Controlled release

nanexa

For better healthcare

Annual report 2024

Financial summary

Net sales amounted to:

24,361 (29,327) TSEK

Operating profit (EBIT) amounted to:

-26,062 (-76,625) TSEK

Profit after tax amounted to:

-24,905 (-76,398) TSEK

Earnings per share amounted to:

-0.18 (-1.09) SEK

Cash flow for the year amounted to:

-54,877 (-16,014) TSEK

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period:

10,292 (65,168) TSEK

The Board of Directors proposes that no dividend be paid out for the 2024 financial year

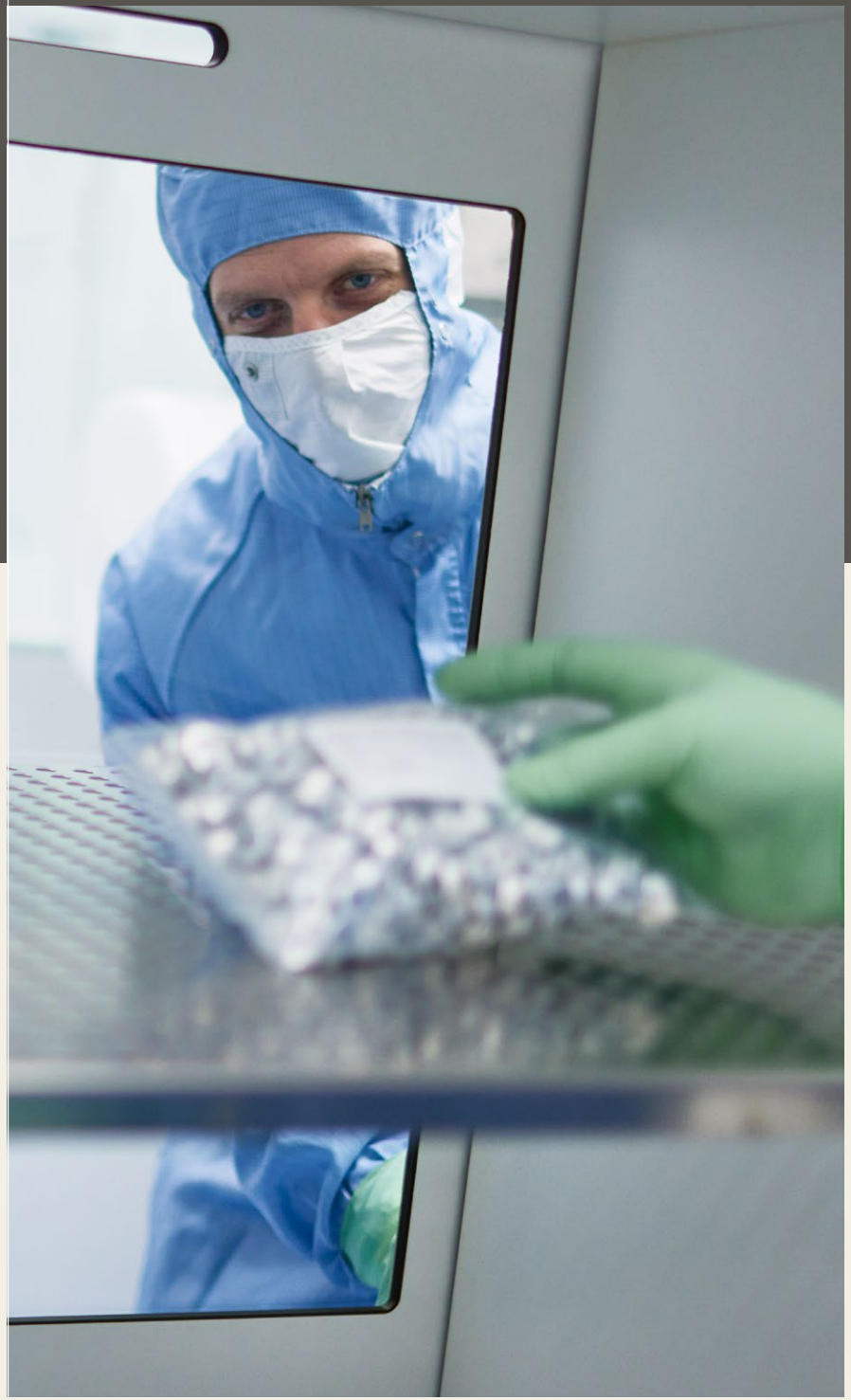
The formal annual report in this document is on pages 34-50.

Nanexa is a pharmaceutical company that develops long-acting injectable drugs based on PharmaShell®

Nanexa is a pharmaceutical company that develops long-acting injectable drugs based on PharmaShell – a proprietary patented drug-delivery system for controlled release of various types of active pharmaceutical substances. Based on PharmaShell, Nanexa both develops its own pharmaceutical products and collaborates with other pharmaceutical companies, including Novo Nordisk and AstraZeneca, to develop products with their active substances.

Nanexa's long-acting products reduce the need for daily administration of drugs, which improves the chances for adherence and lower healthcare costs. In many cases, a controlled, even release of drugs can reduce unwanted side effects and potentially even lead to a greater efficacy.

Significant events in 2024



Q 1

→ **No significant events were reported in Q1.**

Q 2

→ **Nanexa announced** that the European Medicines Agency had approved the company's application for clinical trials. After a review of the additional data submitted, the application was approved for the phase I study with NEX-22, a long-acting GLP-1 for type 2 diabetes.

→ **A resolution was adopted at the 2024 Annual General Meeting** to elect Hanna Tilus as a new Board member. The Annual General Meeting also adopted a resolution to authorise the Board of Directors to resolve on a rights issue and a directed share issue.

→ **Nanexa announced** that the company's phase I study with NEX-22 had been initiated. Dosing of the first patient had therefore begun.

Q 3

- **Nanexa announced** that the NEX-22 project was proceeding according to plan with further dose escalation.
- **Nanexa announced** that the first patient in the third and final dose group in the company's phase I study in the NEX-22 project had been dosed.
- **Nanexa announced** that Cecilia Danckwardt-Lilliestrom had assumed the role of CFO.

Q 4

- **Nanexa announced** that the dosing of the final patient in the company's phase I study in the NEX-22 project had been carried out according to plan.
- **Nanexa announced** that the company's phase I study in the NEX-22 project had been completed for all patients.
- **Nanexa announced** positive results in the phase I study in the NEX-22 project.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE PERIOD

- Nanexa announced in January that the company was planning to carry out a directed share issue of units of 35 MSEK in two stages. The existing shareholders' preferential right would not apply. It was also announced that the company has taken out loans amounting to a total of 20 MSEK.
- Nanexa announced in January that the company had called the shareholders to an Extraordinary General Meeting on 13 February 2025 due to the above share issue. The General Meeting adopted a decision in accordance with the proposal. The issue was carried out immediately thereafter and the company received 35 MSEK through the issue and 20 MSEK in loans before issue costs.
- Nanexa announced in January that the phase I study with NEX-22, the company's one-month formulation of liraglutide, would resume with further dose escalation and was expected to start in the first quarter of 2025. The study has now received regulatory approval for the administration of 30 mg of liraglutide in an additional dose group.
- Nanexa announced in March that the first patient had been dosed with 30 mg in the ongoing phase I study with NEX-22.

About Nanexa

Nanexa is a pharmaceutical company and develops long-acting drugs with the goal of making treatment more effective and increasing quality of life for patients

Nanexa's primary goal is to provide patients with effective drugs that can be given without any requirement for daily administration. Fewer administrations of drugs have the potential to increase adherence to prescribed treatment and result in fewer side effects for patients as well as savings in healthcare. PharmaShell also enables Nanexa to help other pharmaceutical companies to develop new effective products.

Own drug delivery system
Nanexa's products consist of injectable drug formulations that are placed as a depot locally, for example under the skin in what is referred to as a subcutaneous depot or in a carcinoma. This depot continually releases active pharmaceutical substances for a long period without any need for patients to frequently keep track of their medication or come to the clinic to receive treatment. The Company considers that this increases the efficacy of treatments, makes everyday life easier for the patient and frees up resources for carers.

Areas of disease
Nanexa focuses on its own development projects in the areas of disease with acute medical needs where the market is large and growing. The company is currently concentrating primarily on the NEX-22 project with the goal of developing a one-month depot formulation of the GLP-1 analogue liraglutide for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.

In Nanexa's own projects, the company is basing its approach on existing proven pharmaceutical substances for which patent protection has expired. Since the drug substances in question have already been rigorously tested, Nanexa is minimising the risks in the project while shortening the development time and making the approval process easier. Nanexa's patented technology PharmaShell also provides patent protection for the products for which it is used. This applies to both the Company's own projects as well as partner projects.

Nanexa's proprietary and patented drug delivery system PharmaShell is based on Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) coating technology – whereby particles of an active pharmaceutical substance are encapsulated with a coating a few nanometers thick which controls the rate of release. Thanks to PharmaShell, the company is able to tailor and control the release rate of both biological and small-molecule pharmaceutical substances.

Own pilot facility
Nanexa has had a GMP-classified pilot plant in place in Uppsala since 2022. This enables the company to produce and analyse drugs for clinical studies by itself. The pilot facility has been built with the aim of handling the future scaling up of the process to kilogram scale and thereby being able to deal with larger clinical development programmes. The company has also laid the foundations for being able to scale up production to a commercial scale.

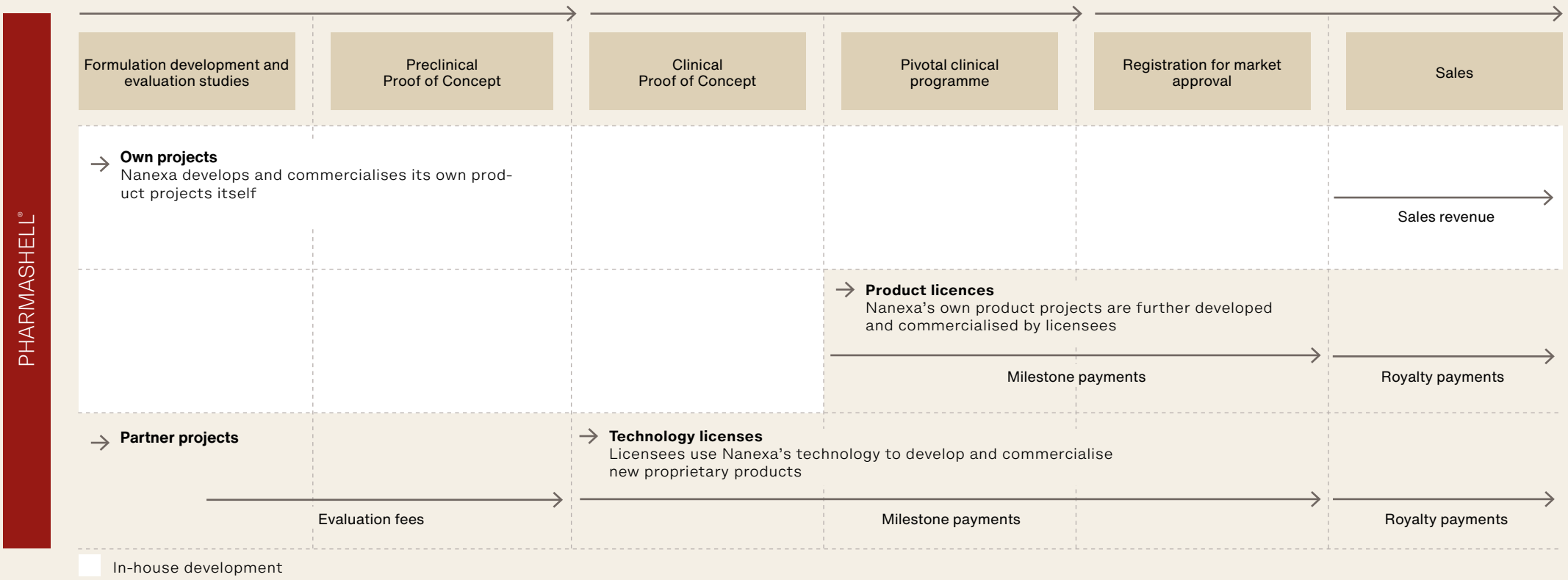
> Nanexa focuses on areas of disease with medical needs where the market is large and growing. The company is currently implementing projects in both oncology and diabetes.

Revenue model

Business model
Nanexa has a business model divided into two parts whereby the company develops its own products and also enters into outlicensing agreements for the PharmaShell technology. In its own product projects, Nanexa takes them through the preclinical and clinical phases, mainly up to proof of concept (phase I or II). The company then carries out an assessment of how commercialisation should take place – either in-house or in collaboration with a licensing partner. A licensing agreement normally involves an initial payment, referred to as a signing fee, and milestone payments, when defined development goals are achieved. A milestone payment is also made at the time of the market approval of the drug, after which sales-based royalties are payable. Examples of desirable partners include global pharmaceutical companies with strong market positions in the relevant area. Another possibility is licensing agreements with one or more operators with a strong market presence in important regions. A decision is made on the basis of what is considered to create most value for the company.

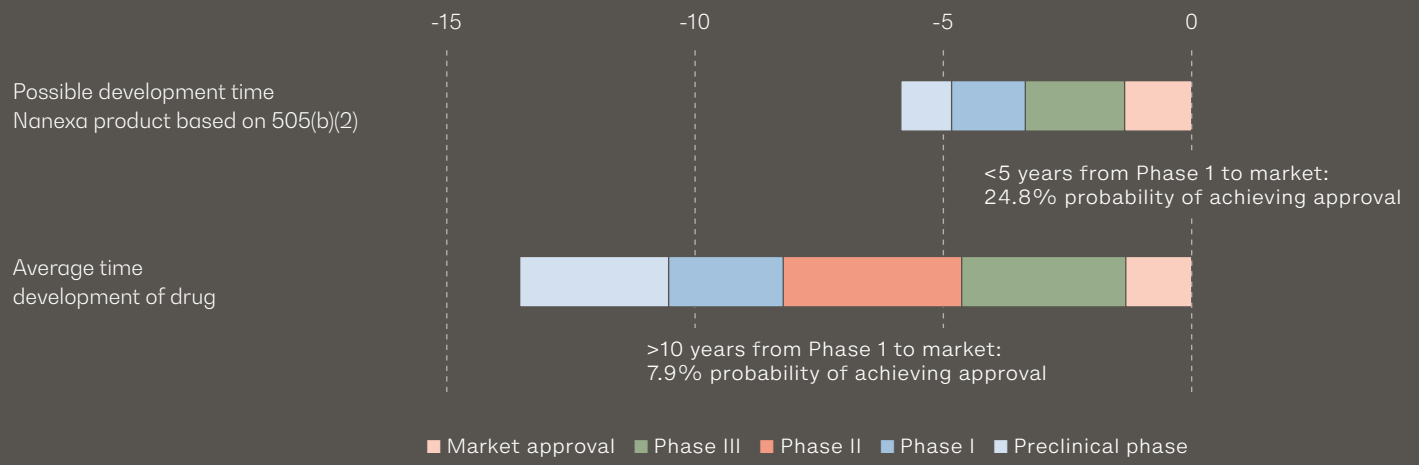
At the same time, Nanexa is actively working to outlicense its technology to other pharmaceutical companies that wish to develop long-acting drugs. Nanexa currently has a number of evaluation agreements in place with the aim of creating a basis for further collaborations and outlicensing agreements. These include a project with Novo Nordisk and evaluations with several of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the world which are of great interest.

Although the revenues from the company's product projects are expected to be significantly higher than the revenues from out-licensing agreements relating to PharmaShell, the company also sees significant opportunities for attractive licence agreements from several of the evaluation projects. In addition, there can be a higher number of technology licenses, they can be closer in time and they can provide a substantial contribution to total revenues from now on.



Strategy

Nanexa – a shorter path to market approval



Nanexa's product project is based on development of drugs already marketed in combination with the company's drug delivery system, PharmaShell, which makes it possible to formulate unique long-acting patent-protected products. The projects are implemented through a shorter development programme in which the documentation for products already approved can be relied on in registration for market approval. This means that there is no need to carry out the complete preclinical, toxicological and clinical programme, with phase I, phase II and phase III studies, that would be necessary for a completely new substance. Overall, this results in a significantly shorter and less costly development project, with significantly lower risks compared to traditional product projects for completely new pharmaceutical substances.

The legal basis is known as 505(b)(2) in the US and Article 10(3) in Europe. Key to this is the fact that the development programme is confined to documenting the similarity to an approved product (original product). As a rule, a phase I study is carried out in which the pharmacokinetics of the new product are compared with those of the original product. Certain criteria for similarity must then be achieved, such as the fact that the AUC (area under curve) and maximum concentration fall within certain predefined limits. These results are often supplemented, in the case of long-acting formulations, with a relatively limited phase III study (efficacy study) showing that the efficacy is at least as good as the original product. As illustrated in the image above, a product such as NEX-22 that is in phase I is as close to launch as a completely new drug entering a phase III programme. Total development time up to approval is then less than five years as opposed to more than 10 years for a completely new drug. Besides time to market, the cost for a project such as NEX-22 is significantly lower than for a completely new drug. If you compare the risk levels at phase I, measured as the probability of achieving market approval, the probability is closer to 25 per cent, compared to around 8 per cent for a completely new pharmaceutical substance. With the positive data from phase I for NEX-22 that was delivered in 2024, progress continues to be extremely good on the path towards market approval.

Goals

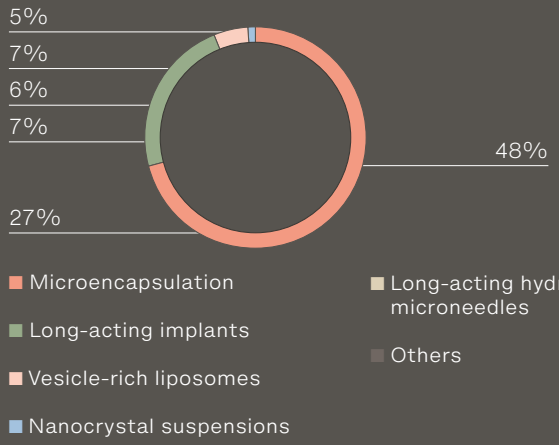
Nanexa's goals

Nanexa's goal is, in the long run, to operate a portfolio of three to four of its own product projects in various development phases which, over time, can either be licensed to major pharmaceutical companies for implementation of a final clinical programme or developed up to commercialisation by Nanexa. The company's own portfolio is supplemented with a broader portfolio of external collaborations which, besides broadening the use of the PharmaShell system, will contribute significant licensing revenues in both the short and the long term.

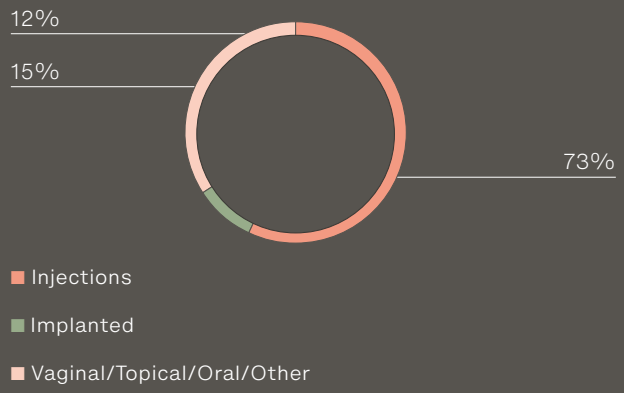
At present, the focus is on generating value in NEX-22 and certain prioritised partner projects such as the project with Novo Nordisk. The PharmaShell system also has potential within a large number of medical indications, where its properties enable the development of products with unique benefits compared to existing products.

Market position

Distribution by strategy/technology, 100% = USD 1,060 million



Breakdown by administration method



Source: Roots Analysis: Long-Acting Drug Delivery Technologies and Services Market, 2023-2035 (2023). Available via: https://www.root-sanalysis.com/reports/long-acting-drug-delivery-market.html

Nanexa's market position

As a pharmaceutical company with a proprietary drug delivery system with unique properties for long-acting injectable drugs with controlled release, Nanexa is well positioned to capitalise on the strong market growth that exists in type 2 diabetes, obesity, oncology and a large number of other areas of disease.

There are more companies in the pharmaceutical industry that base their operations on a range of different strategies and technologies for creation of long-acting drugs. These include microencapsulation, liposomes, nanocrystal suspensions and hydrogels. It is also a question of different administration methods such as injections, implants, topical, oral or vaginal administration, with injectable drugs being by far the largest segment.

Nanexa's PharmaShell system for injectable drugs addresses and avoids most of the competing systems' limitations, for example by making it possible to produce products with a high proportion of active pharmaceutical substance and control over the initial release. Another advantage is that the technology can be applied to many different types of drugs such as drugs with both high and low solubility, small-molecule or biological drugs such as peptides and monoclonal antibodies.

Nanexa's position means that the company is able to develop and commercialise pharmaceutical products by itself or through partnerships with major companies or else outlicense Nanexa's technology to other companies wishing to use it for their own specific drugs.

> "Nanexa is well positioned to capitalise on the strong market growth that exists in a large number of areas of disease such as GLP-1 drugs for type 2-diabetes and obesity."

The CEO's comments

> We have taken major steps during 2024 in the development of our scale formulation for one-month depots.

Major steps in development

We started 2024 with a strategy focused on three areas. The NEX-22 project, the collaboration with Novo Nordisk and the implementation of a few prioritised partner projects. That strategy has been successful in many ways and we are ending the year strongly. We are proud to have created what we consider to be the first depot formulation of a GLP-1 agonist with month-long release demonstrated in a clinical study. At the same time, the collaboration with our most important partners is progressing well.

The NEX-22 project, a GLP-1 product for treatment of type 2 diabetes administered once a month instead of daily, is progressing according to plan and during the year we have shown so-called "Proof of Concept" in humans. The results from the recently completed phase I study clearly show that NEX-22 achieves a one-month release profile, which was also the goal. Another extremely positive outcome was the fact that no adverse effects in the form of nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea were observed, even in the highest dose group. The absence of adverse effects is worth noting, since it is very common for patients to experience these adverse effects at the beginning of their treatment with GLP-1 drugs. The focus in the project from now on is to obtain a licensing deal, while at the same time taking the next step in the project, which means that we will expand the study with another higher dose group in the near future and prepare for the next clinical study in which we expect to reach the full clinical dose. This, in turn, opens up the possibility of the simplified registration pathway (referred to as 505 (b)(2)) in the US.

In addition to NEX-22, our major focus in 2024 has been the collaboration with Novo Nordisk and the evaluation of our drug delivery system PharmaShell for one of their substances. In many ways, this project is similar to our own NEX-22 project, which has generated major synergies. The evaluation with Novo Nordisk has continued at a steady pace and our assessment is that we now meet the target that has been requested at this point in the evaluation. We consider that this will provide space for the evaluation to be completed with good results within the agreed time. It is difficult to speculate on what this could potentially lead to in the long run, but the goal is to take the project further and initiate agreement negotiations during the year.

We have taken major steps during the year in the development of our scale formulations for one-month depots, which has given us even better tools for controlling the release of drugs and has yielded direct results in our projects. The development of our analytical methods has also given us extremely valuable tools for predicting, with the aid of in vitro data, how PharmaShell formulations will behave in animal experiments and clinically in humans. This is something that is of great use to us since it significantly speeds up our development processes and reduces the need for costly and time-consuming animal

> The good results achieved in the clinical phase I study in the NEX-22 project and the focus on the evaluation with Novo Nordisk have provided a good starting point for 2025.

testing. It is also requested by our partner companies. We have also come a step further in development and have obtained provisionally positive pre-clinical results for a three-month depot formulation. This opens up the way for wider use of the PharmaShell® system for both current and new partners.

The cost savings we have introduced during the year have had the expected effect and all resources have been focused on our prioritised projects. The Board of Directors and management have also been working actively to secure financing and we are therefore highly satisfied with the directed share issue that we carried out in January 2025. We will continue to focus on NEX-22 and the Novo Nordisk collaboration in 2025. We will also devote more energy and resources to business development, which is an activity that will now become significantly easier since we are able to present stakeholders with unique results in global terms from the clinical phase I study in the NEX-22 project.

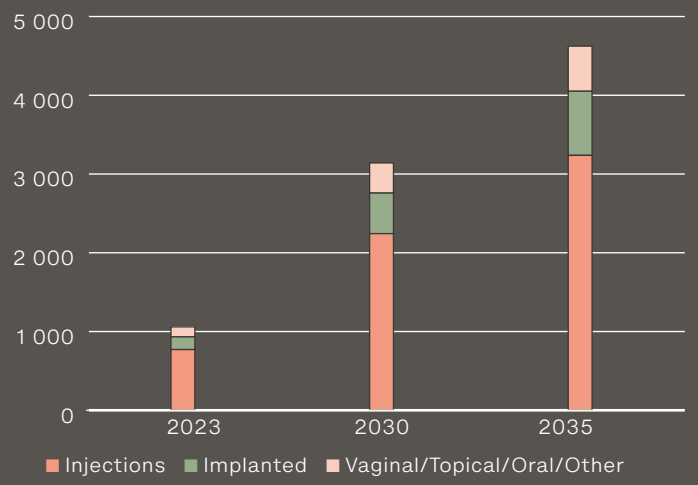
The basis has been laid for a very exciting year and I look forward with confidence to being able to work with my colleagues to achieve our set goals. I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues as well as you, the shareholders, for your efforts and continued support.

David Westberg, CEO Nanexa

Depot drugs provide great advantages

Better quality of life, greater adherence to treatment and more effective treatment

License payments for long-acting drug-delivery technologies, MUSD[1]



Depot drugs can provide patients with great benefits, with greater convenience as well as fewer side effects and more effective treatment. Depot drugs also increase the chances of adherence, in other words the extent to which patients actually take their medicine as prescribed. When a drug must be taken daily, the patient may forget to take it. This is particularly common in the treatment of chronic diseases with mild symptoms such as type 2 diabetes. For drugs that cause troublesome side effects, it is the case that patients avoid taking the drug as prescribed and there may also be other reasons why patients fail to follow their treatment. Regardless of the cause, poor adherence means that the treatment will not provide the intended efficacy in the long term.

Reduced burden on healthcare

One important aspect of the solution is the fact that greater adherence can reduce the need for emergency hospital care. In oncology, many cancer treatments need to be administered in hospitals, which means frequent, sometimes daily, hospital visits requiring considerable healthcare resources. If some patients only needed to visit hospital for an injection once a month, it could lead to major savings in healthcare. At the same time as a long-acting product makes everyday life easier for patients, the steady, continuous release of the active pharmaceutical substance without high concentration peaks in the blood has the potential to both reduce adverse effects and improve the efficacy of the treatment.

A growing market

The independent analysis company Roots Analysis has published a report evaluating technologies and solutions for long-acting depot drugs based on a number of different aspects[1)]. The report estimated the value of licensing agreements (advance payments and milestone payments) in the global market for technologies of this type at just over USD 1 billion in 2023 and it is expected to grow to approximately USD 4.6 billion by 2035 – an average annual growth rate of 13.1 per cent. To the value of licensing agreements, we should add the value of sales-based royalties, which is also significant, since global sales of long-acting injectable drugs are expected to grow from USD 14.9 billion in 2022 to USD 24.4 billion in 2028. PharmaShell comes out well in the Roots Analysis evaluation because the system enables the release of both small-molecule and biological substances with long dosing intervals (months). There is also a high level of technological maturity surrounding both PharmaShell and the Nanexa company, which has many years' experience in the field.

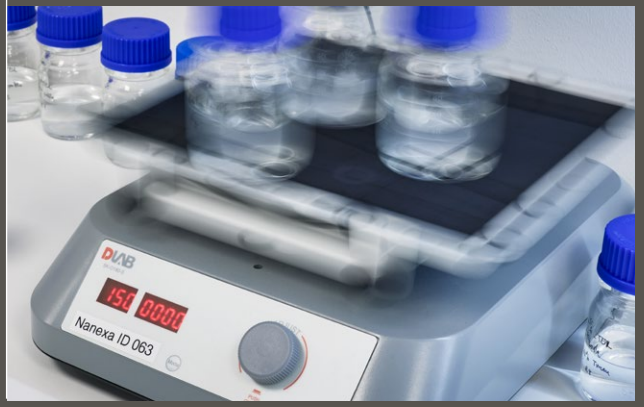
Global developments in the pharmaceutical field

So-called biological drugs are a segment that is experiencing particularly rapid growth and that continues to take market share from conventional drugs which are based on synthesised small molecules. It is estimated that biological drugs will account for a substantial part of the market value in future. Nanexa is continually evaluating both biological and small-molecule substances for new product candidates. The strong growth in biologics is pleasing. There are many potential injectable products that could be a good fit for the PharmaShell system, with its unique properties potentially offering major advantages compared to other drug delivery solutions.

Developments in the area of GLP 1

Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 analogues) are a class of biological pharmaceutical substances used in the treatment of both type 2 diabetes and obesity. This class of drugs has enjoyed great success in recent years and is largely the cause of the considerable growth in sales experienced by Novo Nordisk and Eli Lilly, among others. The products Ozempic (semaglutide) from Novo Nordisk and Mounjaro (tirzepatide) from Eli Lilly have not only been shown to be effective when it comes to weight loss and adjustment of blood sugar levels, but patients who take these drugs also have a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease. Studies are being carried out to evaluate whether this class of substances can also be used to treat other diseases.

[1)] Roots Analysis: Long-Acting Drug Delivery Technologies and Services Market, 2023-2035 (2023). Accessible via: https://www.rootsanalysis.com/reports/long- acting-drug-delivery-market.html

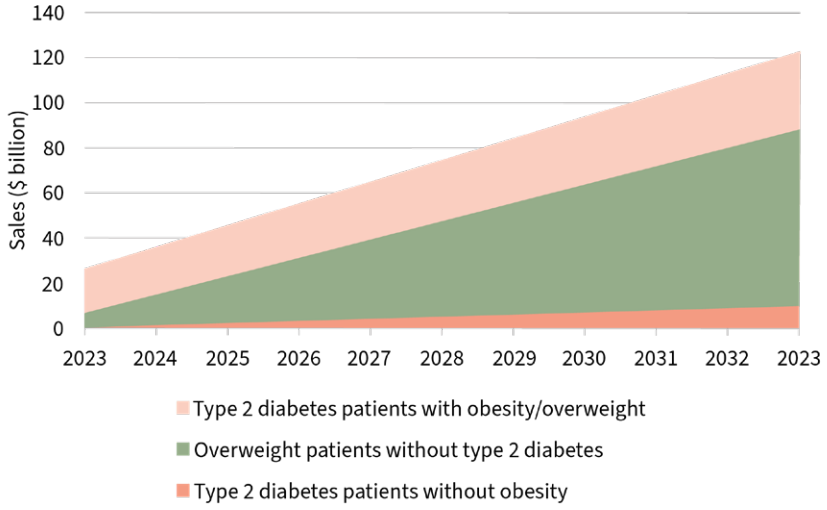


Liraglutide is the substance from which Nanexa chose to develop a long-acting depot drug in 2022 in the company's NEX-22 project. NEX-22 showed positive results in 2024 in a phase I study in patients with type 2 diabetes.

The market for GLP-1/GIP RA-based drugs in the seven major Western markets (the US, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the UK and Japan) is expected to reach 125 billion dollars by 2033[1].

It is expected that both existing and new pharmaceutical substances developed for type 2 diabetes and obesity, such as GLP-1, GIP and amylin substances, will be able to be formulated with PharmaShell as one-month products. Nanexa therefore considers that the potential for PharmaShell in these areas will be highly significant for a long time to come.

GLP-1 & GLP-1/GIP market forecast 7 MM in type 2 diabetes and obesity[1]



[1] Source: Global data GLP-1R agonist seven major markets forecast May 2024

Interview with Doctor **Tim Heise**

Senior Advisor in clinical research and clinical care in diabetes and obesity

Dr. Heise is the Co-founder and Lead Scientist of Profil, the CRO who carried out the clinical studies in NEX-22. Dr. Heise has more than 25 years of experience in both clinical research and clinical care in diabetes and obesity. He has published well over 250 scientific papers and reviews with a focus on the pharmacology of insulin and anti-diabetic drugs. Dr. Heise is a member of the Editorial Board for Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism and he takes a strong interest in evidence-based medicine.

Having more than 25 years' experience as a physician in both clinical research and care in diabetes and obesity, how would you describe the GLP-1 treatments (incretins) have changed the treatment landscape for patients and treating physicians?

Prof Jens Holst from Copenhagen once said that GLP-1s and incretins are a dream come true – and I think he is completely right! Of course, there are other options for the treatment of diabetes, but oral agents are limited in their blood-glucose-lowering efficacy and insulin treatment is associated with potential side effects, in particular hypoglycaemia and weight gain. In contrast, incretins strongly improve both glycaemic control and body weight without the risk of hypoglycaemia. Furthermore, weight loss is so substantial that we now for a first time have pharmacological options for treating obesity that come close to the benefits of bariatric surgery (without the substantial risk of surgery in morbidly obese people and without the considerable adverse effects such as dumping syndrome and many more). Most importantly, incretins have proven cardiovascular benefits, which is a real game-change for people with type 2 diabetes who still suffer from excess cardiovascular mortality. This alone is a good reason why GLP-1s are initiated more and more early in people with type 2 diabetes.

Are there any drawbacks with GLP-1 treatment?
One of the drawbacks are frequent gastrointestinal side effects, particularly at start of treatment. In order to minimise these side-effects, GLP-1 doses have to be slowly uptitrated, so that it may take several months to get up to the full target dose (and thereby get the maximum effects). In addition, GLP-1 treatment is a life-long therapy, as there are more and more data showing that stopping GLP-1 therapy (e.g., if the desired treatment targets have been reached) will lead to an almost immediate deterioration in glycaemic control and body weight. Life-long treatment of literally billions of people with diabetes and/or obesity worldwide will not only be an economical challenge (GLP-1s are fairly expensive drugs), but might also be difficult for patients to accept. Why should one still use drugs, in particular injectables, if your blood glucose and body weight is good?

In real-world studies, it has been reported that not more than half of Type 2 diabetes patients take their GLP-1 medication more than 4 out of 5 days (80% of treatment). Could you describe how treatment adherence impact the patients and health care in T2D and obesity treatment today?
Poor treatment adherence is a well-known challenge for the therapy of many chronic illnesses, in particular if there are no pronounced disease symptoms. The classic example is hypertension where patients often do not have any symptoms, but develop symptoms with the initiation of blood-pressure lowering therapy such as fatigue and dizziness. The same is true for people with type 2 diabetes who feel well despite having high blood glucose values. Now imagine, what will happen if these people are initiated on GLP-1 and they experience nausea and vomiting (which can be quite pronounced in the first week as GLP-1s initially delay gastric emptying). It might be conceivable that many people will be hesitant to continue using GLP-1s. While weight loss is nearly always appreciated, it will take some time to lose so much body weight, that other people will notice. So there will be patients who rather prefer overweight over gastrointestinal side effects. Even if these symptoms might be restricted to fullness or bloating, they might become a true annoyance in daily life.

How would you say a less frequent dosing with a monthly injection could increase/improve treatment adherence?
It is well established that longer dosing intervals improve compliance and treatment adherence. Of course, modern GLP-1s only have to be injected once a week which already is an improvement over first generation of GLP-1s that had to be used once daily or more frequently. But still, one week might not be enough for patients to realise the tremendous improvements these drugs have to offer. This will be much different with a once monthly injection as most patients will experience decent weight loss already after the first injection. This will be a huge motivation to continue treatment, in particular as initial

> Twelve injections a year to maintain glucose and weight control sounds much more acceptable than fifty-two injections.

gastrointestinal adverse events will usually decline after the first 2-3 weeks. A once-monthly injection might also help patients continuing therapy when treatment goals have been achieved. Twelve injections a year to maintain glucose and weight control sounds much more acceptable than fifty-two injections.

As one of the founders of Profil some 25 years ago, could you describe your and Profil's journey?

Profil's journey actually started much earlier at the University of Düsseldorf, where Lutz Heinemann and I headed a small study group that did glucose clamp experiments to characterise novel insulins. While we quickly realised that the University-setting is not ideal to do professional research, it took us several years to have the guts moving out of academia. We founded Profil in 1999 and have always focussed on diabetes and obesity ever since as these were the indications where we had gathered some scientific expertise. Over the years, Profil developed from a small study group with 7 people to a full-service specialised CRO with more than 400 people which was really exciting, but also created some transformational challenges. We still try hard to preserve the scientific spirit and the flat hierarchies with quick decision-making processes of an academic study-group, and combine them with professional structures to ensure high quality performance of clinical trials.

I myself have never regretted the step out of University, although I had to give up my clinical work and "only" focus on science. There have been so many exciting developments in diabetes and obesity that we have been involved with, and I am proud that we have been involved in nearly all anti-diabetes and weight-lowering drugs that are currently on the market. I could not have done my 250 publications with the highly skilled team at Profil that does all the hard trial work. I have learned a lot in these years and still learn something new almost every day, not only about managing a company, but also on fascinating new treatment approaches in the metabolic field. The best of my work, however, is the every-day interaction with our wonderful sponsors (many of which have worked with us for several decades), and our brilliant team at Profil.

You have together with the Profil team designed and performed the first Phase 1 study of NEX-22. What are your experiences so far with PharmaShell formulated liraglutide and what are your expectations on the last dose cohort of 30 mg?

To be perfectly honest, I was a bit sceptical about a once monthly liraglutide formulation. We have seen several attempts to design modified release formulations with a very long half-life, but nearly all of them had an initial burst release, which, in case of liraglutide or other incretins, might lead to tolerability issues. Therefore, I was really impressed when I saw the first PK-data showing a very even distribution of exposure over a long period of time and no gastrointestinal side effects at all. With higher doses exposure and half-life further increased and clearly showed potential for once-monthly dosing.

It will be important to match exposure levels to those observed with once daily liraglutide, and this will hopefully be achieved with the 30 mg cohort. We will eventually see some side effects that are typical for liraglutide and GLP-1s with higher exposure, but with the very steady release pattern of the PharmaShell formulation, I would expect a very similar tolerability profile of the once-monthly and the once weekly population. Tolerability might even be slightly better with the once monthly formulation as the exposure fluctuations are so small.

Demonstrating proof-of-concept in this first once monthly liraglutide formulation will open up the possibility for the development of more ultra-long incretins or incretin combinations that might have an even higher efficacy than liraglutide. That makes the results of the first dosings with NEX-22, albeit still quite low, so exciting and important.

Advantages of PharmaShell® for global pharmaceutical companies

Can increase revenue streams
- → Through long-acting and injectable products that provide significant opportunities to improve treatments in many indication areas
- → Provides an opportunity for product differentiation

Can improve existing products – better product life-cycle
- → Through development of long-acting and injectable product variants
- → Through expansion of the product portfolio and by supplementing existing formulations

Can extend patent protection
- → Patient protection is extended through new formulations with PharmaShell

May make it possible to produce long-acting and injectable products from new substances
- → Formulation with PharmaShell® enables new substances' duration of action to be extended without modifying the drug molecule

Depot drugs based on PharmaShell® can provide smarter treatments

Patients
- → Depot drugs make it easier for the patient. One injection a month can replace the need to take medication every day and makes it easier to have an active everyday life without complicated treatment schedules.
- → A depot drug provides a more even, continuous dose over a long period of time and can improve quality of life.

Healthcare
- → Depot drugs can provide greater adherence to the treatment with less risk of the patient forgetting their daily dosage.
- → Greater adherence can lead to a greater efficacy of the treatment.

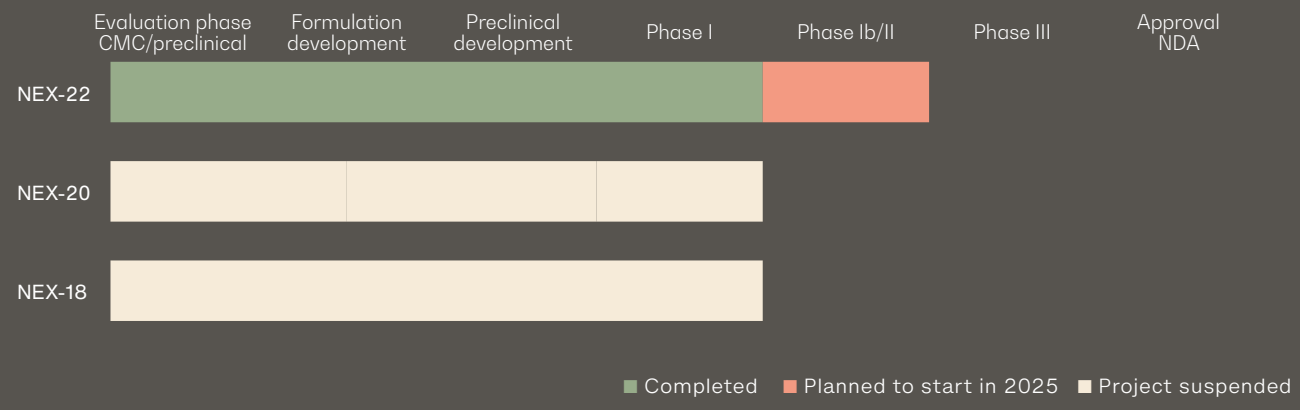
Payers
- → Fewer patient visits to clinics and hospitals thanks to depot drugs saves money for society. Greater adherence to treatment provides more cost-effective treatment.

Sustainability
- → Depot drugs provide greater control and reduce the risk of incorrect handling.
- → Depot drugs lead to reduced consumption of disposable syringes and other components, which reduces the burden on the environment.

Own pipeline and partner projects

Nanexa's two-part business model enables the company to generate value in various ways using its PharmaShell drug delivery system. On the one hand, Nanexa implements its own product projects through clinical development – primarily up to phase I or II (proof of concept) – after which the company makes a decision as to whether Nanexa will carry out the commercialisation itself or along with a suitable licence partner. Nanexa implements partner projects with various major pharmaceutical companies and develops depot formulations of their drugs with the aim of outlicensing PharmaShell.

In 2024, the company has continued to focus on the projects and collaborations with partners that can generate the absolute largest and earliest revenues: the company's own NEX-22 project (one-month formulation of the GLP-1 analogue liraglutide), the collaboration with Novo Nordisk and additional selected partner projects with biologics.



Own product projects

Nanexa focuses on developing improved versions of existing drugs to achieve new and significantly improved properties that generate value for patients, healthcare and society in general. Thanks to PharmaShell, Nanexa is able to develop products with significant patent protection and high market value. Developing a long-acting formulation of a pharmaceutical substance that already has regulatory approval means both a simpler clinical programme and a simplified registration process, which also means significantly lower costs and significantly less risk, while considerably shortening the time to market compared to the development of a completely new drug.

Based on medical need, market potential and technical conditions, Nanexa has evaluated a large number of candidate projects in which many different parameters are taken into account by leading experts in specific therapeutic areas.

Nanexa is currently developing an improved version of the GLP-1 analogue liraglutide for the treatment, primarily, of type 2 diabetes and also obesity in the long run, with a one-month depot formulation that is considered to have tremendous market potential. The company is also developing improved, long-acting versions of two existing drugs for the treatment of different types of blood cancer: myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and multiple myeloma.

- → NEX-22 is a depot drug from liraglutide that has been studied in phase I in patients with type 2 diabetes. Liraglutide is a substance in the GLP-1-analogues (incretins) which is currently the fastest growing class of drugs in type 2 diabetes. This can open up large markets for Nanexa. Here, Nanexa is developing a depot formulation that will provide the monthly requirement of the drug in just one administration, which can provide great patient benefit and improve adherence to the prescribed treatment. Patients' adherence to conventional treatment has been shown to be extremely low, despite the fact that there is no risk of sequelae with this.
- → NEX-20 is a depot drug from lenalidomide, a treatment for multiple myeloma that can be given once a month instead of a daily treatment with capsules.
- → NEX-18 is a depot drug from azacitidine with the goal of replacing the seven daily injections of azacitidine with one injection per month in the treatment of MDS.

Nanexa sees tremendous advantages in implementing its own product projects since the company has full control over the rate of development and is able to generate greater value for Nanexa compared to the partner projects carried on by the company. Nanexa is also seeing that the results generated in its own projects validate the company's technology and lead to greater interest on the part of the major pharmaceutical companies in evaluating PharmaShell for their own projects.

Partner projects

Licensing of PharmaShell®

The PharmaShell system provides good opportunities to formulate injectable and long-acting products based on many different types of pharmaceutical substances. Nanexa therefore collaborates with several other companies that want to develop new and/or better existing drugs with the aid of Nanexa's technology. One major advantage of these collaborations is that they contribute revenue for Nanexa as early as in the evaluation phase and they provide an opportunity for significant development and license agreements with no need for Nanexa to finance the studies. They also help validate and increase Nanexa's knowledge of the possibilities of the company's technology. In the relatively short term, there are opportunities for extensive development agreements and, in the long run, licensing agreements where there is significant commercial potential.

At present, Nanexa has a few promising prioritised evaluation agreements, particularly regarding biologics. This included an evaluation agreement signed in December 2022 with Novo Nordisk that gives them exclusivity for a limited period in order to evaluate the PharmaShell system in one of its substances aimed at a specific target. This evaluation is high priority for us and the company considers that great progress has been made in this project over the year. Nanexa also has evaluation agreements that are of great interest with several of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the world, including AstraZeneca.

The projects normally begin with an evaluation of the technology which consists of the candidate drugs being coated with PharmaShell and then being tested by the partner company in animal experiments. Upon start-up, Nanexa receives remuneration for services rendered. In the next step of the collaboration, development will continue with optimisation of formulations and processes as well as extended preclinical and clinical studies. This is governed by development agreements and license agreements governing access to the technology, production of clinical material and commercial rights in a product launch. The agreements include technology access fees, milestone payments and royalties on the sale of the final product.

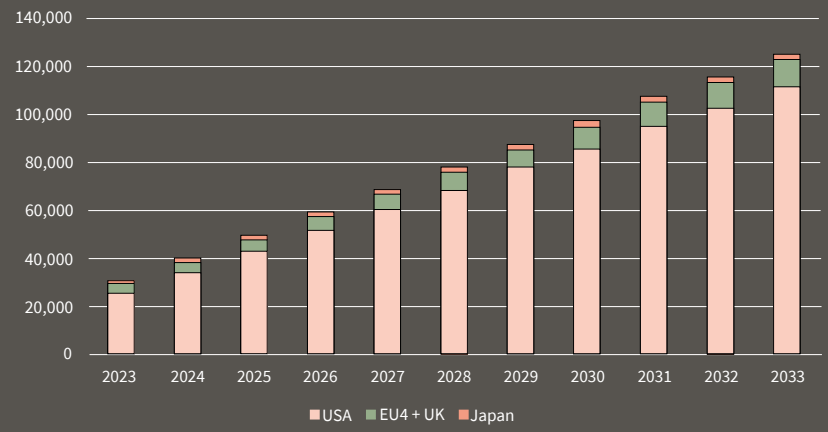
The partner projects are of great importance to Nanexa since in the long run they can provide significant licence revenues without any risk for Nanexa and because they cover the development costs that the company assumes in relation to the partner. However, Nanexa has no control over the partner projects in terms of if or when a major partner decides to continue or discontinue the development of a project.

If Nanexa's collaborations with Novo Nordisk, AstraZeneca or any of the other unnamed pharmaceutical companies develop satisfactorily, there are good opportunities to enter into licensing agreements for continued product development. Those licensing agreements could generate significant revenue for Nanexa.

NEX-22

The goal: Greater adherence and more comfortable treatment of type 2 diabetes

GLP-1 & GLP-1/GIP market forecast 7MM in type 2 diabetes and obesity, MUSD.



Source: Global data GLP-1R agonist seven major markets forecast May 2024

NEX-22 is a depot formulation of liraglutide with month-long release that could replace current treatments involving daily injections of liraglutide or weekly injections of other GLP-1 and GLP-1/GIP analogues.

Based on interviews with leading medical experts, Nanexa considers that injections given once a month instead of daily could provide significantly better adherence to the prescribed treatment. NEX-22 would therefore be an important addition to current treatment options. Greater adherence helps improve treatment efficacy over time and thus gives rise to healthier patients and savings for healthcare and society.

Patients who, with today's treatment options, do not comply with prescribed treatment form the main target group for NEX-22. However, Nanexa considers that the greater convenience of significantly fewer injections makes NEX-22 a more attractive treatment option for the majority of patients with type 2 diabetes and obesity who are treated with GLP-1 analogues.

Sales of drugs for type 2 diabetes in the seven largest markets in the Western world are estimated at approximately 50 billion dollars in 2022 and are forecast to increase to over 90 billion dollars in 2029. GLP-1 and GLP-1/GIP analogues accounted for approximately USD 40 billion in 2024 and are expected to achieve sales in the seven largest markets totalling over USD 120 billion by 2033.

With the launch of the Ozempic and Mounjaro one-week products, there was a major shift to one-week products from the products administered daily that were already on the market. It remains to be seen whether there will be a similar shift in the market when a one-month product is launched.

A patient-friendly, easy-to-follow treatment for type 2 diabetes

Type 2 diabetes is one of the diseases that continues to become more widespread in the world. However, by no means everyone has access to treatment. Of the patients who are prescribed treatment with GLP-1, it is reported that no more than half complete their treatment as intended[1)]. Treatment recommendations from the American and European diabetes associations (American Diabetes Association (ADA) and European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)) highlight the importance of choosing a blood sugar-lowering drug treatment that makes it easy for the patient to follow, with complexity and dosing frequency being taken into account[2)]. Studies show that adherence is significantly increased with a GLP-1 drug that only needs to be taken once a week compared to one that must be taken every day[3)]. There is tremendous potential in the fact that a drug that only needs to be taken once a month can increase patients' adherence to treatment.

[1)] Weiss T, et. al. 2022. Real-World Adherence and Discontinuation of Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists Therapy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients in the United States. Patient Prefer Adherence. 2020:14

[2)] Davies et al 2022. Management of Hyperglycemia in Type 2 Diabetes, 2022. A Consensus Report by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD).Diabetes Care. 2022 Nov 1;45(11):2753-2786.

[3)] Polonsky. et al 2022. Higher Rates of Persistence and Adherence in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Initiating Once-Weekly vs Daily Injectable Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor vAgonists in US Clinical Practice (STAY Study). Diabetes Ther 13, 175–187 (2022)

600
million
people have type 2 diabetes in the world[1)]

150
million
patients are treated in nine major markets[2)]

~50%
of the patients have poor adherence to the prescribed type 2 diabetes treatment[3)]

[1)] Data monitor type 2-diabetes forecast 2020
[2)] GlobalData Type 2 diabetes Global Forecast, June 2023
[3)] Weiss T, et. al. 2020. Real-World Adherence and Discontinuation of Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonists Therapy i Prefer Adherence. 2020:14

Type 2-diabetes

Type 2 diabetes is a metabolic disease in which the body has difficulty regulating blood sugar levels, which leads to high blood sugar levels. The disease occurs mainly in upper middle age (>45 years), though the incidence in younger people is increasing due to increasingly sedentary lifestyles and unhealthy diet. Common symptoms include fatigue, increased thirst and frequent urination. The initial symptoms are vague and can sometimes be difficult to spot.

The disease can cause several serious sequelae such as kidney damage, impaired vision and cardiovascular disease. Treatment is therefore crucial, both for the patients' overall health and well-being and in order to limit the costs for healthcare and society associated with sequelae.

Type 2 diabetes is one of our most common diseases and the incidence is increasing rapidly with an ageing population. Datamonitor Healthcare estimates that there are currently approximately 600 million people in the world living with type 2 diabetes, a number that is expected to rise to 635 million by 2027[1)]. The treatment goal for type 2 diabetes is lower blood sugar levels. This can be achieved by means of physical activity, weight loss and good eating habits, but in most cases drugs are also necessary. A change in lifestyle in terms of eating habits and exercise is an important first step in the treatment of type 2 diabetes. A low-calorie diet and physical activity are key to lowering blood sugar levels.

Several drugs are available for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. One of the most common drug classes for the treatment of type 2 diabetes are GLP-1 analogues, which are given subcutaneously once a day or once a week. Liraglutide is a GLP-1-analogue currently given by means of daily injections.

Obesity

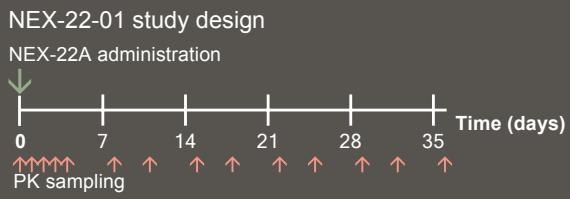
According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), severe overweight in people with a BMI of over 30 is classed as obesity. The WHO considers that there is an ongoing global obesity epidemic with obesity on the increase in all age groups, regardless of gender and social class. The number of people with obesity has tripled since 1975 and it is currently estimated that 13 per cent of the world's population over the age of 18 suffer from obesity.

Both genetic and lifestyle factors affect the risk of developing obesity, which basically occurs if the energy intake exceeds the body's energy consumption for an extended period of time. One major reason for the increase in obesity in the world is the greater prevalence of unhealthy diets and lack of physical activity.

Obesity means a greater risk of a number of different sequelae such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease, cancer, osteoarthritis and depression. In fact, most of the world's population live in countries where obesity is a more common cause of death than starvation and underweight.

[1)] Data monitor

NEX-22



The clinical programme for NEX-22

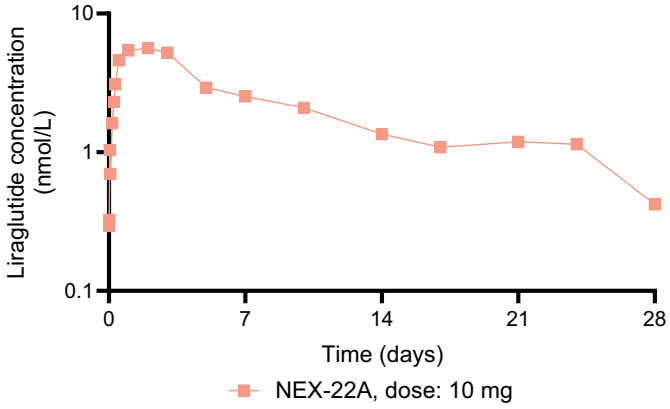
Results from the NEX-22 phase I study
The phase I clinical study of NEX-22 in type 2 diabetes patients was conducted in Germany in 2024 (quarters 2 to 4). NEX-22 was studied at three different dose levels, with the concentration of liraglutide in plasma being monitored for 35 days after the injection, with frequent sampling at the beginning and two to three times a week thereafter.

The extremely positive results show both an extended release with NEX-22 and good safety and tolerability levels that give the green light to proceed to the next study. No adverse effects were reported for NEX-22 at the doses given (1.5–10 mg). The study and evaluation of the results took place in collaboration with medical specialists in early clinical studies in diabetes and obesity at the contract research company (CRO) Profil in Neuss, Germany.

The NEX-22 formulation has been further developed as planned, in parallel with the phase I study in order to get another step closer to a final product. The next clinical study is therefore being planned in 2025 in order to dose up to a comparable dose with a one-month treatment of Victoza.

The primary efficacy variable in phase II and III clinical studies in type 2 diabetes is HbA1c (glycated haemoglobin). HbA1c is analysed by means of a simple blood test and is used as a measure of the concentration of glucose in the blood plasma over long periods of time. It is sometimes referred to as "long-term sugar". Efficacy studies of NEX-22 can be carried out relatively quickly and easily by measuring HbA1c.

For more information, see NCT06439056 at www.clinicaltrials.gov



NEX-18 and NEX-20

The goal: simplified everyday life for patients with Multiple Myeloma and myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)

NEX-20 in Multiple Myeloma

Multiple Myeloma is a haematologically malign disease which arises in the lymphatic B-cell system, where the myeloma cells consist of a malignantly transformed plasma cell – a type of white blood corpuscle – which infiltrates the bone marrow and which can damage the skeleton and the kidneys. Lenalidomide, involving capsules to be taken daily, has been a standard treatment for multiple myeloma for a long time. New drugs with different action mechanisms are also often given as an injection in combination with oral capsules of lenalidomide. The risk-benefit profile for oral lenalidomide has been debated during the year by both experts and public authorities and Nanexa keeps itself informed on what is happening in the area through its medical experts, even though the company's own activities have been postponed in favour of NEX-22 and partner projects.

One major challenge in daily treatment, including for multiple myeloma, is adherence to the daily treatment. Some studies have shown that up to 38 per cent of patients fail to follow their daily treatment and thus fail to obtain the concentration in the blood required by the drug.[1)]

In August 2023, Nanexa completed the first phase I study with NEX-20 in healthy volunteers with positive results that demonstrated controlled release of lenalidomide for up to 21 days, along with data on safety and tolerability. Local reactions at the injection site were observed, ranging from mild at lower dose levels to moderate at higher doses.

[1)] Ramasamy, K. et al. P25 Association between Adherence to Lenalidomide and Patient-Reported Outcomes in Patients with Multiple Myeloma: A Systematic Literature Search. Value in Health, Volume 26, Issue 12, S6 - S7 DOI:10.1016/j.jval.2023.09.035

NEX-18 in MDS

Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), is a group of chronic diseases where haematopoiesis (blood formation) does not function normally. The cause of this is that the haemopoietic stem cells in the bone marrow are not capable of producing mature blood cells of different types (red and white blood corpuscles and platelets). In the majority of cases this means that the patients have anaemia, too low a number of white blood corpuscles (leukopenia) and a reduced number of platelets (thrombocytopenia).

The goal of NEX-18 is to replace current treatment with azacitidine consisting of seven injections with only one injection per month – with the same or greater efficacy. Azacitidine is currently one of the basic treatments for MDS and patients suffering from MDS need to visit the clinic every time they have to be given an injection, which places a great burden on both patients and their relatives. The time for each visit takes up to half a day, which means around 30 hours at the clinic per month, and involves a significant cost for the healthcare provider. Reducing the number of visits to the clinic with a long-acting injection would mean a tremendous benefit for patients, carers and payers.

The first clinical phase I study was carried out with NEX-18 in 2021–2022 and showed an expected depot effect with an extended release of azacitidine. Moderate skin reactions occurred at the injection site, which led to the clinical programme being paused in order for further preclinical studies to be carried out to study how the NEX-18 formulation can be optimised to prevent similar skin reactions.

Azacitidine's short half-life in the injectable products available on the market at present means that the concentration in the blood is initially high after each injection. NEX-18's lower and more even level in the blood over time could lead to a better side-effect profile. A formulation of NEX-18 with continuous release for an even longer period of time could also make it possible to produce a product with a better (superior) efficacy than Vidaza® by acting on cancer cells for significantly longer periods of time and during more cell division cycles. Nanexa considers that azacitidine will play an important role in future – both as a standard treatment and as a basis in combination treatments with new therapies.

Activities in 2024

In December 2023, the Board of Directors and management of Nanexa decided on priorities in order to focus operations on the company's own project, NEX-22, and the prioritised partner project. The development projects for NEX-18 and NEX-20 have not been active with new studies in 2024. There continues to be a great medical need both for patients with multiple myeloma and MDS to access new drugs with a favourable, convenient dosing frequency. Nanexa still sees great potential value in the oncology projects NEX-18 and NEX-20 and sees opportunities for continued clinical development after further financing or in collaboration with partner companies. NEX-22 will continue to be prioritised at the beginning of 2025 and activities for NEX-18 and NEX-20 will thus be postponed until further notice.

PharmaShell®

Nanexa's drug delivery-system PharmaShell

PharmaShell makes it possible to develop and produce a completely new generation of long-acting injectable drugs. With PharmaShell, Nanexa coats very small particles of an active pharmaceutical substance with an extremely thin, dense coating of an inorganic material, like the shell of an egg. When these coated particles are injected as a depot into the body, the release of a pharmaceutical substance is controlled by dissolution of the coating. The coating process takes place using Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) technology, which allows the thickness and composition of the coating material to be adjusted. In this way, it is possible to control the dissolution time of the coating and thus the release of a pharmaceutical substance from the depot into the body.

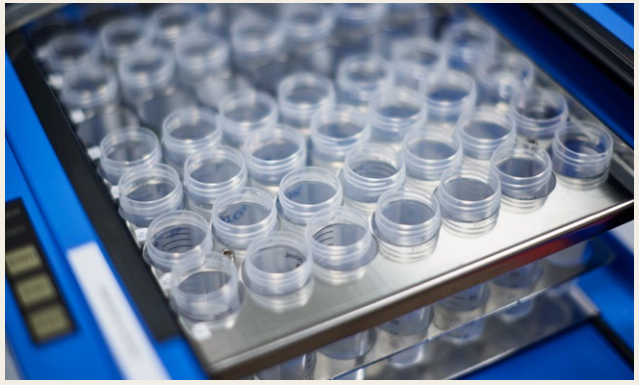
The goal in drug treatment is to achieve a sufficiently high plasma concentration of a pharmaceutical substance to produce efficacy and simultaneously avoid the concentration becoming too high, thus risking contributing to side effects. One challenge in the development of depot drugs is that the initial release, also referred to as the initial burst, often becomes too high, which can create toxic plasma concentrations of a pharmaceutical substance in the blood, leading to unwanted side effects. PharmaShell makes it possible to control the initial release, which is a major advantage compared to many other technologies and solutions for long-acting drug release.

PharmaShell is a versatile drug delivery system. Through extensive preclinical studies, Nanexa has shown that PharmaShell can be used for all possible pharmaceutical substances – from small-molecule to biological substances such as antibodies and peptides. Nanexa has also shown that the company can create drug depots that last from one week up to several months. The versatility of PharmaShell is something that makes Nanexa stand out among competing technologies and solutions for drug delivery systems.

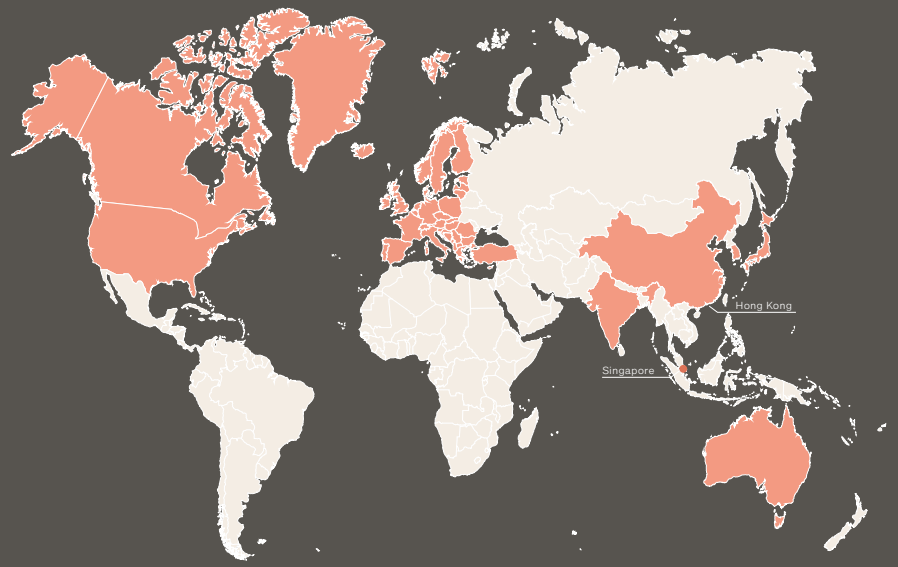
One great advantage of long-acting drugs compared to treatments that require daily administration, for example, is that there is a smaller risk of patients forgetting to take their medication. It is common for patients not to follow their prescribed drug treatment, which in turn leads to poorer treatment efficacy or no treatment efficacy. With long-acting injectable drugs, this type of problem can be reduced or completely avoided, which produces benefits for patients, healthcare and society in general. PharmaShell is also a drug delivery system that makes it possible to produce user-friendly products. The extremely high drug load that can be achieved with PharmaShell allows the injection volume to be kept low. It is also possible to use very thin injection needles, known as insulin needles, which help make injections with PharmaShell agreeable for patients and, ultimately, contribute to long-term adherence to treatment.

Advantages of PharmaShell®

- Offers the ability to control the depot length, from one week to several months
- Offers user-friendly formulations
  - Makes depot formulation of high potency substances possible
  - Allows for higher doses in depot preparations
- Offers user-friendly formulations
  - Low injection volume: Extremely high drug load allows for low injection volume for comfortable administration
  - Thin needles: Use of insulin needles allows for painless administration
- The flexibility of use includes many different types of drugs:
  - Particularly suitable for biologics such as peptides and proteins
  - Small molecules – Substances with high and low solubility
- Prevents breakdown of the drug after injection into the body
  - PharmaShell is dense and protects the substances from degradation during the depot period
- Numerous applications
  - Subcutaneous or intramuscular administration for systemic exposure
  - Local administration in the case of tumours or other tissue for local effect



Patents



Nanexa's patent portfolio is growing steadily and currently consists of approved patents and patent applications in 14 patent families. The basic patent relates to the technology that enables drug particles to be coated with a metal oxide shell using ALD and includes the manufacturing method, products deriving from it and use of PharmaShell-formulated drugs.

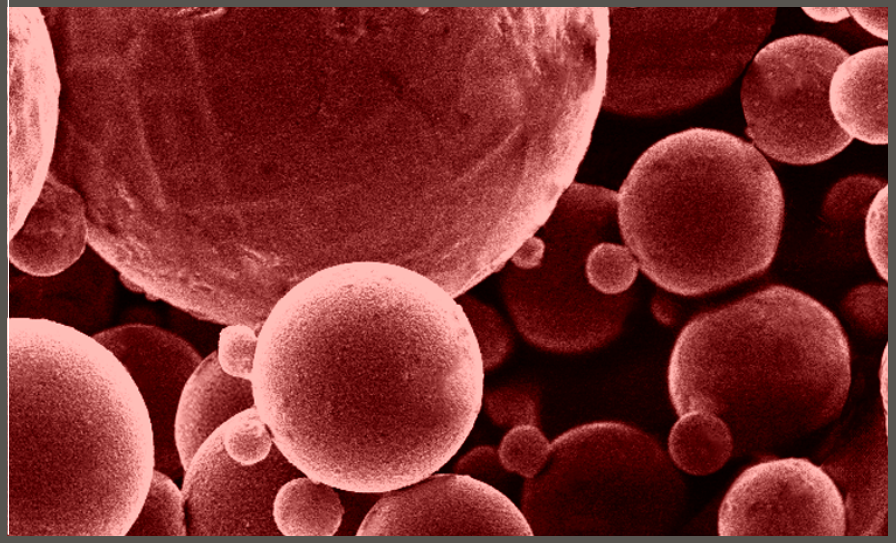
Nanexa's first approved patent application was filed in 2013 and it is valid up to 2033 in all important markets. Since then, the company have continued to develop the technology and have faced new challenges that have resulted in more patent applications. 13 new patent applications have been filed in the past five years and the patents granted on these will be valid for 20 years after the date on which they were filed. The most recent patent application was submitted in June 2023 and, if approved, will be valid up to 2043.

In addition to this, the company has ongoing patent applications relating to improvements to the PharmaShell process, drug formulations and also processing equipment for PharmaShell. These applications are at an early stage in the patenting process. Nanexa's assessment is that the company is at the forefront of ALD technology in drug development and it is important for Nanexa to work actively on intellectual property issues. New questions are constantly emerging in the development process and company's patent team works closely with the company's patent representative in order to protect the patent portfolio and new inventions. New inventions patented by Nanexa are crucial in order for the technology to work on both a laboratory and a commercial scale. Protecting these inventions under intellectual property law will enable Nanexa to defend its strong market position in this area far into the future.

PharmaShell – Nanexa's drug delivery system

- → ALD processes for coating pharmaceutical particles.
- → Products consisting of coated pharmaceutical particles.
- → Liquids for injection with properties necessary for the use of the PharmaShell system.
- → Kit consisting of both ALD-coated particles and liquids for injection.
- → ALD reactors for scaling up the PharmaShell process.

ALD and production



ALD – The coating technology behind the PharmaShell® drug delivery system

PharmaShell is an application of Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD), a technology used by Nanexa to create long-acting injectable formulations (LAI). ALD involves building up a thin surface coating, atomic layer by atomic layer. The technology makes it possible to tailor the surface coating that encloses the drug and adapt its properties, such as depot length.

Nanexa's ALD processes take place at low temperatures, which is important so as not to damage the pharmaceutical substance. The ALD process requires no solvents or additives, which makes it simple and suitable for sustainable large-scale production.

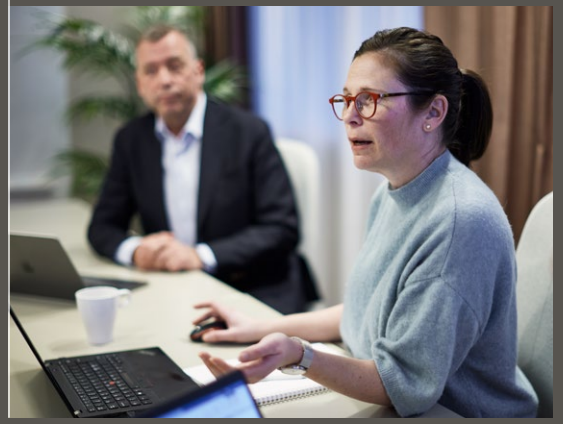
Production and plant

Nanexa's pilot facility, which was completed and approved by the Swedish Medical Products Agency in 2022, enables potent/toxic drugs to be handled and is prepared for drugs that require aseptic manufacturing. This is advantageous for the NEX-22 product, which requires gentler sterilisation procedures so as not to degrade. The pilot facility continued to supply the NEX-22 clinical study with material during the year.

With its own GMP manufacturing, Nanexa has full control over the production of trial material for clinical studies. The pilot facility and the collaboration with external companies such as Applied Materials Inc. for scaling up production equipment means that Nanexa is well equipped to take drug projects through all clinical development phases and prepare for large-scale commercial production.

Sustainability

Nanexa's efforts to create long-term value go hand in hand with greater focus on sustainability in the surrounding world. At a time when everyone is required to take responsibility for social and environmental issues, we at Nanexa have continued the work of integrating sustainability into our daily operations, our values and our vision in 2024.



Nanexa is not currently required to prepare a sustainability report, but has chosen to provide information on its sustainability work on a voluntary basis.

A clearer framework

Social and environmental sustainability is an important part of Nanexa's work, and the business is conducted in accordance with regulatory guidelines and industry standards, which naturally integrate many of the most important sustainability issues. Our sustainability work focuses on running the business in accordance with ethical guidelines and taking into consideration the environmental impact of Nanexa's operations and those of our suppliers.

Based on the UN's Agenda 2030, Nanexa has developed a framework for our sustainability work during the year. We have chosen to focus on seven of the 17 goals in which we see that we have the greatest ability to create an impact. In relation to each goal, we have then identified our contribution and have established goals up to 2028. The framework is clarified in the table on the next page.

Sustainability in our operations

Quality system

Nanexa develops innovative drug delivery systems with the aim of creating effective solutions to important medical problems. Nanexa endeavours to achieve quality in every aspect of development, and all employees must have a common sense of responsibility for achieving the company's goals and those of our partners. With a thorough quality system, the goal is to meet the requirements set by authorities, both national and international. The company builds in quality from the start in all processes, by continually following up results and constantly improving the processes. The target is for Nanexa to be involved in improving today's drug treatments within several different medical indications.

Nanexa's manufacture of materials for use in clinical trials is conducted under Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) conditions in accordance with official requirements. Trials and studies are conducted during the preclinical and clinical development phases in order to ensure that the final drugs are both effective and safe. Regulatory approval is always required for clinical studies, which are then carried out within the framework of the country's legislation and ethical rules. The tests and studies are structured in accordance with current standards, guidelines and directives, e.g. Good Clinical Practice (GCP).

Environmental impact

Nanexa is committed to directly and indirectly preserving and protecting the environment in all parts of its operations, for example by minimising the use of disposable items and other consumables and reducing electricity consumption where possible. We also endeavour to use technologies that reduce negative impact and take environmental criteria into consideration when selecting suppliers.

As a knowledge-intensive company, we want our employees to be able to participate in international conferences and meetings in order to stimulate the development and exchange of ideas and experiences. At the same time, we are keen to reduce our environmental impact and therefore endeavour to communicate digitally, which means that we encourage conference calls and online meetings.

Employees

Nanexa supports the UN Global Compacts' ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. Nanexa's aim is openness and transparency in its operations and developing the sustainability efforts is a continually ongoing process. Nanexa's starting point is that all employees have equal value and equal opportunities, regardless of background and individual differences, and that these differences in interaction increase the ability for development and change and thus become an asset for the organisation. Nanexa continuously reviews the company's processes to ensure that they are in line with our diversity policy. Diversity criteria are taken into consideration when recruiting employees and when engaging consultants. Our ambition is to achieve a strong level of commitment among the employees and to have a low level of staff turnover.

Nanexa's contribution to the global goals

Nanexa's sustainability management contributes to the UN's 17 global goals for sustainable development. Nanexa supports all 17 goals but has identified seven goals in which we have the greatest impact.

SUSTAINABILITY GOAL	DESCRIPTION OF THE GOAL	NANEXA'S CONTRIBUTION	NANEXA'S GOAL FOR 2028
	All human beings should have the opportunity to have good health and well-being. We have seen great progress in this area in recent decades. The average life expectancy in the world today is 72 and has increased by 20 years since the 1960s.	Drug treatments that are currently very demanding for patients will be improved with the aid of Nanexa's PharmaShell system and Simplified. A treatment that currently requires daily injections can in future be replaced by month-long or longer depots and adherence is made much easier, which will help to fulfil the goal.	→ To take at least one long-acting product to regulatory approval and to market. → To implement at least five of our own projects based on the PharmaShell system in which the focus is on a significant improvement in patients' quality of life.
	Achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.	Nanexa is continually engaged in its gender equality work, including by constantly developing policies aimed at greater gender equality.	→ To have an even (+/-20 per cent) gender distribution among the personnel, including the management and Board of Directors.
	Ensure access to and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	Providing products that are administered as depots reduces the risk of the environment being contaminated by pharmaceuticals. Nanexa's manufacturing process is a dry process, i.e. no solvents need to be used in manufacturing and the risk of environmentally hazardous emissions during production is therefore significantly lower than in manufacturing processes in which solvent-based processes are used.	→ To take at least one long-acting product to regulatory approval and to market, thereby reducing the risk of pharmaceutical substances being released into water systems.
	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	Nanexa endeavours to be an attractive workplace in which personnel can feel comfortable, can develop and can have a say in their work. Nanexa carries out continuous work on issues relating to the work environment, safety, gender equality and diversity.	→ To be one of the most attractive workplaces in the pharmaceutical sector in Sweden. → To have a healthy attendance rate above 97 per cent. → To ensure that all the company's first-tier suppliers comply with Nanexa's ethical guidelines.
	Build resilient infrastructure, work to achieve inclusive, sustainable industrialisation and promote innovation	Nanexa will contribute to sustainable industrialisation by serving as a catalyst for the transition to a sustainable, resource-efficient pharmaceutical industry based on environmentally-friendly technologies.	→ To develop an environmentally sustainable production chain adapted to the production of commercial PharmaShell-based products on a large scale
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	Nanexa's innovations can help reduce pharmaceutical waste through long-acting drug treatments and minimise the environmental footprint of diseases that are growing more prevalent in the increasingly geriatric population. This takes place through responsible production and optimised care overall.	→ To reduce production waste by at least 30 per cent. → To ensure that products for administration, such as syringes, vials, etc. are 50 per cent manufactured from materials from sustainable sources.
	Take immediate action to combat climate change and its consequences.	Nanexa works to raise awareness of the problems surrounding climate change among its personnel by encouraging sustainable travel. Nanexa also works to limit use of disposable items.	→ To reduce business-related travel by 50 per cent (based on the number of employees). → To reduce the use of disposable products by 50 per cent (based on the number of employees) → To have procedures in place for holding annual courses for employees focusing on efforts favourable to the climate.

The share

Nanexa's share has been listed on the Nasdaq First North Growth Market since 29 May 2020, and is included in both First North All share SEK and First North Health Care PI index.

The share was previously listed on the Spotlight Stock Market (formerly Aktietorget) from 17 June 2015.

Facts about the Nanexa share

Number of shares*	135,695,626
Market capitalisation, million SEK[1)]	293
Ticker	NANEXA
ISIN	SE0007074166

1) As of 31/12/2024

Nasdaq First North Growth Market and Certified Adviser
First North Growth Market is an alternative marketplace for Nordic growth companies and is primarily designed for small and medium-sized companies. It does not have the same legal status as a regulated market and the regulations are somewhat less extensive than those that apply to the stock exchange's major marketplaces. All companies with shares traded on First North Growth Market have a Certified Adviser who monitors whether the company complies with First North Growth Market's regulations for providing information to the market and investors.

Nanexa's appointed Certified Adviser is:
Carnegie Investment Bank AB (publ)
Apelbergsgatan 27, Box 7405
SE-103 91 Stockholm, Sweden

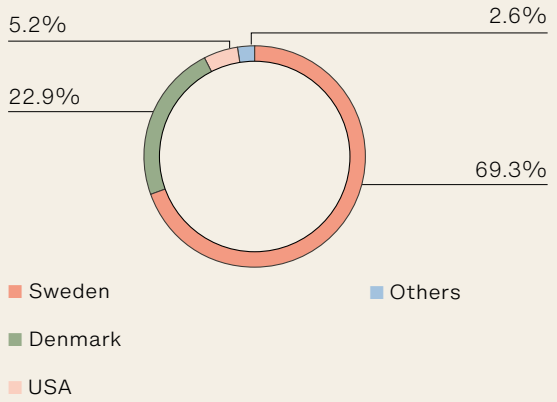
Earnings per share
Earnings per share before and after dilution for the period January-December 2024 amounted to -0.18 (-1.09) SEK.

Dividend policy
Nanexa does not currently have a dividend policy. Nanexa is a growth company where the plan is to allocate profits generated for development of the business, and Nanexa does not anticipate providing any dividends in the next few years. Share dividends may be relevant in the future when Nanexa's profits and financial position allow it.

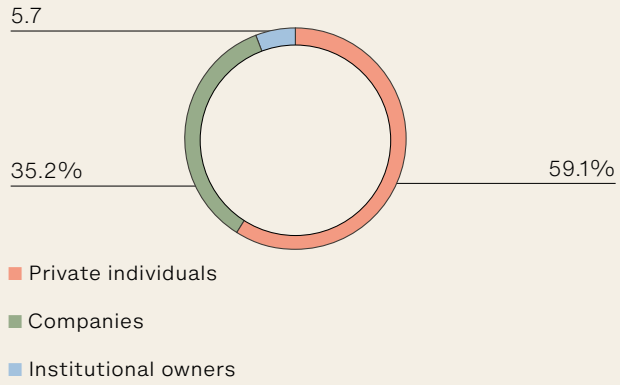
Share capital
As of 31 December 2024, Nanexa's share capital amounted to 17,561,912 SEK . The number of outstanding shares amounted to 135,695,626, which corresponds to a quotient value per share of 0.13 SEK. The number of shares at full dilution of outstanding warrants was 135,695,626.

Distribution of ownership at 31 December 2024

Breakdown by country



Distribution of type of ownership at 31 December 2024



Analysts who follow Nanexa

Johan Widmark, Emergers
johan@emergers.se

The 10 largest owners at 31 December 2024

	NUMBER OF SHARES	SHARE
Novo Nordisk A/S	27,000,000	19.9%
Försäkringsbolaget Avanza Pension	7,115,452	5.2%
The Bank of New York Mellon	7,004,226	5.2%
M2 Capital Management AB	4,167,194	3.1%
Jan Petersen	3,537,863	2.6%
Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB	3,506,539	2.6%
Jonas Pålsson	3,099,965	2.2%
Mikael Jacobsson	3,035,326	2.2%
Ivar Nordqvist	2,434,399	1.8%
Jan Patrik Lie	2,000,000	1.5%
Total 10 largest owners	**62,900,961**	**46.4%**
Other shareholders	72,794,662	53.6%
Total	**135,695,626**	**100.0%**

Source: Monitor

The average number of shares during the period January-December 2024 was 135,695,626 (70,147,681). Including full dilution of outstanding subscription warrants, the average number of shares was 135,695,626 (72,738,358).

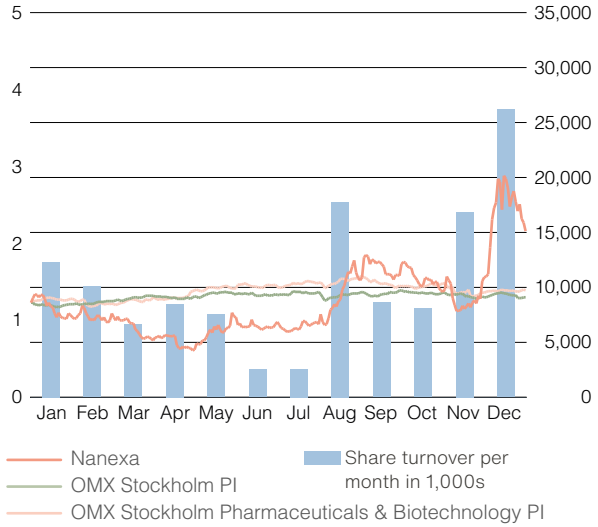
According to the company's articles of association, the share capital must be a minimum of 7,750,000 SEK and a maximum of 31,000,000 SEK, distributed over a minimum of 60,000,000 and a maximum of 240,000,000 shares. Each share carries one vote at the shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders

Nanexa had 6,208 shareholders as of 31 December 2024.

Nanexa's share price development and turnover

On 30 December 2024, the closing price was 2.37 (1.23) SEK, which was an increase of 92.7 per cent over the year. The highest closing price during the year was 2.8 SEK, which was listed on 2 December 2024, and the lowest was 0.61 SEK, which was listed on 24 April 2024.



Source: Monitor

Administration report

The board and CEO of Nanexa AB (publ), based in Uppsala and with corporate ID number 556833-0285, hereby submit the annual report for the financial year 2024.

Figures in brackets refer to last year. All amounts are expressed in '000 SEK (TSEK) unless otherwise specified.

Nanexa's operations

Nanexa is a pharmaceutical company that develops long-acting drugs that make treatments more effective and increase the quality of life for patients. Nanexa's primary goal is to provide patients with effective drugs that can be given without any requirement for daily administration. Fewer administration sessions leads to better adherence to prescribed treatment, fewer side effects in the patients and savings in healthcare. PharmaShell also enables Nanexa to help other pharmaceutical companies to develop new effective products.

Own drug delivery system

Nanexa's products consist of injectable drug formulations that are placed as a depot locally, for example in a carcinoma, or under the skin in what is referred to as a subcutaneous depot. This depot continually releases active pharmaceutical substances for a long period without any need for patients to frequently keep track of their medication or come to the clinic to receive treatment. It increases the efficacy of treatments, makes everyday life easier for the patient and frees up resources for carers.

Areas of disease

Nanexa focuses on its own development projects in the areas of disease with acute medical needs where the market is large and growing. At present, the company is concentrating primarily on NEX-22, a project with the goal of developing a one-month depot formulation of the GLP-1 substance liraglutide for the treatment of type 2 diabetes. In Nanexa's own projects, the company is basing its approach on existing proven pharmaceutical substances for which patent protection has expired. Since the drug substances in question have already been rigorously tested, Nanexa minimises the biological risk while shortening the development time and making the approval process easier. At the same time, Nanexa's technology is able to obtain new patent protections and thereby generate tremendous value, both in its own product projects and for products in partner-driven projects.

Nanexa's proprietary patented drug delivery system PharmaShell is based on Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD) coating technology – whereby particles of an active pharmaceutical substance are encapsulated with a coating a few nanometers thick, with the thickness controlling the rate of release. Thanks to PharmaShell, the company is able to tailor and control the release rate of both biological and small-molecule pharmaceutical substances.

Multi-year review (TSEK)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net sales	24,361	29,327	2,861	2,374
Operating income	-26,062	-76,625	-57,980	-35,821
Intangible fixed assets	59,397	40,476	65,248	45,708
Cash and cash equivalents	10,292	15,168	81,182	105,660
Equity	70,925	95,830	109,096	151,293
Equity ratio (%)	77.2	72.2	64.1	91.70
Number of employees, average	17	19	17	13
Number of outstanding options	2,328,000	2,708,000	2,479,000	1,496,000
Cash flow from current activities	-26,430	-42,658	-7,871	-25,128
Cash flow from investment activities	-28,120	-34,248	-35,422	-25,789
Cash flow from financing activities	-327	60,892	18,814	143,886
Cash-flow for the year	-54,877	-16,014	-24,478	92,969
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	10,292	65,168	81,182	105,660
Earnings per share, SEK	-0.18	-1.09	-1.16	-1.01
Equity per share, SEK	0.52	0.71	2.15	2.98
Average number of shares	135,695,626	70,147,681	50,695,626	35,633,470
Number of shares at end of the year	135,695,626	135,695,626	50,695,626	50,695,626

Definitions of key ratios

Equity	Total of equity, restricted reserves and unrestricted equity
Equity/assets ratio	Equity divided by balance sheet total
Earnings per share	Profit after tax divided by average number of outstanding shares

Own pilot facility
Nanexa has had a GMP-classified pilot plant in place in Uppsala since 2022. This enables the company to produce and analyse drugs for clinical studies by itself. The pilot facility has been built with the aim of handling the future scaling up of the process to kilogram scale and thereby being able to deal with larger clinical development programmes. The company has also laid the foundations for being able to scale up production to a commercial scale.

Significant events during the year

Q1
→ No significant events were reported in Q1.

Q2
→ Nanexa announced that the European Medicines Agency, after reviewing the additional information submitted, has approved the company's clinical trial application for the phase I study with NEX-22.
→ At the Nanexa Annual General Meeting on 15 May, a resolution was adopted, in accordance with a proposal put forward by the Board of Directors, to elect Hanna Tilus as a new Board member and to authorise the Board of Directors to resolve on a rights issue and a directed share issue.
→ In June, Nanexa announced that the company's phase I study with NEX-22 for type 2 diabetes had been initiated with dosing of the first patient.

Q3
→ In August, Nanexa announced that the phase I study for type 2 diabetes in the NEX-22 project was proceeding according to plan with further dose escalation with the company's depot formulation of the GLP-1 analogue liraglutide.
→ In September, Nanexa announced that the first patient in the third and final dose group in the company's phase I study had been dosed.
→ Nanexa announced that Cecilia Danckwardt-Lilliestöm had taken up the post of Chief Financial Officer from 1 September 2024.

Q4
→ In October, Nanexa announced that the dosing of the final patient had been completed according to plan in the phase I study with the long-acting depot formulation of the GLP-1 analogue liraglutide with PharmaShell® (NEX-22).
→ In early November, Nanexa announced that the company's phase 1 study for NEX-22, long-acting GLP-1, in type 2 diabetes had been completed for all patients.
→ At the end of November, Nanexa announced positive results in the company's phase I study for NEX-22, long-acting GLP-1, in type 2 diabetes. The study evaluates a depot formulation of the GLP-1 analogue liraglutide for dosing once a month

Turnover and earnings

Sales for the year amounted to 24,361 (29,327) TSEK, of which 14,524 (21,946) TSEK relates to the prepaid exclusivity fee from Novo Nordisk, 7,223 (6,696) TSEK relates to revenues within the framework of evaluation agreements entered into regarding the PharmaShell® technology and 2,592 (599) TSEK relates to the surface coating of sensors. The division into periods of the prepaid revenue from Novo Nordisk A/S has been updated, resulting in lower revenue per month for the remaining term. Capitalised development costs amounted to 22,331 (29,830) TSEK, attributable mainly to investments in NEX-22 and, to a lesser extent, in the PharmaShell system.

External project and development costs during the year amounted to -16,527 (-27,709) TSEK, a decrease mainly linked to the fact that R&D activities were focused on the NEX-22 project. Other external costs amounted to -20,607 (-24,697) TSEK, with the decrease being explained by savings relating to administrative services, consulting costs and travel. Personnel costs amounted to -25,077 (-23,415) TSEK in 2024, with the increase being explained by retroactive bonuses resolved and recorded for 2023 and 2024. However, the outcome for 2024 is also affected by 931 TSEK due to the savings programme relating to personnel costs that reduced the costs.

The depreciation amounted to -10,859 (-59,868), with the decrease mainly being explained by a lower level of capitalised development costs during the current year and the impairments of the paused projects NEX-18 and NEX-20 carried out at the end of 2023.
The loss for the year amounted to -24,905 (-76,398) TSEK.

Cash flow and investments

The cash flow for the period January-December 2024 amounted to -54,877 (-16,014) TSEK. The cost savings had a positive effect on cash flow throughout the calendar year and the change in working capital amounted to -11,742 (-25,763) TSEK, the difference between the years being largely explained by a lower rate of income recognition of deferred income from Novo Nordisk. Cash flow from investing activities amounted to -28,120 (-34,248) TSEK, with capitalised development costs decreasing significantly while capitalised patent costs increased and investments in tangible fixed assets remained largely unchanged at an extremely low level. The cash flow from financing activities amounted to -327 (60,892) TSEK, with no issues being carried out during the calendar year. The cash flow from financing activities this year therefore consists entirely of a net of new and amortised loans.

Major shareholders

The 10 largest owners as of 31 December 2024

	NUMBER OF SHARES	SHARE
Novo Nordisk A/S	27,000,000	19.9%
Försäkringsbolaget Avanza Pension	7,115,452	5.2%
The Bank of New York Mellon	7,004,226	5.2%
M2 Capital Management AB	4,167,194	3.1%
Jan Petersen	3,537,863	2.6%
Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB	3,506,539	2.6%
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Mikael Jacobsson	3,035,326	2.2%
Ivar Nordqvist	2,434,399	1.8%
Jan Patrik Lie	2,000,000	1.5%
Total 10 largest owners	**62,900,961**	**46.4%**
Other shareholders	72,794,662	53.6%
Total	**135,695,626**	**100.0%**

Financial position

Cash and cash equivalents and current investments amounted to 10,292 (65,168) TSEK at 31 December 2024 and equity amounted to 70,925 (95,830) TSEK.

The company decided as early as in the fourth quarter of 2023 to focus its operations on the three key areas, which also enabled significant cost savings to be achieved. The Board of Directors considers that the company's current working capital and cash and cash equivalents, following the directed share issue including loans carried out in 2025, are sufficient to finance operations during the 12 months following the submission of this report.

Personnel

The number of employees at 31 December 2024 was 13 (19), of which 4 (8) were women and 9 (11) were men. The average number of employees (FTE) was 17 (19) for the period from January to December 2024. In addition to employed personnel, Nanexa regularly engages a number of consultants with specialist expertise.

Expected future development

In the coming years, the company will work to realise its business concept and vision through its strategy and thereby achieve its stated goals.

The company expects to make progress in the work on NEX-22 by expanding the study with a higher dose group in spring 2025 and preparing for the next clinical study in which the company expects to reach the full clinical dose. This study is expected to be completed in the first half of 2026.

The evaluation with Novo Nordisk has continued at a steady pace and our assessment is that we now meet the established profile at this point in the evaluation. We consider that this provides the space to complete the evaluation with good results within the agreed time frame. It is difficult to speculate on what this could potentially lead to in the long run, but the goal is to take the project further and begin negotiations during the year.

The global political situation

The global political situation is extremely uncertain, with several ongoing war zones and a new presidential administration in the United States.

Nanexa's management are carefully monitoring developments and their current assessment is that the political situation in the world has no direct impact on the company's operations.

Risks and uncertainty factors

Nanexa's operations are affected by a number of factors, the effects of which on the company's earnings and financial position are in some respects somewhat or fully beyond the control of the company.

When assessing the company's future development, it is important to consider these risks, in addition to opportunities for profit growth. The following describes, in no particular order, the significant risks and uncertainties that are considered to be of greatest importance for the company's future development.

In addition, Nanexa is affected by currency risk in connection with transaction exposure, primarily for changes in EUR, GBP and USD.

Risks related to drug development

Early-stage development projects are risky and associated with uncertainty

Nanexa conducts and has conducted a number of development projects that have not yet achieved any major commercial breakthrough.

Both the collaborative projects and the company's own NEX-22, NEX-20 and NEX-18 projects are in a preclinical and early clinical phase, which means that Nanexa will need to invest additional resources in research and development to achieve commercial success. Investments in development are associated with great uncertainty, as it is not possible to predict in advance the outcome of the studies that are carried out. Time and cost aspects of product development are also difficult to determine with accuracy in advance.

Regulatory risk

In the event that the trials conducted within the framework of Nanexa's development project are successful, the company's operations will be subject to regulatory approvals at a later stage from various national authorities such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the USA and the European Medicines Agency (EMA) in Europe. There is a risk that delayed or missing approvals may entail requirements for adaptation of the product, which may delay the market launch in various geographical markets and thus adversely affect the company's future earning capacity.

Business and operational risks

Dependent on collaborative partners

Nanexa operates a number of collaborative projects along with various pharmaceutical companies to evaluate the PharmaShell system in combination with a range of pharmaceutical substances. The continued development of the company's operations is partly dependent on maintaining and developing existing partnerships and identifying new potential partners and, in the long run, entering into license agreements for further development of drug candidates, both for the proprietary product projects in subsequent clinical development and for the PharmaShell technology. It is normal in the sector in which Nanexa operates that only a small number of evaluation projects become product projects, and many product projects are terminated before they get through all phases of clinical development. There is thus a risk that one or more of these partners will choose not to proceed with the collaboration with the company.

There is also a risk that the companies with which Nanexa concludes partnership agreements will not fulfil their obligations. Nanexa cannot control the resources that the company's current and future partners invest in the projects and the timing of such investments. The company's partners may also develop or evaluate alternative technologies that could compete with PharmaShell or that may affect Nanexa's partners' involvement in the collaboration. Finally, identifying and establishing new collaborations can be more costly and/or take longer than the company anticipates.

Future capital needs

Nanexa has not yet shown a positive operating result, and cash flow is expected to remain largely negative until the company manages to conclude licensing agreements that can generate revenue from milestone payments. There is a risk that the company's costs for product development may be more time-consuming and costly than planned. Nanexa may thus have to turn to the public to raise capital in the future. Both the size and the timing of the company's future capital requirements will depend on a number of factors, including success in research and development projects and the conclusion of collaboration and licensing agreements. There is a risk that new capital cannot be raised when the need arises, that it cannot be procured on favourable terms, or that such capital raised would not be sufficient to finance the business according to the plans.

Technological risk

The company's PharmaShell drug delivery system is based on a technology known in material science as ALD (Atomic Layer Deposition). Although Nanexa believes that the company's technology meets the criteria set to achieve the requested drug release properties, there is a risk that the technology will not work on all individual drugs.

There is also a risk that pharmaceutical authorities find that there are medical risks associated with the PharmaShell material and that more extensive studies must be carried out to determine whether such risks actually exist.

Dependent on key people

In recent years, Nanexa has built up an organisation with qualified people to create the best possible conditions for the development and commercialisation of the company's projects. However, Nanexa continues to be run by a relatively small organisation and the company's future growth is largely dependent on the knowledge, experience and commitment of the management and other key personnel. The company may fail to retain these key personnel and recruit new qualified personnel in the future, which may affect the company's

cost base and adversely affect Nanexa's sales development. New recruitments can also take a long time to complete.

Dependent on suppliers for ALD equipment and pharmaceutical substances

The company's purchases include ALD equipment and components, other GMP manufacturing equipment and pharmaceutical substances from external suppliers for the production of PharmaShell-based products such as the proprietory products NEX-18, NEX-20 and NEX-22. The equipment is central to the company's internal development work. Nanexa uses a number of ALD equipment suppliers, as well as several government approved pharmaceutical substance suppliers. There is a risk that suppliers may greatly increase their prices or change their terms in general. Significant price increases would have a negative impact on the company's liquidity and profitability. Similarly, there is a risk that any delivery difficulties from suppliers would contribute to delays in the company's projects.

Industry risks

The company's PharmaShell technology is commercially unproven

The company develops and commercialises the PharmaShell drug delivery system. ALD is an established technology in the semiconductor industry but is commercially untested in medical applications. It is not possible to say with certainty that PharmaShell will receive a positive reception in the market. The number of license agreements entered into may be lower or take longer to realise than the company has reason to believe at present.

Competitors

There are a large number of operators developing drug delivery systems, both large pharmaceutical companies and smaller operators such as Nanexa. There are also several competing systems for long-acting parenteral products. Several of the company's competitors have greater resources than the company and may use these to strengthen their respective positions, for example by allocating more capital to invest in marketing or to compete with the company on price. Although Nanexa believes that the company's technology has unique characteristics, the company has not yet achieved a commercial breakthrough and there is a risk that new competing technologies will reach the market before this takes place. There is also a risk that other players will develop new technology that is superior to PharmaShell, which could impair Nanexa's competitive position.

Legal risks

Intellectual property rights

Nanexa is dependent on proprietary technology and the company's future success is partly dependent on the ability to obtain and maintain patent protection for PharmaShell.

Nanexa's patent portfolio is growing steadily and currently consists of approved patents and patent applications in 14 patent families. The basic patent relates to the technology that enables drug particles to be coated with a metal oxide shell using ALD and includes the manufacturing method, products deriving from it and use of PharmaShell-formulated drugs.

Active work with the patent portfolio is a prerequisite for long-term value creation. There is a risk that Nanexa will not be able to obtain additional patent protection for PharmaShell or products based on the technology, that granted patents will not be able to be maintained, that future research will not lead to patents or that granted patents will not provide sufficient protection for Nanexa's products. There is also a risk that a third party infringes patents owned or controlled by the company. Furthermore, a third party may have applied for a patent covering the same product as the company's. If Nanexa is forced to pursue legal processes to determine who is entitled to a specific patent, the cost and time required for such litigation can be significant, and there is a risk that the company may lose such legal actions, which could result in the termination of the protection of the company's product or that Nanexa will have to pay substantial damages.

Product liability

The individuals participating in Nanexa's clinical studies with PharmaShell may experience side effects, which may in turn delay or halt continued product development and limit or prevent the product's commercial use, or lead to claims for damages, including claims based on product liability. The side effects may also result in damage to the company's reputation, which can affect the company's position in relation to other players in the market. Should this occur, it would greatly affect Nanexa's ability to commercialise PharmaShell.

Events after the end of the financial year

- → Nanexa announced in January that the company was planning to carry out a directed share issue of 35 MSEK units in two stages. The existing shareholders' preferential right would not apply. It was also announced that the company has taken out loans amounting to a total of 20 MSEK.
- → Nanexa announced in January that the company had called the shareholders to an Extraordinary General Meeting on 13 February 2025 due to the share issue referred to above. The General Meeting adopted a decision in accordance with the proposal. The issue was carried out immediately thereafter and the company received 35 MSEK through the issue and 20 MSEK in loans before issue costs.
- → Nanexa announced in January that the phase I study with NEX-22, the company's one-month formulation of liraglutide, would resume with further dose escalation. It is expected to start in the first quarter of 2025. The study has now received regulatory approval for the administration of 30 mg of liraglutide in an additional dose group.
- → Nanexa announced in March that the first patient had been given a dose of 30 mg in the ongoing phase I study with NEX-22.

Proposed distribution of profits

The Board of Directors proposes that retained earnings:

	SEK
Free share premium reserve	317,961,250
Accumulated loss	-291,010,112
Loss for the year	-24,904,811
	2,046,327
Carried forward to new accounts	2,046,327
	2,046,327

The Company's earnings and position in general are shown in the following income statement and balance sheet, as well as cash flow statement and notes.

Income statement

TSEK	NOTE	2024	2023
Operating revenue			
Net sales	*2*	24,361	29,327
Capitalised work on own account		22,331	29,830
Other operating income	*3*	597	328
		47,289	**59,486**
Operating expenses			
Goods for resale		-16,527	-27,709
Other external expenses	*4, 5, 6*	-20,607	-24,697
Personnel costs	*7, 8*	-25,077	-23,415
Depreciation and impairment of tangible and intangible fixed assets		-10,859	-59,868
Other operating expenses	*3*	-281	-421
		-73,351	**-136,110**
Operating income		**-26,062**	**-76,625**
Profit/loss from financial items			
Other interest income and similar income statement items		1,510	602
Interest expenses and similar income statement items		-461	-487
		1,049	**115**
Profit/loss after financial items		**-25,013**	**-76,510**
Reported profit/loss before tax		**-25,013**	**-76,510**
Tax on profit/loss for the year	*9*	108	112
Profit/loss for the year		**-24,905**	**-76,398**

Balance sheet

TSEK	NOTE	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets			
Capitalised expenditure for development work	*10*	51,318	34,282
Patents	*11*	8,079	6,194
		59,397	**40,476**
Tangible fixed assets			
Improvement to leased property	*12*	3,720	4,547
Machinery and other technical equipment	*13*	5,801	6,499
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	*14*	3,062	3,199
Ongoing new facilities and advances regarding tangible fixed assets	*15*	0	33
		12,583	**14,278**
Financial fixed assets			
Other securities held as non-current assets	*16*	1	1
Deferred tax assets	*17*	315	207
		316	**208**
Total fixed assets		**72,296**	**54,961**
Current assets			
Stock, etc.			
Advance payments to suppliers		495	1,911
		495	**1,911**
Current receivables			
Accounts receivable		2,250	2,480
Other receivables	*18*	2,690	3,769
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	*19*	3,798	3,968
		8,738	**10,217**
Current investments		0	50,000
Cash at bank and in hand	*20*	10,292	15,168
Total current assets		**19,525**	**77,296**
TOTAL ASSETS		**91,821**	**132,257**

TSEK	NOTE	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	*21, 22*		
Restricted equity			
Share capital		17,562	17,562
Fund for development expenditure		51,318	34,282
		68,879	**51,844**
Unrestricted equity			
Free share premium reserve		317,961	317,961
Profit and loss account reserve brought forward		-291,011	-197,577
Profit/loss for the year		-24,905	-76,398
		2,046	**43,987**
Total equity		**70,925**	**95,830**
Non-current liabilities	*23, 24*		
Liabilities to credit institutions		2,197	2,087
Other liabilities		0	3,766
Total non-current liabilities		**2,197**	**5,852**
Current liabilities	*24*		
Liabilities to credit institutions		1,508	1,945
Accounts payable		2,289	7,827
Other liabilities		856	574
Accrued expenses and deferred income	*27*	14,045	20,228
Total current liabilities		**18,698**	**30,574**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**91,821**	**132,257**

Changes in equity

TSEK	SHARE CAPITAL	UNREGISTERED SHARE CAPITAL	FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT	FREE SHARE PREMIUM RESERVE FUND	PROFIT/LOSS CARRIED FORWARD	NET PROFIT/ LOSS FOR THE YEAR	TOTAL
Equity 01/01/2023	**6,561**	**1,294**	**58,649**	**264,536**	**-163,373**	**-58,571**	**109,096**
Appropriation according to a resolution by the Annual General Meeting:							
Carried forward to new accounts					-58,571	58,571	**0**
New share issue	11,001	-1,294		65,293			**75,000**
Subscription warrants				387			**387**
Issue expenses				-12,255			**-12,255**
Capitalised development costs			29,830		-29,830		**0**
Depreciation capitalised development costs			-54,197		54,197		**0**
Profit/loss for the year						-76,398	**-76,398**
Equity 31/12/2023	**17,562**	**0**	**34,282**	**317,961**	**-197,577**	**-76,398**	**95,830**
Appropriation according to a resolution by the Annual General Meeting:							
Carried forward to new accounts					-76,398	76,398	**0**
Capitalised development costs			22,331		-22,331		**0**
Depreciation and impairment of capitalised development costs			-5,295		5,295		**0**
Profit/loss for the year						-24,905	**-24,905**
Equity 31/12/2024	**17,562**	**0**	**51,318**	**317,961**	**-291,011**	**-24,905**	**70,925**

Cash flow statement

TSEK	NOTE	2024	2023
Current activities			
Operating income		-26,062	-76,625
Adjustments for items not included in cash flow	*26*	10,452	60,080
Interest paid		-396	588
Interest received		1,316	-937
Cash flow from operating activities before change in working capital		**-14,689**	**-16,895**
Cash flow from change in working capital			
Change in inventories and work in progress		1,415	-1,424
Changes in accounts receivable - trade		230	-1,296
Change in current receivables		1,878	-1,112
Change in accounts payable - trade		-5,538	3,167
Change in current liabilities		-9,728	-25,098
Cash flow from current activities		**-26,430**	**-42,658**
Investing activities			
Investments in intangible fixed assets		-26,784	-32,270
Investments in tangible fixed assets		-1,336	-1,979
Cash flow from investment activities		**-28,120**	**-34,248**
Financing activities			
New share issue		0	75,387
Issue costs		0	-12,255
Borrowings		2,422	0
Amortisation of loan		-2,749	-2,240
Cash flow from financing activities		**-327**	**60,892**
Cash-flow for the year		**-54,877**	**-16,014**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		65,168	81,182
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**10,292**	**65,168**

Note 1
Accounting and valuation principles

General information
The annual accounts were drawn up in accordance with the Swedish Annual Accounts Act and BFNAR [the General Guidelines of the Swedish Accounting Standards Board] 2012:1 Financial statements and consolidated financial statements (K3).

The accounting principles are unchanged compared to previous years.

Foreign currencies
Monetary receivables and liabilities in foreign currency are measured at the rate on the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate on the transaction date.

Income recognition

Services
For services at a fixed price or on current account, income is recognised that is attributable to a service that has been performed as income in line with the work being carried out and material being supplied or consumed. Evaluation agreements regarding the PharmaShell system and various drug candidates are primarily based on a fixed price for performance of specified services.

Other types of income
Remuneration for fixed-term exclusivity for the PharmaShell technology is divided into periods on a straight-line basis over the estimated exclusivity period.

State aid is recognised at fair value when there is reasonable certainty that the aid will be received and the company will meet all associated conditions. The aid is booked in the period when the costs arise for which the state aid is intended to compensate. State aid for acquisition of intangible assets reduces the asset's reported value. Public subsidies are recognised as income when the future performance required to receive the subsidy has taken place. In cases where the subsidy is received before the performance has taken place, the subsidy is recognised as a liability in the balance sheet. Public subsidies are recognised at fair value for the amount that has been, or will be, received.

Fixed assets
Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life with consideration for any significant residual value. The following depreciation percentages are applied.

Intangible fixed assets
Intangible fixed assets are recognised at acquisition value minus accumulated depreciation and impairment. The capitalisation model is applied to internally generated intangible assets. Depreciation is applied on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.

Capitalised expenditure for development work	10 years
Concessions, patents, licences, trademarks	5 years

Tangible fixed assets
Tangible fixed assets are recognised at acquisition value minus depreciation. The acquisition value includes expenses that can be directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When a component in a fixed asset is replaced, any remaining part of the old component is discarded and the new component's acquisition value is capitalised. Additional expenses that relate to assets which are not divided into components are added to to the acquisition value if it is deemed to give the company future economic benefits, to the extent that the asset's performance increases in relation to the asset's value at the time of acquisition. Expenditure for running repairs and maintenance is recognised as a cost. Capital gain and capital loss respectively on disposal of a fixed asset is recognised as Other operating income and Other operating expenses.

Tangible fixed assets are written off systematically over the asset's estimated useful life. When the depreciable amount of the assets is determined, it is taken into consideration, where appropriate, in the residual value of the asset.

Machinery and other technical equipment	5 years
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings	5 years

Expenses for improvements to leased property are made subject to depreciation over the term of the lease.

Impairment of non-financial assets
An impairment test is carried out when there is an indication that the value of an asset has decreased. If the asset has a recoverable amount below the carrying amount, it is written down to the recoverable amount. For assets, which had previously been written down, a test is conducted on each balance sheet date of whether a reversal should be made.

Financial instruments
Financial instruments are recognised in accordance with the rules in i K3 chapter 11, which means that valuation is made based on historical cost.

Financial instruments recognised in the balance sheet include holdings of securities, other current and non-current receivables, cash and bank balances, trade creditors and loan liabilities. The instruments are recognised in the balance sheet when Nanexa AB becomes a party to the contractual conditions for the instrument. Financial assets are removed from the balance sheet when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument has expired or has been transferred and the company has substantially transferred all risks and rewards associated with ownership. Financial liabilities are removed from the balance sheet when the obligations have been settled or ceased in some other way.

Accounts receivable and other receivables
Receivables are recognised as current assets with the exception of items falling due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as fixed assets. Receivables are entered at the amount that is expected to be paid after deduction for individually assessed bad debts.

Borrowings and accounts payable
Borrowings and accounts payable are recognised initially at acquisition value after deduction for transaction costs. If the carrying amount differs from the amount to be repaid at maturity, the difference is distributed over a period of time as an interest expense over the term of the loan using the effective interest rate of the instrument. By this method, the carrying amount and the amount to be repaid coincide at the maturity date.

Offsetting of financial receivables and financial liabilities
A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and recognised at a net amount in the balance sheet only when a legal right to offset exists and when a settlement at a net amount is considered to take place or when a simultaneous sale of the asset and settlement of the liability is considered to take place.

Leases
All lease contracts where the company is lessee are reported as operational leasing (rental agreements), regardless of whether the contracts are financial or operational. Leasing charges are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the leasing period.

Stocks
Stock is valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value at the closing date.

Payments to employees
Payments to employees means all forms of payments made by the company to the employees and consists, among other things, of salaries, paid holidays, paid absences, bonuses and pension premiums. Pensions are defined-contribution. Payments are recognised as an expense and a liability when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make a payment as a result of a past event and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Payments upon termination are made when the company decides to terminate an employment before the normal date of the employment's termination or when an employee accepts an offer of voluntary departure in exchange for such a payment. If the payment does not give the company any future economic benefit, a liability is entered and a cost when the company has a legal or informal obligation to provide such a payment. The payment is valued at the best estimate of the payment that would be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date.

Estimates and assessments
Nanexa AB makes estimates and assessments concerning the future. The estimates for accounting purposes that are the result of them, by definition, seldom correspond to the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that involve a significant risk of material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities during the next financial year are addressed in outline below.

Capitalised expenditure for development work
The Company's largest asset amount constitutes the capitalised expenses for development work. These are valued at acquisition value and accrued expenses. In the estimates of the accrued expenses, the management make certain estimates and assessments of the cost of time accrued, which is to some extent a standard rate. The valuation of the capitalised expenditure for development work is thus dependent on these assessments and the value would be affected by a change to them, even though the assessment at the date of submitting the annual accounts is that these are reasonable.

Income taxes
Deferred tax receivables regarding loss carryforwards or other future tax deductions are recognised insofar as it is likely that the deduction can be made against a surplus for future taxation. As of 31/12/2024 the Company has an estimated tax deficit of 283,553 TSEK, equivalent to a theoretical deferred tax asset of 58,412 TSEK. This asset has not been capitalised as there is uncertainty about future performance and it is thus deemed uncertain when it will be possible to utilise this deficit. Otherwise, the assessment is made that there are no estimates and assessment in the end of year accounts which entail a significant risk of material adjustments to the carrying amounts during the coming year.

Note 2
Distribution of net sales

	2024	2023
Net sales per business segment		
Services	24,361	29,327
	24,361	**29,327**
Net sales by geographical market		
Nordic countries	18,373	25,247
Europe (excluding the Nordic countries)	1,321	0
North America	4,667	4,010
Asia	0	70
	24,361	**29,327**

Note 3
Other operating income and other operating expenses

	2024	2023
Other operating income		
Exchange rate gains	417	131
Other remuneration	0	197
Rental income	180	0
	597	**328**
Other operating expenses		
Exchange rate loss	-281	-421
	-281	**-421**

Note 4
Operating leases

Leasing costs for the year in respect of leases amount to 7,705,525 SEK.

Future lease payments for non-cancellable leases fall due for payment as follows:

	2024	2023
Within one year	7,779	7,330
In more than one year but within five years	27,873	20,878
	35,652	**28,208**

Operational leasing refers to rented premises and equipment. The leases for offices run for three years at a time with a period of notice of three months. The leases for rented laboratories runs for five years for the initial lease period with a period of notice of nine months. The contract is subsequently extended by three years at a time. Offices and labs signed during 2019 run until further notice, with a notice period of one month. There is a supplement to the lease for rented premises for tenant adaptation which runs for eight years.

Note 5
Auditors' fees

Audit work means auditing the annual accounts and accounting records and the management by the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, other work incumbent on the company's auditors and advice or other assistance deriving from observation in the case of such auditing or performance of such other work.

	2024	2023
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB		
Audit assignments	463	520
Audit work in addition to the audit assignment	0	0
Tax consultancy	0	0
Other services	0	224
	463	**744**

Note 6
Related party transactions

The company had no related party transactions during the period from January to December 2024 (1,163 TSEK).

Note 7
Salaries, other remuneration and social insurance costs

	2024	2023
Average number of employees		
Women	7	8
Men	10	12
	17	**20**
Salaries and other remuneration		
Board of Directors and CEO	3,670	3,447
Other employees	14,108	13,343
	17,778	**16,790**
Social insurance expenses		
Pension expenses for the board of directors and CEO	558	509
Pension expenses for other employees	1,930	1,841
Other social insurance contributions in accordance with law and agreements	3,861	3,072
	6,349	**5,422**
Total salaries, remuneration, social insurance expenses and pension expenses	**24,127**	**22,212**
Gender distribution among senior executives		
Percentage of women on the board	50 %	33 %
Percentage of men on the board	50 %	67 %
Percentage of women among other leading executives	27 %	20 %
Percentage of men among other leading executives	73 %	80 %

Note 8
Remuneration to senior executives

	BASIC SALARY/DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION		PENSION EXPENSES		OTHER REMUNERATION		TOTAL REMUNERATION	
REMUNERATION AND SALARIES	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**
Chairperson Göran Ando	260	260					260	260
Director Richard Davis	130	130					130	130
Board member Bengt Gustavsson [1]		58				1,163	0	1,221
Board member Jakob Dynnes Hansen [2]	130	65					130	65
Board member Eva Nilsgård	230	230					230	230
Board member Urban Paulsson [1]		58						58
Board member Birgit Stattin Norinder	180	180					180	180
Board member Magnus Westgren [3]	65	130					65	130
Board member Hanna Tilus [4]	81						81	
CEO David Westberg	1,687	2,233	558	509	907	105	3,152	2,847
Other senior executives (11)	5,189	5,520	1,334	1,387	4,245	5,172	10,768	12,079
Total	**7,952**	**8,865**	**1,892**	**1,896**	**5,152**	**6,440**	**14,996**	**17,200**

1) Resigned from the Board of Directors at the 2023 Annual General Meeting
2) Elected to the board of directors by the AGM in 2023
3) Resigned from the Board of Directors at the 2024 Annual General Meeting
4) Elected to the Board of Directors by the 2024 Annual General Meeting

The chairman of the board of directors and board members receive a fee as decided at the annual general meeting. During 2024, the board fees have been paid as salary and reported on the company's employer declarations. Remuneration to parts of the management and Board of Directors was temporarily reduced by 20% in 2024. This remuneration was entered as a short-term liability during the year to be settled in 2025.

Remuneration to chief executive officer
The pension provision is made with an amount equivalent to 20% of the gross monthly salary. The pension cost includes salary changes exceeding 20 per cent. In the event of termination by the company, a period of notice of six months applies for the CEO, with entitlement to special severance pay equivalent to six months salary.

Other remuneration
Only fees were paid to the Board of Directors during the financial year. Other remuneration to Board members in 2023 related to consultancy fees and expenses. Other remuneration to other senior executives relates to variable remuneration and expenses for employees and consultancy fees for consultants.

Variable remuneration
Variable remuneration refers to bonuses calculated as a proportion of the basic salary. The outcome is based on a vesting period of one year and is dependent on pre-established company targets. The maximum outcome for the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives employed amounts to a maximum of 30 per cent of the basic salary and, for the other employees, a maximum of 20 per cent of the basic salary.

Share-related incentive scheme
The purpose of share-based incentive programmes is to promote the company's long-term creation of value by motivating the company's senior executives, founders and other employees in line with the shareholders' interests. At the end of the period, Nanexa had the following active subscription warrant programmes:

→ TO6 (2022/2025)
In connection with the 2022 AGM, a share-related incentive scheme was introduced in the form of subscription warrants of series 2022/2025 (TO6) for management and personnel. TO6 can be used for subscription of shares during the period 15 June – 31 July 2025. There are 983,000 outstanding subscription warrants of series TO6, a dilution of 0.72 per cent calculated on the number of outstanding shares as of the date for this annual report. The issue price insured is 4.95 SEK.

→ TO6 (2022/2025)
In connection with the 2023 AGM, a share-related incentive scheme was introduced in the form of subscription warrants of series 2023/2026 (TO7) for management and personnel. TO7 can be used for subscription of shares during the period from 1 July to 31 August 2026. There are 1,345,000 outstanding subscription warrants of series TO7, with the number of warrants subscribed for amounting to 425,000, which corresponds to a dilution of 0.31 per cent calculated on the number of outstanding shares as of the date of this annual report. The issue price insured is 5.31 SEK.

Note 9
Current and deferred taxes

	2024	2023
Deferred tax		
Opening deferred tax asset	207	95
Changes to deferred tax relating to temporary differences	108	112
Closing deferred tax asset	**315**	**207**

	2024	2023
Deferred tax		
Current tax	0	0
Deferred tax	108	112
Tax on profit/loss for the year	**108**	**112**

	2024		2023	
RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX	**PER CENT**	**AMOUNT**	**PER CENT**	**AMOUNT**
Reported profit/loss before tax		-25,013		-76,510
Tax at current tax rates	20.60	5,153	20.60	15,761
Non-deductible expenses		-14		-23
Non-taxable income		3		5
Changes to deferred tax relating to temporary differences		-108		-112
Expenses to be deducted but that are not included in the reported profit/loss		0		2,524
Tax deficit for which no deferred tax asset is reported		-4,925		-18,043
Reported effective tax		**108**		**112**

The Company reports a loss in connection with income taxation, the company consequently does not currently pay income tax. Accumulated loss carryforwards amount to 283,553,340 SEK (259,125,475 SEK) and have no time restriction. No deferred tax assets attributable to loss deductions have been reported during the period.

Note10
Capitalised expenses for development and similar work

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening acquisition values	109,866	80,036
Purchases	22,331	29,830
Closing accumulated acquisition values	**132,197**	**109,866**
Opening depreciation	-30,020	-20,948
Depreciation for the year	-5,296	-9,072
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-35,316**	**-30,020**
Opening impairments	-45,563	0
Impairments for the year	0	-45,563
Closing accumulated write-downs	**-45,563**	**-45,563**
Closing carrying amount	**51,318**	**34,282**

Note 11
Patents

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening acquisition values	14,813	12,373
Purchases	4,452	2,440
Closing accumulated acquisition values	**19,265**	**14,813**
Opening depreciation	-8,619	-6,213
Depreciation for the year	-2,566	-2,406
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-11,185**	**-8,619**
Closing carrying amount	**8,079**	**6,194**

Note 12
Improvement to leased property

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening acquisition values	6,061	6,061
Closing accumulated acquisition values	**6,061**	**6,061**
Opening depreciation	-1,514	-667
Depreciation for the year	-827	-847
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-2,341**	**-1,514**
Closing carrying amount	**3,720**	**4,547**

Note 13
Machinery and other technical equipment

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening acquisition values	7,919	7,802
Purchases	151	117
Closing accumulated acquisition values	**8,072**	**7,919**
Opening depreciation	-1,420	-600
Depreciation for the year	-849	-820
Closing accumulated depreciation	**-2,269**	**-1,420**
Closing carrying amount	**5,801**	**6,499**

Note 14
Equipment, tools, fixtures and fittings

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening acquisition values	12,671	10,810
Purchases	1,185	1,861
Closing accumulated acquisition values	**13,856**	**12,671**
Opening depreciation	-9,472	-8,313
Depreciation for the year	-1,322	-1,159
Closing accumulated depreciation	-10,794	-9,472
Closing carrying amount	**3,062**	**3,199**

Note 15
Ongoing new facilities and advances regarding tangible assets

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening acquisition values	33	33
Reclassifications	-33	0
Closing accumulated acquisition values	0	33
Closing carrying amount	**0**	**33**

Note 16
Other securities held as non-current assets

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Opening acquisition values	1	1
Closing accumulated acquisition values	1	1
Closing carrying amount	**1**	**1**

Note 17
Deferred tax on temporary differences

31/12/2024

TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES	DEFERRED TAX RECEIVABLES	NET
Depreciation of expenses for improvements to leased property	315	315
	315	**315**

31/12/2023

TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES	DEFERRED TAX RE-CEIVABLES	NET
Depreciation of expenses for improvements to leased property	207	207
	207	**207**

CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX	AMOUNT AT THE START OF THE YEAR	RECOGNISED IN THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT AT THE END OF THE YEAR
Depreciation on expenses for improvement to leased property	207	108	315
	207	**108**	**315**

Note 18
Other receivables

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other items	2,690	3,769
	2,690	**3,769**

Note 19
Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Prepaid rental expenses	1,369	1,896
Prepaid lease expenses	116	130
Prepaid insurance premiums	50	61
Other prepaid expenses	429	519
Accrued income	1,834	1,362
	3,798	**3,968**

Note 20
Cash and cash equivalent

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash and cash equivalent		
Bank balances	10,292	15,168
Current investments, equal to cash and cash equivalents	0	50,000
	10,292	**65,168**

Note 21
Number of shares and quota value

The share capital consists of 135,695,626 (135,695,626) shares with a quotient value of 0.13 SEK (0.13 SEK).

Note 22
Allocation of profit or loss

	31/12/2024
Proposed distribution of profits	
The Board of Directors proposes that retained earnings:	
free share premium reserve	317,961
accumulated loss	-291,010
loss for the year	-24,905
	2,046
be allocated as follows:	
carried forward to new accounts	2,046
	2,046

Note 23
Non-current liabilities

No part of non-current liabilities at 31-12-2024 falls due more than five years after the balance sheet date

Note 24
Liabilities recognised in multiple items

The company's bank loan of 3,704,764 SEK is recognised in the following balance sheet items:

The company's accrued income of 4,303,488 SEK relating to exclusivity agreements with Novo Nordisk A/S is recognised under the following items in the balance sheet.

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Non-current liabilities		
Liabilities which fall due for payment within one–five years after the closing date	2,197	2,087
Income relating to Novo Nordisk A/S within one to five years after the balance sheet date.	0	3,765
	2,197	**5,852**

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Current liabilities		
Liabilities which fall due for payment within one year after the closing date	1,508	1,945
Income relating to Novo Norsik A/S within one year after the balance sheet date.	4,303	15,062
	5,811	**17,007**

Note 25
Accrued expenses and deferred income

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Accrued salaries	4,238	876
Accrued holiday pay	1,471	2,085
Accrued social insurance expenses	1,254	790
Accrued audit and closing expenses	260	260
Accrued costs - invoices not arrived	2,520	1,155
Deferred income	4,303	15,062
	14,046	**20,228**

Note 26
Adjustment for items not included in cash flow

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Depreciation	10,859	14,305
Impairment intangible fixed assets	0	45,563
Accrued interest income	0	212
Loss on sale of fixed assets	33	0
Reclassification of provisions	-439	0
	10,453	**60,080**

Note 27
Pledged assets

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
On the company's own account:		
Corporate mortgages	7,015	7,015
Assets subject to reservation of title	7,353	5,941
	14,368	**12,956**

Note 28
Contingent liabilities

According to an assessment by the Board of Directors, the company has no contingent liabilities.

Note 29
Significant events after the end of the financial year

- Nanexa announced in January that the company was planning to carry out a directed share issue of 35 MSEK units in two stages. The existing shareholders' preferential right would not apply. It was also announced that the company has taken out loans amounting to a total of 20 MSEK.
- Nanexa announced in January that the company had called the shareholders to an Extraordinary General Meeting on 13 February 2025 due to the share issue referred to above. The General Meeting adopted a decision in accordance with the proposal. The issue was carried out immediately thereafter and the company received 35 MSEK through the issue and 20 MSEK in loans before issue costs.
- Nanexa announced in January that the phase I study with NEX-22, the company's one-month formulation of liraglutide, would resume with further dose escalation. It is expected to start in the first quarter of 2025. The study has now received regulatory approval for the administration of 30 mg of liraglutide in an additional dose group.
- Nanexa announced in March that the first patient had been given a dose of 30 mg in the ongoing phase I study with NEX-22.

Signatures

Uppsala 09/04/2025

Göran Ando
Chairman

Richard Davis

Jakob Dynnes Hansen

Eva Nilsagård

Birgit Stattin Norinder

Hanna Tilus

David Westberg
Chief Executive Officer

Our auditor report was submitted on 09/04/2025

Niclas Bergenmo
Certified public accountant
Principal auditor

Auditor's Report

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Nanexa AB, corporate identity number 556833-0285

Report on the annual accounts

Opinion
We have performed an audit of the annual accounts of Nanexa AB for year 2024. The annual accounts of the company are included on pages 34–50 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Nanexa ABs as of 31 December 2024 and its financial performance and cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The statutory administration report is consistent with the other parts of the annual accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the Nanexa AB.

Basis for Opinions
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the Nanexa AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.

Other information than the annual accounts
This document also contains other information than the annual accounts and is found on pages 1–33 and 53–62. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for this other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts does not cover this other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion regarding this other information.

In connection with our audit of the annual accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts. In this procedure we also take into account our knowledge otherwise obtained in the audit and assess whether the information otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we, based on the work performed concerning this information, conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director
The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts and that they give a fair presentation in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern. It disclose, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis of accounting is however not applied if the Board of Directors and the Managing Director intends to liquidate the company, cease operations or has no realistic alternative to doing any of this.

Auditor's responsibility
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden 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 annual accounts.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the annual accounts is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions
In addition to our audit of the annual accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Nanexa AB for year 2024 and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss.

We recommend to the general meeting of shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the proposal in the statutory administration report and that the members of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director be discharged from liability for the financial year.

Basis for Opinions
We conducted the audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities section. We are independent of the Nanexa AB in accordance with professional ethics for accountants in Sweden and have otherwise fulfilled our 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director
The Board of Directors is responsible for the proposal for appropriations of the company's profit or loss. At the proposal of a dividend, this includes an assessment of whether the dividend is justifiable considering the requirements which the company's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the company's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the management of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's financial situation and ensuring that the company's organization is designed so that the accounting, management of assets and the company's financial affairs otherwise are controlled in a reassuring manner. The Managing Director shall manage the ongoing administration according to the Board of Directors' guidelines and instructions and among other matters take measures that are necessary to fulfill the company's accounting in accordance with law and handle the management of assets in a reassuring manner.

Auditor's responsibility
Our objective concerning the audit of the administration, and thereby our opinion about discharge from liability, is to obtain audit evidence to assess with a reasonable degree of assurance whether any member of the Board of Directors or the Managing Director in any material respect:

- has undertaken any action or been guilty of any omission which can give rise to liability to the company, or
- in any other way has acted in contravention of the Companies Act, the Annual Accounts Act or the Articles of Association.

Our objective concerning the audit of the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss, and thereby our opinion about this, is to assess with reasonable degree of assurance whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss are not in accordance with the Companies Act.

A further description of our responsibility for the audit of the administration is available on Revisorsinspektionen's website: www.revisorsinspektionen.se/revisornsansvar. This description is part of the auditor's report.

Uppsala the date indicated by our electronic signature

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB

Niclas Bergenmo
Authorized Public Accountant

Corporate governance

Nanexa AB is a Swedish public limited company, whose shares have been traded on Nasdaq First North Growth Market since 29 May 2020, and prior to that on Spotlight Stockmarket, Stockholm, since 2015. Since the listing on Spotlight, the company's corporate governance has been based mainly on Swedish legislation, the company's articles of association, internal rules and regulations, good stock market practices, and where it is deemed relevant for the company, the Swedish code of corporate governance (the "Code"). Nanexa is not required to comply with the Code as Nasdaq First North is not a regulated market.

Corporate governance within Nanexa

The purpose of corporate governance within Nanexa is to create a clear division of roles and responsibilities between owners, the board and the company management. Governance, management and control of Nanexa is divided between the shareholders' meeting, the board and the CEO.

Shares and shareholders

Nanexa's share is listed on the Nasdaq First North Growth Market. As of 31 December 2024, Nanexa had 6,187 shareholders and the share capital amounted to 17,561,912 SEK, distributed over a total of 135,695,626 shares. The quotient value of the shares thus amounted to approximately 0.13 SEK. All shares are ordinary shares and are equally entitled to the company's profits, and each share entitles to one vote at the AGM. At the annual general meeting, each voting member may vote for the full number of shares owned or represented, without restriction in the number of votes.

Shareholders' meeting

In accordance with the Companies Act, the shareholders' meeting is the company's highest decision-making body. The shareholders exercise their voting rights at the shareholders' meeting. The AGM must be held within six months from the end of each financial year.

In addition to the AGM, an extraordinary shareholders' meeting can be convened. The company's shareholders' meetings are held in Uppsala, where the company has its registered office.

Notice of the annual general meeting and notice of an extraordinary general meeting, where questions about amendments to the Articles of Association are dealt with, must be issued not earlier than six weeks and not later than four weeks prior to the meeting. Notice of other extraordinary general meetings must be issued not earlier than six weeks and not later than two weeks prior to the general meeting. Notice of a general meeting must be announced in the Swedish Official Gazette and on the company's website. It shall be advertised in Dagens Nyheter that notice has been issued.

Shareholders who wish to attend the shareholders' meetings must be included in such a transcript or other presentation of the entire share register as referred to in Chapter 7, §28(3) of the Swedish Companies Act (2005:511), regarding the circumstances five working days before the meeting, and must also confirm their participation to the company no later than the time and date specified in the notice of the meeting.

This latter day may not be a Sunday, public holiday, Saturday, Midsummer Eve, Christmas Eve or New Year's Eve and shall not occur earlier than on the fifth weekday before the general meeting.

Shareholders may bring one or two assistants to the shareholders' meeting, on condition that the shareholder has notified this in accordance with the previous paragraph.

Annual General Meeting 2024

Nanexa's 2024 Annual General Meeting was held on 15 May 2024. In addition to the usual AGM issues, the AGM made the following decisions:

- to re-elect Göran Ando, Richard Davis, Jakob Dynnes Hansen, Eva Nilsagård and Birgit Stattin Norinder and to elect Hanna Tilus as a new Board member. Magnus Westgren has declined re-election. Göran Ando was re-elected as chairman of the board.
- a director's fee of 260,000 SEK will be paid to the Chair of the Board of Directors and a director's fees of 130,000 SEK will be paid to each of the other Board members who are not employed by the company. A fee of 100,000 SEK will be paid to the Chair of the Audit Committee and a fee of 50,000 SEK will be paid to the other members of the Audit Committee. It was further decided that the auditor's fees should be paid in accordance with approved invoices.
- to appoint as auditor Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, which has announced that Niclas Bergenmo will continue in the role of principal auditor.
- to establish a nomination committee ahead of the Annual General Meeting 2025 and also to set an instruction for the nomination committee pursuant to the proposal adopted in the notice of the General Meeting.
- to amend the wording of the provisions of the articles of association concerning the limits for the company's share capital and number of shares.
- to adopt the board's proposal on authorisations for the board to decide on rights issue and directed share issue.

Annual General Meeting 2025

The AGM will take place on Thursday 15 May in Uppsala. Notice will take place through a press release and an announcement in Post och Inrikes Tidningar as well as through publication on Nanexa's website. It will also be advertised in Dagens Industri that notice has been issued.

Nominations committee

Nanexa's 2024 AGM decided, in accordance with the proposal, to establish a nomination committee to be appointed according to instruction for the 2024 AGM. The nomination committee ahead of the 2025 AGM has comprised

- Marlon Värnik, Exelity AB
- Jonas Pålsson
- Göran Ando, Chairperson of the Board of Directors, co-opted

The Board

The board members are normally elected by the AGM for the period until the end of the next AGM. According to company's articles of association, the board shall consist of 3-8 members with no more than five deputies. Six board members were elected at the 2024 AGM. The chairman is elected by the AGM and has special responsibility for the management of the board's work and for ensuring that the board's work is well organised and implemented in an effective manner.

According to the Code, a majority of the board members elected by the shareholders' meeting shall be independent in relation to the company and the company management. All board members are considered to be independent in relation to the company and its management, and all members are regarded as independent in relation to the company's major shareholders. Nanexa thereby meets the Code's requirement for independence.

At the end of the financial year, Nanexa's Board of Directors consisted of six members: Chair of the Board of Directors Göran Ando and ordinary Board members Richard Davis, Jakob Dynnes Hansen, Eva Nilsagård, Birgit Stattin Norinder and Hanna Tilus.

The Board of Directors' responsibility and work

The board is the company's highest decision-making body after the AGM. According to the Companies Act, the board is responsible for the company's management and organisation, which means that the board is responsible for, among other things, setting goals and strategies, ensuring procedures and systems for evaluating established goals, continuously assessing the company's results and financial position, and evaluating the operational management. The board is also responsible for ensuring that the annual accounts and interim reports are prepared in a timely manner. The board also appoints the company's CEO.

The board follows written rules of procedure that are reviewed annually and is laid down at the inaugural board meeting each year. The rules of procedure regulate, among other things, the board's practice, functions and the distribution of work between the members of the board and the CEO. In conjunction with the inaugural board meeting, the board also determines the instructions for the CEO. The board meets in accordance with an schedule determined annually. In addition to these board meetings, additional board meetings can be convened to deal with issues that cannot be dealt with at an ordinary board meeting. In addition to the board meetings, the chairman and the CEO have an ongoing dialogue regarding the management of the company.

The work of the board in 2024

The Board of Directors held eleven minuted meetings in 2024, of which eleven were ordinary meetings. All meetings during the year followed an approved agenda, which was provided to the members prior to the board meetings. The CEO and CFO participate in the majority of the board meetings. A review of the current business situation, the company's earnings and financial position and prospects for the remainder of the year are reviewed at each ordinary board meeting. The work of the Board during the year has largely focused on:

→ Development of the project portfolio
→ Cooperation agreement with Novo Nordisk and other partners
→ Strategy and situation analysis
→ Financial development and raising of capital
→ Interim reports, year-end report and annual report

The remuneration to Nanexa's board members is decided by the AGM. At the Annual General Meeting of 15 May 2024, a resolution was adopted to pay remuneration of 260,000 SEK to the Chair of the Board of Directors and remuneration of 130,000 SEK to each of the other Board members who are not employed by the company, as well as a fee of 100,000 SEK to the Chair of the Audit Committee and a fee of 50,000 SEK to the other members of the Audit Committee.

		ATTENDANCE		INDEPENDENT	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	ELECTED	BOARD MEETINGS	AUDIT COMMITTEE	IN RELATION TO THE COMPANY	IN RELATION TO MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS
Göran Ando	2020	10 (11)		Yes	Yes
Richard Davis	2022	9 (11)		Yes	Yes
Jakob Dynnes Hansen	2023	11 (11)	7 (7)	Yes	Yes
Eva Nilsagård	2021	11 (11)	7 (7)	Yes	Yes
Birgit Stattin Norinder	2021	11 (11)	7 (7)	Yes	Yes
Hanna Tilus[1)]	2024	7 (7)		Yes	Yes
Magnus Westgren[2)]	2015	4 (4)		Yes	Yes

1) Elected to the Board of Directors at the 2024 AGM.
2) Resigned from the Board of Directors at the 2024 Annual General Meeting.

Audit committee

During the year, the Nanexa Audit Committee consisted of Eva Nilsagård (Chair), Jakob Dynnes Hansen and Birgit Stattin Norinder.

The audit committee assists the board in monitoring the company's accounts and financial reporting processes, which, without affecting the board of directors' responsibilities and duties in general, shall include monitoring the company's financial reporting, monitoring the efficacy of the company's internal controls and risk management, staying informed of the auditing of the annual report, reviewing and monitoring the audit's impartiality and independence and thus specifically observing whether the auditor provides the company with services other than auditing services, as well as contributing to the nomination committee in preparation of proposals for the General Meeting's decision on choice of auditor.

The board of directors appoints the members of the committee each year at the inaugural board meeting or when a committee member has to be replaced. At the same meeting, the board of directors also establishes an instruction for the committee's work. The audit committee keeps minutes of its meetings that are made available for the board of directors.

The audit committee has held seven meetings in 2024 in connection with interim reports and ordinary board meetings.

Chief Executive Officer and other executives senior executives

The CEO is subordinate to the board and is responsible for the company's day-to-day management and day-to-day operations. The division of duties between the board and the CEO is specified in the rules of procedure for the board and the instructions for the CEO. The CEO is also responsible for preparing reports and compiling information from the management prior to the board meetings and presenting the material at the board meetings. According to the instructions for financial reporting, the CEO is responsible for financial reporting in the company and must therefore ensure that the board receives sufficient information to enable the board to continuously evaluate the company's financial position.

The CEO shall keep the board continuously informed about the development of the company's operations, the development of the turnover, the company's earnings and financial position, liquidity and credit situation, important business events and any other event, situation or circumstance that can be assumed to be of material importance to the company's shareholders.

Nanexa's management team currently consists of eleven persons and, besides the CEO, comprises the company's Chief Financial Officer (consultant), Head of R&D Atomic Layer Deposition, Head of R&D Pharma, Head of Intellectual Property, Director Project Management, Head of Quality Assurance (consultant), Medical Director (consultant), Head of Regulatory affairs (consultant), Head of Strategic Market Analysis (consultant) and Head of Business Development (consultant).

The CEO and other senior executives are presented in more detail elsewhere in the annual report and on the company's website.

Remuneration to senior executives

The board decides on the CEO's remuneration. Terms and conditions for senior executives must be based on market conditions and consist of a balanced mix of fixed salary, variable remuneration, pension benefits and terms of termination. Salaries and other remuneration for the 2024 financial year were paid to the CEO and other senior executives, as stated in Note 8.

External audits

The auditor shall review the company's annual report and the accounts, as well as the administration of the board and the CEO. After each financial year, the auditor shall submit an audit report to the AGM. According to the company's articles of association, the company shall have one or two auditors with or without deputy auditors. The company's auditor is Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers AB, with Niclas Bergenmo as principal auditor.

In 2024, the total fee paid to the company's auditor amounted to 463,000 SEK.

Internal control

According to the Swedish Companies Act and the Annual Accounts Act, the board is responsible for internal control. The purpose of the internal control is to achieve effective and efficient operations, to ensure reliable financial reporting and information about the business and to comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies and guidelines.

Internal control of financial reporting

The company has designed procedures and activities to follow up the financial reporting and to ensure that any errors are detected and rectified. These activities include follow-up and comparison of earnings performance or items, account reconciliations and balance sheet specifications, as well as approval of bank transactions and collaboration agreements, proxy and attestation instructions, and accounting and valuation principles. The company's CFO is responsible for analysing and following up the company's financial reporting and results. Authorisations to financial systems are limited according to authorisations, responsibilities and roles.

Information and communication

The company also has internal control functions for information and communication that are intended to ensure that correct financial and other company information is communicated to employees and other stakeholders. An Information Policy has been established in this connection.

The company's internal instructions and policies are available to all employees and provide detailed information on current procedures in all parts of the company and describe the control functions and how they are implemented.

Monitoring

The CEO ensures that the board receives regular reports on the development of the company's operations, including the development of the company's earnings and financial position and information about important events, such as research and development results and important agreements and contracts. The CEO reports on these issues to the board. The board considers all interim reports and annual reports before they are published.

Board of Directors

According to Nanexa's articles of association, the board shall consist of 3-8 members with no more than five deputies. Nanexa's board currently consists of six board members.

The Company's registered office is situated in the municipality of Uppsala. The board members are elected for the period until the end of the 2025 AGM.

Göran Ando [1]

Chairman of the Board since 2020.

Born: 1949

Education: Bachelor's degree from Uppsala University and
Doctorate in Medicine from Linköping University.

Experience: Göran Ando has over 40 years' experience within the pharmaceutical industry, where he began his career in 1978 as medical director of Pfizer AB and continued as director of clinical research with Pfizer International in the USA. Dr. Ando then became 'VP, Medical and Scientific Affairs' at Bristol-Myers and returned to Sweden as President of the Astra Research Center. Between 1989 and 1995, he held a number of senior positions at Glaxo, including research and development manager for Glaxo Group Research.

Dr. Ando joined Pharmacia AB in 1995 as Executive Vice President and Deputy CEO and moved to the USA in 1997 to lead research and development with additional responsibility for manufacturing, information technology, business development and mergers and acquisitions. During his nine-year tenure as Head of Research and Development at Pharmacia/Pharmacia & Upjohn, 17 new drugs were approved by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) prior to Pfizer's acquisition of Pharmacia.

Dr. Ando was then named CEO of Celltech Group PLC in the UK, one of the most successful European biotech companies, until it was acquired by UCB Pharma in 2005.

Göran Ando was elected in 2005 to the board of Novo Nordisk A/S where he became deputy chairman in 2006 and chairman between 2013 and 2018.

Other assignments: Göran Ando is Chair of the Board of Directors of Eyepoint Pharmaceuticals (USA) and Nouscom AG (Switzerland).

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 1,040,000 shares.

1.

Richard Davis [2]

Board member since 2022.

Born: 1973

Education: Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Pharmacology and Bachelor of Science in Biochemical Pharmacology from University of Leicester, UK

Experience: Richard has 25+ years of experience as an investor and executive in pharmaceutical development companies. Richard is currently Chief Operating Officer at Nouscom AG. He has previous experience at Johnson & Johnson Innovation, was CEO of European clinical stage biotechnology company Trino Therapeutics (a company at clinical stage), and was the Investment Manager responsible for direct healthcare investments and venture capital funds at Wellcome Trust. Richard has been on the board of a number of biotech companies and worked closely with management teams on strategy, financing and exits via licensing, M&A and public listings.

Other positions: Chief Business Officer at Nouscom AG (Switzerland).

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 0

2.

Jakob Dynnes Hansen [3]

Board member since 2023.

Born: 1955

Education: MSc in Economics from University of Copenhagen and an MBA from INSEAD

Experience: Jakob Dynnes Hansen has more than 30 years of combined experience from biotech and corporate finance. Jakob's previous positions includes CFO for more than 9 years at Evolva, a Swiss public biotech company, with a key role in the company's listing and several subsequent financings, and CFO at Danish biotech companies Nuevolution and Zealand Pharma. Before moving into biotech, Jakob was a member of the Corporate Finance Management at Unibank (now Nordea) and before that he was Head of Market Research at Novo Nordisk.

Other positions: CFO at Antag Therapeutics (Denmark).

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 250,000 shares.

3.

1) The Board of Directors' reported holding is as of February 2025. Current holdings can be found on Nanexa's website.

Eva Nilsagård [4]

Board member since 2021.

Born: 1964

Education: BA in Business Administration as well as Executive MBA from the School of Business, Economics and Law at the University of Gothenburg.

Experience: Eva Nilsagård has over 30 years' experience of senior positions, primarily within the vehicle- and medicine/biotechnology industries, including CFO for Vitrolife, Plastal Industri and OptiGroup, Senior VP Strategy & Business development at Volvo Group Sales & Marketing EMEA, as well as senior posts within AstraZeneca and AB Volvo. CEO of Nilsagård consulting AB, where she held several interim posts as CEO and CFO, as well as board assignments in listed, private and state-owned companies where she contributed expertise including within audit committee work and corporate governance. During the last ten years, Eva has acted as mentor to several young female managers.

Other assignments: Board member of Addlife AB, Bufab AB (publ), SEK (AB Svensk Exportkredit), Hansa Biopharma AB, Nimbus Group AB, Xbrane Biopharma AB, Ernströmgruppen AB, Silex Microsystems AB, and Chief Executive Officer and Board member of Nilsagård Consulting AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 180,000 shares, via a company.

4.

Birgit Stattin Norinder [5]

Board member since 2021.

Born: 1948

Education: Master of Pharmaceutical Science and BA in art history from Uppsala University

Experience: Birgit Stattin Norinder has extensive experience from drug and biotech companies in Sweden, the US and the UK. She has been responsible for several research and development departments, which has resulted in a number of new and approved drugs. Birgit has held roles including CEO and Chair of Prolifix Ltd, Senior Vice President Worldwide Development at Pharmacia & Upjohn and Director International Regulatory Affairs at Glaxo Group Research Ltd. Birgit has also held several positions as board member and chair of the board for European biotechnology companies.

Other assignments: Board member of AddLife AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 60,000 shares.

5.

Hanna Tilus [6]

Board member since 2024.

Born: 1983

Education: LLM and Bachelor of Arts with a major in psychology from Stockholm University.

Experience: Hanna Tilus is a lawyer and a partner at Cirio Advokatbyrå. Hanna has more than fifteen years' experience in the life science industry, particularly in pharmaceuticals and medical technology. Her areas of expertise include commercial agreements, licensing arrangements, patent processes and regulatory issues. Her previous experience includes 4.5 years as in-house counsel at Bayer, where she mainly worked in the Nordic Region, but also at the German headquarters.

Other assignments: Partner at Cirio Advokatbyrå

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 0

6.

1) The Board of Directors' reported holdings are as of February 2025. Current holdings can be found on Nanexa's website.

Management

David Westberg [1]

CEO and employee since 2015.

Born: 1960

Education: Master of Engineering in Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Technology

Experience: David Westberg has over 25 years' experience of the pharmaceutical industry, including from Pharmacia, Pharmacia-UpJohn and Orexo. David's positions include global project manager for development projects and Head of the Product Development Department at Pharmacia & Upjohn. David has also been responsible for and, as chief project manager, run two of Orexo's drug projects (Edluar and Zubsolv) from early development phase, through formulation development and clinical development to registration for market approval at the FDA in the US.

Other assignments: Board member of Lipigon AB

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 421,178 shares, 150,000 warrants of series TO 6 (2022/2025) and 165,000 warrants of series TO 7 (2023/2026).

Cecilia Danckwardt-Lilliestrom [2]

CFO since 2024

Born: 1961

Education: Degree in Business and Economics from Uppsala University.

Experience: Cecilia Danckwardt-Lilliestrom specialises in financial reporting and has many years' experience of CFO roles at fast-growing companies in Biotech and Medtech. She has also worked in the real estate industry and has been KPMG office manager in Uppsala and an auditor and advisor at PwC in Uppsala and Stockholm.

Other assignments: Board member of Wingar Vision AB, deputy Board member of Handöl Bygg AB and treasurer of Värmlands Nation in Uppsala.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 100,000 shares.

Mårten Rooth [3]

CTO and Head of R&D Atomic Layer Deposition, co-founder and employed since 2008

Born: 1977

Education: PhD in Materials Chemistry from Uppsala University, awarded in 2008.

Experience: Mårten Rooth is co-founder of Nanexa. He has many years' experience of Atomic Layer Deposition (ALD), with a number of scientific articles published in the field.

Other assignments: Board member of Velotek Sweden AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 442,000 shares, 125,000 warrants of series TO 6 (2022/2025) and 30,000 warrants of series TO 7 (2023/2026).

Joel Hellrup [4]

Head of Pharmaceutical R&D, employed since 2016

Born: 1983

Education: Pharmacist degree and PhD in pharmaceutical science at Uppsala University.

Experience: Joel Hellrup received his PhD in pharmaceutical science in 2016 from Uppsala University and started as a formulator at Nanexa in the same year. Joel has had a key role in the development of PharmaShell® and has had several scientific articles published within the field.

Other assignments: None.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 45,000 shares, 125,000 warrants of series TO 6 (2022/2025) and 10,000 warrants of series TO 7 (2023/2026).

Kristine Bäck [5]

Director project management, employed since 2022

Born: 1978

Education: Bachelor of Pharmaceutical Science) at Södertörn/ Uppsala University.

Experience: Kristine Bäck has more than 20 years' experience within the pharmaceuticals industry and development projects with formulation development, preclinical and clinical studies. Kristine has long experience from roles as global project manager for clinical programmes with studies from Phase 1 to market registration and has worked at AstraZeneca, Sobi and Oncopeptides, among other companies.

Other assignments: None.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 70,000 shares, 125,000 warrants of series TO 6 (2022/2025) and 60,000 warrants of series TO 7 (2023/2026).

Anders Johansson [6]

Head of Intellectual Property, co-founder and employed since 2009.

Born: 1976

Education: Master's degree and PhD in chemistry at Uppsala University.

Experience: Anders Johansson is co-founder of Nanexa. He has previous experience as a patent consultant at the patent office, Bjerkéns KB

Other assignments: Co-owner, founder and board member of Bara Riktig Mat and Kemi Förlag AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 410,250 shares and 125,000 warrants of series TO 6 (2022/2025)

Bengt Gustavsson [7]

Medical Director, since 2021

Born: 1962

Education: Pharmacist degree and PhD in medical science at Uppsala University. EUCOR/ECPM degree in pharmaceutical medicine from the EUCOR universities in Basel, Freiburg and Strasbourg.

Experience: Bengt Gustavsson has many years' experience from the pharmaceutical industry in Sweden and the Nordic region, including as Nordic Medical Director at Novartis Oncology (2002–2005, 2007–2011), Nordic Clinical Research Director at Sanofi-Aventis (2005–2007) and Nordic Medical Director at Celgene (2012–2017). Bengt Gustavsson is a former reserve officer in the Swedish Air Force.

Other assignments: Medical consultant for Nanexa since June 2021, owner and CEO of Sangus Jazz AB and Senior Advisor at Stratminds AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 52,000 shares.

Marie Gårdmark [8]

Director Regulatory Affairs, since June 2020

Born: 1965

Education: PhD, M Sci Pharm

Experience: Marie Gårdmark has long and wide-ranging experience from product development of drugs. She has more than 10 years' experience from various leading roles within the Medical Products Agency, including as Director of Licensing where she also worked on the development of guidelines and legislative issues. Besides this, Dr. Gårdmark has more than 10 years' experience from senior roles in both Big Pharma and small pharmaceutical companies, primarily within the field of strategic regulatory issues and advisory meetings with the FDA and EMA. Her principal focus has been within preclinical and clinical development.

Other assignments: CEO Reg-Smart Life Science AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 0

Otto Skolling [9]

Director Business Development since 2016

Born: 1961

Education: Degree in engineering from the Royal Institute of Technology.

Experience: Otto has been working for more than 25 years in the pharmaceutical industry in business development, financing and product development. Otto has worked at Pharmacia-UpJohn, Novozymes and Karolinska Development and other companies. He also has experience of board work from start-up companies in the pharmaceutical industry.

Other assignments: Chief Business Officer of Asarina Pharma AB, board member of Respinor AS, Lipidor AB and Bactaviva AB, CEO and board member of Isles of Wines AB and CEO and Chair of the Board of Directors of Pharmor AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 109,600 shares, via a company.

Sven Undeland [10]

Director Strategic market analysis since 2016

Born: 1961

Education: Master in Science (M.Sc) in Chemical and Administrative Sciences, University of Karlstad.

Experience: Sven has broad commercial and clinical experience from the international pharmaceutical industry, based on senior positions within Pharmacia, AstraZeneca and Orexo. Sven has mainly worked with strategic commercial support in life science projects. In addition, Sven has several years' experience of business development and has successfully negotiated and completed several licence agreements.

Other assignments: CEO and Chair of the Board of FHC Undeland AB and Board member at Redhot Diagnostic AB, works as a consultant in Life Science.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 20,000 shares.

Mikael Asp [11]

Head of QA and expert, since June 2020

Born: 1962

Education: Master of Chemical Engineering from the Royal Institute of Technology.

Experience: Mikael Asp has over 30 years' experience of development, quality assurance and manufacture of drugs. Mikael has worked at Pharmacia, Fresenius-Kabi, Pfizer, Oasmia etc. in roles including production manager, quality manager, CTO and CEO.

Other assignments: Board member of ATI Pharmaqua AB.

Holdings in Nanexa[1]: 3,624 shares.

1) The management's reported holdings are as of February 2025. Current holdings can be found on Nanexa's website.


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Scientific advice and experts consulted

Nanexa's scientific boards (known as "Advisory Boards") and experts consulted consist of what are referred to as "Key Opinion Leaders" (KOLs) in each area of disease. Advisory Boards were established for NEX-18 and NEX-20 with experts in MDS and multiple myeloma respectively, with which Nanexa shared data from the preclinical and clinical development projects. The Advisory Boards for NEX-18 and NEX-20 have not met in 2024 since the projects have not been actively implemented during the year.

For NEX-22, experts in type 2 diabetes and GLP-1 treatment have so far been consulted for a study design of phase I and discussion of preclinical data, medical need, scientific congresses as well as market potential. In 2025, Nanexa intends to move activities up a level in order to assemble an Advisory Board for NEX-22, focusing on continued design of the clinical programme and how NEX-22 with PharmaShell can best meet patients' needs for a long-acting GLP-1 treatment.

Advisory Board for NEX-22

Prof. Emeritus Jan Bolinder
Karolinska Institutet, Sweden.

Dr. Tim Heise
Profil Institut für Stoffwechselforschung GmbH

Upcoming events

Interim financial report Q1 2024	6 May 2025
Annual General Meeting 2025	15 May 2025
Interim financial report Q2 2024	27 August 2025
Interim financial report Q3, 2024	21 October 2025

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