
SNIPR Biome ApS

Lersø Parkallé 44, 5., DK-2100 København Ø

Annual Report for 2022

CVR No. 38 87 12 77

The Annual Report was
presented and adopted
at the Annual General
Meeting of the
company
on 29/6 2023

Christian Grøndahl
Chairman of the
general meeting



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Management's statement

The Executive Board and Board of Directors have today considered and adopted the Financial Statements of SNIPR Biome ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022.

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 at 31 December 2022 of the Company and of the results of the Company operations for 2022.

In our opinion, Management's Review includes a true and fair account of the matters addressed in the Review.

We recommend that the Financial Statements be adopted at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 29 June 2023

Executive Board

Christian Grøndahl
CEO

Milan Zdravkovic
Manager

Board of Directors

Christian Ellebæk Elling
Chairman

Joachim Günter Rothe

Jørgen Ulrik Vejlsgaard

Morten Otto Alexander Sommer

Regina Hodits

Per Gunnar Falk

Independent Auditor's report

To the shareholders of SNIPR Biome ApS

Opinion

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company 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.

We have audited the Financial Statements of SNIPR Biome ApS for the financial year 1 January - 31 December 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies ("the Financial Statements").

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 Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company is dependent on the successful outcome of the current funding round from existing investors, which indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

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.

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, in our view, 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 in Management's Review.

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.

Independent Auditor's report

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.

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.

Hellerup, 29 June 2023

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

CVR No 33 77 12 31

Martin Lunden

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne32209

Mads Blichfeldt Fjord

State Authorised Public Accountant

mne46065

Company information

The Company	SNIPR Biome ApS Lersø Parkallé 44, 5. DK-2100 København Ø CVR No: 38 87 12 77 Financial period: 1 January - 31 December Incorporated: 11 August 2017 Financial year: 5th financial year Municipality of reg. office: Copenhagen
Board of Directors	Christian Ellebæk Elling, chairman Joachim Günter Rothe Jørgen Ulrik Vejlsgaard Morten Otto Alexander Sommer Regina Hodits Per Gunnar Falk
Executive Board	Christian Grøndahl Milan Zdravkovic
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab Strandvejen 44 2900 Hellerup

Management's review

Key activities

The purpose of the company is directly and / or through the holding of shares in other companies, to conduct business with technological development, production and trade, and other companies, which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, are associated therewith.

Development in the year

The income statement of the Company for 2022 shows a loss of DKK 110,618,926, and at 31 December 2022 the balance sheet of the Company shows positive equity of DKK 20,211,351.

Uncertainty relating to recognition and measurement

Recognition and measurement in the Annual Report have not been subject to any uncertainty.

Unusual events

The financial position at 31 December 2022 of the Company and the results of the activities of the Company for the financial year for 2022 have not been affected by any unusual events.

Subsequent events

No events materially affecting the assessment of the Annual Report have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Income statement 1 January - 31 December

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Gross loss		-58,378,224	-37,776,814
Staff expenses	2	-55,808,138	-45,630,895
Depreciation and impairment losses of property, plant and equipment		-2,789,357	-1,535,191
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-116,975,719	-84,942,900
Income from investments in subsidiaries	3	37,202	0
Financial income		1,980,204	1,083,515
Financial expenses		-1,160,613	-934,518
Profit/loss before tax		-116,118,926	-84,793,903
Tax on profit/loss for the year	4	5,500,000	5,500,000
Net profit/loss for the year		-110,618,926	-79,293,903

Distribution of profit

	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Proposed distribution of profit		
Retained earnings	-110,618,926	-79,293,903
	-110,618,926	-79,293,903

Balance sheet 31 December

Assets

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		7,922,565	8,856,510
Leasehold improvements		2,519,419	1,353,818
Property, plant and equipment		10,441,984	10,210,328
Investments in subsidiaries	5	38,088	886
Deposits		1,850,305	1,390,302
Fixed asset investments		1,888,393	1,391,188
Fixed assets		12,330,377	11,601,516
Receivables from group enterprises		581,558	0
Other receivables		10,010,282	10,944,955
Corporation tax		5,500,000	5,500,000
Prepayments		2,293,786	1,090,511
Receivables		18,385,626	17,535,466
Cash at bank and in hand		84,133,541	53,563,018
Current assets		102,519,167	71,098,484
Assets		114,849,544	82,700,000

Balance sheet 31 December

Liabilities and equity

	Note	2022 DKK	2021 DKK
Share capital		2,119,032	1,817,746
Retained earnings		18,092,319	69,477,143
Equity		20,211,351	71,294,889
Other provisions	6	1,031,980	0
Provisions		1,031,980	0
Trade payables		2,535,526	3,357,726
Payables to group enterprises		496,670	0
Payables to owners and Management		74,738,984	0
Other payables		15,835,033	8,047,385
Short-term debt		93,606,213	11,405,111
Debt		93,606,213	11,405,111
Liabilities and equity		114,849,544	82,700,000
Going concern	1		
Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations	7		
Accounting Policies	8		

Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium account	Retained earnings	Total
	DKK	DKK	DKK	DKK
Equity at 1 January	1,817,746	0	69,477,143	71,294,889
Exchange adjustments	0	5,695	0	5,695
Cash capital increase	301,286	59,228,407	0	59,529,693
Net profit/loss for the year	0	0	-110,618,926	-110,618,926
Transfer from share premium account	0	-59,234,102	59,234,102	0
Equity at 31 December	2,119,032	0	18,092,319	20,211,351

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Going concern

During 2022 and 2023, the Company did not succeed in raising additional capital through new investors due to adverse market conditions and lack of funding flowing into the Company's lead asset area of anti-microbials. Hence, the Company has in June 2023 initiated a pivot towards gut-directed gene therapy, while also reducing headcount and cost significantly in a plan that the Company's existing investors are willing to fund and a case that is more appealing to new investors. At the time of the adoption of the Annual Report at the Annual General Meeting, the existing investors are finalizing a financing round expected to cover Company cost for 2.5 years. If this financing does not materialize, the Company has runway to end of September 2023 and consequently there is uncertainty in terms of going concern for the Company

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
2. Staff Expenses		
Wages and salaries	49,366,766	39,604,001
Pensions	5,289,574	4,309,568
Other social security expenses	388,708	303,226
Other staff expenses	763,090	1,414,100
	<u>55,808,138</u>	<u>45,630,895</u>
Average number of employees	<u>48</u>	<u>39</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
3. Income from investments in subsidiaries		
Share of profits	37,202	0
	<u>37,202</u>	<u>0</u>

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	DKK	DKK
4. Income tax expense		
Current tax for the year	-5,500,000	-5,500,000
	<u>-5,500,000</u>	<u>-5,500,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
5. Investments in subsidiaries		
Cost at 1 January	886	886
Cost at 31 December	886	886
Net profit/loss for the year	37,202	0
Value adjustments at 31 December	37,202	0
Carrying amount at 31 December	38,088	886

Investments in subsidiaries are specified as follows:

Name	Place of registered office	Share capital	Ownership
SNIPR Biome UK Ltd.	UK	12613	100%
SNIPR Biome US Inc.	US	24589	100%

6. Other provisions

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK
Other provisions	1,031,980	0
	1,031,980	0

	2022	2021
	DKK	DKK

7. Contingent assets, liabilities and other financial obligations

Rental and lease obligations

Lease obligations under operating leases. Total future lease payments:

Within 1 year	2,486,150	1,584,925
Between 1 and 5 years	7,014,990	3,485,192
	9,501,140	5,070,117

There are no security and contingent liabilities at 31 December 2022.

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. Accounting policies

The Annual Report of SNIPR Biome ApS for 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to enterprises of reporting class B as well as selected rules applying to reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied remain unchanged from last year.

The Financial Statements for 2022 are presented in DKK.

Recognition and measurement

Revenues are recognised in the income statement as earned. Furthermore, value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost are recognised. Moreover, all expenses incurred to achieve the earnings for the year are recognised in the income statement, including depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and provisions as well as reversals due to changed accounting estimates of amounts that have previously been recognised in the income statement.

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

Assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

Translation policies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of transaction. Exchange differences arising due to differences between the transaction date rates and the rates at the dates of payment are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement. Where foreign exchange transactions are considered hedging of future cash flows, the value adjustments are recognised directly in equity.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Any differences between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the rates at the time when the receivable or the debt arose are recognised in financial income and expenses in the income statement.

Fixed assets acquired in foreign currencies are measured at the transaction date rates.

Income statement

Net sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the risks and rewards relating to the goods sold have been transferred to the purchaser, the revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits relating to the sale will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the consideration received and is recognised exclusive of VAT and net of discounts relating to sales.

Expenses for raw materials and consumables

Expenses for raw materials and consumables comprise the raw materials and consumables consumed to achieve revenue for the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise indirect production costs and expenses for premises, sales as well as office expenses, etc.

Gross loss

With reference to section 32 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, gross profit/loss is calculated as a summary of revenue, other operating income, expenses for raw materials and consumables and other external expenses.

Staff expenses

Staff expenses comprise wages and salaries as well as payroll expenses.

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses comprise amortisation, depreciation and impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other operating income and expenses

Other operating income and other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature to the main activities of the Company, including gains and losses on the sale of property, plant and equipment.

Income from investments in subsidiaries

The item "Income from investments in subsidiaries" in the income statement includes the proportionate share of the profit for the year.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised in the income statement at the amounts relating to the financial year.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax attributable to the profit for the year is recognised in the income statement, whereas the tax attributable to equity transactions is recognised directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the cost of acquisition and expenses directly related to the acquisition up until the time when the asset is ready for use.

Interest expenses on loans contracted directly for financing the construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised in cost over the construction period.

Depreciation based on cost reduced by any residual value is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets, which are:

Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	3-10 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

The fixed assets' residual values are determined at nil.

Depreciation period and residual value are reassessed annually.

Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying amounts of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis to determine whether there is any indication of impairment other than that expressed by amortisation and depreciation.

If so, the asset is written down to its lower recoverable amount.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised and measured under the equity method.

The item "Investments in subsidiaries" in the balance sheet include the proportionate ownership share of the net asset value of the enterprises calculated on the basis of the fair values of identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition with deduction or addition of unrealised intercompany profits or losses and with addition of the remaining value of any increases in value and goodwill calculated at the time of acquisition of the enterprises.

The total net revaluation of investments in subsidiaries is transferred upon distribution of profit to "Reserve for net revaluation under the equity method" under equity. The reserve is reduced by dividend distributed to the Parent Company and adjusted for other equity movements in the subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries with a negative net asset value are recognised at DKK 0. Any legal or constructive obligation of the Parent Company to cover the negative balance of the enterprise is recognised in provisions.

Other fixed asset investments

Other fixed asset investments consist of deposits.

Receivables

Receivables are measured in the balance sheet at the lower of amortised cost and net realisable value, which corresponds to nominal value less provisions for bad debts.

Prepayments

Prepayments comprise prepaid expenses concerning rent, insurance premiums, subscriptions and interest.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred income tax is measured using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes on the basis of the intended use of the asset and settlement of the liability, respectively.

Deferred tax assets, including the tax base of tax loss carry-forwards, are measured at the value at which the asset is expected to be realised, either by elimination in tax on future earnings or by set-off against deferred tax liabilities within the same legal tax entity.

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and tax rates that will be effective under the legislation at the balance sheet date when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax. Any changes in deferred tax due to changes to tax rates are recognised in the income statement or in equity if the deferred tax relates to items recognised in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Current tax receivables and liabilities

Current tax liabilities and receivables are recognised in the balance sheet as the expected taxable income for the year adjusted for tax on taxable incomes for prior years and tax paid on account. Extra payments and repayment under the on-account taxation scheme are recognised in the income statement in financial income and expenses.

Financial debts

Loans are recognised initially at the proceeds received net of transaction expenses incurred. Subsequently, the loans are measured at amortised cost; the difference between the proceeds and the nominal value is recognised as an interest expense in the income statement over the loan period.

Mortgage loans are measured at amortised cost, which for cash loans corresponds to the remaining loan. Amortised cost of debenture loans corresponds to the remaining loan calculated as the underlying cash value of the loan at the date of raising the loan adjusted for depreciation of the price adjustment of the loan made over the term of the loan at the date of raising the loan.

Other debts are measured at amortised cost, substantially corresponding to nominal value.