

**VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2021

# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

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## Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

### REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR TO VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE SECTION 92(1)(b) AND (c) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have audited the balance sheet and related notes of VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD ("The company") as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 set out on pages 3 to 11 which have been prepared under the accounting policies set out herein.

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The Company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the balance sheet and related notes.

It is our responsibility to:

- a) Report on whether the balance sheet has been properly prepared in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act 2006 that would have applied if it had been prepared for a financial year of the Company with such modifications as are necessary by reason of that fact; and
- b) Form an independent opinion concerning the relationship between the Company's net assets and its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves at the balance sheet date.

The report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company in accordance with the section 92 the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

#### Opinion concerning proper preparation of balance sheet

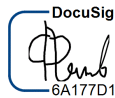
In our opinion the balance sheet and related notes as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006m which would have applied if it had been prepared for a financial year of the Company.

#### Statement of net assets

In our opinion, as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 the amount of the Company's net assets (within the meaning given up to that expression by section 831(2) of the Companies Act 2006) was not less than the aggregate of its called-up share capital and undistributable reserves.

Zenith Audit Ltd  
Statutory Auditors  
London

**14th April 2022**

DocuSigned by:  
  
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# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

## Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

	Note	2021 GBP
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments in subsidiaries	6	52 682 348
		<b>52 682 348</b>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Receivables	7	27 778
Cash at bank and in hand	8	128
		<b>27 906</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>52 710 254</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>Equity</b>		
Share capital	9	50 000
Share premium	9	48 023 600
Additional paid-in capital	9	195 583
Retained earnings / (accumulated losses)		(2 094)
Fair value reserve through OCI, net of tax	10	3 598 963
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>51 866 052</b>
Deferred tax liability	11	844 202
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>52 710 254</b>

This Balance sheet was approved and signed by Director on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2022.



**Dr Max Herzberg**  
Director

# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

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## Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

### 1. Incorporation and principal activities

#### Country of incorporation

The Company VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LIMITED (the "Company") was incorporated in England on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021 as a private limited liability company. Its registered office is at 20-22, Wenlock Road, London, England N1 7GU.

#### Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the investment holding activity.

### 2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union (EU). Except where indicated otherwise, the financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

### 3. Foreign currency

The Company's presentational currency is pound sterling (GBP). The Company's functional currency is U.S. dollars (USD) as this is assessed to be the principal currency of the economic.

### 4. Adoption of new or revised standards and interpretations

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) that are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods beginning on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2021. This adoption did not have a material effect on the accounting policies of the Company.

### 5. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

#### Subsidiary companies

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists where the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

#### Finance costs

Interest expense and other borrowing costs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at the bank. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost because: (i) they are held for collection of contractual cash flows, and those cash flows represent SPPI (solely payments of principal and interest), and (ii) they are not designated at FVTPL.

#### Financial assets

##### Financial assets - Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

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## Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

The classification and subsequent measurement of debt financial assets depend on: (i) the Company's business model for managing the related assets portfolio and (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a debt financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the classification will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL, except for trade and other receivables.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

### Financial assets - Recognition and derecognition

All purchases and sales of financial assets that require delivery within the time frame established by regulation or market convention ("regular way" purchases and sales) are recorded at trade date, which is the date when the Company commits to deliver a financial instrument. All other purchases and sales are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

### Financial assets - Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss. Fair value at initial recognition is best evidenced by the transaction price. A gain or loss on initial recognition is only recorded if there is a difference between fair value and transaction price, which can be evidenced by other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or by a valuation technique whose inputs include only data from observable markets.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

### Financial assets - impairment - credit loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECL)

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the ECL for debt instruments (including loans) measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The Company measures ECL and recognises credit loss allowance at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects: (i) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, (ii) time value of money and (iii) all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost and effort at the end of each reporting period about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions.

The carrying amount of the financial assets is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within "net impairment losses on financial and contract assets. Subsequent recoveries of amounts for which loss allowance was previously recognised are credited against the same line item.

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost are presented in the statement of financial position net of the allowance for ECL. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, a separate provision for ECL is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.

For debt instruments at FVOCI, an allowance for ECL is recognised in profit or loss and it affects fair value gains or losses recognised in OCI rather than the carrying amount of those instruments.

# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

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## Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

The impairment methodology applied by the Company for calculating expected credit losses depends on the type of financial asset assessed for impairment. Specifically:

For trade receivables and contract assets, including trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component, and lease receivables the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires lifetime expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the financial assets.

For all other financial instruments that are subject to impairment under IFRS 9, the Company applies general approach - three stage model for impairment. The Company applies a three-stage model for impairment, based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in Stage 1.

Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months or until contractual maturity, if shorter ("12 Months ECL"). If the Company identifies a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, the asset is transferred to Stage 2 and its ECL is measured based on ECL on a lifetime basis, that is, up until contractual maturity but considering expected prepayments, if any ("Lifetime ECL"). Refer to note 6, Credit risk section, for a description of how the Company determines when a SICR has occurred. If the Company determines that a financial asset is credit-impaired, the asset is transferred to Stage 3 and its ECL is measured as a Lifetime ECL. The Company's definition of credit impaired assets and definition of default is explained in note 6, Credit risk section.

Additionally, the Company has decided to use the low credit risk assessment exemption for investment grade financial assets. Refer to note 6, Credit risk section for a description of how the Company determines low credit risk financial assets.

### Financial assets - Reclassification

Financial instruments are reclassified only when the business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification has a prospective effect and takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

### Financial assets - write-off

Financial assets are written-off, in whole or in part, when the Company exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The write-off represents a derecognition event. The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity when the Company seeks to recover amounts that are contractually due, however, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

### Financial assets - modification

The Company sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual terms of the financial assets. The Company assesses whether the modification of contractual cash flows is substantial considering, among other, the following factors: any new contractual terms that substantially affect the risk profile of the asset (e.g. profit share or equity-based return), significant change in interest rate, change in the currency denomination, new collateral or credit enhancement that significantly affects the credit risk associated with the asset or a significant extension of a loan when the borrower is not in financial difficulties.

If the modified terms are substantially different, the rights to cash flows from the original asset expire and the Company derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at its fair value. The date of renegotiation is considered to be the date of initial recognition for subsequent impairment calculation purposes, including determining whether a SICR has occurred. The Company also assesses whether the new loan or debt instrument meets the SPPI criterion. Any difference between the carrying amount of the original asset derecognised and fair value of the new substantially modified asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the substance of the difference is attributed to a capital transaction with owners.

In a situation where the renegotiation was driven by financial difficulties of the counterparty and inability to make the originally agreed payments, the Company compares the original and revised expected cash flows to assets whether the risks and rewards of the asset are substantially different as a result of the contractual modification. If the risks and rewards do not change, the modified asset is not substantially different from the original asset and the modification does not result in derecognition. The Company recalculates the gross carrying amount by discounting the modified contractual cash flows by the original effective interest rate, and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

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## Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

### Financial liabilities - measurement categories

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for (i) financial liabilities at FVTPL: this classification is applied to derivatives, financial liabilities held for trading (e.g. short positions in securities), contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination and other financial liabilities designated as such at initial recognition and (ii) financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

### Financial liabilities - Modifications

An exchange between the Company and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms and conditions of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. (In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated in, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in loan covenants are also considered.)

If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

Modifications of liabilities that do not result in extinguishment are accounted for as a change in estimate using a cumulative catch-up method, with any gain or loss recognised in profit or loss, unless the economic substance of the difference in carrying values is attributed to a capital transaction with owners and is recognised directly to equity.

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds, including interest on borrowings, amortisation of discounts or premium relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, finance lease charges and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, being an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset, when it is probable that they will result in future economic benefits to the Company and the costs can be measured reliably.

### Share capital and share premium

Share capital and share premium are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of tax effects.

### Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve is recognised in other comprehensive income and is included in the revaluation reserve in equity.

In cases where the revalued amount of the revalued asset exceeds the carrying amount of that asset and previously recognised an impairment loss on that asset in the statement of comprehensive income as a loss, the revaluation increase in excess of previous depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as profit. If, after the reversal, the revaluation surplus is still present, it is accounted for as other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income (and in the statement of financial position in equity).

### Additional paid-in capital

Additional paid-in capital relates to an equity instruments which are any contract that provides an interest in the Company's equity. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of any direct issue costs. Simple Agreement for Future Equity (SAFE) instruments are classified as a part of equity and recognised within Additional paid-in capital.

# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

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## Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

### Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

### Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the rates of exchange applicable at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency balances outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange ruling on that date.

### Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

### Critical accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### *Critical accounting estimates and assumptions*

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below, see Note 6.

## VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LTD

### Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

#### 6. Investments in subsidiaries

	<b>2021 GBP</b>
Balance at 28 June	-
Addition – initial contribution of share capital	48 043 600
Addition – new subscribed capital	195 583
Change in fair value recognised in OCI	4 443 165
<b>Balance at 31st December</b>	<b>52 682 348</b>

The details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of incorporation</u>	<u>Principal activities</u>	Holding %	<b>2021 GBP</b>
Vidac Pharma Ltd	Israel	Biotechnology	100	52 682 348

On 6<sup>th</sup> July 2021, 100% of shares of Vidac Pharma Ltd were contributed to the share capital of the Company at a fair value GBP'000 48 600.

In December 2021 the Company subscribed for additional share in Vidac Pharma Ltd equity and paid GBP'000 195.

The Company has elected to measure the investment in the subsidiary at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The fair value was based on an independent valuation report as at 31<sup>th</sup> December 2021. The fair value of the subsidiary has been estimated by applying a discounted earnings technique. The fair value measurements are based on significant inputs that are not observable in the market.

The fair value estimate is based on key assumptions:

- An assumed discount rate of 12.4% is calculated based on the capital assets pricing model.
- Peak market share rate for US and EU markets is expected on the level of approximately 19%.
- COGS margin is expected to be at the rate of 30% from net sales based on the company's business plan.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements categorised within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis as at 31st December 2021 shown below:

#### *Sensitivity analysis and impact on Profit or loss and equity*

Significant unobservable inputs		Profit or loss		Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	
		Increase GBP	Decrease GBP	Increase GBP	Decrease GBP
Discount rate*	14%	-	-	-	(4 688)
	10%	-	-	8 474	-
Peak market share rate*	20.5%	-	-	3 246	-
	17.5%	-	-	-	(3 306)
COGS margin rate*	35%	-	-	-	(5 710)
	25%	-	-	5 710	-

\* Holding all other variables constant

## VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LIMITED

### Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

In relation to the fair valuation of the investment in the subsidiary, the Company is exposed to market risk. The market is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and liquidity risk.

#### Interest risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to impact on the estimate of the discount rate used for valuation of the investment in the subsidiary.

The Company estimates that in current market conditions, there will be no significant fluctuation in the interest rates in Israel, a country of subsidiary's operations. The Israel government is expected to maintain the base rates unchanged for the foreseeable future. If there is a base rate change due to higher level of inflation, such changes are expected to be insignificant. This is in line with the expectations of global capital markets.

#### Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of the investment in the subsidiary will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the subsidiary's operating activities when revenue or expense is denominated in U.S. dollars. Since U.S. dollar is one of the world's reserve currencies the risk is deemed to be low.

#### Liquidity risk

Since the company's inception, it has not generated any product revenue and has incurred operating losses and negative cash flows from the operations. The company expects to incur significant expenses and operating losses for the foreseeable future as the company advance the product candidates through clinical development. The company funded its operations to date primarily with proceeds from sales of preferred and ordinary shares.

### 7. Receivables

Receivables are analysed as follows:

	<b>2021</b>
	<b>GBP</b>
Receivables for unpaid shares	27 778
	<b>27 778</b>

The fair values of unpaid shares and receivable from subsidiary receivables due within one year approximate to their carrying amounts as presented above

### 8. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash balances are analysed as follows:

	<b>2021</b>
	<b>GBP</b>
Cash at bank and in hand	128
	<b>128</b>

### 9. Share capital

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2021</b>
	<b>Number of</b>	<b>GBP</b>
	<b>shares</b>	
<b>Authorised</b>		
Ordinary shares of £0,5 each	100 000	50 000
<b>Issued</b>		
Issue of shares	100 000	50 000
<b>Balance at 31st December</b>	<b>100 000</b>	<b>50 000</b>

## VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LIMITED

### Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

On 21<sup>th</sup> August 2021 the share capital of the Company was increased from 20 000 GBP divided into 40 000 ordinary shares with a nominal value 0,5 GBP each to 22 222 GBP divided into 44 444 ordinary shares with a nominal value 0,5 GBP each.

On 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 the share capital of the Company was increased from 22 222 GBP divided into 44 444 ordinary shares with a nominal value 0,5 GBP each to 50 000 GBP divided into 100 000 ordinary shares with a nominal value 0,5 GBP each.

	<b>2021</b>
	<b>GBP</b>
Share premium	<u>48 023 600</u>

Share premium account includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

	<b>2021</b>
	<b>GBP</b>
Additional paid-in capital	<u>195 583</u>

In October 2021 the Company signed with multiple investors Simple Agreement for Future Equity (SAFE) Notes, issuing to investor the right to certain shares of the Company's Share Capital at a discount rate. These are presented as part of equity within the Additional paid-in capital.

#### 10. Fair value reserve through OCI, net of tax

	<b>2021</b>
	<b>GBP</b>
<b>Items that will not be classified to profit or loss:</b>	
<b><i>Fair value through other comprehensive income:</i></b>	
Valuation gains on fair value through other comprehensive income investment in subsidiary	4 443 165
Tax relating items that will not be reclassified	<u>(844 202)</u>
	<b><u>3 598 963</u></b>

#### 11. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 19%.

	<b>2021</b>
	<b>GBP</b>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(844 202)</u>
	<b><u>(844 202)</u></b>

Deferred tax liability has been recognised in respect of temporary differences due to fair value revaluation of investment in subsidiary recognised through other comprehensive income.

#### 12. Operating Environment of the Company

On 11th March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Coronavirus COVID- 19 outbreak to be a pandemic in recognition of its rapid spread across the globe. Many governments are taking increasingly stringent steps to help

# VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LIMITED

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## Notes to Balance sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021

contain, and in many jurisdictions, now delay, the spread of the virus, including: requiring self-isolation/ quarantine by those potentially affected, implementing social distancing measures, and controlling or closing borders and "locking-down" cities/regions or even entire countries. These measures have slowed down the economies both in Israel and globally as well with the potential of having wider impacts on the respective economies as the measures persist for a greater period of time.

This operating environment may have a significant impact on the Company's operations and financial position. Management is taking necessary measures to ensure the sustainability of the Company's operations. However, the future effects of the current economic situation are difficult to predict, and Management's current expectations and estimates could differ from actual results.

The Company's Management has assessed the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company's Management is unable to predict all developments which could have an impact on the economy in the countries of Company's operation and its subsidiary's operation consequently, what effect, if any, they could have on the future financial performance, cash flows and financial position of the Company.

The above conditions along indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

However, on the basis of the evaluation performed, the Company's Management has concluded that no provisions or impairment charges are necessary. The Company's Management believes that it is taking all the necessary measures to maintain the viability of the Company and the smooth conduct of its operations in the current business and economic environment.

### 13. Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31st December 2021.

### 14. Commitments

The Company has a capital commitment of GBP'000 23 in accordance with Simple Agreement for Future Equity Notes and no other commitments as at 31st December 2021.

### 15. Events after the reporting period

The directors have considered whether the ongoing war in Ukraine is likely to have a significant impact on the business. They have concluded that it is unlikely to be any significant impact or business interruptions in the foreseeable future, but will continue to monitor this.

In January 2022 the company received additional capital contribution in amount of GBP'000 23 in accordance with Simple Agreement for Future Equity Notes signed with investors.

### 16. Ultimate control party

The ultimate controlling party of VIDAC PHARMA HOLDING LIMITED is Max Herzberg.