

# Antag Therapeutics ApS

Ole Maaløes Vej 3  
2200 København N  
Denmark

CVR no. 38 40 20 56

## **Annual report 2022**

The annual report was presented and approved at  
the Company's annual general meeting on

1 June 2023

Niels Bang

Chairman of the annual general meeting

## **Contents**

Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board	2
Independent auditor's report	3
Management's review	6
Company details	6
Operating review	7
Financial statements 1 January – 31 December	8
Income statement	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes	12

**Antag Therapeutics ApS**  
Annual report 2022  
CVR no. 38 40 20 56

## Statement by the Board of Directors and the Executive Board

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today discussed and approved the annual report of Antag Therapeutics ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022.

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.

Copenhagen, 1 June 2023  
Executive Board:

---

Alexander Hovard Sparre-  
Ulrich

Board of Directors:

---

Kirsten Aarup Drejer  
Chairman

---

Philip Just Larsen

---

Jens Juul Holst

---

Pieter Jeroen Bakker

---

Thomas Edward Needham  
Jr.

---

Christine Theresa Fischette



## **Independent auditor's report**

### **To the shareholders of Antag Therapeutics ApS**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Antag Therapeutics ApS for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 comprising 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 Company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations for the financial year 1 January – 31 December 2022 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' 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.

#### **Material uncertainty related to going concern**

We draw attention to the fact that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. We refer to note 2 to the financial statements, stating that, at present, it is uncertain whether the Company can obtain commitment to the effect that the loans required to finance its operations and investments in the coming years will be granted but that it is Management's assessment that such commitment will be obtained, and consequently, the financial statements have been prepared under the going concern assumption. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### **Management's responsibility 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 that 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.

## Independent auditor's report

### 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 in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may 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 financial statement users made on the basis of these 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 company 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.



## Independent auditor's report

### 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 Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the Management's review.

Copenhagen, 1 June 2023

**KPMG**

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

Klaus Rytz  
State Authorised  
Public Accountant  
mne33205

**Antag Therapeutics ApS**  
Annual report 2022  
CVR no. 38 40 20 56

## Management's review

### Company details

Antag Therapeutics ApS  
Ole Maaløes Vej 3  
2200 Copenhagen N  
Denmark

CVR no.:	38 40 20 56
Established:	8 February 2017
Registered office:	Copenhagen
Financial year:	1 January – 31 December

### Board of Directors

Kirsten Aarup Drejer, Chairman  
Philip Just Larsen  
Jens Juul Holst  
Pieter Jeroen Bakker  
Thomas Edward Needham Jr.  
Christine Theresa Fischette

### Executive Board

Alexander Hovard Sparre-Ulrich

### Auditor

KPMG  
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab  
Dampfærgevej 28  
DK-2100 København Ø  
CVR no. 25 57 81 98

## **Management's review**

### **Operating review**

#### **Principal activities**

The Company's primary activity is research and development of pharmaceuticals and related activities.

#### **Development in activities and financial position**

The Company's income statement for 2022 shows a profit of DKK -9,784,355 as against DKK -14,863,343 in 2021. Equity in the Company's balance sheet at 31 December 2022 stood at DKK 4,638,803 as against DKK 10,857,598 at 31 December 2021.

#### **Capital resources**

As of the balance sheet date, the Company does not have sufficient liquidity to conduct its planned operations for 12 months (until 31 December 2023). As a consequence there is material uncertainty related to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's main shareholders have expressed their intention to provide the Company with a bridge financing to fund the Company's operations for the current financial year. In parallel, the Company has initiated preparations for a Series A financing by reaching out to a broad group of life science investors.

Management will closely monitor its liquidity and if necessary reduce its cost level in case funding does not materialize according to current plans.

Based on the current dialogue with existing shareholders, it is Management's expectation to raise between 14-20 mdkk during 2023, and on this basis Management considers the company as a going concern.

#### **Events after the balance sheet date**

No events have occurred after the balance sheet date of material importance to the annual report for 2022.



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Income statement

DKK	Note	2022	2021
<b>Gross loss</b>		-9,904,462	-13,826,241
Staff costs	3	-1,501,611	-1,912,085
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		-33,768	-33,768
<b>Loss before financial income and expenses</b>		-11,439,841	-15,772,094
Other financial income		22,641	31,321
Other financial expenses		-580,167	-1,717,931
<b>Loss before tax</b>		-11,997,367	-17,458,704
Tax on loss for the year	4	2,213,012	2,595,361
<b>Loss for the year</b>		-9,784,355	-14,863,343
<b>Proposed distribution of loss</b>			
Retained earnings		-9,784,355	-14,863,343
		-9,784,355	-14,863,343

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
<b>Property, plant and equipment</b>			
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		<u>46,104</u>	<u>79,872</u>
<b>Total fixed assets</b>		<u>46,104</u>	<u>79,872</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Receivables</b>			
Other receivables		2,305,107	417,601
Corporation tax		2,213,012	2,595,361
Prepayments		<u>3,723</u>	<u>37,696</u>
		<u>4,521,842</u>	<u>3,050,658</u>
<b>Cash at bank and in hand</b>		<u>12,995,798</u>	<u>17,540,557</u>
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>17,517,640</u>	<u>20,591,215</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>17,563,744</u></u>	<u><u>20,671,087</u></u>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Balance sheet

DKK	Note	<u>31/12 2022</u>	<u>31/12 2021</u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Contributed capital	5	135,301	130,639
Retained earnings		<u>4,503,502</u>	<u>10,726,959</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>4,638,803</u>	<u>10,857,598</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Convertible and profit-sharing debt instruments		<u>9,106,236</u>	<u>8,670,582</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade payables		1,409,852	501,935
Other payables		<u>2,408,853</u>	<u>640,972</u>
		<u>3,818,705</u>	<u>1,142,907</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>12,924,941</u>	<u>9,813,489</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u>17,563,744</u>	<u>20,671,087</u>
<b>Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.</b>	6		

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Statement of changes in equity

DKK	Contributed capital	Retained earnings	Total
Equity at 1 January 2022	130,639	10,726,959	10,857,598
Cash capital increase	4,662	3,560,898	3,565,560
Transferred over the distribution of loss	0	-9,784,355	-9,784,355
<b>Equity at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>135,301</b>	<b>4,503,502</b>	<b>4,638,803</b>

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies

The annual report of Antag Therapeutics ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applying to reporting class B entities under the Danish Financial Statements Act with opt-in from higher reporting classes.

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

#### Change in comparative figures

Few reclassifications have been made in the comparison figures to comply with the current year presentation.

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements are consistent with those of last year. However, reclassifications in comparative figures for 2021 between 'Staff cost' and 'Other external costs'.

#### Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates 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, 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.

#### Government grants

Government grants are recognised when it is fairly certain that the grant conditions will be complied with, and the grant will be received.

Grants compensating for costs incurred are recognised directly as operating income in the income statement as costs eligible for grants are incurred. If the conditions for receiving the grant are not complied until after related costs have been recognised, the grant is to be recognised in the income statement when the conditions have been complied with and it is fairly certain that the grant will be awarded.

Grants to acquire assets are recognised in the balance sheet as deferred income/prepayments and transferred to other operating income in the income statement line with depreciation/amortisation of the assets covered by the grant.

### Income statement

#### Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items secondary to the activities of the entity.

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Other external costs

Other external costs comprise distribution costs and costs related to sales, sales campaigns, administration, office premises, operating leases, etc.

##### Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries, including holiday allowance, pension and other social security costs, etc., to the Company's employees, excluding reimbursements from public authorities.

##### Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expense, gains and losses on payables and transactions denominated in foreign currencies as well as surcharges and refunds under the on-account tax scheme, etc.

##### Tax on loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current corporation tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, including changes in tax rates. The tax expense relating to the profit/loss and the tax credit for research and development activities for the year is recognised in the income statement, and the tax expense relating to amounts directly recognised in equity is recognised directly in equity.

### Balance sheet

#### Property, plant and equipment

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date on which the asset is available for use.

Where individual components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items, which are depreciated separately.

The basis of depreciation is cost less any projected residual value after the end of the useful life. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5 years
--	---------

The useful life and residual value are reassessed annually. Changes are treated as accounting estimates, and the effect on depreciation is recognised prospectively.

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

## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

##### Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual test for indications of impairment other than the decrease in value reflected by depreciation or amortisation.

Impairment tests are conducted of individual assets or groups of assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Write-down is made to the recoverable amount if this is lower than the carrying amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. The value in use is determined as the present value of the forecast net cash flows from the use of the asset or the group of assets, including forecast net cash flows from the disposal of the asset or the group of assets after the end of the useful life.

##### Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost.

Write-down is made for bad debt losses where there is an objective indication that a receivable has been impaired. If there is an objective indication that an individual receivable has been impaired, write-down is made on an individual basis.

Write-downs are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of receivables and the present value of forecast cash flows, including the realisable value of any collateral received. The effective interest rate for the individual receivable or portfolio is used as discount rate.

##### Corporation tax and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax on the taxable income of prior years and for tax paid on account. The tax receivable regarding tax credit for research and development activities are recognised as a tax receivable.

Deferred tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and the tax value of assets and liabilities based on the planned use of the asset or settlement of the liability. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill non-deductible for tax purposes and on office premises and other items where the temporary differences arise at the date of acquisition without affecting either profit/loss or taxable income.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax value of tax loss carryforwards, are recognised at the expected value of their utilisation within the foreseeable future; 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. Any deferred net assets are measured at net realisable value.

Deferred tax is measured in accordance with 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. Changes in deferred tax as a result of changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement or equity, respectively.

##### Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepayment of costs incurred relating to subsequent financial years.

## **Financial statements 1 January – 31 December**

### **Notes**

#### **1 Accounting policies (continued)**

##### **Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised at cost at the date of borrowing, corresponding to the proceeds received less transaction costs paid. In subsequent periods, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Accordingly, the difference between cost and the nominal value is recognised in the income statement over the term of the loan together with interest expenses.

Other liabilities are measured at amortised cost.



## Financial statements 1 January – 31 December

### Notes

#### 2 Material uncertainties regarding going concern

As of the balance sheet date, the Company does not have sufficient liquidity to conduct its planned operations for 12 months (until 31 December 2023). As a consequence there is material uncertainty related to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's main shareholders have expressed their intention to provide the Company with a bridge financing to fund the Company's operations for the current financial year. In parallel, the Company has initiated preparations for a Series A financing by reaching out to a broad group of life science investors.

Management will closely monitor its liquidity and if necessary reduce its cost level in case funding does not materialize according to current plans.

Based on the current dialogue with existing shareholders, it is Management's expectation to raise between 14-20 mdkk during 2023, and on this basis Management considers the company as a going concern.

DKK	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<b>3 Staff costs</b>		
Wages and salaries	1,224,540	1,602,793
Pensions	264,500	281,598
Other social security costs	<u>12,571</u>	<u>27,694</u>
	<u>1,501,611</u>	<u>1,912,085</u>
Average number of full-time employees	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>4 Tax on loss for the year</b>		
Current tax for the year	<u>-2,213,012</u>	<u>-2,595,361</u>
	<u>-2,213,012</u>	<u>-2,595,361</u>

#### 5 Equity

The contributed capital consists of:

A shares, 40.000 shares of nom. DKK 1 each

B shares, 36.060 shares of nom. DKK 1 each

C shares, 59.241 shares of nom. DKK 1 each

The B-shares and C-shares carry special rights by way of a preference right in case of distribution of dividends etc. and protection against dilution in case of certain issue of shares.

#### 6 Contractual obligations, contingencies, etc.

##### Operating lease obligations

Remaining operating lease obligations at the balance sheet date fall due at DKK 441 thousand within 5 years (2021: DKK 124 thousand).