

Annual report for 2023

Drugrecure ApS
Tuborg Boulevard 12, 4., 2900 Hellerup
CVR no. 29 15 44 06

Adopted at the annual general meeting on 20 June
2024

Martin Vedel Ernst
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

The executive board has today discussed and approved the annual report of Drugrecure ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

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

In my opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023.

In my opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

Management recommends that the annual report should be approved by the Company in general meeting.

Hellerup, 20 June 2024

Executive board

David Lee Lowrance
CEO

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Drugrecure ApS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Drugrecure ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including summary of significant accounting policies. 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 company's financial position at 31 December 2023 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2023 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 are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and 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 the 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 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.
- 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Copenhagen, 20 June 2024

Grant Thornton
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 34 20 99 36

Martin Bomholtz
State Authorised Public Accountant
mne34117

Company details

The company

Drugrecure ApS
Tuborg Boulevard 12, 4.
2900 Hellerup

CVR no.: 29 15 44 06

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2023

Domicile: Gentofte

Executive board

David Lee Lowrance, CEO

Auditors

Grant Thornton
Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Stockholmsgade 45
2100 København Ø

General meeting

The annual general meeting is held at the Company's address on 20 June 2024.

Management's review

Business review

Drugrecure ApS is a 100% subsidiary of Savara ApS and part of the Savara Inc. group. Savara Inc. is a U.S.-based emerging pharmaceutical development company. The Company is focused on advancing inhalation therapies for the treatment of patients with rare pulmonary conditions. In Drugrecure ApS, the treatment is centered around Molgramostim, inhaled nebulized GM-CSF to treat Autoimmune Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis (a PAP).

Recognition and measurement uncertainties

The preparation of the financial statements requires the making of estimates and judgments that affect the reporting of assets, liabilities and expenses. The estimates and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Estimates and judgments are based on historical results and on various other assumptions, which the management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, the actual results may differ significantly from the estimates. The management believes that the accounting policies relating to development costs and deferred tax involve estimates or judgments by management that could materially affect the reported financial position and results.

Tax credit

Due to tax credit reimbursement instalment by the Danish government, Drugrecure ApS expects to be reimbursed DKK 5,500k of the tax asset in 2024 - hence the tax receivable has been recognized in the balance sheet. The long-term deferred tax asset has been evaluated against the future income within the next three fiscal years and will not be recognised in the balance sheet.

Financial review

The company's income statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 shows a loss of kDKK 133.501, and the balance sheet at 31 December 2023 shows negative equity of kDKK 803.088.

Financing

The Molgramostim Autoimmune Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis (aPAP) Phase 3 study with data read in June 2019 failed to meet the primary endpoint. A second Phase 3 study is now underway and topline data from this study should be available in mid-2024. With positive data, the Company will submit a BLA for approval and if approved, the Company would begin selling commercial product.

Drugrecure intends to sell its product Molgramostim directly on license to pharmaceutical companies and thereby derive income from a combination of fixed payments and ongoing royalty income. Until Drugrecure has established such a sales on license agreement, Drugrecure will be a capital-consuming company due to investments in drug development and in further strengthening of the pipeline. Therefore, it is vital that the Company always has sufficient financial resources. Drugrecure does not expect commercial revenue until the fiscal year of 2026 or later.

Based on a letter of support from the parent company Savara Inc., Drugrecure ApS has a satisfactory funding assurance until the end of 2024 to continue the ongoing clinical trials related to the Molgramostim project hence, the annual report for 2023 has been prepared for on-going business.

Management's review

Significant events occurring after the end of the financial year

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> kDKK	<u>2022</u> kDKK
Gross profit		-99.396	-66.145
Loss before net financials		-99.396	-66.145
Financial income	3	3.393	825
Financial costs	4	-53.656	-28.626
Loss before tax		-149.659	-93.946
Tax on loss for the year	5	16.158	9.591
Profit/loss for the year		-133.501	-84.355
		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		kDKK	kDKK
Recommended appropriation of profit/loss			
Retained earnings		-133.501	-84.355
		-133.501	-84.355

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> kDKK	<u>2022</u> kDKK
Assets			
Receivables from group enterprises		38.742	26.072
Corporation tax		5.500	5.500
Joint taxation contributions receivable		0	4.091
Prepayments		<u>2.752</u>	<u>2.042</u>
Receivables		<u>46.994</u>	<u>37.705</u>
Total current assets		<u>46.994</u>	<u>37.705</u>
Total assets		<u><u>46.994</u></u>	<u><u>37.705</u></u>

Balance sheet 31 December

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> kDKK	<u>2022</u> kDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		162	162
Retained earnings		<u>-803.250</u>	<u>-669.749</u>
Equity		<u>-803.088</u>	<u>-669.587</u>
Payables to subsidiaries		842.697	702.884
Other payables		<u>7.385</u>	<u>4.408</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>850.082</u>	<u>707.292</u>
Total liabilities		<u>850.082</u>	<u>707.292</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>46.994</u></u>	<u><u>37.705</u></u>
Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)	2		
Group Payables	6		
Contingent liabilities	7		
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Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Equity at 1 January 2023	162	-669.749	-669.587
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-133.501	-133.501
Equity at 31 December 2023	162	-803.250	-803.088

Notes

1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Drugrecure ApS for 2023 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B and the Accounting Standard on small enterprises, as well as provisions applying to reporting class C entities.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

The annual report for 2023 is presented in kDKK

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the Company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Income statement

Gross profit

In pursuance of section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, the Company does not disclose its revenue.

Gross profit reflects an aggregation of other external expenses and research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses related to administration etc.

Other external expenses also comprise research and development costs that do not qualify for capitalisation.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts that relate to the financial year. Net financials include interest income and expenses, liabilities and foreign currency transactions.

Tax on loss for the year

The Company is subject to the Danish rules on compulsory joint taxation of the Group's Danish subsidiaries. Subsidiaries participate in the joint taxation arrangement from the time when they are included in the consolidated financial statements and until the time when they withdraw from the consolidation.

On payment of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed entities in proportion to their taxable income. Entities with tax losses receive joint taxation contributions from entities that have been able to use tax losses to reduce their own taxable profits.

Tax for the year, which comprises the current tax charge for the year and changes in the deferred tax charge, is recognised in the income statement as regards the portion that relates to the profit/loss for the year and directly in equity as regards the portion that relates to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Receivables

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

An impairment loss is recognised if there is objective evidence that a receivable or a group of receivables is impaired. If there is objective evidence that an individual receivable is impaired, an impairment loss for that individual asset is recognised.

Receivables for which there is no objective evidence of individual impairment are tested for impairment on a portfolio basis. The portfolios are primarily based on debtors' domicile and credit ratings in accordance with the Company's credit risk management policy. The objective indicators used for portfolios are determined based on historical loss experience.

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Impairment losses are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received, using the effective interest rate of individual receivables or portfolios of receivables as discount rate.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under 'Current assets' comprises expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Income tax and deferred tax

Current tax liabilities and current tax receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the estimated tax on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income for previous years and tax paid on account.

The Company and all its Danish group entities are taxed on a joint basis. The current income tax charge is allocated between the jointly taxed entities relative to their taxable income. Tax losses are allocated based on the full absorption method. The jointly taxed entities are eligible for the Danish Tax Prepayment Scheme.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised in the balance sheet as 'Joint taxation contributions receivable' or 'Joint taxation contributions payable'.

Deferred tax is measured according to the liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base, calculated on the basis of the planned use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively. Deferred tax is measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured according to the tax rules and at the tax rates applicable in the respective countries at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Deferred tax adjustments resulting from changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement, with the exception of items taken directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax losses allowed for carry forward, are measured at the value to which the asset is expected to be realised, either as a set-off against tax on future income or as a set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity. Any deferred net tax assets are measured at net realisable value.

Liabilities

Liabilities, which include trade payables, payables to group entities and other payables, are measured at amortised cost, which is usually equivalent to nominal value.

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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 latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

2 Uncertainty about the continued operation (going concern)

Drugrecure intends to sell its products directly on license to pharmaceutical companies and thereby derive income from a combination of fixed payments and ongoing royalty income. Until Drugrecure has established such a sales on license agreement, Drugrecure will be a capital-consuming company due to investments in drug development and in further strengthening of the pipeline. Therefore, it is vital that the Company always has sufficient financial resources. Drugrecure does not expect commercial revenue until the fiscal year of 2026 or later.

Based on a letter of support from the parent company Savara Inc., Drugrecure ApS has a satisfactory funding assurance until the end of 2024 to continue the operation of the Company as planned.

Assuming GM-CSF meets its statistically significant end point in the Impala-2 Study, management believes regulatory approval will be obtained.

Notes

	<u>2023</u> kDKK	<u>2022</u> kDKK
3 Financial income		
Interest income, group entities	1.843	825
Exchange adjustments	<u>1.550</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>3.393</u>	<u>825</u>
4 Financial costs		
Financial expenses, group entities	53.656	26.237
Exchange adjustments costs	0	2.130
Exchange loss	<u>0</u>	<u>259</u>
	<u>53.656</u>	<u>28.626</u>
5 Tax on loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	<u>-16.158</u>	<u>-9.591</u>
	<u>-16.158</u>	<u>-9.591</u>

Due to tax credit reimbursement installment by the Danish government, Savara Group expects to be reimbursed DKK 5.5 million of the tax asset - receivable in November 2024.

The Company's tax loss carried forward has not been recognised in the balance sheet.

Potential tax reimbursements deriving from tax loss utilisation by the group joint taxation, which the Company has been a member of since 15 July 2016, has not been recognised.

6 Group Payables

The Company's activities is financed from its Parent company Savara ApS, which ultimately is financed from Savara Inc., based in the US. The Company expects to be able to repay the loan once the development of Molgramostim is finalized and the Company has commercialized the product's full potential after 2026.

In the event that the product under development in the Company against management expectations should fail to be marketed and the Company should close down with no assets, the US parent company, Savara Inc., which is financing the activities, will foregive all receivables with the Danish group companies.

Notes

7 Contingent liabilities

The Company is jointly taxed with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies. The liability also includes any subsequent corrections to the calculated tax liability as a consequence of changes made to the jointly taxable income etc.

Other contingent liabilities not recognised in balance sheet

The Company has no contingent liabilities.

8 Related parties and ownership structure

Ownership structure

Parent company is Savara ApS, Tuborg Boulevard 12 4., DK-2900 Hellerup.

The ultimate parent company is Savara Inc., 1717 Langhorne Newtown Road, Suite 300, Langhorne, PA 19047, USA

Other related parties are other affiliated companies in the group Pharmaorigin ApS and Savara ApS.

9 Subsequent events

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date which could significantly affect the Company's financial position.