

Proxi Biotech ApS
Skjalm Hvides Gade 12, 3. th, 1728 København V

Company reg. no. 39 85 92 11

Annual report

1 January - 31 December 2024

The annual report was submitted and approved by the general meeting on the 20 June 2025.

Rene Jørgensen
Chairman of the meeting

Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Reports	
Management's statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Management's review	
Company information	5
Management's review	6
Financial statements 1 January - 31 December 2024	
Accounting policies	7
Income statement	10
Balance sheet	11
Statement of changes in equity	13
Notes	14

Notes to users of the English version of this document:

- To ensure the greatest possible applicability of this document, IAS/IFRS English terminology has been used.
- Please note that decimal points remain unchanged from Danish version of the document. This means that DKK 146.940 corresponds to the English amount of DKK 146,940, and that 23,5 % corresponds to 23.5 %.

Management's statement

Today, the Executive Board has approved the annual report of Proxi Biotech ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

The annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

We consider the chosen accounting policy to be appropriate, and in our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2024.

At the general meeting held on 20 June 2025, a decision will be made not to have the financial statements audited as from 2025 onwards. The Executive Board consider the conditions for audit exemption to be met.

Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a true and fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the Annual General Meeting.

København V, 20 June 2025

Executive board

Rene Jørgensen
CEO

Aria Aminzadeh

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Proxi Biotech ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Proxi Biotech ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, for the Company. The financial statements are prepared under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31 December 2024, and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the “Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements” section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management’s Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Independent auditor's report

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Statement on Management's Review

Management is responsible for Management's Review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover Management's Review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent auditor's report

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read Management's Review and, in doing so, consider whether Management's Review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether Management's Review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that Management's Review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statement Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of Management's Review.

Copenhagen, 20 June 2025

Grant Thornton

Certified Public Accountants
Company reg. no. 34 20 99 36

Morten Høgh-Petersen

State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34283

Company information

The company

Proxi Biotech ApS
Skjalm Hvides Gade 12, 3. th
1728 København V

Company reg. no. 39 85 92 11
Established: 13 September 2018
Domicile: Copenhagen
Financial year: 1 January - 31 December

Executive board

Rene Jørgensen, CEO
Aria Aminzadeh

Auditors

Grant Thornton, Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Lautrupsgade 11
2100 København Ø

Management's review

Description of key activities of the company

The purpose of the company is to conduct research and experimental development within biotechnology.

Significant changes in the company's activities and financial matters

There have been no significant changes in activities and financial matters.

The gross profit for the year totals DKK 984 thousand against DKK 519 thousand last year. Income or loss from ordinary activities after tax totals DKK 427 thousand against DKK 69 thousand last year.

Events occurring after the end of the financial year

At the end of march 2025 the company received a convertible loan of 4 mio. DKK. Based on this the company has sufficient liquidity for its operations until the end of the coming year.

Accounting policies

The annual report for Proxi Biotech ApS has been presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act regulations concerning reporting class B enterprises. Furthermore, the company has decided to comply with certain rules applying to reporting class C enterprises.

The accounting policies are unchanged from last year, and the annual report is presented in DKK.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated by using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Differences in the rate of exchange arising between the rate at the date of transaction and the rate at the date of payment are recognised in the profit and loss account as an item under net financials. If currency positions are considered to hedge future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity in a fair value reserve.

Income statement

Gross profit

Gross profit comprises the revenue, changes in inventories of finished goods, and work in progress, own work capitalised, other operating income, and external costs.

Cost of sales comprises costs concerning purchase of raw materials and consumables less discounts and changes in inventories.

Own work capitalised

Own work capitalised includes staff cost and other internal costs incurred during the financial year and recognised in the cost of proprietary intangible and tangible fixed assets.

Other external expenses comprise expenses incurred for distribution, sales, advertising, administration, premises, loss on receivables, and operational leasing costs.

Staff costs

Staff costs include salaries and wages, including holiday allowances, pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for staff members.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement with the amounts concerning the financial year. Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, financial expenses from financial leasing, realised and unrealised capital gains and losses relating to securities, debt and transactions in foreign currency, amortisation of financial assets and liabilities as well as surcharges and reimbursements under the advance tax scheme, etc.

Accounting policies

Tax on net profit or loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises the current income tax for the year and changes in deferred tax and is recognised in the income statement with the share attributable to the net profit or loss for the year and directly in equity with the share attributable to entries directly in equity.

Statement of financial position

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents, and licences

Development costs and internally generated rights are recognised in the income statement as costs in the acquisition year.

Impairment loss relating to non-current assets

The carrying amount of both intangible and tangible fixed assets are subject to annual impairment tests in order to disclose any indications of impairment beyond those expressed by amortisation and depreciation respectively.

If indications of impairment are disclosed, impairment tests are carried out for each individual asset or group of assets, respectively. write-down for impairment is done to the recoverable amount if this value is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher value of value in use and selling price less expected selling cost. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the asset group and expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or the asset group after the end of their useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when conditions for impairment no longer exist. Impairment relating to goodwill is not reversed.

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivable are recognised in the statement of financial position as calculated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax of previous years' taxable income and for tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of temporary differences in assets and liabilities with a focus on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Accounting policies

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rules and tax rates applying under the legislation prevailing in the respective countries on the reporting date when the deferred tax is expected to be released as current tax. Changes in deferred tax due to changed tax rates are recognised in the income statement, except for items included directly in the equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax losses allowed for carryforward, are recognised at the value at which they are expected to be realisable, either by settlement against tax of future earnings or by set-off in deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax unit. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities other than provisions

Liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

<u>Note</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Gross profit	983.921	519.383
1 Staff costs	-450.190	-437.537
Operating profit	533.731	81.846
Other financial income	643	46
Other financial expenses	0	-13.230
Pre-tax net profit or loss	534.374	68.662
Tax on net profit or loss for the year	-107.612	0
Net profit or loss for the year	426.762	68.662
Proposed distribution of net profit:		
Transferred to retained earnings	0	68.662
Reserve for development costs	440.988	0
Allocated from retained earnings	-14.226	0
Total allocations and transfers	426.762	68.662

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Assets			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Non-current assets			
2	Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets	565.369	0
	Total intangible assets	565.369	0
	Total non-current assets	565.369	0
Current assets			
	Income tax receivables	16.770	0
	Other receivables	7.677	38.753
	Total receivables	24.447	38.753
	Cash and cash equivalents	23.293	180.562
	Total current assets	47.740	219.315
	Total assets	613.109	219.315

Balance sheet at 31 December

All amounts in DKK.

Equity and liabilities			
<u>Note</u>		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
Equity			
	Contributed capital	40.000	40.000
	Reserve for development costs	440.988	0
	Retained earnings	-64.121	-49.895
	Total equity	416.867	-9.895
Provisions			
	Provisions for deferred tax	124.381	0
	Total provisions	124.381	0
Liabilities other than provisions			
3	Payables to related parties	9.172	9.172
	Total long term liabilities other than provisions	9.172	9.172
	Other payables	62.689	220.038
	Total short term liabilities other than provisions	62.689	220.038
	Total liabilities other than provisions	71.861	229.210
	Total equity and liabilities	613.109	219.315

4 Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.

Statement of changes in equity

All amounts in DKK.

	Contributed capital	Reserve for development costs	Retained earnings	Total
Equity 1 January 2024	40.000	0	-49.895	-9.895
Retained earnings	0	440.988	-14.226	426.762
	40.000	440.988	-64.121	416.867

Notes

All amounts in DKK.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
1. Staff costs		
Salaries and wages	445.568	432.296
Other costs for social security	<u>4.622</u>	<u>5.241</u>
	<u>450.190</u>	<u>437.537</u>
 Average number of employees	 <u>1</u>	 <u>1</u>
 2. Development projects in progress and prepayments for intangible assets		
Additions during the year	<u>565.369</u>	<u>0</u>
Cost 31 December 2024	<u>565.369</u>	<u>0</u>
 Carrying amount, 31 December 2024	 <u>565.369</u>	 <u>0</u>
 3. Payables to related parties		
Total payables to related parties	<u>9.172</u>	<u>9.172</u>
 4. Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.		
"The company has no contractual obligations."		