BEIERHOLM
VI SKABER BALANCE

CBio A/S

Alexandervej 1, 2920 Charlottenlund

CVR no. 40 21 66 42

Annual report for 2020

Årsrapporten er godkendt på den
ordinære generalforsamling, d. 02.03.21

Ulrik Cordes
Dirigent

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Company information etc.

The company

CBio A/S
Alexandervej 1
2920 Charlottenlund
Registered office: Gentofte
CVR no.: 40 21 66 42
Financial year: 01.01 - 31.12

Executive Board

CEO Ulrik Cordes

Board of Directors

Else Beth Trautner
Andreea loana Kaiser
Christian Henri Leroy
Karin Cecilia Hultén
CEO Ulrik Cordes

Auditors

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Statement by the Executive Board and Board of Directors on the annual report

We have on this day presented the annual report for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 for CBio A/S.

The annual report is presented in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's activities for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20.

We believe that the management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

The annual report is submitted for adoption by the general meeting.

Soeborg, February 5, 2021

Executive Board

Ulrik Cordes
CEO

Board of Directors

Else Beth Trautner Chairman	Andreea loana Kaiser	Christian Henri Leroy
Karin Cecilia Hultén	Ulrik Cordes CEO	

To the Shareholders of CBio A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CBio A/S for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20, which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position at 31.12.20 and of the results of the company's operations for the financial year 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act (Årsregnskabsloven).

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

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

Statement regarding the 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, 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 Acts. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Soeborg, Copenhagen, February 5, 2021

Beierholm
Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 32 89 54 68

Anders Ladegaard
State Authorized Public Accountant
MNE-no. mne18830

Primary activities

The company's purpose is to conduct research, development and manufacturing of cell-based therapies for its partners and for own-sponsored programs for the benefit of cancer and other seriously ill patients.

Development in activities and financial affairs

The income statement for the period 01.01.20 - 31.12.20 shows a profit/loss of DKK -3,901,391. The balance sheet shows equity of DKK 6,821,659.

Letter from the CEO

2020 has been another exciting year for CBio A/S, where we have made significant progress on our mission to *enable cancer cure*. Although, this year will be remembered for the Covid-19 pandemic crisis in the broader society, it will stand out as a remarkable year for the company.

Strong support from investors and grants

On the financing side, we raised DKK 10M in equity onboarding several new investors who provided us with the necessary funds and valuable competencies and experience, which will support our journey ahead. Besides, we secured a matching loan from Vækstfonden amounting to DKK 6M and received grants from the Danish Innovation Fund amounting to DKK 6.3M.

Laying the foundation

The strengthened financing position allowed us to further expand the team and welcome several talented people with skills and competencies that will support our ambitious goals for the years to come. Also, it allowed us to go full speed ahead to materialize our largest project in 2020: upgrading our facilities in Søborg allowing for the development and manufacturing of cell-based therapies including state-of-the-art cleanroom infrastructure.

Thanks to excellent project management and execution, we managed together with our partners and contractors to complete the construction in time and within budget boding well for future facility expansions that are so critical in our industry for cell-based therapies.

Transferring and improving the TIL technology

In parallel with the construction, we had a very busy and productive year in R&D. We successfully transferred the TIL technology in-licensed from Herlev Hospital. This TIL product has a remarkable clinical performance with Overall Response Rates amounting to 42% and Complete Remission in 13% of late-stage heavily pre-treated melanoma patients (Andersen, 2016). The product is now investigated in a confirmatory phase III clinical trial (NCT02278887) led by the Netherlands Cancer Institute.

However, as the academic manufacturing protocol inherited from Herlev is very operator-dependent and challenging to scale, we further developed the process and demonstrated proof-of-concept for a streamlined, scalable, and commercially viable manufacturing process reducing the need for manual interventions with a factor 5.

New transformative technology

Our efforts to further push the boundaries of the TIL technology also bore fruit in 2020. Through structured discovery work, we identified novel ways to advance the TIL technology and submitted a patent application with transformative potential. As we go into 2021, we will continue the preclinical work on this novel technology that could expand TIL therapy to benefit many more cancer patients.

Exciting journey ahead

All in all, 2020 has been a remarkable year for CBio A/S. With a strong foundation, a clinically proven and scalable TIL technology, and with new transformative discoveries, we have an excellent position to continue our exciting journey in the years to come.

Our steep progress would not have been possible without all our valuable team members, our Board of Directors, partners, and investors. Thank you all for your support!

Ulrik Cordes
CEO

Letter from the chairman

Rising up to the challenge
2020 has with the COVID-19 pandemic been a challenging year for the global community and has had a significant impact across the world and on businesses – especially on small businesses and start-ups. However, in the light of the largest healthcare crisis in many years, one must not lose sight of other serious illnesses. Here, the international challenge to fight cancer is a critical and important mission for society, where innovation is a key driver for, and contributor to fight this devastating disease. The start-up environment and companies play a strong role in this important journey.

Here, Cbio A/S has indeed raised to the challenge in the mission to enable cancer cure with innovative immune technology. Despite the pandemic, Cbio has with passion and dedication met their ambitious milestones and goals and are now in a very good position to further advance the mission.

On behalf of the board of directors, we would like to offer our thanks to all Cbio employees for their hard work and commitment during an exceptional year, but also a special thanks to all our collaboration partners and to our shareholders for their highly valued support.

Else Beth Trautner
Chair of the Board of Directors

Income statement

Note		2020 DKK	21.01.19 31.12.19 DKK
	Gross loss	**-1,813,621**	**-346,035**
1	Staff costs	-3,077,064	0
	Loss before depreciation, amortisation, write-downs and impairment losses	**-4,890,685**	**-346,035**
	Depreciation and impairments losses of property, plant and equipment	-250,803	0
	Loss before net financials	**-5,141,488**	**-346,035**
	Financial income	21,146	0
	Financial expenses	-67,288	0
	Loss before tax	**-5,187,630**	**-346,035**
	Tax on loss for the year	1,286,239	69,085
	Loss for the year	**-3,901,391**	**-276,950**

Proposed appropriation account

Retained earnings	-3,901,391	-276,950
Total	**-3,901,391**	**-276,950**

Balance sheet

ASSETS

Note		31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK
	Leasehold improvements	4,519,724	0
	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	537,977	0
2	**Total property, plant and equipment**	**5,057,701**	**0**
	Deposits	462,863	250,661
	Total investments	**462,863**	**250,661**
	Total non-current assets	**5,520,564**	**250,661**
	Income tax receivable	1,355,324	69,085
	Other receivables	2,389,684	36,846
	Prepayments	305,616	25,920
	Total receivables	**4,050,624**	**131,851**
	Cash	**6,305,649**	**376,789**
	Total current assets	**10,356,273**	**508,640**
	Total assets	**15,876,837**	**759,301**

Balance sheet

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Note		31.12.20 DKK	31.12.19 DKK
	Share capital	1,318,841	1,000,000
	Retained earnings	5,502,818	-276,950
	Total equity	**6,821,659**	**723,050**
3	Subordinate loan capital	5,950,000	0
	Total long-term payables	**5,950,000**	**0**
	Payables to other credit institutions	19,253	0
	Trade payables	1,401,392	15,108
	Other payables	1,146,755	21,143
	Deferred income	537,778	0
	Total short-term payables	**3,105,178**	**36,251**
	Total payables	**9,055,178**	**36,251**
	Total equity and liabilities	**15,876,837**	**759,301**

4 Contingent liabilities
5 Charges and security

Statement of changes in equity

Figures in DKK	Share capital	Retained earnings
Statement of changes in equity for 01.01.20 - 31.12.20		
Balance as at 01.01.20	1,000,000	-276,950
Capital increase	318,841	0
Other changes in equity	0	9,681,159
Net profit/loss for the year	0	-3,901,391
Balance as at 31.12.20	1,318,841	5,502,818

	2020 DKK	21.01.19 31.12.19 DKK

1. Staff costs

	2020 DKK	21.01.19 - 31.12.19 DKK
Wages and salaries	2,912,581	0
Other social security costs	9,025	0
Other staff costs	155,458	0
Total	3,077,064	0
Average number of employees during the year	4	0

2. Property, plant and equipment

Figures in DKK	Leasehold improvements	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment
Additions during the year	4,765,961	542,543
Cost as at 31.12.20	4,765,961	542,543
Depreciation during the year	-246,237	-4,566
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31.12.20	-246,237	-4,566
Carrying amount as at 31.12.20	4,519,724	537,977
Carrying amount of assets held under finance leases as at 31.12.20	0	0

3. Long-term payables

Figures in DKK	Outstanding debt after 5 years	Total payables at 31.12.20
Subordinate loan capital	0	5,950,000
Total	0	5,950,000

4. Contingent liabilities

Lease commitments

The company has concluded lease agreements with terms to maturity of 36 - 60 months and average lease payments of DKK 3.060, a total of DKK 677.623.

Other contingent liabilities

The company is taxed jointly with the other Danish companies in the group and has joint, several and unlimited liability for income taxes for the jointly taxed companies.

5. Charges and security

The company has not provided any security over assets.

6. Accounting policies

GENERAL

The annual report is presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act (*Årsregnskabsloven*) for enterprises in reporting class B.

No comparative figures have been provided as this is the company's first financial year.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

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 depreciation, amortisation, impairment losses and write-downs, 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 such assets 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 such liabilities can be measured reliably. On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Subsequently, assets and liabilities are measured as described for each item below.

On recognition and measurement, account is taken of foreseeable losses and risks arising before the date at which the annual report is presented and proving or disproving matters arising on or before the balance sheet date.

CURRENCY

The annual report is presented in Danish kroner (DKK).

LEASES

Leases relating to assets where the company has substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset (finance leases) are recognised in the balance sheet. On initial recognition, assets held under finance leases and related lease commitments are measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of future lease payments. Subsequently, assets held under finance leases are treated like other similar assets.

Lease commitments relating to assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as payables. Subsequent to initial recognition, lease commitments are measured at amortised cost according to which the interest element of the lease payment is recognised in the income statement over the lease term.

Lease payments relating to operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

GRANTS

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant conditions have

6. Accounting policies - continued -

been met and that the grant will be received.

Grants to cover expenses incurred are recognised on a proportionate basis in the income statement over the period in which the expenses eligible for grants are expensed. Grants are recognised under other operating income.

INCOME STATEMENT

Gross loss

Gross loss comprises other operating income and other external expenses.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises income of a secondary nature in relation to the enterprise's activities, including rental income, negative goodwill and gains on the sale of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment.

Other external expenses

Other external expenses comprise costs relating to distribution, sales and advertising and administration, premises and bad debts to the extent that these do not exceed normal write-downs.

Staff costs

Staff costs comprise wages and salaries as well as other staff-related costs.

Depreciation and impairment losses

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment aim at systematic depreciation over the expected useful lives of the assets. Assets are depreciated according to the straight-line method based on the following expected useful lives and residual values:

	Useful lives, years	Residual value DKK
Leasehold improvements	5	0
Other plant, fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	5	0

6. Accounting policies - continued -

The basis of depreciation is the cost of the asset less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Moreover, the basis of depreciation is reduced by any impairment losses. The useful life and residual value are determined when the asset is ready for use and reassessed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are impaired in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in the 'Impairment losses on fixed assets' section.

Other net financials

Interest income and interest expenses, the interest element of finance lease payments etc. are recognised in other net financials.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

The current and deferred tax for the year is recognised in the income statement as tax on the profit/loss for the year with the portion attributable to the profit/loss for the year, and directly in equity with the portion attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity.

The company is jointly taxed with Danish consolidated enterprises.

In connection with the settlement of joint taxation contributions, the current Danish income tax is allocated between the jointly taxed enterprises in proportion to their taxable incomes. This means that enterprises with a tax loss receive joint taxation contributions from enterprises which have been able to use this loss to reduce their own taxable profit.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

BALANCE SHEET

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment comprise leasehold improvements as well as other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are measured in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost comprises the purchase price and expenses resulting directly from the purchase until the asset is ready for use. Interest on loans arranged to finance production is not included in the cost.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method based on useful lives and residual values, which are stated in the ‘Depreciation and impairment losses' section.

Gains and losses on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the selling price, if any, less selling costs and the carrying amount at the date of disposal less any costs of disposal.

Impairment losses on fixed assets

The carrying amount of fixed assets which are not measured at fair value is assessed annually for indications of impairment over and above what is reflected in depreciation.

If the company's realised return on an asset or a group of assets is lower than expected, this is considered an indication of impairment.

If there are indications of impairment, an impairment test is conducted of individual assets or groups of assets.

The assets or groups of assets are impaired to the lower of recoverable amount and carrying amount.

The higher of net selling price and value in use is used as the recoverable amount. The value in use is determined as the present value of expected net cash flows from the use of the asset or group of assets as well as expected net cash flows from the sale of the asset or group of assets after the expiry of their useful lives.

Impairment losses are reversed when the reasons for the impairment no longer exist.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortised cost, which usually corresponds to the nominal value, less write-downs for bad debts.

Write-downs for bad debts are determined based on an individual assessment of each receivable if there is no objective evidence of individual impairment of a receivable.

Deposits recognised under assets comprise deposits paid to the lessor under leases entered into by the company.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised under assets comprise costs incurred in respect of subsequent financial years.

Cash

Cash includes deposits in bank accounts as well as operating cash.

Current and deferred tax

Current tax payable and receivable is recognised in the balance sheet as tax computed on the basis of the taxable income for the year, adjusted for tax paid on account.

Joint taxation contributions payable and receivable are recognised as income tax under receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Deferred tax liabilities and tax assets are recognised on the basis of all temporary differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases of assets and liabilities. However, deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences relating to goodwill which is non-amortisable for tax purposes and other items where temporary differences, except for acquisitions, have arisen at the date of acquisition without affecting the net profit or loss for the year or the taxable income. In cases where the tax value can be determined according to different taxation rules, deferred tax is measured on the basis of management's intended use of the asset or settlement of the liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised, following an assessment, at the expected realisable value through offsetting against deferred tax liabilities or elimination in tax on future earnings.

6. Accounting policies - continued -

Deferred tax is measured on the basis of the tax rules and at the tax rates which, according to the legislation in force at the balance sheet date, will be applicable when the deferred tax is expected to crystallise as current tax.

Payables

With subordinate loan capital, the creditor has subordinated its claim to those of all other creditors of the company.

Long-term payables are measured at cost at the time of contracting such liabilities (raising of the loan). The payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost where capital losses and loan expenses are recognised in the income statement as a financial expense over the term of the payable on the basis of the calculated effective interest rate in force at the time of contracting the liability.

Short-term payables are measured at amortised cost, normally corresponding to the nominal value of such payables.

Deferred income

Deferred income under liabilities comprises payments received in respect of income in subsequent financial years.