

Ensoma ApS

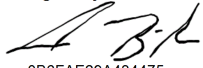
Nordre Fasanvej 215, 2000 Frederiksberg

CVR no. 40 80 43 07

Annual report 2024

Approved at the Company's annual general meeting on 16 June 2025

Chairman of the meeting:

Signed by:

.....0B6FAE29A434476.....
Lars Bunch

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Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

Today, the Board of Directors and the Executive Board have discussed and approved the annual report of Ensoma ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024.

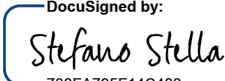
The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

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.

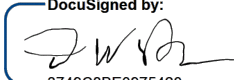
Further, in our opinion, the Management's review gives a fair review of the matters discussed in the Management's review.

We recommend that the annual report be approved at the annual general meeting.

Frederiksberg, 16 June 2025
Executive Board:

DocuSigned by:

.....708FA795F14C4B3.....
Stefano Stella

Board of Directors:

DocuSigned by:

.....3749C8BE0975420.....
James William Burns
Chairman

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.....DAC4D6B53ACF4BE.....
Elinor Kyonghae Shin

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholders of Ensoma ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ensoma ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2024, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 opinion

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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 as to 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism 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.

Independent auditor's report

- ▶ 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 note 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 the Management's review

Management is responsible for the Management's review.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the Management's review and, in doing so, consider whether the 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 the Management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the 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 the Management's review.

Aarhus, 16 June 2025
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28

Peter U. Faurschou
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34502

Christian Jøker
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne31471

Management's review

Company details

Name	Ensoma ApS
Address, Postal code, City	Nordre Fasanvej 215, 2000 Frederiksberg
CVR no.	40 80 43 07
Established	23 September 2019
Registered office	Frederiksberg
Financial year	1 January - 31 December
Board of Directors	James William Burns, Chairman Elinor Kyonghae Shin
Executive Board	Stefano Stella
Auditors	EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab Værkmestergade 25, P.O. Box 330, 8100 Aarhus C, Denmark

Management commentary

Business review

Ensoma ApS is engaged in the discovery and development of therapeutic gene editing products, based on the foundational science and intellectual property around structure and function of the CRISPR-associated protein Cas12a.

Financial review

The income statement for 2024 shows a loss of EUR 5,423 thousand against a loss of EUR 3,141 thousand last year, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2024 shows equity of EUR 2,066 thousand.

Due to the disposal of certain fixed assets in 2025, the company has assessed it appropriate to recognize a write-down of the fixed assets to a net realizable value. This has resulted in a write-down of approximately EUR 449 thousand. This write-down is recognized under the accounting item of "Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment". Refer to note 3 for further description.

For financial year 2025 Management expects lower activity in the company compared to the financial year 2024. The company has terminated all its research employees in 2025 and has also terminated the lease agreement with Symbion in March 2025. The company will continue to license its intellectual property to Ensoma, Inc. The company retains its rights to manage, prosecute, and defend the licensed intellectual property.

Capital base and liquidity

Management continuously assesses the capital base. During the year fiscal year 2024 the parent company, Ensoma Inc., has made contributions to Ensoma ApS with an amount of EUR 5,987 thousand to fund the company's operations. The contributions have been recognized in equity. With the continuously contributions from the parent company, the company has the funding needed to continue the planned activities in 2025. Thus, in Management's opinion, the Company's liquidity and capital resources are adequate to cover at least 12 months after the financial year end based on existing budgets. Therefore, the financial statements for 2024 are presented on the basis of going concern.

Refer to note 2 for further description.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Income statement

Note	EUR	2024	2023
	Gross profit/loss	-3,407,335	-1,962,189
4	Staff costs	-1,944,595	-1,781,065
	Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	-803,236	-122,059
	Profit/loss before net financials	-6,155,166	-3,865,313
	Financial income	4,145	1,578
	Financial expenses	-9,564	-15,657
	Profit/loss before tax	-6,160,585	-3,879,392
5	Tax for the year	737,770	738,106
	Profit/loss for the year	-5,422,815	-3,141,286
	Recommended appropriation of profit/loss		
	Retained earnings/accumulated loss	-5,422,815	-3,141,286
		-5,422,815	-3,141,286

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Balance sheet

Note	EUR	2024	2023
	ASSETS		
	Fixed assets		
6	Property, plant and equipment		
	Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment	415,944	436,967
		<u>415,944</u>	<u>436,967</u>
7	Investments		
	Deposits	268,803	0
		<u>268,803</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total fixed assets	<u>684,747</u>	<u>436,967</u>
	Non-fixed assets		
	Receivables		
	Corporation tax receivable	737,770	737,770
	Other receivables	206,825	138,130
	Prepayments	44,186	21,714
		<u>988,781</u>	<u>897,614</u>
	Cash	<u>1,111,994</u>	<u>882,323</u>
	Total non-fixed assets	<u>2,100,775</u>	<u>1,779,937</u>
	TOTAL ASSETS	<u>2,785,522</u>	<u>2,216,904</u>
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
	Equity		
	Share capital	15,931	15,931
	Retained earnings	2,050,256	1,486,037
	Total equity	<u>2,066,187</u>	<u>1,501,968</u>
	Liabilities other than provisions		
	Current liabilities other than provisions		
	Trade payables	623,093	494,779
	Payables to group entities	49,103	0
	Other payables	47,139	220,157
		<u>719,335</u>	<u>714,936</u>
	Total liabilities other than provisions	<u>719,335</u>	<u>714,936</u>
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>2,785,522</u>	<u>2,216,904</u>
1	Accounting policies		
2	Capital base and liquidity		
3	Special items		
8	Contractual obligations and contingencies, etc.		

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Statement of changes in equity

EUR	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2024	15,931	1,486,037	1,501,968
Transfer through appropriation of loss	0	-5,422,815	-5,422,815
Contribution from group	0	5,987,034	5,987,034
Equity at 31 December 2024	15,931	2,050,256	2,066,187

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Ensoma ApS for 2024 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to reporting class B entities and elective choice of certain provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year.

Reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in euros (EUR), as the Company's most significant transactions are settled in EUR.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the most recent financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Public grants

Public grants to cover expenses are recognised in the income statement when it is deemed likely that all grant criteria have been met. Grants which must be repaid under certain circumstances are recognised only where they are not expected to be repaid.

Income statement

Gross profit/loss

The items donation, other operating income and external expenses have been aggregated into one item in the income statement called gross profit/loss in accordance with section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the Company's core activities, including gains on the sale of fixed assets.

Research and development costs

Ensoma expenses all research costs. In line with industry practice, internal and subcontracted development costs are also expensed as they are incurred, due to significant regulatory uncertainties and other uncertainties inherent in the development of new products. This means that they do not qualify for capitalisation as intangible assets until marketing approval by a regulatory authority is obtained or considered highly probable.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include the year's expenses relating to the Company's core activities, including expenses relating to administration, premises, etc.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance and pensions, and other social security costs, etc., for the Company's employees.

Depreciation and impairment

The item comprises depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment.

The basis of depreciation, which is calculated as cost less any residual value, is depreciated on a straight line basis over the expected useful life. The expected useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment 3-5 years

Depreciation is based on the residual value of the asset and is reduced by impairment losses, if any. The depreciation period and the residual value are determined at the acquisition date and are reassessed annually. Where the residual value exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, no further depreciation charges are recognised.

In the case of changes in the depreciation period or the residual value, the effect on the depreciation charges is recognised prospectively as a change in accounting estimates.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statements at the amounts that concern the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses as well as allowances and surcharges under the advance-payment-of-tax scheme, etc.

Tax

Tax for the year includes current tax on the year's expected taxable income and the year's deferred tax adjustments. The portion of the tax for the year that relates to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the portion that relates to transactions taken to equity is recognised in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the acquisition price and costs directly related to the acquisition until the time at which the asset is ready for use.

Gains or losses are calculated as the difference between the selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal. Gains and losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Deposits

Deposits refers to deposits related to lease agreements, etc.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is assessed for impairment on an annual basis.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment tests are conducted on assets or groups of assets when there is evidence of impairment. The carrying amount of impaired assets is reduced to the higher of the net selling price and the value in use (recoverable amount).

The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price of an asset and its value in use. The value in use is calculated as the present value of the expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets and the expected net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed when the reason for recognition no longer exists.

Receivables

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for impairment write-down of financial receivables.

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable has been impaired, an impairment loss is recognised on an individual basis.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under "Assets" comprise prepaid expenses regarding subsequent financial reporting years.

Cash

Cash comprise cash and short term securities which are readily convertible into cash and subject only to minor risk of changes in value.

Equity

Proposed dividends

Dividend proposed for the year is recognised as a liability once adopted at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividends expected to be distributed for the financial year are presented as a separate item under "Equity".

Income taxes

Current tax payables and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated income tax charge for the year, adjusted for prior-year taxes and tax paid on account.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax base of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where temporary differences, apart from business combinations, arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss for the year or taxable income. Where alternative tax rules can be applied to determine the tax base, deferred tax is measured based on Management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation; either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities in the same legal tax entity. Changes in deferred tax due to changes in the tax rate are recognised in the income statement.

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Liabilities

The Company has chosen IAS 39 as interpretation for liabilities.

Other liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Special items

Special items include significant revenues and expenses that are of a particular nature in relation to the company's ordinary operating activities.

2 Capital base and liquidity

Management continuously assesses the capital base. During the year fiscal year 2024 the parent company, Ensoma Inc., has made contributions to Ensoma ApS with an amount of EUR 5,987 thousand to fund the company's operations. The contributions have been recognized in equity. With the continuously contributions from the parent company, the company has the funding needed to continue the planned activities in 2025. Thus, in Management's opinion, the Company's liquidity and capital resources are adequate to cover at least 12 months after the financial year end based on existing budgets. Therefore, the financial statements for 2024 are presented on the basis of going concern.

3 Special items

Due to the disposal of certain fixed assets in 2025, the company has assessed it appropriate to write these down to their realizable value. This has resulted in a write-down of approximately EUR 449 thousand. This write-down is recognized under the accounting item of "amortisation/depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment".

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December**Notes to the financial statements**

EUR		2024	2023
4	Staff costs		
	Wages/salaries	1,927,580	1,766,173
	Pensions	5,525	6,616
	Other social security costs	11,490	8,276
		<u>1,944,595</u>	<u>1,781,065</u>
	Average number of full-time employees	<u>17</u>	<u>14</u>
5	Tax for the year		
	Estimated tax charge for the year	<u>-737,770</u>	<u>-738,106</u>
		<u>-737,770</u>	<u>-738,106</u>
6	Property, plant and equipment		
			Fixtures and fittings, other plant and equipment
	EUR		
	Cost at 1 January 2024		641,832
	Additions		907,673
	Disposals		-122,107
	Cost at 31 December 2024		<u>1,427,398</u>
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 January 2024		204,865
	Impairment losses		449,070
	Depreciation		<u>357,519</u>
	Impairment losses and depreciation at 31 December 2024		<u>1,011,454</u>
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2024		<u>415,944</u>
	Note provides more details on security for loans, etc. as regards property, plant and equipment.		
7	Investments		
	EUR		Deposits
	Additions		<u>268,803</u>
	Cost at 31 December 2024		<u>268,803</u>
	Carrying amount at 31 December 2024		<u>268,803</u>

Financial statements 1 January - 31 December

Notes to the financial statements

8 Contingencies, etc.

Contingent liabilities

Rent and lease liabilities include a rent obligation totalling EUR 136 thousand in rent agreements with remaining contract terms of 3 months.

Contingent assets

The company has tax loss carry-forwards totalling EUR 5.899 thousand. The nominal value thereof is 22%, totalling EUR 1.298 thousand. The tax asset has not been recognised in the balance sheet due to the uncertainty as to application of the tax losses.

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Christian Lindegaard Jøker

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228

Statsaut. revisor

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Peter Ulrik Faurschou

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab CVR: 30700228

Statsaut. revisor

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