or losses in other operating income or loss.

Inventory

Inventory consists of finished goods in salable condition and is stated at the lower of cost or market determined by the first-in, first-out method. The inventory consists of packaged, labeled salable inventory. Shipping of product to finished good inventory fulfillment center is also included in the total inventory cost. Shipping of product upon sale for online sales is paid by the customer upon ordering. For wholesale product orders shipping cost is paid by the Company. As a result of the quality control issues regarding the packaging, the Company has written off the remaining inventory of \$16,897 as they complete the re-design of the packaging of this product as they have determined that the units are not usable.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost and is depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Routine maintenance, repairs and replacement costs are expensed as incurred and improvements that extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized. When property and equipment is sold or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in operations.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of licensing fees and a patent prior to being impaired which were stated at cost. Licenses were amortized over the life of the agreement and patents were amortized over the remaining life of the patent at the date of acquisition

Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

The Company computes per share amounts in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 260 “*Earnings per Share*” (“EPS”), which requires presentation of basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is computed by dividing the income (loss) available to Common Stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is based on the weighted-average number of shares of Common Stock and Common Stock equivalents outstanding during the periods; however, potential common shares are excluded for period in which the Company incurs losses, as their effect is anti-dilutive. For the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, basic and fully diluted earnings per share were the same as the Company had a loss in each of these periods.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for Stock-Based Compensation under ASC 718 “*Compensation-Stock Compensation*,” which addresses the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, with a primary focus on transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. ASC 718-10 requires measurement of cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). Incremental compensation costs arising from subsequent modifications of awards after the grant date must be recognized.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation awards to non-employees in accordance with ASC 505-50, “*Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees*.” Under ASC 505-50, the Company determines the fair value of the warrants or stock-based compensation awards granted on the grant date as either the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. Any stock options or warrants issued to non-employees are recorded in expense and an offset to additional paid-in capital in stockholders’ equity (deficit) over the applicable service periods using variable accounting through the vesting dates based on the fair value of the options or warrants at the end of each period.

The Company issues stock to consultants for various services. The costs for these transactions are measured at the fair value on the grant date of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The Company recognized consulting expense and a corresponding increase to additional paid-in-capital related to stock issued for services over the term of the related services.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company accounts for comprehensive income (loss) under ASC 220, “*Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income*,” which requires entities to report comprehensive income (loss) within a continuous statement of comprehensive income. Comprehensive income (loss) is a more inclusive financial reporting methodology that includes disclosure of information that historically has not been recognized in the calculation of net income (loss).

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on the net loss or cash flows of the Company.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, primarily fixed assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recoverable. The Company will perform a periodic assessment of assets for impairment in the absence of such information or indicators. Conditions that would necessitate an impairment assessment include a significant decline in the observable market value of an asset, a significant change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used, or a significant adverse change that would indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets is not recoverable. For long-lived assets to be held and used, the Company would recognize an impairment loss only if its carrying amount is not recoverable through its undiscounted cash flows and measures the impairment loss based on the difference between the carrying amount and estimated fair value.

Research and Development

The Company expenses research and development costs as incurred. Research and development costs were \$11,440 and \$108,942 for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company is continually evaluating products and technologies in the natural wellness space, including its cupuaçu butter lip balm, as well as any other intellectual property related technologies. As the Company investigates and develops relationships in these areas resultant expenses for trademark filings, license agreements, product development and design materials will be expensed as research and development. Some costs will be accumulated for subsidiaries prior to formation of entities.

Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820 “*Fair Value Measurements*” defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosure about fair value measurements.

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which fair value is observable:

Level 1- fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities);

Level 2- fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3- fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial instruments classified as Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets include cash.

These consolidated financial instruments are measured using management’s best estimate of fair value, where the inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment to estimation. Valuations based on unobservable inputs are highly subjective and require significant judgments. Changes in such judgments could have a material impact on fair value estimates. In addition, since estimates are as of a specific point in time, they are susceptible to material near-term changes. Changes in economic conditions may also dramatically affect the estimated fair values

Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management for the respective periods. The respective carrying value of certain financial instruments approximated their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. These financial instruments include cash, investments, short-term notes payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. The conversion features of the convertible debentures are embedded derivatives and are separately valued and accounted for on the consolidated balance sheet with changes in fair value recognized during the period of change as a separate component of other income/expense. Fair values for exchange-traded securities and derivatives are based on quoted market prices. The pricing model we use for determining the fair value of our derivatives are binomial pricing models. Valuations derived from this model are subject to ongoing internal and external verification and review. The model uses market-sourced inputs such as interest rates and stock price volatilities. Selection of these inputs involves management's judgment and may impact net income (loss).

With the issuance of the July 2017 FASB ASU 2017-11, "*Earnings Per Share (Topic 260) Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480) Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)*," which addresses the complexity of accounting for certain financial instruments with down round features, the Company has chosen the early adopt retroactively the amendments in Part I of the standard whereby fair value derivative liabilities previously recognized were derecognized in the current and comparative periods. Under the amendments included in this update, the Company is no longer required to record changes in fair value during the period of change as a separate component of other income (expense) in the consolidated Statements of Operations.

The amendments in Part I of this Update change the classification analysis of certain equity-linked financial instruments (or embedded features) with down round features. When determining whether certain financial instruments should be classified as liabilities or equity instruments, a down round feature no longer precludes equity classification when assessing whether the instrument is indexed to an entity's own stock. The amendments also clarify existing disclosure requirements for equity-classified instruments. As a result, a freestanding equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded conversion option) no longer would be accounted for as a derivative liability at fair value as a result of the existence of a down round feature. For freestanding equity classified financial instruments, the amendments require entities that present earnings per share (EPS) in accordance with Topic 260 to recognize the effect of the down round feature when it is triggered. That effect is treated as a dividend and as a reduction of income

available to common shareholders in basic EPS. Convertible instruments with embedded conversion options that have down round features are now subject to the specialized guidance for contingent beneficial conversion features (in Subtopic 470-20, “*Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options*”), including related EPS guidance (in Topic 260). The amendments in Part II of this Update recharacterize the indefinite deferral of certain provisions of Topic 480 that now are presented as pending content in the Codification, to a scope exception. Those amendments do not have an accounting effect.

Under current GAAP, an equity-linked financial instrument with a down round feature that otherwise is not required to be classified as a liability under the guidance in Topic 480 is evaluated under the guidance in Topic 815, “*Derivatives and Hedging*,” to determine whether it meets the definition of a derivative. If it meets that definition, the instrument (or embedded feature) is evaluated to determine whether it is indexed to an entity’s own stock as part of the analysis of whether it qualifies for a scope exception from derivative accounting. Generally, for warrants and conversion options embedded in financial instruments that are deemed to have a debt host (assuming the underlying shares are readily convertible to cash or the contract provides for net settlement such that the embedded conversion option meets the definition of a derivative), the existence of a down round feature results in an instrument not being considered indexed to an entity’s own stock. This results in a reporting entity being required to classify the freestanding financial instrument or the bifurcated conversion option as a liability, which the entity must measure at fair value initially and at each subsequent reporting date.

The amendments in this Update revise the guidance for instruments with down round features in Subtopic 815-40, “*Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity*,” which is considered in determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument qualifies for a scope exception from derivative accounting. An entity still is required to determine whether instruments would be classified in equity under the guidance in Subtopic 815-40 in determining whether they qualify for that scope exception. If they do qualify, freestanding instruments with down round features are no longer classified as liabilities and embedded conversion options with down round features are no longer bifurcated.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

For entities that present EPS in accordance with Topic 260, and when the down round feature is included in an equity-classified freestanding financial instrument, the value of the effect of the down round feature is treated as a dividend when it is triggered and as a numerator adjustment in the basic EPS calculation. This reflects the occurrence of an economic transfer of value to the holder of the instrument, while alleviating the complexity and income statement volatility associated with fair value measurement on an ongoing basis. Convertible instruments are unaffected by the Topic 260 amendments in this Update.

Those amendments in Part I of this Update are a cost savings relative to current GAAP. This is because, assuming the required criteria for equity classification in Subtopic 815-40 are met, an entity that issued such an instrument no longer measures the instrument at fair value at each reporting period (in the case of warrants) or separately accounts for a bifurcated derivative (in the case of convertible instruments) on the basis of the existence of a down round feature. For convertible instruments with embedded conversion options that have down round features, applying specialized guidance such as the model for contingent beneficial conversion features rather than bifurcating an embedded derivative also reduces cost and complexity. Under that specialized guidance, the issuer recognizes the intrinsic value of the feature only when the feature becomes beneficial instead of bifurcating the conversion option and measuring it at fair value each reporting period.

The amendments in Part II of this Update replace the indefinite deferral of certain guidance in Topic 480 with a scope exception. This has the benefit of improving the readability of the Codification and reducing the complexity associated with navigating the guidance in Topic 480.

For public business entities, the amendments in Part I of this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for all entities, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should

be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The amendments in Part 1 of this Update should be applied in either of the following ways:

- retrospectively to outstanding financial instruments with a down round feature by means of a cumulative-effect
1. adjustment to the statement of financial position as of the beginning of the first fiscal year and interim period(s) in which the pending content that links to this paragraph is effective; or
2. retrospectively to outstanding financial instruments with a down round feature for each prior reporting period presented in accordance with the guidance on accounting changes in paragraphs 250-10-45-5 through 45-10.

The amendments in Part II of this Update do not require any transition guidance because those amendments do not have an accounting effect.

The Company has identified that instruments previously carried as derivative liabilities were deemed to be such on the basis of embedded features containing down round provisions, resulting in the strike price being reduced on the basis of the pricing of future equity offerings. In accordance with the adoption of ASU 2017-11, the Company recorded a gain on derivative liability in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to loss of \$95,779 for the same period in the prior year. The Company also recorded a corresponding loss on extinguishment of debt in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to and a loss of \$95,779 for the same period in the prior year. Along with this transaction, the Company recorded a deemed dividend to shareholders in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018. Prior year amounts are restated in current presentation to reflect gain on derivative liability, loss on extinguishment of debt and deemed dividend.

The three instruments affected by this adoption were the June 1, 2015, 7% Convertible Redeemable Note with a principal amount of \$104,000 with a maturity date of June 1, 2016 with Union Capital, LLC which contains an anti-ratchet clause; the July 14, 2015, 12% convertible redeemable note with Group 10 Holdings, LLC having a principal amount of \$96,000 issued with an original issue discount of \$16,000 and the November 7, 2016, 12% convertible redeemable note with Group 10 Holdings, LLC having a principal amount of \$45,000 issued with an original issue discount of \$7,000. The two Group 10 Holdings, LLC notes contain a most favored nations clause, allowing the note holder to adopt any term of future convertible redeemable notes which would be beneficial to them. All of these instruments have been fully repaid or converted as of October 10, 2017.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, future tax liabilities and assets are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the amounts reported in the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantially enacted income tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect of a change in income tax rates on future income tax liabilities and assets is recognized in income in the period that the change occurs. Future income tax assets are recognized to the extent that they are considered more likely than not to be realized.

ASC 740 “*Income Taxes*” clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements. This standard requires a company to determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination based upon the technical merits of the position. If the more-likely-than-not threshold is met, a company must measure the tax position to determine the amount to recognize in the financial statements.

As a result of the implementation of this standard, the Company performed a review of its material tax positions in accordance with recognition and measurement standards established by ASC 740 and concluded that the tax position of the Company does not meet the more-likely-than-not threshold as of March 31, 2018.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-11, “*Earnings Per Share (Topic 260) Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480) Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)*,” which addresses the complexity of accounting for certain financial instruments with down round features. Down round features are features of certain equity-linked instruments (or embedded features) that result in the strike price being reduced on the basis of the pricing of future equity offerings. Current accounting guidance creates cost and complexity for entities that issue financial instruments (such as warrants and convertible instruments) with down round features that require fair value measurement of the entire instrument or conversion option. For public business entities, the amendments in Part I of this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. For all other entities, the amendments in Part I of this Update are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company had chosen to early adopt this standard as of this reporting period with retro-active restatement of comparative periods.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) 2017-04 *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350), Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*. The amendments in this update are required for public business entities that have goodwill reported in their financial statements and have not elected the private company alternative for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The update is intended to simplify the annual or interim goodwill impairment test. A public business entity that is a U.S. SEC filer should adopt the amendments in this update for its annual or interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact, if any, of implementing this guidance on its financial position and results of operations.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01 *Business Combinations (Topic 805), Clarifying the Definition of a Business*. The amendments in this update are required for public business entities that have goodwill reported in their financial statements and have not elected the private company alternative for the subsequent measurement of goodwill. The update is intended to clarify the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The definition of a business affects many areas of accounting including acquisitions, disposals, goodwill, and consolidation. Public business entities should apply the amendments in this update to annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early application is permitted under certain conditions. The Company does not expect implementation of this guidance to have a material impact on its financial position and results of operations.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, “*Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*”. The amendments in this update provided guidance on eight specific cash flow issues. This update is to provide specific guidance on each of the eight issues, thereby reducing the diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods in those fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect that implementing this guidance to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “*Leases (Topic 842)*.” The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases. The new guidance will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within that reporting period and is applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. We are currently in the process of assessing the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

There are several other new accounting pronouncements issued or proposed by the FASB. Each of these pronouncements, as applicable, has been or will be adopted by the Company. Management does not believe any of these accounting pronouncements has had or will have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position or operating results.

Subsequent Events

In accordance with ASC 855 “*Subsequent Events*” the Company evaluated subsequent events after the balance sheet date through the date of issuance.

NOTE 3– INVENTORY

As a result of the quality control issues regarding the packaging, the Company has written off the remaining inventory of \$16,897 as they complete the re-design of the packaging of this product as they have determined that the units are not usable.

The Company has removed the product from the website and is working with the manufacturer to resolve these issues. The Company as a result of this, has no Inventory as of March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

NOTE 4– PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company’s property and equipment is as follows:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	Estimated Life
Computers, office furniture and equipment	\$59,051	\$57,023	3-5 years
Less: accumulated depreciation	(56,560)	(56,062)	
Net	\$2,491	961	

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 4– PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense for years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$796 and \$7,034, respectively. Included in depreciation expense for the year ended March 31, 2018 was \$298 which was recorded on computer equipment which was disposed of in this year. The Company recognized a loss on disposal of \$783.

NOTE 5 – COMMITMENTS

On December 23, 2016, the Company entered into a non-exclusive, one-year, license agreement (the “License Agreement”) with Cleveland, Ohio based cosmetics products firm Ice + Jam. Under terms of the License Agreement, the Company will market Ice + Jam’s proprietary cupuaçu butter lip balm sold under the trademark HerMan® and the two companies will share on a 50/50 basis any profits earned through the Company’s marketing, sales and distribution efforts.

On November 27, 2017, the Company announced a 2-year extension to the existing non-exclusive License Agreement, extending the life of the License Agreement through December 23, 2019. Based on mutual agreement, at that time, the companies reserve the option to extend for an additional two years (if exercised at that time, this License Agreement would be extended through December 23, 2021).

On December 1, 2017, the Company relocated its corporate headquarters from Danbury, Connecticut to New York, New York. The Company has entered into a two-year lease at \$1,010 per month for the term of the lease. The Company recorded rent expense of \$5,794 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to \$0 for the same period in prior year.

Lease
obligation for

Fiscal Year
Ended March
31,
2019 12,120
2020 8,080

NOTE 6 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Patents:

Pilus Energy, LLC

The Company, through the acquisition of Pilus Energy on January 28, 2014, acquired a patent to develop cleantech energy using proprietary microbiological solution that creates electricity while consuming polluting molecules from wastewater.

On December 22, 2016, the Company entered in a membership interest transfer agreement with Open Therapeutics whereby the Company sold 80% of its membership interest in Pilus to Open Therapeutics. Open Therapeutics agreed to terminate and cancel 80% of the unexercised portion of Open Therapeutics agreed to pay to the Company 20% of the net profit generated Pilus Energy from its previous year's earnings, if any. The first \$75,000 of such payments would be retained by Pilus Energy as additional consideration for the sale, which is reflected as a contingent liability on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The Company further agreed it would vote its 20% membership interest in Pilus Energy in the same manner that Open Therapeutics votes its membership interest on all matters for which a member vote is required. Through March 31, 2018, there has been no activity recorded by Open Therapeutics with respect to Pilus Energy, and thus the \$75,000 remains contingently owed to them.

The Company had fully impaired the value of the patents prior to the sale, and the warrants canceled as a result of this transaction was valueless as there is no intrinsic value to them. The Company recorded no gain or loss. Upon Open Therapeutics achieving profitability with respect to this technology, the Company will be the beneficiary of a profit split as noted in the agreement and will recognize revenue from that in the future.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES EMBEDDED IN CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The Company has entered into several financial instruments, which consist of notes payable, containing various conversion features. Generally, the financial instruments are convertible into shares of the Company's common stock at prices that are either marked to the volume weighted average price of the Company's intended publicly traded stock or a static price determinative from the financial instrument agreements. These prices may be at a significant discount to market determined by the volume weighted average price once the Company completes its reverse acquisition with the intended publicly traded company. The Company, for all intents and purposes, considers this discount to be fair market value as would be determined in an arm's length transaction with a willing buyer.

The Company accounts for the fair value of the conversion feature in accordance with ASC 815-15, "*Derivatives and Hedging; Embedded Derivatives*," which requires the Company to bifurcate and separately account for the conversion features as an embedded derivative contained in the Company's convertible debt and original issue discount notes payable. The Company is required to carry the embedded derivative on its balance sheet at fair value and account for any unrealized change in fair value as a component in its results of operations. The Company valued the embedded derivatives using eight steps to determine fair value under ASC 820: (1) Identify the item to be valued and the unit of account; (2) Determine the principal or most advantageous market and the relevant market participants; (3) Select the valuation premise to be used for asset measurements; (4) Consider the risk assumptions applicable to liability measurements; (5) Identify available inputs; (6) Select the appropriate valuation techniques; (7) Make the measurement; (8) Determine amounts to be recognized and information to be disclosed.

With the issuance of the July 2017 FASB ASU 2017-11, "*Earnings Per Share (Topic 260) Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480) Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)*," which addresses the complexity of accounting for certain financial instruments with down round features, the Company has chosen the early adopt retroactively the amendments in Part I of the standard whereby fair value derivative liabilities previously recognized were derecognized in the current and comparative periods. Under the amendments included in this update, the Company is no longer required to record changes in fair value during the period of change as a separate component of other income (expense) in the consolidated Statements of Operations.

The amendments in Part I of this Update change the classification analysis of certain equity-linked financial instruments (or embedded features) with down round features. When determining whether certain financial instruments should be classified as liabilities or equity instruments, a down round feature no longer precludes equity classification when assessing whether the instrument is indexed to an entity's own stock. The amendments also clarify existing disclosure requirements for equity-classified instruments. As a result, a freestanding equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded conversion option) no longer would be accounted for as a derivative liability at fair value as a result of the existence of a down round feature. For freestanding equity classified financial instruments, the amendments require entities that present earnings per share (EPS) in accordance with Topic 260 to recognize the effect of the down round feature when it is triggered. That effect is treated as a dividend and as a reduction of income available to common shareholders in basic EPS. Convertible instruments with embedded conversion options that have down round features are now subject to the specialized guidance for contingent beneficial conversion features (in Subtopic 470-20, "*Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options*"), including related EPS guidance (in Topic 260). The amendments in Part II of this Update recharacterize the indefinite deferral of certain provisions of Topic 480 that now are presented as pending content in the Codification, to a scope exception. Those amendments do not have an accounting effect.

Under current GAAP, an equity-linked financial instrument with a down round feature that otherwise is not required to be classified as a liability under the guidance in Topic 480 is evaluated under the guidance in Topic 815, "*Derivatives and Hedging*," to determine whether it meets the definition of a derivative. If it meets that definition, the instrument (or embedded feature) is evaluated to determine whether it is indexed to an entity's own stock as part of the analysis of whether it qualifies for a scope exception from derivative accounting. Generally, for warrants and conversion options embedded in financial instruments that are deemed to have a debt host (assuming the underlying shares are readily convertible to cash or the contract provides for net settlement such that the embedded conversion option meets the definition of a derivative), the existence of a down round feature results in an instrument not being considered indexed to an entity's own stock. This results in a reporting entity being required to classify the freestanding financial instrument or the bifurcated conversion option as a liability, which the entity must measure at fair value initially and at each subsequent reporting date.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 7 – DERIVATIVE LIABILITIES EMBEDDED IN CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

The amendments in this Update revise the guidance for instruments with down round features in Subtopic 815-40, “*Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity*,” which is considered in determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument qualifies for a scope exception from derivative accounting. An entity still is required to determine whether instruments would be classified in equity under the guidance in Subtopic 815-40 in determining whether they qualify for that scope exception. If they do qualify, freestanding instruments with down round features are no longer classified as liabilities and embedded conversion options with down round features are no longer bifurcated.

For entities that present EPS in accordance with Topic 260, and when the down round feature is included in an equity-classified freestanding financial instrument, the value of the effect of the down round feature is treated as a dividend when it is triggered and as a numerator adjustment in the basic EPS calculation. This reflects the occurrence of an economic transfer of value to the holder of the instrument, while alleviating the complexity and income statement volatility associated with fair value measurement on an ongoing basis. Convertible instruments are unaffected by the Topic 260 amendments in this Update.

Those amendments in Part I of this Update are a cost savings relative to current GAAP. This is because, assuming the required criteria for equity classification in Subtopic 815-40 are met, an entity that issued such an instrument no longer measures the instrument at fair value at each reporting period (in the case of warrants) or separately accounts for a bifurcated derivative (in the case of convertible instruments) on the basis of the existence of a down round feature. For convertible instruments with embedded conversion options that have down round features, applying specialized guidance such as the model for contingent beneficial conversion features rather than bifurcating an embedded derivative also reduces cost and complexity. Under that specialized guidance, the issuer recognizes the intrinsic value of the feature only when the feature becomes beneficial instead of bifurcating the conversion option and measuring it at fair value each reporting period.

The amendments in Part II of this Update replace the indefinite deferral of certain guidance in Topic 480 with a scope exception. This has the benefit of improving the readability of the Codification and reducing the complexity associated with navigating the guidance in Topic 480.

For public business entities, the amendments in Part I of this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for all entities, including adoption in an interim period. If an entity early adopts the amendments in an interim period, any adjustments should be reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year that includes that interim period. The amendments in Part 1 of this Update should be applied in either of the following ways: 1. Retrospectively to outstanding financial instruments with a down round feature by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the statement of financial position as of the beginning of the first fiscal year and interim period(s) in which the pending content that links to this paragraph is effective; or 2. Retrospectively to outstanding financial instruments with a down round feature for each prior reporting period presented in accordance with the guidance on accounting changes in paragraphs 250-10-45-5 through 45-10.

The amendments in Part II of this Update do not require any transition guidance because those amendments do not have an accounting effect.

The Company has identified that instruments previously carried as derivative liabilities were deemed to be such on the basis of embedded features containing down round provisions, resulting in the strike price being reduced on the basis of the pricing of future equity offerings. In accordance with the adoption of ASU 2017-11, the Company recorded a gain on derivative liability in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to a gain of \$95,779 for the same period in the prior year. The Company also recorded a corresponding loss on extinguishment of debt in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018 compared to a loss of \$95,779 for the same period in the prior year. Along with this transaction, the Company recorded a deemed dividend to shareholders in the amount of \$271,280 for the year ended March 31, 2018.

The three instruments affected by this adoption were the June 1, 2015, 7% Convertible Redeemable Note with a principal amount of \$104,000 with a maturity date of June 1, 2016 with Union Capital, LLC which contains an anti-ratchet clause; the July 14, 2015, 12% convertible redeemable note with Group 10 Holdings, LLC having a principal amount of \$96,000 issued with an original issue discount of \$16,000 and the November 7, 2016, 12% convertible redeemable note with Group 10 Holdings, LLC having a principal amount of \$45,000 issued with an original issue discount of \$7,000. The two Group 10 Holdings, LLC notes contain a most favored nations clause, allowing the note holder to adopt any term of future convertible redeemable notes which would be beneficial to them. All of these instruments have been fully repaid or converted as of October 10, 2017.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES

Notes payable and convertible notes consisted of the following as of:

		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Convertible note payable – Union Capital – (Jun 15)	(a)	\$-	\$121,800
Convertible note payable - Group 10 - (Jul 15)	(b)	-	113,280
Convertible note payable - Group 10 - (Aug 16)	(c)	-	-
Convertible note payable - Group 10 - (Nov 16)	(d)	-	45,000
Convertible note payable - Group 10 - (Mar 17)	(e)	-	-
Alternative Strategy Partners PTE Ltd. – (Sep 15)	(f)	90,000	90,000
ADAR Bays -Dec 2016	(g)	-	67,045
ADAR Bays -Feb 2017	(h)	-	27,500
Eagle Equities, LLC - Jan 2017	(i)	-	18,000
Eagle Equities, LLC - Mar 2017	(j)	-	35,000
Eagle Equities, LLC - Jun 2017	(k)	-	-
GS Capital Partners LLC - Apr 2017	(l)	-	-
GS Capital Partners LLC - May 2017	(m)	-	-
GS Capital Partners LLC - Jun 2017	(n)	-	-
ADAR Bays -August 2017	(o)	-	-
GS Capital Partners LLC - August 2017	(p)	-	-
ADAR Bays -September 2017	(q)	-	-
GS Capital Partners LLC - Oct 2017	(r)	105,000	-
ADAR Bays -October 2017	(s)	-	-
ADAR Bays - February 2018	(t)	-	-
GS Capital Partners LLC - March 2018	(u)	48,000	-
Individuals – June 2015	(v)	-	20,000
Individuals – Feb to April 2013	(w)	15,000	48,775
Total notes payable and convertible notes		258,000	586,400
Less - note discounts		(3,153)	(6,482)
Less - current portion of these notes		(254,847)	(579,918)
Total notes payable and convertible notes, net discounts		\$-	\$-

(a) Twelve-month \$104,000 convertible note, dated June 1, 2015 bearing interest at the rate of 7% per annum, and having a default rate of 24%. The note matured in June 2016. The Company granted the noteholder 12,500,000 shares of Company common stock as a commitment fee in consideration of the note. The Company defaulted on the note on July 15, 2015 with the Company's delisting from the OTCQB market resulting from failure to timely file the Company's annual report with the SEC. Due to the breach, the outstanding principal due under this note was increased by 50% to \$156,000, then increased again another 10% to \$171,600. Pursuant to the terms of the this note, at any time Union Capital ("Union") was able to convert any principal and interest due to it at a 20% discount to the lowest closing bid price of Company common stock for the five trading days prior to the conversion notice. Additionally, the discount would have been adjusted on a ratchet basis in the event the Company offers a more favorable discount rate or look-back period to a third party during the term of the Union. Under multiple conversions, Union retired the entire note for 305,432,752 shares converting \$171,600 of principal and \$73,250 of interest.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

(b) Twelve-month
\$96,000
convertible
note, bearing
20% original
issue discount,
dated July 14,
2015 bearing
interest at the
rate of 12% per
annum, and
having a
default rate of
18%. The note
matured in
May 2016. The
Company
granted the
noteholder
15,000,000
shares of
Company
common stock
as a
commitment
fee in
consideration
of the note.
The Company
defaulted on
the note on
July 15, 2015
with the
Company's

delisting from the OTCQB market resulting from failure to timely file the Company's annual report with the SEC. Due to the breach, the outstanding principal due under this note was increased by 18% to \$113,280. The holder had the right, but not the obligation, to convert all or any portion of the outstanding principal amount, accrued interest and fees due and payable thereon into fully paid and non-assessable shares of common stock of borrower at the conversion price, which was the lesser of (a) 50% multiplied by the lowest closing price as of the date a notice of conversion is given (which represents a discount rate of 50%) or (b) \$0.005. If the

market capitalization of the Company is less than \$1,000,000 on the day immediately prior to the date of the notice of conversion, then the conversion price shall be 25% multiplied by the lowest closing price as of the date a notice of conversion is given (which represents a discount rate of 75%).

Additionally, if the closing price of the borrower's common stock on the day immediately prior to the date of the notice of conversion is less than \$0.001 then the conversion price shall be 25% multiplied by the lowest closing price as of the date a notice of conversion is given (which represents a discount rate of 75%). On October 10,

2017, the Company entered into an amendment to a convertible note dated July 14, 2015 with the noteholder, Group 10, pursuant to a note amendment dated May 11, 2017. This amendment waived the right of the holder to convert outstanding principal and interest at 75% discount to the lowest conversion price and prescribed that future conversions would take place at a rate not lower than 55% of the lowest trading price. Subsequent to the agreement, the noteholder completed a final conversion to fully retire this note, with the Company issuing 121,249,200 shares for the amount of \$27,281 of principal and interest

(\$0.000225 per share). On December 6, 2016, Group 10 formally notified the Company of the amount of the default penalty being charged under their default penalty clause. This penalty resulted in the amount of \$348,000 being recorded as interest expense. On November 28, 2017, the Company entered into a settlement agreement whereby this penalty was fully satisfied for a one-time cash payment of \$60,000 and the issuance of 25,000,000 shares of common stock valued at \$15,000 (\$0.0006 per share).

(c) Twelve-month \$48,000 convertible note, with original issue discount in the amount of \$8,000, dated August 3, 2016 bearing interest

at the rate of 12% per annum, and having a default rate of 18%. The note matured in May 2016. The Company granted noteholder 8,000,000 shares of Company common stock for a commitment fee in consideration of the note. For the period of October 1, 2016 to December 5, 2016, the Company was not current with its periodic reporting under Section 13 of the Exchange Act and failed to timely file, when due, any SEC reports, which was considered an event of default. Following the occurrence and during the continuance of an event of default, the Company agreed to pay to the holder in the amount equal to \$1,000

per business day commencing the business day following the date of the event of default. The default penalty of \$45,000 for the period of 45 days was settled for 10,000,000 common shares of Company stock (\$0.0045 per share). This amount was recorded as interest expense. On November 7, 2016, the holder converted \$50,160 (\$0.00114 per share) into 44,000,000 common shares. Upon conversion the note had a face value of \$48,000 with accrued interest of \$2,160.

(d) Twelve-month \$45,000 convertible note, with original issue discount in the amount of \$7,000, dated November 7, 2016 bearing interest at the

rate of 12% per annum and having a default rate of 18%. The note matured in November 2017. The Company granted the noteholder 8,000,000 shares of Company common stock as a commitment fee in consideration of the note. If any event of default occurs, the outstanding principal shall be increased to 118% of the outstanding principal. The holder had the right, but not the obligation, to convert all or any portion of the outstanding principal amount, accrued interest and fees due and payable thereon into fully paid and non-assessable shares of common stock of borrower at the conversion price, which meant the lesser of (a)

50% multiplied by the lowest closing price as of the date a notice of conversion is given (which represented a discount rate of 50%) or (b) \$0.003. If the market capitalization of the Company was less than \$1,000,000 on the day immediately prior to the date of the notice of conversion, then the conversion price was set at 25% multiplied by the lowest closing price as of the date a notice of conversion is given (which represents a discount rate of 75%). Additionally, if the closing price of the Company's common stock on the day immediately prior to the date of the notice of conversion was less than \$0.001, then the conversion price was 25%

multiplied by the lowest closing price as of the date a notice of conversion is given (which represents a discount rate of 75%). This note was allowed to be prepaid in cash by the Company after 180 days until maturity, including a prepayment penalty of 145% of the prepayment amount. On October 10, 2017, the Company fully retired this note for a cash payment of \$72,458, including principal of \$45,000; a 45% prepayment penalty of \$22,620, recorded as interest expense as well as accrued interest of \$4,838. As part of this negotiation, the Company agreed to and did issue 10,000,000 shares of common stock

on January 8,
2018 at a value
of \$1,000
(\$0.0001 per
share).

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

Twelve-month \$40,000 convertible note with original issue discount in the amount of \$5,000 dated March 31, 2017. As additional consideration for the purchase of the note, the Company issued 15,000,000 shares of common stock. This note bore a 12% interest per annum with a default interest rate of 18%. In the event default occurred, the outstanding principal amount of this debenture was to increase to 118% of the outstanding principal amount of this debenture. The holder had the right to convert any portion of the outstanding principal amount, accrued interest and fees due and payable thereon into fully paid and non-assessable shares of common stock of borrower at the conversion price, (the “conversion shares”) which meant the lesser of (a) 60% multiplied by the lowest closing price during the 35 trading days prior to the notice of conversion is given (which represents a discount rate of 40%) or (b) \$0.002. If the market capitalization of the Company was less than \$1,000,000 or the closing price of the Company’s common stock was below \$0.001 on the day immediately prior to the date of the notice of conversion, then the conversion price was to be 25% multiplied by the lowest closing price during the 35 trading days prior to the date a notice of conversion is given (which represents a discount rate of 75%). The Company was able to prepay in cash the principal amount of this debenture and accrued interest thereon, with a premium payment equal to 145% of the prepayment amount. Prepayments after 180 days but before maturity were subject to the approval of holder. The note was effective as of March 31, 2017 but was not funded until April 3, 2017; accordingly, this amount is not included in the balance of notes payable and there was no accrued interest reflected as of March 31, 2017. On June 26, 2017, the Company settled this note in full for a one-time cash payment in the amount of \$59,659. The Company recorded, as interest expense, a prepayment penalty of \$18,594 in addition to the repayment of accrued interest of \$1,065.

Three-month \$180,000 non-convertible debenture (“note”) dated September 23, 2015 bearing and interest rate of 11.50% per annum. The note matured in December 2015. The Company received cash of \$90,000 (\$75,000 wired directly to the Company and \$15,000 wired directly from ASP to compensate a consultant). The balance of this note (\$90,000) was to be wired directly to a Japanese based consumer product firm called Eishin, Inc., but the holder never provided any documentation evidencing that \$90,000 was paid to Eishin. The Company is in dispute with the noteholder, and noteholder and has not recorded this liability as of December 31, 2017 or March 31, 2017.

(f) If the proper documentation is provided to the Company, the Company will record the liability at that time. The Company has not received any type of default notice with respect to this \$180,000 non-convertible note. Additionally, the Company has not received any shares in Eishin Co., Ltd. up to this point. The Company did follow up with Eishin in March 2017, and it was noted that Eishin did not reflect the Company as having this ownership. As a result, the additional \$90,000 has not been recognized as outstanding. As of March 31, 2018, this note had accrued interest of \$23,468.

(g)

Fifty-eight-day \$60,950 convertible note dated December 19, 2016, with original issue discount in the amount of \$7,950 bearing an interest rate of 12% with a default interest rate of 24%. As additional consideration for the purchase of the note, the Company issued the noteholder 5,000,000 common shares as a commitment fee recorded at a value of \$32,000 (\$0.0065 per share). The holder of this note was entitled to convert any amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price for each share of Common Stock equal to 80% of the lowest trading price (representing a 20% discount) of the common stock for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the delivery of a notice of conversion. If the note was outstanding on the 6-month anniversary, then the conversion discount would have increased from 20% to 35% such that the conversion price would be equal to 65%. On February 15, 2017, the Company defaulted on the note for failure to timely pay principal and interest upon maturity. Since this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note increased by 10% to \$67,045. This note was further guaranteed by Seth Shaw, Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr. Shaw pledged 37,500,000 shares of his common stock as collateral for payment obligation under this note. As of August 8, 2017, the Company fully converted the principal and accrued interest of \$56,896 for 125,007,653 common shares.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

Twelve-month \$27,500 convertible note dated February 8, 2017, with 10% original issue discount in the amount of \$2,500 with an interest rate of 8% and a default rate of 24%. The holder of this note was entitled to convert any amount of the principal face amount of this note into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price for each share of Common Stock equal to 60% of the lowest trading price (representing a 40% discount) of the common stock of the lowest trading price of the for the twenty trading days immediately preceding the delivery of a notice of conversion. During the first 180 days, the Company may have prepaid the principal amount of this note and accrued interest thereon, with a premium, as set forth below. The amount of each prepayment premium was as follows: (a) 115% for redemptions in the first 30 days after the note issuance; (b) 120% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 31 days after the issuance date until 60 days after the issuance date; (h) (c) 125% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 61 days after the issuance date until 90 days after the issuance date made; (d) 130% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 91 days after the issuance date until 120 days after the issuance date made; (e) 135% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 120 days after the issuance date until 150 days after the issuance; and (f) 140% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 120 days after the issuance date until 180 days after the issuance date made. This note was not permitted to be prepaid after 180 days after the issuance date. If this Note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this Note would have increased by 10%. Under multiple conversions, the holder converted \$27,500 in principal and \$2,413 in interest for 78,781,041 shares of common stock.

(i) Twelve-month \$18,000 convertible note dated January 27, 2017 that bore an interest rate of 8% with a default interest rate of 24%. The holder of this note may have converted any amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price for each share equal to 75% of the lowest closing bid price as future for the 10 prior trading days. As additional consideration for the purchase of the note, the Company issued note holder 3,500,000 shares of restricted common stock valued at \$15,750 (\$0.0045 per share). During the first 180 days, the Company may have prepaid the principal amount of this note and accrued interest thereon, with a premium as follows: (a) there was no prepayment penalty for redemptions in the first 30 days after the note issuance; (b) 110% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from (31 days after the issuance date until 60 days after the issuance date; (c) 115% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 61 days after the issuance date until 90 days after the issuance date made; (d) 120% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 91 days after the issuance date until 120 days after the issuance date made; and (e) 125% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 120 days after the issuance date until 180 days after the issuance date. This note was not able to be prepaid after 180 days after the issuance date. If there had been an event of default whereby the Company's common stock got delisted from an exchange, the outstanding principal due

under this note would have increased by fifty percent (50%). If this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note would have increased by 10%. Further, if the Company had defaulted on the note by becoming delinquent in its periodic report filings with the SEC and continued after the 6-month anniversary of the Note, then the holder would have been entitled to use the lowest closing bid price during the delinquency period as a base price for the conversion. On November 8, 2017 the noteholder fully converted the \$18,000 in principal and \$1,140 of interest into 31,900,000 shares of common stock.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

- The first of two twelve-month convertible notes as part of a securities purchase agreement, dated March 20, 2017, to sell one year 8% convertible notes totaling \$70,000 (\$35,000 each). As additional consideration under this security purchase agreement, the Company issued to the noteholder 16,000,000 shares of restricted common stock valued at \$43,200 (\$0.0027 per share). Both notes mature on March 20, 2018. On March 22, 2017, the noteholder funded the first note through the direct payment of cash to third parties. The holder of the notes was entitled to convert any amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price for each share equal to 75% of the lowest closing bid price for the 10 prior trading days. During the first 180 days, the Company was permitted to prepay the principal amount of this note and accrued interest thereon, with a premium as follows: (a) there was no prepayment penalty for redemptions in the first 30 days after the note issuance; (b) 110% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 31 days after the issuance date until 60 days after the issuance date; (c) 115% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 61 days after the issuance date until 90 days after the issuance date made; (d) 120% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 91 days after the issuance date until 120 days after the issuance date made; and (e) 125% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time after 120 days after the issuance date until 180 days after the issuance date made. This note was not permitted to be prepaid after 180 days after the issuance date. If this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note would have increased by 10%. On June 8, 2017, the noteholder advanced funds in the amount of \$8,623 in the form of a direct payment to a third party. On June 15, 2017, the Company was advanced \$8,000 towards the second note. On June 26, 2017, the noteholder fully funded the second note with a payment to the Company in the amount of \$16,377. Legal fees in the amount of \$2,000 were deducted from the proceeds. On December 7, 2017 the noteholder fully converted the \$35,000 in principal and \$2,022 of interest into 98,725,920 common shares.
- (j)
- (k) The second of two twelve-month convertible notes (back-end note) as part of a securities purchase agreement, dated March 20, 2017, to sell one year 8% convertible notes totaling \$70,000 (\$35,000 each). On June 15, 2017, Eagle Equities advanced the Company \$8,000 as part of this back-end note. This back-end convertible note was to mature in twelve-months. On June 8, 2017, the noteholder advanced funds in the amount of \$8,623 to a third party for administrative services. The holder of the note was entitled to convert any amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price for each share equal to 75% of the lowest closing bid price for the 10 prior trading days. During the first 180 days, the Company was able to be prepay the principal amount of this note and accrued interest thereon, with a premium as follows: (a) there was no prepayment penalty for redemptions in the first 30 days after the note issuance; (b) 110% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 31 days after the issuance date until 60 days after the issuance date; (c) 115% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 61 days

after the issuance date until 90 after the issuance date made; (d) 120% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 91 days after the issuance date until 120 days after the issuance date made; and (e) 125% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment was made at any time from 121 days after the issuance date until 180 days after the issuance date made. This note was not able to be prepaid after 180 days. If this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note would have increased by 10%. On June 26, 2017, the noteholder fully funded the second note with a payment to the Company in the amount of \$16,377. Legal fees in the amount of \$2,000 were deducted from the proceeds. On December 8, 2017 the Company fully repaid the note principal of \$35,000 along with \$1,327 of accrued interest and a prepayment penalty of \$13,689 which was recorded as interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(1) One year 8% \$45,000 convertible note dated April 27, 2017. This note was funded May 2, 2017. This note had a maturity date of April 27, 2018. This note had a default interest rate of 24%. If this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note would have increased by 10%. The holder was entitled to convert any amount of the principal and accrued interest of then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a price for each share of common stock equal to 70% of the lowest daily volume weighted average price ("VWAP") of the common stock for the 15 prior trading days. In the event the Company experienced a DTC "chill" on its shares, the conversion price would have decreased to 60% instead of 70% while that "chill" was in effect. During the first 6 months this note was in effect, the Company was permitted to redeem the note by paying to the holder an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption was within the first 90 days of the issuance date, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of this Note along with any interest that has accrued during that period, and (ii) if the redemption was after the 91st day, but less than the 180th day of the issuance date, then for an amount equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of this note along with any accrued interest. This note was not redeemable after 180 days. On November 2, 2017 the note principal of \$45,000 was fully converted along with \$1,815 of accrued interest into 83,597,839 shares of common stock.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

- On May 30, 2017, GS Capital Partners, LLC funded a one year 8% \$45,000 convertible redeemable note in accordance with a securities purchase agreement dated May 30, 2017. As additional consideration under this security purchase agreement, the Company issued note holder 25,000,000 shares of restricted common stock valued at \$30,000 (\$0.0012 per share). This note had a maturity date of May 30, 2018. This note had a default interest rate of 24%. If this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note would have increased by 10%. The holder was entitled to convert any amount of the principal and accrued interest of then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a price per share equal to 70% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock for the 15 prior trading days. In the event the Company experienced a DTC "chill" on (m) its shares, the conversion price would be decreased to 60% instead of 70% while that "chill" is in effect. During the first six months this note was in effect, the Company may have redeemed the note by paying to the holder an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption was within the first 90 days of the issuance date, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of this note along with any interest that has accrued during that period, (ii) if the redemption was after the 91st day, but less than the 180th day of the issuance date, then for an amount equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of this note along with any accrued interest. This note was not redeemable after 180 days. On November 30, 2017, the Company fully repaid the \$45,000 of principal of this note along with accrued interest of \$2,407 and a prepayment penalty of \$14,258 which was recorded as interest in the company's consolidated financial statements.
- (n) On June 27, 2017, the Company entered into a one-year 5% convertible note in the amount of \$80,000 with GS Capital Partners, LLC. The noteholder was entitled, at its option, at any time after cash payment, to convert any amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a price equal to \$0.00125 per share. Upon an event of default, interest would accrue at a default interest rate of 24% per annum. If this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note would have increased by 10%. Additionally, the Company issued the noteholder 5,000,000 shares of restricted common stock, as well as 16,000,000 five-year cashless warrants with an exercise price of \$0.0035 per share, as additional consideration for the purchase of the note. All the terms set forth, including but not limited to interest rate, prepayment terms, conversion discount or lookback period would be adjusted downward (i.e. for the benefit of the holder) if the Company offers a more favorable conversion discount (whether via interest, rate, original issue discount or otherwise) or lookback period to another party or otherwise grants any more favorable terms to any third party than those contained herein while this note was in effect. During the first six months this Note was in effect, the Company was able to redeem this note by paying to the holder an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption was within the first 90 days this note was in effect, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of this note along with any interest that has accrued during that period; and (ii) if the redemption was after the 91st day this note was in effect, but less than the 180th day this note is in effect, then for an amount

equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of this note along with any accrued interest. This note was not redeemable after 180 days. This note was funded on June 30, 2017. On December 13, 2017, the Company fully repaid the \$80,000 of principal of this note along with accrued interest of \$2,016 and a prepayment penalty of \$26,148 which was recorded as interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

On August 31, 2017, the Company entered into a twelve-month \$27,500 convertible note dated February 8, 2017, with 10% original issue discount in the amount of \$2,500 bearing an interest rate of 8% with a default rate of 24%. Legal fees of \$2,000 were deducted from the cash proceeds. The holder of this note was entitled to convert any (o) amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price for each share of Common Stock equal to 60% of the lowest trading price (40% discount) of the common stock of the lowest trading price of the common stock for the twenty trading days immediately preceding the delivery of a notice of conversion. If this note was not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note would have increase by 10%. On December 27, 2017 the note principal of \$27,500 was fully converted along with \$721 of accrued interest into 94,070,367 shares of common stock.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

On August 31, 2017, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with GS Capital Partners, LLC, whereby the Company issued two 8% convertible redeemable notes each in the principal amount of \$48,000. The first 8% note was funded with gross cash proceeds of \$45,600, after the deduction of \$2,400 in legal fees. The second 8% note (the “Back-End Note”) was initially paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued by GS Capital Partners, LLC to the Company (the “Note Receivable”). The terms of the Back-End Note require cash funding prior to any conversion thereunder. The Note Receivable is due April 30, 2018, unless certain conditions are not met, in which case both the Back-End Note and the Note Receivable may both be cancelled. Both the First Note and the Back-End Note have a maturity date one year from the date of issuance upon which any outstanding principal and interest is due and payable. The amounts cash funded plus accrued interest under both the First Note and the Back-End Note are convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock at a price for each share of common stock equal to 70% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock as reported on the National Quotations Bureau OTC Markets market on which the Company’s shares are traded or any exchange upon which the common stock may be traded in the future, for the 15 prior trading days including the day upon which a notice of conversion is received by the Company or its transfer agent. In the event the Company experiences a DTC “chill” on its shares, the conversion price shall be decreased to 60% instead of 70% while that “chill” is in effect. The Back-End Note will not be cash funded and such note, along with the Note Receivable, will be immediately cancelled if the shares do not maintain a minimum trading price during the five days prior to such funding and a certain aggregate dollar trading volume during such period. Upon an event of default, principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable under the notes. Additionally, upon an event of default, both notes will accrue interest at a default interest rate of 24% per annum or the highest rate of interest permitted by law. Further, certain events of default may trigger penalty and liquidated damage provisions. During the first six months First Note and the Back-End Note are in effect, the Company may redeem either note by paying to GS Capital Partners, LLC an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption is within the first 90 days either note is in effect, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any interest that has accrued during that period, and (ii) if the redemption is after the 91st day the either note is in effect, but less than the 180th day, then for an amount equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any accrued interest. Neither note may be redeemed after 180 days. Additionally, and pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued to GS Capital Partners, LLC 17,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock on December 19, 2017 at a value of \$11,900 (\$0.0007 per share). On February 15, 2018 the company paid \$40,000 to retire \$29,181 of principal and \$1,842 of accrued interest along with a prepayment penalty in the amount of \$8,978 which was recorded as interest expense in the Company’s consolidated financial statements. On March 8, 2017, the note holder had fully converted the balance of the note in exchange for 46,633,809 shares of Company stock valued at \$19,586 (\$0.00042 per share).

(q)

On September 11, 2017, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Adar Bays, LLC whereby the Company issued to Adar Bays seven 8% convertible redeemable notes each in the principal amount of \$30,000, or in the aggregate principal amount of \$210,000. The first 8% convertible redeemable note (the “First Note”) was funded with gross cash proceeds of \$28,000, after deduction of \$2,000 in legal fees, by September 12, 2017. The remaining six 8% convertible redeemable notes (collectively, the “Back-End Notes”) were each initially paid for by a corresponding offsetting promissory note issued by Adar Bays to the Company (the “Note Receivables”). The terms of the Back-End Notes require cash funding prior to any conversion thereunder. Upon the request of the Company, the Back-End Notes may be funded at any time from March 11, 2018 until September 11, 2018. The Company may cancel the Back-End Notes and the Note Receivables prior to funding by giving written notice to Adar Bays by February 23, 2018 that the Company does not wish to close on the funding of the Back-End Notes. Each of the First Note, the Back-End Notes and the Notes Receivable has a maturity date of September 11, 2018 upon which any outstanding principal and interest is due and payable. The amounts of cash actually funded plus accrued interest under both the First Note and the Back-End Notes are convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock at a price for each share of common stock equal to 60% of the lowest daily trading price of the common stock as reported on the National Quotations Bureau OTC Markets market which the Company’s shares are traded or any exchange upon which the common stock may be traded in the future, for the 20 prior trading days including the day upon which a notice of conversion is received by the Company or its transfer agent. In the event the Company experiences a DTC “chill” on its shares, the conversion price shall be decreased to 50% instead of 60% while that “chill” is in effect. Upon an event of default, principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable under the notes. Additionally, upon an event of default, both notes will accrue interest at a default interest rate of 24% per annum or the highest rate of interest permitted by law. Further, certain events of default may trigger penalty and liquidated damage provisions. During the first six months First Note is outstanding, the Company may redeem the First Note in cash pursuant to the terms of the First Note. The Back-End Notes may not be prepaid. However, in the event the First Note is redeemed prior to its six-month anniversary, each of the Back-End Notes and each of the Note Receivables shall be automatically cancelled in their entirety and have no further force or effect. On March 2, 2018, the Company paid \$43,045 to fully retire the face value of \$30,000 plus \$1,322 of accrued interest as well as a prepayment penalty of \$11,723, recorded as interest expense in the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

On October 17, 2017, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement with GS Capital Partners LLC, whereby the Company issued two 8% convertible redeemable notes each in the principal amount of \$105,000. The first 8% note was funded with gross cash proceeds of \$100,000, after the deduction of \$5,000 in legal fees. The second 8% note (the “Back-End Note”) was initially paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued by GS Capital Partners LLC, to the Company (the “Note Receivable”). The terms of the Back-End Note require cash funding prior to any conversion thereunder. The Note Receivable is due June 17, 2018, unless certain conditions are not met, in which case both the Back-End Note and the Note Receivable may both be cancelled. Both the First Note and the Back-End Note have a maturity date one year from the date of issuance upon which any outstanding principal and interest is due and payable. The amounts cash funded plus accrued interest under both the First Note and the Back-End Note are convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock at a price per share equal to 70% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock as reported on the National Quotations Bureau OTC Markets market on which the Company’s shares are traded or any exchange upon which the common stock may be traded in the future, for the 15 prior trading days including the day upon which a notice of conversion is received by the Company or its transfer agent. In the event the Company experiences a DTC “chill” on its shares, the conversion price shall be (r) decreased to 60% instead of 70% while that “chill” is in effect. Upon an event of default, principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable under the notes. Additionally, upon an event of default, both notes will accrue interest at a default interest rate of 24% per annum or the highest rate of interest permitted by law. Further, certain events of default may trigger penalty and liquidated damage provisions. During the first 6 months that the First Note and the Back-End Note are outstanding, the Company may redeem either by paying to GS Capital Partners LLC an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption is within the first 90 days either note is in effect, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any interest that has accrued during that period, and (ii) if the redemption is after the 91st day the either note is in effect, but less than the 180th day, then for an amount equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any accrued interest. Neither note may be redeemed after 180 days. Additionally, and pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Company issued to GS Capital Partners LLC 23,000,000 shares of the Company’s common stock valued at \$20,700 (\$0.0009 per share). At March 31, 2018, the first note had accrued interest of \$3,751. On April 25, 2018, the noteholder, under their rights under the contract, canceled the back-end note. On May 1, 2018, the noteholder converted \$55,000 of principal \$2,339 in exchange for 148,931,506 of the Company’s shares (\$0.000385 per share).

(s) On October 3, 2017, ADAR Bays funded a \$27,500 back end convertible note pursuant to an original note dated February 8, 2017, with 10% original issue discount in the amount of \$2,500 bearing an interest rate of 8% with a default rate of 24%. The holder of this note is entitled to convert any amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company’s common stock at a conversion price for each share of Common

Stock equal to 60% of the lowest trading price (representing a 40% discount) of the common stock of the lowest trading price of the common stock for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the delivery of a notice of conversion. During the first 180 days, the Company may prepay the principal amount of this note and accrued interest thereon, with a premium as follows: (a) 115% for redemptions in the first 30 days after the note issuance; (b) 120% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 31 days after the issuance date until 60 days after the issuance date; (c) 125% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 61 days after the issuance date until 90 days after the issuance date made; (d) 130% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 91 days after the issuance date until 120 days after the issuance date made; (e) 135% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 121 days after the issuance date until 150 days after the issuance; and (f) 140% of the prepayment amount if such prepayment is made at any time from 151 days after the issuance date until 180 days after the issuance date. This note may not be prepaid after 180 days. If this note is not paid at maturity, the outstanding principal due under this note will increase by 10%. On February 13, 2018 the Company paid \$39,313 to retire the \$27,500 face value and \$1,079 of accrued interest as well as a prepayment penalty of \$10,734 recorded interest in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(t) On February 8, 2018, ADAR Bays funded a \$27,500 back end convertible note pursuant to an original note dated February 8, 2017, with 10% original issue discount in the amount of \$2,500 bearing an interest rate of 8% with a default rate of 24%. The holder of this note is entitled to convert any amount of the principal face amount of this note then outstanding into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion price for each share of Common Stock equal to 60% of the lowest trading price (representing a 40% discount) of the common stock of the lowest trading price of the common stock for the 20 trading days immediately preceding the delivery of a notice of conversion. This note was not able to be prepaid. On March 1, 2018, the noteholder converted the face value in full in addition to accrued interest of \$122 in exchange for 76,728,389 common shares.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 8 – NOTES PAYABLE AND CONVERTIBLE NOTES (CONTINUED)

On March 9, 2018, GS Capital Partners, LLC funded the back-end note under the August 31, 2017 Securities Purchase Agreement with GS Capital Partners, LLC whereby the Company issued two 8% convertible redeemable notes each in the principal amount of \$48,000. This Back-End Note was initially paid for by an offsetting promissory note issued by GS Capital Partners, LLC to the Company (the “Note Receivable”). This note has a maturity date one year from the date of issuance upon which any outstanding principal and interest is due and payable. The amounts cash funded plus accrued interest under the note are convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock at a price for each share of common stock equal to 70% of the lowest daily VWAP of the common stock as reported on the National Quotations Bureau OTC Markets market on which the Company’s shares are traded or any exchange upon which the common stock may be traded in the future, for the 15 prior trading days including the day upon which a notice of conversion is received by the Company or its transfer agent.

- (u) In the event the Company experiences a DTC “chill” on its shares, the conversion price shall be decreased to 60% instead of 70% while that “chill” is in effect. Upon an event of default, principal and accrued interest will become immediately due and payable under the notes. Additionally, upon an event of default, notes will accrue interest at a default interest rate of 24% per annum or the highest rate of interest permitted by law. Further, certain events of default may trigger penalty and liquidated damage provisions. During the first six months this note is in effect, the Company may redeem by paying to GS Capital Partners, LLC an amount as follows: (i) if the redemption is within the first 90 days either note is in effect, then for an amount equal to 120% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any interest that has accrued during that period, and (ii) if the redemption is after the 91st day the either note is in effect, but less than the 180th day, then for an amount equal to 133% of the unpaid principal amount of either note along with any accrued interest. The note may be redeemed after 180 days. At March 31, 2018, this note had accrued interest of \$231.
- (v) On June 1, 2015, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with various accredited investors for the sale of certain debentures with aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of \$133,000 (\$18,000 of which was to a related party). Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the investors were granted 13,300,000 shares of Company common stock as a commitment fee. These shares were issued on June 15, 2016. Additionally, the Company was required to repay the amounts raised under the Purchase Agreement prior to December 1, 2015 except as described below. The Purchase Agreement provided the Company with the following prepayment options: (i) if prepaid prior to August 31, 2015, the Company must pay each investor the amount invested plus a 10% premium and (ii) if prepaid after August 31, 2015 but prior to December 1, 2015, the Company must pay each investor the amount invested plus a 20% premium. Because the Company did not repay the amounts as described above, on December 1, 2015, the Company had the option to convert all amounts raised under the Purchase Agreements into shares of common stock based on a 20% discount to the Company’s VWAP for the three trading days prior to December 1, 2015, which the Company has done. Excluding the 13,300,000 commitment shares, in May 2016 the Company agreed to issue 33,900,000 shares of its common stock, which were issued on June 15, 2016, to settle all obligations under the Purchase Agreement with the exception of one

individual noteholder holding a note with a \$20,000 principal amount. On December 1, 2017, the Company settled the remaining \$20,000 in principal and \$4,440 of accrued interest for a one-time cash payment of \$10,000 and 12,000,000 common shares valued at \$6,000 (\$0.0005 per share). A gain on settlement of debt in the amount of \$8,880 was recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(w) Individual notes issued to 6 individuals bearing an interest rate of 8%. These notes were issued from February through April 2013. The notes are convertible into common stock of the Company at \$0.025 per share. On July 19, 2017, the Company paid an individual note holder to retire a note having a principal balance of \$1,000 and accrued interest of \$340. During the three months ended December 31, 2017, the company retired four additional notes with individuals having a total principal amount of \$32,775 and accrued interest of \$13,305 for a cash payment of \$5,000 and 73,500,000 shares of common stock valued at \$39,450 (\$0.00054 per share). A loss on the settlement of debt in the amount of \$3,592 was recognized on this transaction in the Company's consolidated financial statements. There were no conversions during the year ended March 31, 2017. As of March 31, 2018, one note remains to an individual remains unpaid in the amount of \$15,000 principal and \$6,424 of accrued interest.

Interest expense for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$291,610 and \$721,408. For the year ended March 31, 2018 interest expense consisted of interest on face value of convertible notes in the amount of \$33,643, amortized debt discount of \$36,259, commitment shares issued as debt incentive valued at \$98,071, finance charges of \$25,608 on charges due to Cowan related to the legal settlement (see NOTE 14) and prepayment penalties in the amount of \$98,029. Accrued interest at March 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$33,875 and \$126,156, respectively.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTIES

On June 15, 2017, Seth Shaw, Chief Executive Officer made a personal investment into the Company of \$95,000. This investment is structured as an equity private placement of 76,000,000 shares of Company common stock at \$0.00125 per share. The Company used the proceeds for general and administrative purposes. The shares were issued on August 1, 2017.

On June 21, 2017, Seth Shaw, Chief Executive Officer made a personal investment into the Company of \$55,000. This investment is structured as an equity private placement of 44,000,000 shares of Company common stock at \$0.00125 per share. The Company used the proceeds for general and administrative purposes. The shares were issued on August 1, 2017.

On October 6, 2017, Seth Shaw, Chief Executive Officer made a personal investment into the Company of \$137,500. This investment is structured as an equity private placement of 110,000,000 shares of Company common stock at \$0.00125 per share. The Company used the proceeds for general and administrative purposes. The shares were issued December 19, 2017.

As a result of the Company's joint venture with Ice + Jam, a receivable and a payable was recorded on the Company's books. As of March 31, 2018, these amounts represented cash Ice + Jam collected from sales of HerMan® through their website in the amount of \$581 and a payable in the amount of \$5,522 for expenses incurred through the operation of the business.

NOTE 10 – CONCENTRATION OF RISK

Any customer or vendor representing greater than 10% of the total sales or cost of sales is considered a major customer or major vendor.

The Company had a certain customer whose receipts individually represented 10% or more of the Company’s total fiscal year to date sales. This was one wholesale client whose purchase constituted a very large part of our total sales.

	March	March
	31,	31,
	2018	2017
Customer A	58 %	-

As sales efforts continue we do not expect this customer to be a significant portion of total annual sales.

* Less than 10% of total sales

The Company, through its joint venture with Ice + Jam, has a certain vendor who represents 51.8% of the cost of goods sold cost for the HerMan® product. The HerMan® product formulation and the filling of the plastic tubes housing the product has been outsourced and concentrated in this vendor. As a major supplier, this vendor has significantly affected this operation of this joint venture through the supply of product which was largely defective. As a result, the Company had written of the value of the inventory at March 31, 2018.

NOTE 11 – STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY (DEFICIT)

Common Stock

As of March 31, 2018, the Company is authorized to issue 7,500,000,000 shares of its common stock. As of March 31, 2018, there were 3,919,498,166 shares of common stock are outstanding.

On April 27, 2017, the Company’s Board of Directors approved an amendment to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation to increase the Company’s authorized common stock from 2,500,000,000 to 7,500,000,000 shares and on June 28, 2017, the Company held a special meeting of the stockholders to approve the amendment. The articles of amendment were filed with the Florida Secretary of State on June 29, 2017.

On March 12, 2018, the Board of Directors approved moving forward with a reverse stock split which could be implemented at the discretion of the Board of Directors at any time over a period of six months from the date of

approval. On April 24, 2018, the Board of Directors voted to implement this previously approved 1 for 75 reverse stock split for the Company's common stock. There will be a commensurate adjustment to the Company's authorized shares (which will be reduced from its current figure of 7,500,000,000 to the post-split figure of 100,000,000). The Company believes that this reverse split will be effective during July 2018, and will file a current report on Form 8-K to announce the specific effective date and other relevant information once completed.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 11 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (CONTINUED)

Common Stock

Fiscal Year 2017

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 33,900,000 shares of common stock at a value \$135,600 (\$0.004 per share) to convert notes payable in the aggregate amount of \$113,000 (including a related party note in the amount of \$18,000), plus a 20% conversion premium, which was recorded as interest expense in the amount of \$22,600.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 104,375,000 shares of common stock (\$0.004 per share) for aggregate proceeds of \$428,500.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 197,000,000 shares of common stock for services rendered and to be rendered which is reflected in stock-based compensation. Value represents contracts entered into with various consultants, with the grant date fair value amortized over the life of the contracts.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 63,800,000 shares of common stock as commitment fees to noteholders at an aggregate value of \$378,550 (\$0.0027 to \$0.01 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company issued 100,639,501 shares of common stock to convert principal and interest of outstanding notes in the aggregate amount of \$118,126 (\$0.00114 to \$0.0012 per share).

On November 18, 2016, the Company issued 15,384,615 shares of common stock to settle an outstanding payable in the amount of \$194,516. The Company recognized a gain on the settlement of this liability in the amount of \$94,516, as the shares were valued at \$100,000.

Fiscal Year 2018

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 1,512,049,546 shares of common stock to holders of convertible notes to retire \$601,749 in principal and \$85,055 of accrued interest (at \$0.000225 to \$0.0012 per share) under the convertible notes.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 141,428,571 shares of common stock to a private investor for an aggregate value of \$177,500 (at \$0.0013 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 120,000,000 shares of common stock to Seth Shaw, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, for an aggregate value of \$150,000 (\$0.00125 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 144,500,000 shares of common stock for services rendered and to be rendered which is reflected in stock-based compensation. Value represents contracts entered into with various consultants, with the grant date fair value amortized over the life of the contracts.

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 85,000,000 shares of common stock as commitment fees to noteholders at an aggregate value of \$86,600 (\$0.001 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 116,500,000 shares of common stock for debt and legal settlements at an aggregate value of \$75,050 (\$0.0006 per share).

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company issued 65,100,000 shares of common stock to former officers and directors for amounts previously accrued at an aggregate value of \$173,999 (\$0.0027 per share).

In connection with some of the consulting agreements and board advisory agreements the Company has entered into, as the following clauses are part of the compensation arrangements: (a) the consultant will be reimbursed for all

reasonable out of pocket expenses and (b) the Company, in its sole discretion, may make additional cash payments and/or issue additional shares of common stock to the consultant based upon the consultant's performance. The Company recognized \$701,347 in stock-based compensation expense related to these agreements in the year ended March 31, 2018.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 11 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT) (CONTINUED)*Warrants for Common Stock*

The following table summarizes warrant activity for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at March 31, 2016	77,303,529	\$0.0200	3.49 Years	\$10,050,000
Granted	37,350,000	0.0100	2.44 Years	-
Expired	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Canceled	(23,134,118)	\$(0.0200)		\$-
Outstanding at March 31, 2017	91,519,411	\$0.0200	3.16 Years	\$-
Granted	16,000,000	0.0035	4.99 Years	-
Expired	-	-		
Exercised	-	-		
Canceled	-	-		
Outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2018	107,519,411	\$0.0169	2.47 Years	\$-

The warrants were valued utilizing the following assumptions employing the Black-Scholes Pricing Model:

	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017		
Volatility	108.6 %	203 %		
Risk-free rate	1.24 %	0.66 %		
Dividend	-	-		
Expected life of warrants	5.00	2.35		

On December 22, 2016, the Company entered in a membership interest transfer agreement with Open Therapeutics whereby the Company sold 80% of its membership interest in Pilus to Open Therapeutics. Open Therapeutics agreed to terminate and cancel 80% of the unexercised portion of Open Therapeutics agreed to pay to the Company 20% of the net profit generated Pilus Energy from its previous year's earnings, if any. The first \$75,000 of such payments would be retained by Pilus Energy as additional consideration for the sale, which is reflected as a contingent liability on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The Company further agreed it would vote its 20% membership interest in Pilus Energy in the same manner that Open Therapeutics votes its membership interest on all matters for which a member vote is required. Through March 31, 2018, there has been no activity recorded by Open Therapeutics with respect to Pilus Energy, and thus the \$75,000 remains contingently owed to them.

Warrants for Common Stock

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company entered into stock purchase agreements with 20 accredited investors, subsequently issuing 93,375,000 shares of common stock. Each investor was issued 1 non-cashless-exercise warrant with a term of 36 months for every 2.5 shares of stock purchased. The strike price of these warrants is 1 cent per share. The total warrants of 37,350,000 are classified as additional paid in capital. The warrants are classified as equity as they contain no provisions that would enable liability classification.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 11 – STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY (DEFICIT) (CONTINUED)

Warrants for Common Stock (Continued)

On June 27, 2017, the Company entered into a one-year 5% convertible note in the amount of \$80,000 with GS Capital Partners, LLC. As partial consideration for the purchase of the note the Company granted 16,000,000 five-year cashless warrants with an exercise price of \$0.0035 per share. Based on the relative fair value of the warrants, the Company recorded a debt discount of \$12,546 on the \$80,000 note, which is being amortized over a period of one-year.

Stock Options

On February 1, 2012, the Company awarded to each of two former executives options to purchase 5,000,000 common shares, an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares. These options vested immediately and were for services performed.

Volatility	220 %
Expected dividend rate	-
Expected life of options in years	10
Risk-free rate	1.87%

The following table summarizes option activity for the years ended March 31, 2018 and 2017:

Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise	Weighted Average Remaining	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
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		Price	Contractual Term		
Outstanding at March 31, 2016	10,000,000	\$ 0.10	5.85 Years	\$	—
Granted	—	—			
Expired	—	—			
Exercised	—	—			
Outstanding at March 31, 2017	10,000,000	\$ 0.10	4.85 Years	\$	—
Granted	—	—			
Expired	—	—			
Exercised	—	—			
Outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2018	10,000,000	\$ 0.10	3.85 Years	\$	—

NOTE 12 – PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method for the temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and income tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Deferred income taxes are measured based on the tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are included in the Company's tax return. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 12 – PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets consist of the following:

	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net operating losses	8,514,000	8,479,000
Effect of TCJA recalculation	(3,107,000)	(2,932,000)
Valuation allowance	(5,407,000)	(5,547,000)
	\$-	\$-

At March 31, 2018, the Company had a U.S. net operating loss carryforward in the approximate amount of \$20 million available to offset future taxable income through 2038. The Company established valuation allowances equal to the full amount of the deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty of the utilization of the operating losses in future periods. The Company also has a Canadian carry forward loss which approximates \$700,000. The valuation allowance decreased by \$140,000 in the year ended March 31, 2018 and increased by and \$527,000 for the year ended March 31, 2017.

On December 22, 2017, Public Law 115-97, informally referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“the TCJA”) was enacted into law. The TCJA provides for significant changes to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that impact corporate taxation requirements. Effective January 1, 2018, the federal tax rate for corporations was reduced from 35% to 21% for US taxable income and requires one-time re-measurement of deferred taxes to reflect their value at a lower tax rate of 21%. Also, mandatory repatriation of untaxed foreign earnings and profits will be taxed at 15.5% to the extent the underlying assets are liquid and 8% on the remaining balance. There are other provisions to the TCJA, such as conversion of a worldwide system to a territorial system, limitations on interest expense and domestic production deductions, which will be effective in fiscal 2019. The Company anticipates its effective tax rate to be 28% to 30%, excluding the one-time impact of the TCJA for fiscal 2018 primarily due to the reduction in the federal tax rate. The Company’s actual effective tax rate for fiscal 2018 may differ from management’s estimate due to changes in interpretations and assumptions. Due to the timing of enactment and complexity of the TCJA, the Company is unable to estimate a reasonable range of the one-time impact associated with mandatory

repatriation, re-measurement of deferred taxes and other provisions of the TCJA.

TAURIGA SCIENCES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2018 AND 2017

(IN US\$)

NOTE 13 – INVESTMENTS

Trading securities

For investments in securities of other companies that are owned, the Company records them at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reflected in other operating income or loss. For investments in these securities that are sold by us, the Company recognizes the gains and losses attributable to these securities investments as realized gains or losses in other operating income or loss.

Investment in Trading Securities:

At March 31, 2017

Company	Beginning of Period Cost	Purchases	Sales Proceeds	End of Period Cost	Fair Value
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