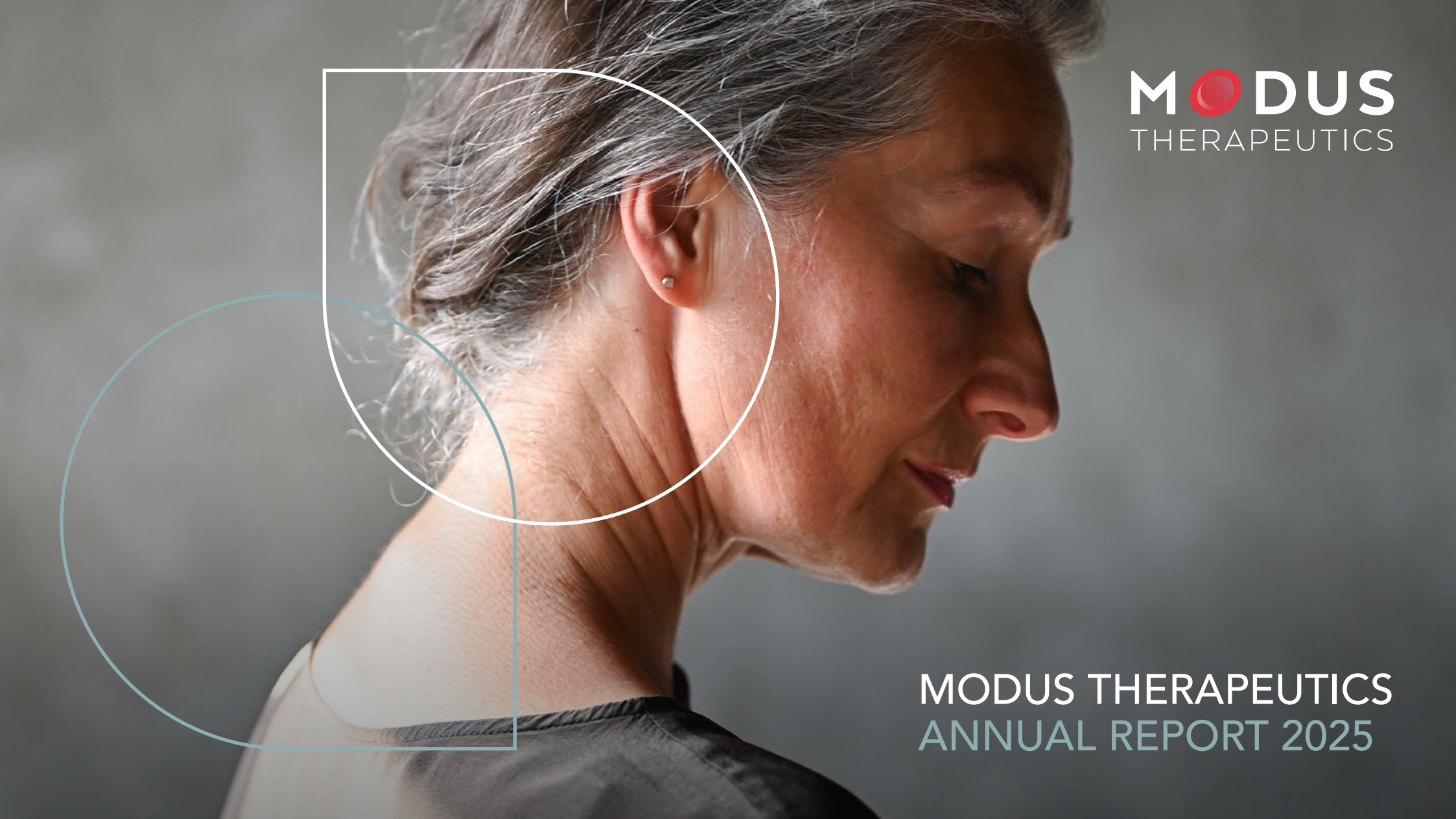


MODUS THERAPEUTICS

MODUS THERAPEUTICS
ANNUAL REPORT 2025

CONTENTS

About Modus 3
2025 at a Glance 4
CEO Statement 5
Sevuparin 7
Indication Areas 9
Market Overview 14
Clinical Programs 16
Business Model & Collaborations 18
Key Reasons to Invest 19
Share Price Development in 2025 20
Leadership Team & Board 21
Management Report 22
Financial Statements 25
Notes 33
Certification 38
Auditor's Report 39

ABOUT MODUS

Modus develops sevuparin for the treatment of CKD with anemia and other severe diseases with high unmet medical needs.

Modus Therapeutics is a Swedish biotechnology company developing sevuparin, a patented drug candidate that is a low-anticoagulant heparinoid. The Company's primary focus is the development of sevuparin for the treatment of chronic kidney disease (CKD) with anemia, a condition with significant unmet medical needs where current treatment options have clear limitations for certain patient groups.

Modus is focused on creating clinical and commercial value by advancing sevuparin through well-defined clinical studies with clear endpoints, poised to enable future partnerships with established players in each therapeutic area.

Focus on CKD with anemia

During 2024 and 2025, Modus took important steps in the development of sevuparin through the initiation and execution of Part 1 of a Phase IIa study in patients with chronic kidney disease. The study is designed to evaluate safety, tolerability and preliminary efficacy signals, including effects on hemoglobin and iron-regulatory biomarkers such as hepcidin.

Anemia in CKD is often exacerbated by inflammation and is associated with disrupted iron metabolism, which limits the effectiveness of existing therapies. In preclinical models and early clinical studies, sevuparin has demonstrated the ability to influence key mechanisms in the pathophysiology of the disease, supporting continued clinical evaluation in this indication.

Selective development in other severe indications

Beyond CKD with anemia, Modus is evaluating the potential of sevuparin in other severe conditions in which systemic inflammation plays a central role. In severe malaria, development is being conducted in collaboration with Imperial College London, with a focus on external non-dilutive funding. The program is intended to evaluate sevuparin as an adjunctive treatment in this life-threatening disease.

Sepsis represents another area in which sevuparin has previously shown promising effects in preclinical and early clinical studies. Given the high clinical and regulatory complexity of this indication, further development in sepsis is currently dependent on external funding and partnerships.

Looking ahead – clinical development and value creation through partnerships

With a clear focus on CKD with anemia, a strong intellectual property position, and an experienced team with deep scientific expertise, Modus is well positioned for the continued clinical development of sevuparin. The Company's strategy is to build product value through robust clinical data and to realize that value through partnerships with players that have an established commercial presence.

"Through a clear focus on CKD with anemia and a disciplined development strategy, Modus is building value in sevuparin with the aim of enabling future partnerships."

2025 AT A GLANCE

During 2025, Modus Therapeutics made significant progress in the clinical development of sevuparin, with a clear focus on CKD with anemia, which represents the Company's primary development program.

The ongoing Phase IIa study in CKD progressed according to plan during the year, with efficient patient recruitment at the two specialist centers engaged for the study in Italy. During the summer, recruitment was completed for Part 1 of the study, which focused on safety and pharmacokinetics following single-dose administration. Based on these data, dose levels for Part 2 were established according to the patients' degree of renal impairment. Part 2 is intended to evaluate repeated dosing and generate proof of concept. During the fourth quarter, the Company received regulatory approval for Part 2, and in December the first patient was dosed in this part of the study.

In parallel, during the year Modus presented new preclinical data at international scientific conferences, including the BioIron Society Congress and the European Hematology Association (EHA) Congress. The results showed that sevuparin improved both hemoglobin levels and kidney status in an established CKD model, where reduced hepcidin levels and decreased fibrosis were observed. These effects were seen both with sevuparin as monotherapy and in combination with erythropoietin (EPO).

In severe malaria, patient recruitment was completed during the year in the Phase Ib SEVUSMART study, which is being conducted in collaboration with Imperial College London and funded by Wellcome. The study evaluates the safety and tolerability of sevuparin in children with severe malaria and provides an important basis for potential further development in this indication.

To finance continued clinical development, Modus carried out a fully guaranteed rights issue during the year of approximately SEK 28.3 million before transaction costs, which was oversubscribed. The rights issue provided the Company with approximately SEK 20.1 million in new capital after transaction costs and set-off of loans. Together with bridge financing utilized, this strengthened the Company's financial position ahead of the execution of Part 2 of the Phase IIa study.

Overall, 2025 was characterized by continued clinical and operational progress, with a clear focus on building clinical product value in sevuparin and creating the conditions for the next value-creating phase in the Company's development.

"During 2025, Modus took decisive steps in the clinical development of sevuparin, with a clear focus on CKD with anemia. Through completed recruitment in Part 1, regulatory approval and initiation of Part 2 of our Phase IIa study, we have built a strong foundation for clinical proof of concept and continued value creation."

key financial figures

TSEK	2025	2024
Net sales	-	-
Operating profit	-18 142	-15 838
Cash equivalents	11 373	4 379
Cash flow from operating activities	-18 075	-14 681
Equity ratio	72%	44%
Earnings per share*	-0,30	-0,43
Average number of employees	2	2

** Average number of shares*

2025 – FROM PREPARATION TO EXECUTION

2025 marked a defining transition for Modus. After several years of scientific advancement and clinical preparation, the Company entered an active proof-of-concept phase in our prioritized program – the Phase IIa study of sevuparin in chronic kidney disease (CKD) with anemia. This shift represents an important step in Modus' development, where our focus is now firmly on generating clinical product value.

During the year, we successfully completed Part 1 of the Phase IIa study. The results confirmed the favorable safety profile of sevuparin and enabled the transition into Part 2 – a repeated-dose proof-of-concept design to generate the first clinical efficacy signals. In December, the first patient was dosed in Part 2, and the study is progressing according to plan. Our objective is to deliver initial proof-of-concept data by the end of 2026.

Focused development with clear strategic intent

Modus' strategy is straightforward: to build clinical product value through well-defined proof-of-concept studies and subsequently realize this value through partnerships. CKD with anemia represents our lead development priority, where sevuparin's multimodal mechanism — targeting inflammation and hepcidin regulation — addresses a significant unmet medical need in a large patient population.

During 2025, the scientific foundation of the program was further strengthened by new preclinical data from our long-standing collaboration with Professor Maura Poli and her research group at the University of Brescia. These data demonstrated improvements in both anemia and kidney-related parameters in established CKD models, further supporting sevuparin's potential disease-modifying properties. The findings were presented at leading international conferences and contributed to reinforcing Modus' scientific positioning within anemia in chronic inflammation.

Selective expansion supported by a capital-efficient model

Beyond CKD with anemia, we continue to evaluate sevuparin's potential in severe malaria and sepsis through a disciplined and capital-efficient approach.

In severe malaria, patient enrollment in the sponsor-led Phase Ib SEVUSMART study, conducted by Imperial College London, was completed. The program is advanced through academic collaboration and with a continued focus on identifying non-dilutive funding pathways to support future development steps.

In sepsis, we are building on previously generated Phase Ib human data and are pursuing strategic dialogue around partnerships. Given the clinical complexity and capital requirements of this indication, our strategy is to advance development together with a partner that has the appropriate capabilities and infrastructure to support later-stage clinical programs.

A differentiated execution model

What differentiates Modus is not only our scientific platform, but how we execute our development strategy. We operate with a streamlined core organization supported by long-standing academic collaborations and trusted industrial networks. This structure enables capital-efficient progress without compromising scientific rigor or clinical quality. Our model is deliberately designed to create value up to defined clinical milestones while maintaining flexibility for partnering.

During 2025, the Company strengthened its financial position through completed financing activities. Assuming successful exercise of outstanding warrants in 2026, we expect to have funding in place to support the ongoing Phase IIa study through its anticipated readout.

The road ahead

As we move through 2026, Modus enters an important stage centered on the ongoing proof-of-concept study in CKD with anemia. This program represents the primary value-driving component of our strategy. In parallel, we will continue to advance our scientific platform and maintain structured partnering discussions.

Our ambition remains clear: to build robust clinical product value in sevuparin and translate that value into strategic partnerships capable of advancing development toward commercialization — ultimately benefiting patients, partners, and shareholders.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to our employees, academic and industrial collaborators, contract research partners, and the patients participating in our clinical studies. I also thank our shareholders for their continued trust and support. Together, we continue to advance sevuparin with focus, discipline, and long-term commitment.

John Öhd, CEO, Modus Therapeutics

SEVUPARIN / BIOLOGY AND MECHANISM OF ACTION

Sevuparin – biological precision with potential across multiple clinical applications

Modus Therapeutics is developing sevuparin, a patented drug candidate and a low-anticoagulant heparinoid based on the body's own heparinoid biology. Sevuparin is designed to modulate key biological processes linked to inflammation, vascular function and blood formation. This biological foundation supports the evaluation of sevuparin across multiple serious disease states with significant unmet medical needs, each with different risk and development profiles. The Company's clinical development is clearly prioritized, with primary focus on chronic kidney disease with anemia. Other indications are evaluated selectively and mainly through external collaborations and non-dilutive funding.

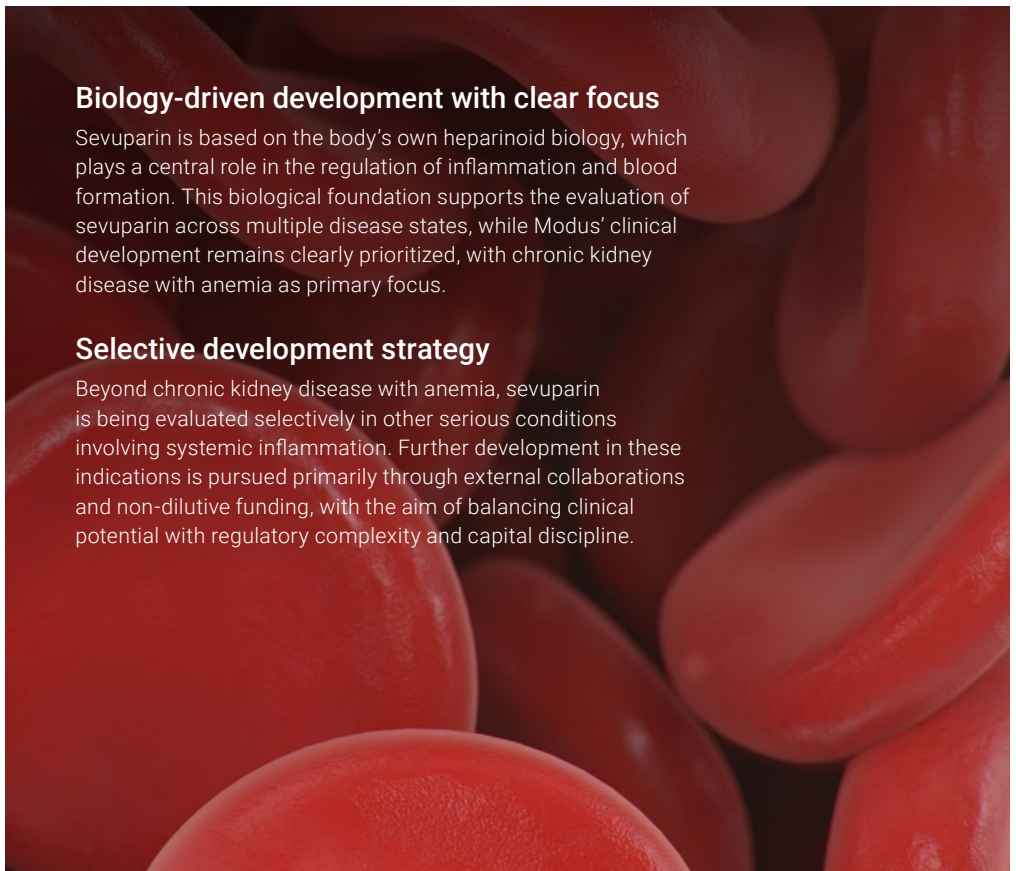
Inspired by the body's own biology

Sevuparin is based on endogenous heparan sulfates, polysaccharides that play a central role in the regulation of multiple biological systems. Heparan sulfates are found on cell surfaces and within the extracellular matrix, where they interact with proteins involved in inflammatory processes, coagulation, hormonal signaling, cell growth and immune defense.

Through its structural similarity to heparan sulfates, sevuparin can interact with these biological systems in a way that mimics the body's own regulatory mechanisms. Unlike conventional heparins, which are primarily used for their anticoagulant properties, sevuparin has been modified to significantly reduce its blood-thinning effect. This enables administration at higher doses without a clinically significant increase in bleeding risk and opens up therapeutic use in disease states where conventional heparins are not suitable.

Focus on chronic kidney disease with anemia

Modus' primary development focus is the treatment of chronic kidney disease with anemia, a condition in which chronic inflammation and disturbed iron metabolism contribute to impaired erythropoiesis and reduced quality of life. A central feature of this pathophysiology is elevated hepcidin levels, which restrict iron availability despite adequate iron stores.



Biology-driven development with clear focus

Sevuparin is based on the body's own heparinoid biology, which plays a central role in the regulation of inflammation and blood formation. This biological foundation supports the evaluation of sevuparin across multiple disease states, while Modus' clinical development remains clearly prioritized, with chronic kidney disease with anemia as primary focus.

Selective development strategy

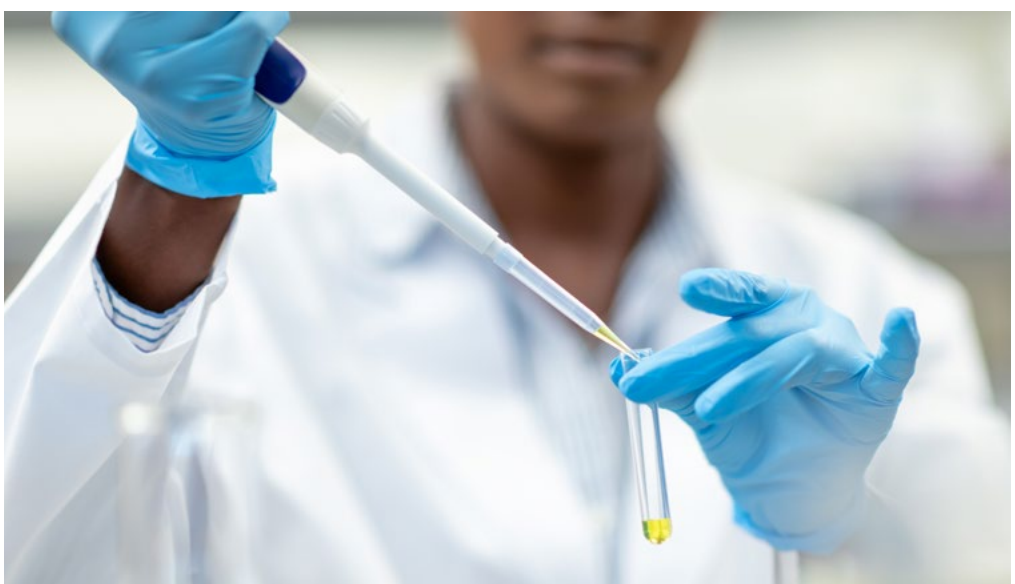
Beyond chronic kidney disease with anemia, sevuparin is being evaluated selectively in other serious conditions involving systemic inflammation. Further development in these indications is pursued primarily through external collaborations and non-dilutive funding, with the aim of balancing clinical potential with regulatory complexity and capital discipline.

In preclinical models, sevuparin has shown the ability to reduce hepcidin levels, improve hemoglobin-related parameters and affect markers associated with kidney health, including fibrosis. Previous clinical studies have shown that sevuparin has a favorable safety and tolerability profile in humans. These observations form the basis for the ongoing clinical development in chronic kidney disease with anemia.

Selective evaluation in other inflammatory conditions

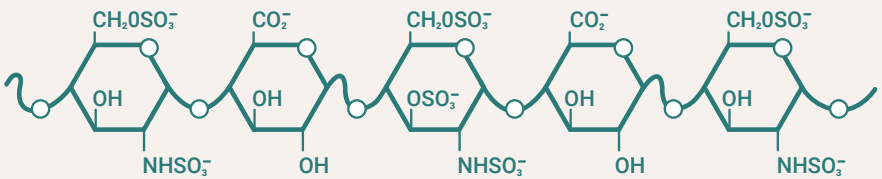
Beyond chronic kidney disease with anemia, sevuparin has been evaluated in other serious conditions in which systemic inflammation and endothelial dysfunction are central components of disease progression, such as severe malaria and sepsis. In these indications, sevuparin has shown potential in preclinical and early clinical studies to modulate inflammatory processes and support vascular function.

In view of differences in clinical complexity, regulatory requirements and capital needs, further development in these indications is being pursued selectively and primarily through collaborations with external parties.

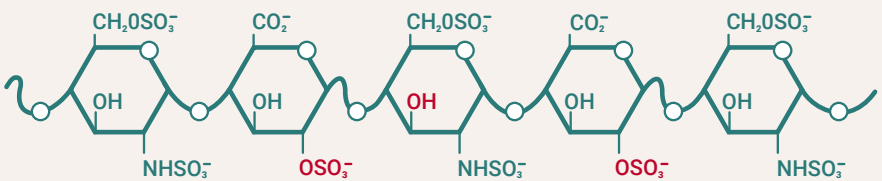


Sevuparin – biologically inspired, clinically focused

Heparin



Sevuparin



Modified from heparin
Retains biologically relevant properties of heparinoid biology.

Reduced blood-thinning effect
Developed to enable higher dosing without a corresponding bleeding risk.

Focus on CKD with anemia
Supports Modus' prioritized clinical development path.

INDICATION AREAS /
CKD WITH ANEMIA AND CHRONIC INFLAMMATION

Anemia in chronic inflammation and chronic kidney disease (CKD)

Anemia is defined as a deficiency of red blood cells or low levels of hemoglobin, the protein in red blood cells responsible for oxygen transport in the body. Iron deficiency is the most common cause of anemia, as iron is an essential component of hemoglobin. In many cases, the condition can be treated effectively with iron supplementation. In anemia associated with chronic inflammation, however, the underlying pathology is more complex and current treatment options are often inadequate.

In chronic inflammatory conditions, such as chronic kidney disease (CKD), the hormone hepcidin, which normally regulates the body's iron balance, becomes dysregulated. Elevated hepcidin levels prevent iron from being absorbed from the diet and mobilized from the body's iron stores, resulting in so-called functional iron deficiency. This means that the body has access to iron, but is unable to use it effectively for erythropoiesis. In anemia driven by elevated hepcidin levels, resistance to standard therapies such as iron supplementation and erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) is relatively common.

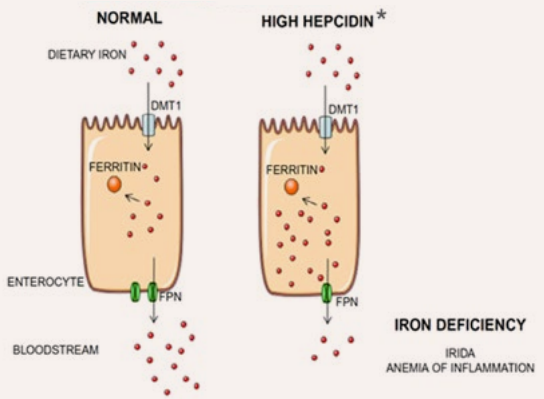
Chronic kidney disease is one of the most common chronic diseases globally, with an estimated prevalence of approximately 10 percent in stages 3–5. Anemia is a common and clinically significant complication of CKD and is associated with increased morbidity, mortality and substantially reduced quality of life. Despite extensive use of ESA-based treatment, the response to it may be limited or absent, particularly in advanced disease and in the presence of elevated hepcidin levels. There are currently no approved therapies specifically designed to lower hepcidin in order to address this form of anemia and restore responsiveness to standard treatment.

Support for sevuparin in CKD with anemia

Since 2018, Modus has maintained a close research collaboration with the University of Brescia, generating extensive preclinical and clinical data supporting the potential of sevuparin in anemia associated with chronic inflammation and chronic kidney disease. These results also form the basis for Modus' patent applications in the field.

Preclinical studies have shown that sevuparin, through a specific signaling mechanism, can inhibit hepcidin expression in cell models and animal models of chronic kidney disease. In a well-established CKD mouse model, treatment with sevuparin improved anemia, reduced hepcidin levels and showed beneficial effects on kidney function and kidney tissue, including

Hepcidin – a key driver of anemia in CKD



Facts

- Chronic inflammation in CKD leads to elevated levels of hepcidin, a hormone that blocks the iron transporter ferroportin.
- Elevated hepcidin prevents both dietary iron absorption and mobilization of iron from the body's stores, leading to functional iron deficiency.
- Anemia driven by elevated hepcidin levels is often resistant to standard treatments such as iron supplementation and erythropoietin (EPO).
- There are currently no approved therapies specifically designed to lower hepcidin in CKD with anemia.
- In preclinical models and in humans, sevuparin has demonstrated reduced hepcidin levels, addressing a key disease mechanism.

reduced fibrosis. In combination with EPO, the anemia-correcting effect was enhanced and prolonged, even at reduced EPO doses, reflecting a clinically relevant setting of impaired treatment response.

In addition to the preclinical data, sevuparin has shown a favorable safety profile in humans in previous clinical studies, as well as reduced hepcidin levels in healthy volunteers. Taken together, these findings provide a strong biological and clinical rationale for continued development of sevuparin in CKD with anemia.

Supported by these data, Modus initiated and advanced a Phase IIa study in patients with CKD and anemia during 2024 and 2025. Part 1 of the study, focused on safety and dose escalation, was completed during 2025 and formed the basis for the determination of dose levels for Part 2. The regulatory-approved Part 2 of the study, which evaluates repeated dosing for proof-of-concept purposes, was initiated during the fourth quarter of 2025. The study is intended to generate clinical efficacy signals relating to hemoglobin, hepcidin and kidney-related biomarkers in patients with advanced CKD and anemia.

Facts

Hepcidin (cell/animal/human)
Sevuparin has demonstrated hepcidin lowering through a specific signaling mechanism in cell models, in animal models of chronic kidney disease, and in healthy volunteers, supporting its potential to address anemia in chronic inflammation.

CKD model and kidney-related effects
In an established animal model of chronic kidney disease with anemia, sevuparin has demonstrated improvements in both hematological and kidney-related parameters, including reduced fibrosis and improved biomarkers of kidney function. Data were presented at BioIron, EHA and the GAG Symposium in 2025.

Combination with EPO
The combination of sevuparin and erythropoietin (EPO) resulted in an enhanced and more durable effect on anemia compared with EPO monotherapy, even at reduced EPO doses, reflecting clinically relevant settings of reduced response to EPO.

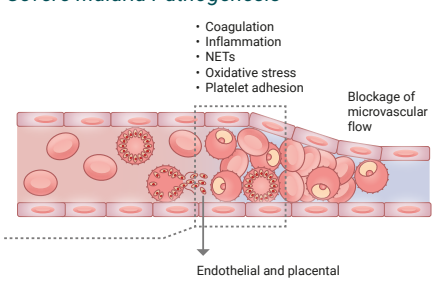
Clinical status 2025
The Phase IIa clinical study in CKD with anemia advanced during 2025, with Part 1 completed, dose levels established and regulatory approval obtained for Part 2. The first patient was dosed in Part 2 during the fourth quarter of 2025.

INDICATION AREAS / SEVERE MALARIA

About severe malaria

Infection with malaria parasites can give rise to a broad spectrum of clinical manifestations, ranging from mild or asymptomatic disease to life-threatening illness and death. Malaria is therefore classified as uncomplicated or severe. In severe malaria, the parasite causes extensive inflammation and vascular dysfunction in the bloodstream, which may lead to organ failure, severe anemia and other medical emergencies. The disease particularly affects children under the age of five, but also pregnant women, immunocompromised individuals and other vulnerable groups. The clinical presentation may include circulatory failure, respiratory impairment, coagulation disorders, kidney failure and impaired consciousness. Modus describes severe malaria as a rapidly progressing, serious sepsis-like state caused by the parasite, predominantly in pediatric patients.

Severe Malaria Pathogenesis



Wahlgren, Goel Akhuri *Nature Rev Micro,* 2017

Despite ongoing control efforts, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported an estimated 282 million malaria cases globally in 2024 and approximately 610,000 deaths, an increase compared with the previous year. The majority of both cases and deaths occurred in the WHO African Region, and a significant share of deaths affected children under five years of age. This underscores that malaria remains a serious global health problem in which existing treatment approaches do not fully prevent severe complications and mortality.

Support for sevuparin as an adjunctive treatment in severe malaria

Historically, heparin has been observed to have beneficial effects in severe malaria independent of its blood-thinning properties, but its use in malaria was discontinued because of the risk of bleeding. Sevuparin was developed to preserve these biological effects without the anticoagulant activity, thereby enabling higher doses without increased bleeding complications.

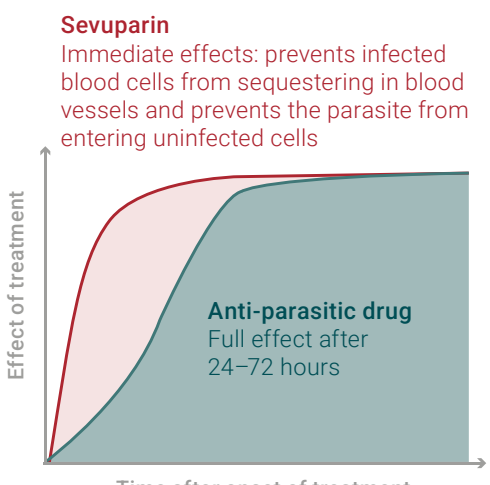
Preclinical data show that sevuparin may affect the pathophysiology of malaria by counteracting sequestration of infected red blood cells and inhibiting the parasite's ability to infect new blood cells — mechanisms that differ from those of existing antimalarial agents and are not affected by traditional drug resistance. Previous clini-

Facts

- A Phase Ib study that is run by Imperial College London in Africa, of sevuparin in severe malaria completed patient recruitment in March 2025.
- Sevuparin is being evaluated as a potential adjunctive treatment in severe malaria, with a mechanism of action distinct from existing antimalarial therapies.
- Severe malaria is caused by infected red blood cells accumulating in the blood vessels of vital organs, leading to severe systemic inflammation and rapidly impaired organ function.
- Preclinical and clinical data indicate that sevuparin may counteract the accumulation of infected cells and prevent reinfection of new host cells.
- Existing antimalarial treatments primarily target the parasite and often have a delayed clinical effect, limiting their benefit in the acute course of the disease.
- In previous studies, sevuparin has demonstrated rapidly acting biological effects, indicating potential to contribute in the early, acute phase of severe malaria.

cal proof-of-mechanism studies have shown favorable effects without increased bleeding risk, providing a scientific basis for continued clinical evaluation.

Modus is conducting the clinical development program in severe malaria in collaboration with Imperial College London. The Phase Ib study, SEVUSMART, evaluating the safety and dosing of sevuparin as an adjunctive treatment in children with severe malaria, was conducted at research centers in Kenya and Zambia and completed patient recruitment in March 2025. The study represents an important clinical milestone in the ongoing evaluation of sevuparin's potential in an acute inflammatory complication of malaria.



INDICATION AREAS / SEPSIS

Facts

- Sepsis is a common and serious condition, with an estimated tens of millions of cases globally each year and high mortality, particularly in more severe forms of the disease.
- In high-income regions, including the United States and Europe, sepsis is one of the most common reasons for acute admission to the intensive care unit.
- Septic shock, the most severe form of sepsis, is associated with reported mortality of up to approximately 30 percent.
- There are currently no approved drugs specifically targeting the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms of sepsis.
- Sepsis is one of the most resource-intensive conditions in hospital care and is associated with substantial healthcare costs globally.

About sepsis

Sepsis, previously referred to as blood poisoning, is a serious and acute condition that arises when the body's immune system overreacts to an infection. The resulting systemic inflammatory response can lead to extensive damage to the inner lining of blood vessels, increased vascular leakage, circulatory collapse and, ultimately, acute organ failure. Sepsis and its most severe form, septic shock, are associated with high morbidity and mortality and represent a significant burden on both patients and healthcare systems globally. Sepsis is estimated to contribute to 11 million deaths globally each year, making it one of the deadliest conditions of our time. Despite extensive intensive care interventions and available treatments, there are currently no approved drugs specifically targeting the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms of sepsis.

Treatment is primarily supportive and includes antibiotics, fluid resuscitation, circulatory support, respiratory support and other intensive care measures. The lack of targeted therapies contributes to both high mortality and substantial healthcare costs, making sepsis one of the most resource-intensive conditions in modern healthcare.

Sevuparin and sepsis

Preclinical studies have shown that sevuparin may counteract key mechanisms in systemic inflammation by binding to and neutralizing inflammatory mediators released from activated white blood cells. Sevuparin has also shown potential to protect the vascular endothelium and thereby reduce vascular leakage and tissue damage. In animal models, these effects have been particularly evident in lung tissue, where sevuparin reduced inflammation-induced fluid accumulation.

In 2023, Modus presented results from a placebo-controlled Phase Ib study of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced systemic inflammation in healthy volunteers, an established model that reflects important aspects of sepsis. The study demonstrated dose-dependent and statistically significant effects on clinically relevant parameters, including normalization of certain white blood cell populations that typically decrease during systemic inflammation, as well as inhibition of the increase in respiratory rate induced by LPS. In a separate part of the study, sevuparin also showed good safety and tolerability in combination with enoxaparin, an anticoagulant commonly used in critically ill patients.

Taken together, these data provide clinical proof of mechanism for sevuparin's immunomodulatory and vascular protective effects in systemic inflammation. Given the high complexity, regulatory challenges and significant development costs associated with sepsis, Modus' strategy is primarily to evaluate continued development in this area through partnerships and business development.

MARKET OVERVIEW

With sevuparin, Modus is focused on three severe disease areas with significant unmet medical needs. The Company's primary clinical and commercial focus is chronic kidney disease with anemia, complemented by additional value-creating opportunities in severe malaria and sepsis, which are being advanced through collaboration and business development.

Chronic kidney disease with anemia (CKD)
Anemia is a major global health problem affecting approximately 2.3 billion people, corresponding to around 25 percent of the world's population. The most common form is iron deficiency anemia, which affects close to one billion individuals. In chronic disease and inflammation, however, functional iron deficiency is often present, meaning that the body is unable to utilize available iron despite adequate iron stores.

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a condition characterized by impaired kidney function that typically worsens over time and is strongly associated with chronic inflammation. CKD is one of the most common chronic diseases globally and represents a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. One of the most important complications of CKD is anemia, affecting a substantial proportion of patients in stages 3–5. Anemia contributes to poorer prognosis, increased hospitalization, higher mortality and substantially reduced quality of life.

Current treatment is primarily based on iron supplementation and erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs/EPO). However, a significant unmet medical need remains, particularly in patients with insufficient or declining treatment response, often associated with elevated levels of the iron-regulating hormone hepcidin. There are currently no approved therapies specifically designed to lower hepcidin.

Sevuparin is a novel low-anticoagulant heparinoid with anti-inflammatory, immunomodulatory and hepcidin-lowering properties. Preclinical and clinical data show that sevuparin markedly reduces hepcidin expression via BMP/SMAD signaling. In an established CKD mouse model, sevuparin has demonstrated improvements in both hemoglobin levels and kidney-related parameters, including reduced markers of fibrosis and tissue injury. Taken together, these data indicate that sevuparin has the potential to address both anemia and underlying disease processes in the kidney in CKD.

Modus and external analyses have identified an addressable market for anemia in CKD stages 3–5 comprising more than 10 million patients across the seven major pharmaceutical markets (7MM) toward the end of the 2030s, representing a significant commercial opportunity. This is also illustrated by previous transactions and investments in the field, including partnerships and public listings of companies developing novel treatments for inflammation-driven anemia.

Anemi/CKD

1.4 million
deaths globally per year.

10 million
patients addressable market 2038.

Sepsis

11 million
deaths globally per year.

4 million
patients addressable market 2038.

Severe malaria

610 thousand
deaths globally per year.

80%
of deaths are children.

Severe malaria

Severe malaria is an acute, rapidly progressing and life-threatening condition caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*, characterized by systemic inflammation, microvascular dysfunction and multi-organ failure. The condition primarily affects children under the age of five and is associated with mortality of approximately 10–20 percent even with treatment. Despite effective standard treatment with intravenous artemisinin-based medicines, there are currently no adjunctive therapies targeting the early inflammatory and vascular mechanisms in the course of disease.

According to the World Health Organization's latest report, there were an estimated 282 million malaria cases globally in 2024, with approximately 610,000 deaths. Around 95 percent of deaths occurred in Africa, and the majority affected children under five years of age. The global need for new treatments therefore remains despite significant investments in vaccines, prevention and antiparasitic medicines.

Sevuparin has the potential to become a first-in-class adjunctive treatment in severe malaria by modulating the host inflammatory response and counteracting sequestration of infected red blood cells in the microcirculation. This mechanism of action is independent of parasite resistance patterns, making sevuparin particularly relevant in a treatment landscape characterized by increasing drug resistance.

Modus is conducting clinical development in severe malaria in collaboration with Imperial College London, financed through external research grants. The Company's strategy in this indication is to pursue continued development through partnerships as well as grant funding and non-dilutive financing. In addition to the significant global disease burden, malaria also offers regulatory incentives in high-income markets. In the United States, malaria is classified as a rare disease, which may enable orphan drug designation as well as potential qualification for the FDA's Priority Review Voucher program.

Sepsis

Sepsis is a life-threatening condition that arises when the body's response to an infection causes damage to its own tissues and organs. Sepsis is associated with a very high global disease burden and significant mortality. In the United States, at least 1.7 million adults are estimated to develop sepsis each year.

Septic shock, the most severe form of sepsis, is associated with mortality of around 30 percent. Despite this, there are currently no drugs specifically approved for the treatment of sepsis or septic shock. Treatment is mainly supportive and focuses on antibiotics, fluid resuscitation and intensive care. Sepsis is therefore one of the most resource-intensive conditions in healthcare, with very substantial healthcare costs.

Preclinical data and Phase Ib clinical results indicate that sevuparin may modulate systemic inflammation, protect the vascular endothelium and influence immune responses in conditions resembling sepsis. At the same time, sepsis is an indication associated with high biological and regulatory risk, and Modus' strategy is for further development in this area to take place primarily in collaboration with industrial partners.

CLINICAL PROGRAMS / MODUS PIPELINE

- **Focused clinical development with clear prioritization of CKD with anemia.**
- **Complementary value-creating opportunities in severe malaria and sepsis, advanced through partnerships and external funding.**

A strong scientific and clinical foundation for sevuparin

Sevuparin is a patented, low-anticoagulant heparinoid with a well-characterized safety profile. The drug candidate has undergone extensive preclinical toxicology evaluation, which has supported repeated dosing for up to 14 days in clinical studies. Preclinical efficacy studies have shown favorable results in several relevant disease models, including CKD with anemia, severe malaria and systemic inflammation.

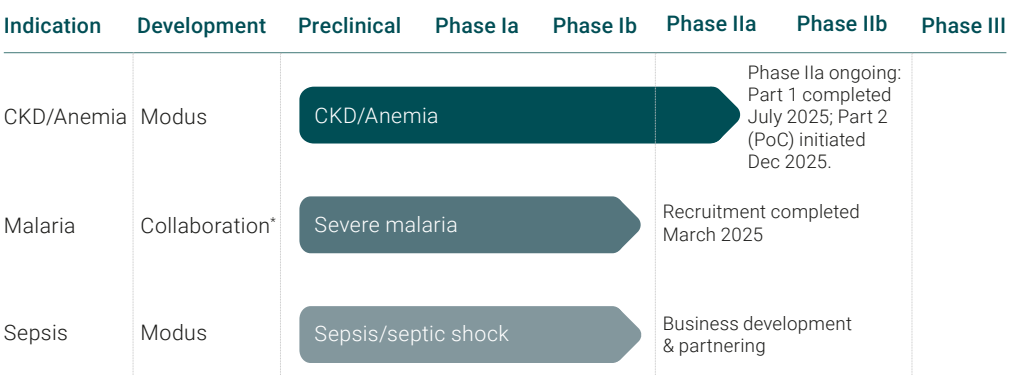
Phase I clinical studies in healthy volunteers have shown that sevuparin is safe and well tolerated following both single and multiple intravenous and subcutaneous administration within clinically relevant dose ranges. Previous clinical patient studies have also shown that sevuparin may affect key disease mechanisms, such as cell adhesion and inflammatory response, forming the basis for continued clinical development.

CKD with anemia – lead program

Modus' primary clinical development focus is the treatment of CKD with anemia, an area with high unmet medical needs and clear regulatory and commercial potential.

In collaboration with the University of Brescia, Modus has generated robust preclinical and clinical data showing that sevuparin lowers levels of the iron-regulating hormone hepcidin, a key driver of functional iron deficiency and treatment resistance in CKD. The results, published in Hemasphere in December 2024, show hepcidin lowering in cell models, animal models and healthy volunteers at clinically safe dose levels.

Furthermore, in an established CKD mouse model, sevuparin has demonstrated improvements in both anemia and kidney-related parameters, including reduced fibrosis and improved biomarkers of kidney function, both as monotherapy and in combination with the standard treatment erythropoietin (EPO).



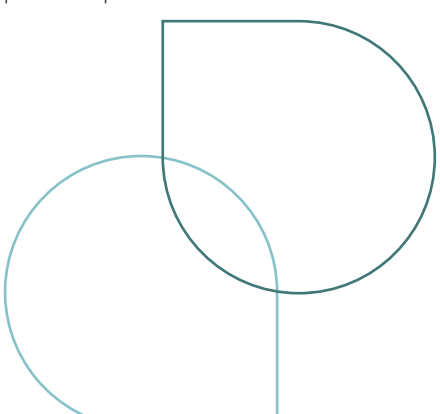
CKD: *Chronic Kidney Disease. * In collaboration with Imperial College London and financed by grant from Wellcome.*

Supported by these data, Modus initiated a Phase IIa clinical study in patients with CKD and anemia in December 2024. During 2025, Part 1 of the study was completed, dose levels were established, and regulatory approval was obtained for Part 2, in which the first patient was dosed during the fourth quarter. The study is intended to generate clinical proof-of-concept data and represents the Company's next key value inflection point.

Severe malaria – strategic optionality through collaboration

Beyond the CKD program, Modus is pursuing clinical development of sevuparin in severe malaria in collaboration with Imperial College London, with external funding from Wellcome. Severe malaria is a life-threatening condition in which systemic inflammation and microvascular dysfunction play a critical role, and where no adjunctive treatments are available that address these mechanisms.

The Phase Ib SEVUSMART study, which evaluates the safety, tolerability and dose levels of sevuparin in combination with standard treatment in children with severe malaria, completed recruitment in March 2025. Modus is now evaluating the next development steps together with its collaborators, with the objective of advancing the program through non-dilutive funding and partnerships.



Sepsis – high medical potential, partner-driven development

Sepsis is a serious condition associated with very high morbidity and mortality, for which no targeted drug therapies are currently available. In 2023, Modus reported positive data from a Phase Ib study based on an established LPS challenge model, showing that sevuparin is safe and well tolerated and exerts clinically relevant immunomodulatory effects in systemic inflammation.

Sepsis represents an indication with high biological and regulatory complexity. Modus' strategy is therefore for further development in this area to take place in close collaboration with industrial partners, rather than through self-financed clinical expansion.

Summary

Taken together, Modus has established a clearly prioritized clinical pipeline in which CKD with anemia represents the primary value-driving program, complemented by strategic opportunities in severe malaria and sepsis. This structure creates a balanced combination of focus, scientific breadth and business flexibility.

BUSINESS MODEL & COLLABORATIONS

Business model
Modus' business model is focused on building clinical and commercial product value in sevuparin through focused clinical development up to clearly defined proof-of-concept milestones, with the objective of realizing this value through partnerships with established players in each therapeutic area.

The Company's primary clinical focus is chronic kidney disease with anemia, where sevuparin is being developed in-house through an ongoing Phase IIa study. The study is designed to generate clinical proof-of-concept data with clear and relevant endpoints, forming the basis for future business discussions.

Beyond the CKD program, sevuparin is being developed in severe malaria and sepsis as complementary value-creating opportunities. These indications are being advanced through collaborative models, external funding and business development, rather than through broad self-financed clinical expansion. This enables diversification of risk while keeping capital allocation disciplined and focused on the Company's primary value driver.

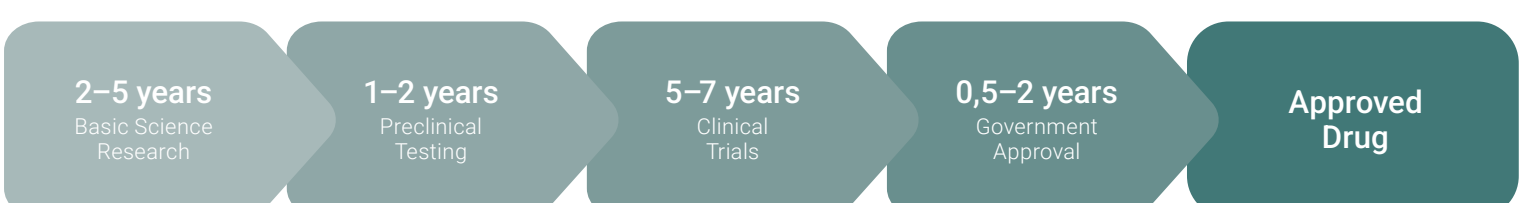
Modus has the competence and experience to conduct drug development also in later clinical phases, but believes that the maximum value in a project of sevuparin's nature is best realized in collaboration with an industrial partner with established regulatory, commercial and market infrastructure. The business model is therefore fundamentally partnership-based, with a focus on licensing or strategic transactions following achieved proof of concept.

Regulatory incentives, such as accelerated approval pathways, orphan drug designation, Priority Review Vouchers (PRV) and other forms of regulatory support, may become relevant for certain indications, such as severe malaria, depending on future clinical results. However, they do not constitute prerequisites for the Company's current core development plan.

Collaborations
Modus maintains a long-term research collaboration with Professor Maura Poli and her research group at the University of Brescia. This collaboration has been instrumental in establishing sevuparin's mechanism of action in hepcidin regulation, anemia and chronic kidney disease, and has generated extensive preclinical and clinical data forming the basis of the Company's CKD program.

In severe malaria, Modus collaborates with Imperial College London, which is the sponsor of the clinical development program. The Phase Ib clinical study SEVUSMART, financed through research grants from Wellcome, completed patient recruitment during 2025. Modus contributes sevuparin as well as scientific and regulatory expertise and retains the commercial rights to the drug candidate. The collaboration forms a central part of the Company's strategy to advance the malaria program through non-dilutive funding and external partnerships.

Timeline in traditional drug development



Accelerated approval
Granted by both the EMA and FDA to enable faster approval of a drug compared to the standard lengthy regulatory process. The FDA will re-evaluate the application and provide a decision within 60 days of submission. Typically granted for indications with high unmet medical needs.

Breakthrough Therapy
A designation that can expedite the development and review of drugs intended for serious medical conditions, where early clinical evidence indicates a substantial improvement over existing treatments or achievement of one or more clinically meaningful endpoints (endpoint = study objective or goal).

Orphan Drug Designation (ODD)
Granted by FDA and EMA for treatments targeting rare diseases, offering benefits such as market exclusivity and regulatory support, including fee waivers. In the US, an approved ODD in certain circumstances, as well as tropical diseases may also qualify for a PRV, offering commercial and strategic advantages.

KEY REASONS TO INVEST

1 Team
Modus is led by an experienced team with deep expertise in drug development, clinical research and business development. The team's combined experience enables a focused approach to indications with high unmet medical needs and clear value potential.

2 Focused pipeline
The Company's clinical pipeline is clearly prioritized, with CKD with anemia as the lead program, where an ongoing Phase IIa study is intended to generate clinical proof-of-concept data. In addition, there are complementary value-creating opportunities in severe malaria and sepsis, advanced through collaboration and business development.

3 Clear value inflection point
The ongoing Phase IIa study in CKD with anemia represents Modus' next key value inflection point, with the potential to demonstrate clinical effects on early hemoglobin markers, hepcidin and kidney-related biomarkers.

4 Scientific foundation
Robust preclinical and clinical data support sevuparin's mechanism of action in inflammation, blood formation and vascular function. New data from established CKD models, together with the completed Phase Ib study in severe malaria, further strengthen the scientific and clinical foundation.

5 Business model
Modus' business model is based on creating clinical product value through well-defined proof-of-concept studies and realizing that value through partnerships with established pharmaceutical companies. This enables efficient capital allocation and risk-adjusted value creation.

6 Commercial potential
CKD with anemia represents a large and growing market with significant unmet medical needs. In addition, severe malaria and sepsis offer further long-term upside through regulatory incentives and partnering opportunities, depending on future clinical results.

7 Intellectual property
Modus is continuously building a strong patent portfolio around sevuparin and its use across multiple indications. The intellectual property strategy supports both clinical development and future business discussions, including opportunities for regulatory exclusivity in selected indications.

SHARE PRICE DEVELOPMENT IN 2025

Modus Therapeutics has been listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market in Stockholm since July 22, 2021. At the end of 2024, the total number of Modus shares amounted to 121,628,493, and the number of shareholders was 1,394.

Share Capital and Shareholders

As of year-end 2025, Modus' share capital amounted to SEK 7,297,710, distributed across 121,628,493 shares. All shares carry equal voting rights and entitlements to dividends. The company is primarily owned by KDVentures AB (55,7%), Försäkringsbolaget Avanza Pension (5,8%), Hans Wigzell (4,7%) and Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring AB (3,0%).

Dividend Policy

Given Modus' financial position and negative results, the Board of Directors does not intend to propose any dividend until the company is able to generate sustainable profits and a positive cash flow.

Share price development in 2025

Largest shareholders on December 31, 2025

Owner	No. of shares	Share capital %
KDVentures AB	67 725 187	55,7%
Avanza Pension	7 015 941	5,8%
Hans Wigzell	5 699 595	4,7%
Nordnet Pensionsförsäkring	3 595 633	3,0%
John Öhd	3 260 591	2,7%
KDev Investments AB	2 711 516	2,2%
Anders Bladh	2 550 000	2,1%
Olle Olsson	1 714 284	1,4%
Holger Andreas Poike	1 571 427	1,3%
AB Wigzellproduktion	893 868	0,7%
Övriga	24 890 451	20,5%
Total	121 628 493	100,0%

Financial Calendar

Q1 Interim Report 2026	May 26, 2026
Annual General Meeting 2026	May 28, 2026
Q2 Interim Report 2026	August 26, 2026
Q3 Interim Report 2026	November 24, 2026
Year-End Report 2026	February 24, 2027

Certified Advisor

The company's Certified Adviser is Bergs Securities AB

Contact information:
www.bergssecurities.se
Phone: +46 8 408 933 50
E-mail: e-post: info@bergssecurities.se

LEADERSHIP TEAM & BOARD

John Öhd, M.D., PhD

CEO since 2020 and previously CMO since 2018.

Born: 1971

Education and experience: MD, PhD. John Öhd has extensive experience in drug development and has previously worked in several different indication areas, including CNS, cancer and blood diseases. His previous qualifications include leadership positions within the research organizations of AstraZeneca and Shire and as Chief Medical Officer at the biotechnology company Medivir.

Other current roles: Board Member at Umecrine Cognition AB, SVF Vaccines AB and Boost Pharma.

Holdings: 3 260 591 shares.

Claes Lindblad

CFO since 2021.

Born: 1967

Education and experience: Master of Sciences in Chemical and administrative sciences from university of Karlstad. Claes Lindblad has over 25 years of broad experience from leading positions in life science. He has previously been CFO of the Medtech company OssDsign, where he led the company's financial and administrative functions and played a key role in the company's listing on Nasdaq First North Growth Market 2019. Before that, he has held several senior positions, including Country manager for the global and market leading Medtec company ConvaTec, and in the role of Sales director for the OTC and generic portfolio at Nycomed / Takeda.

Holdings: 79 056 shares.

Viktor Drvota, M.D, PhD

Chairman since 2016.

Born: 1965

Education and experience: MD, PhD, Assoc Prof in Cardiology at Karolinska Institute. Viktor Drvota has over 18 years' experience from venture capital in life sciences. He was responsible for life science at SEB Venture Capital 2002–2016 and has many years of experience of board duties in biotech and medtech companies.

Other current roles: CEO of KDventures. Chairman of the board at Modus Therapeutics AB, Modus Therapeutics Holding AB, Umecrine Cognition AB and KDev Investments AB. Board member at UC Research AB, Dilafor AB and Dilafor Incentive AB. Deputy board member at Promimic AB and Svenska Vaccinfabriken Produktion AB.

Holdings: 0.

Independent in relation to the Company and company management but dependent in relation to the Company's major shareholders.

Johan Dighed

Board Member since September 2024.

Born: 1973

Education and experience: Master of Laws from Lund University. Johan Dighed has over 20 years' experience in financial and business law including positions as Head of Legal with the German bank SEB AG and legal counsel with SEB AB. Prior to joining the financial sector he worked with the international law firm Baker & McKenzie and in the Swedish Judiciary.

Other current roles: Deputy CEO and general counsel at KDventures. Board assignments in KDev Investments AB, KDev Invest Consulting AB, KCIF Fund Management, AnaCardio AB, AnaCardio R&D AB, AnaCardio Holding AB, KD Incentive AB, Modus Therapetuics AB, Pharmnovo and Promimic AB (publ).

Holdings: 0.

Independent in relation to the Company and company management but dependent in relation to the Company's major shareholders.

Ellen K. Donnelly, PhD

Board Member since 2020.

Born: 1974

Education and experience: PhD in Neuroscience from the Yale School of Medicine. Donnelly has extensive experience from leadership positions within Life Science, including as former CEO of Modus, Abliva and senior positions within Pfizer and Combinato Rx. Ellen Donnelly was previously CEO of Epigenetics Division and Juvenescence and management consultant for MEDACorp / Leerink and Swann Strategic Advisors.

Other current roles: CEO of Neumirna Therapeutics, Board member of Alzecure Pharma AB.

Holdings: 195 073 shares.

Independent in relation to the Company, the Company management and the Company's major shareholders.

MANAGEMENT REPORT

The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of Modus Therapeutics Holding AB (publ), reg. no. 556851–9523, hereby present the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements for the financial year 2025. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts are presented in thousands of Swedish kronor (SEK).

Management Report

Modus Therapeutics is a Swedish biotechnology company headquartered in Stockholm developing the patented polysaccharide sevuparin. The Company's primary focus is the development of sevuparin as a treatment option for anemia in chronic kidney disease (CKD), a condition with a significant unmet medical need and limited treatment options, particularly among patients with inflammation-driven anemia.

In addition, sevuparin is being evaluated in other serious disease conditions where systemic inflammation plays a central role, such as severe malaria and sepsis. These programs are pursued with different strategic priorities and risk profiles, where the Company primarily seeks external collaborations and non-dilutive funding for further development.

Modus Therapeutics has been listed on Nasdaq First North Growth Market since 22 July 2021. The Company's Certified Adviser is Bergs Securities AB.

Sevuparin is an innovative patented polysaccharide drug candidate in clinical development. The compound is a heparinoid with a significantly reduced anticoagulant effect compared with traditional heparins, enabling administration of higher doses without increased risk of bleeding-related adverse events. Sevuparin's mechanism of action includes immunomodulatory and anti-inflammatory effects, which are considered central to its potential clinical benefit.

Sevuparin is being developed in two formulations: an intravenous formulation for use in hospital settings and a subcutaneous formulation that enables treatment in outpatient and home settings. For further information, please refer to the Company's website, *www.modustx.com*.

Ownership Structure

As of 31 December 2025, Modus Therapeutics Holding AB (publ) had 1,394 shareholders. The three largest shareholders held 66,14 percent of the share capital and votes. The total number of shares in the Company amounted to 121,628,493.

The largest shareholders as of 31 December 2025 were KDVentures AB (55,7 percent), Avanza Pension (5,8 percent) and Hans Wigzell (4,7 percent).

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

Clinical development – anemia in chronic kidney disease (CKD)

During 2025, Modus Therapeutics made significant progress in the clinical development of sevuparin for the treatment of anemia in chronic kidney disease (CKD). The Company's ongoing Phase IIa study progressed according to plan and represents the Company's primary development program.

During the second quarter of the year, a second study center was activated at the Unità di Nefrologia e Dialisi, Istituti Clinici Scientifici Maugeri S.p.A. in Pavia, Italy, complementing the initial study center in Verona. The activation enabled efficient patient recruitment among both dialysis-dependent and non-dialysis CKD patients.

On 8 July 2025, the Company announced that patient enrolment in Part 1 of the Phase IIa study, focusing on safety and dose escalation following single dosing, had been completed according to plan. Data from Part 1 formed the basis for the selection of dose levels for Part 2 and for the submission of a planned protocol amendment to regulatory authorities.

On 4 November 2025, Modus received regulatory approval from the Italian authorities for Part 2 of the study, which evaluates repeated dosing and proof-of-concept in patients with CKD and anemia. In December 2025, the first patient was dosed in Part 2, in line with the Company's timeline.

In parallel with the clinical development, the Company presented new preclinical data during the year at international scientific conferences, including the BioIron Society Congress and the European Hematology Association (EHA) Congress. Data from a well-established CKD mouse model demonstrated that sevuparin improved both hemoglobin levels and kidney status, including reduced hepcidin levels and decreased fibrosis, both as monotherapy and in combination with erythropoietin (EPO).

Clinical development – severe malaria

During the year, Modus continued the clinical collaboration study SEVUSMART in severe malaria, led by Imperial College London and funded by Wellcome. The study evaluates the safety and tolerability of sevuparin in children with severe malaria in Kenya and Zambia.

In February 2025, the Company received an update regarding patient recruitment, and on 11 March 2025 it was announced that full enrolment of up to 20 patients had been completed. The study aims to determine the optimal dosing of sevuparin as an adjunct to standard treatment and constitutes an important basis for potential further clinical development within the indication.

Financing and capital structure

To finance the continued clinical development, the Board of Directors resolved on 26 June 2025 to carry out a fully guaranteed rights issue of units amounting to approximately SEK 28.3 million before transaction costs. The rights issue provided the Company with approximately SEK

28.3 million before transaction costs. In addition, a directed compensation issue to guarantors amounting to approximately SEK 1.7 million was carried out, where all guarantors elected to receive compensation in the form of units instead of cash remuneration.

The total amount issued amounted to approximately SEK 30.0 million. After transaction costs of approximately SEK 4.5 million, net proceeds amounted to approximately SEK 25.5 million, of which approximately SEK 5.4 million related to set-off of loans and interest. Net proceeds in the form of new capital thus amounted to approximately SEK 20.1 million. Together with bridge financing utilized during the year, total financing amounted to approximately SEK 25.1 million.

The proceeds from the issue have primarily been used and are intended to be used to finance the second part of the Phase IIa study in CKD anemia. Subject to full exercise of the warrants of series TO 2026, the Company may receive an additional approximately SEK 10.0 million before transaction costs, which according to the Company's assessment could finance operations until the end of 2026.

Corporate governance and other events

The Annual General Meeting on 20 May 2025 resolved, among other things, on the re-election of Board members, authorization for the Board to resolve on share issues and amendments to the Articles of Association in order to create flexibility for future capital raisings.

On 24 October 2025, the Company announced that Bergs Securities AB had been appointed as new Certified Adviser with effect from 27 October 2025.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE YEAR

No significant events have occurred after the end of the year.

EXPECTED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MATERIAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Drug development is associated with significant risks and uncertainties. Clinical development may be affected by factors such as insufficient efficacy, safety-related findings, regulatory requirements and decisions by authorities, access to manufacturing materials, and competition from other companies. Clinical studies in later stages of development in particular involve uncertainties that may, in some cases, be beyond the Company's control.

Modus Therapeutics' primary focus is the ongoing clinical development of sevuparin for the treatment of anemia in chronic kidney disease (CKD). Continued development is dependent on the Company achieving positive clinical results and obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals for subsequent stages of development. There is a risk that study results may not demonstrate sufficient efficacy or that safety-related observations may limit the potential for continued development.

To finance the continued clinical development, on 26 June 2025 the Board of Directors resolved to carry out a fully guaranteed rights issue of units of approximately SEK 28.3 million before transaction costs. The rights issue, together with a directed compensation issue to guarantors, resulted in a total issued amount of approximately SEK 30.0 million. After transaction costs of approximately SEK 4.5 million, net proceeds amounted to approximately SEK 25.5 million, of which approximately SEK 5.4 million related to set-off of loans and accrued interest. Net proceeds in the form of new capital therefore amounted to approximately SEK 20.1 million. Together with bridge financing utilized during the year, total financing amounted to approximately SEK 25.1 million. The proceeds have primarily been used, and are intended to be used, to finance the second part of the Phase IIa study in CKD anemia.

Subject to full exercise of warrants of series TO 2026, the Company may receive an additional approximately SEK 10.0 million before transaction costs. In the Company's assessment, available financing, including full exercise of TO 2026, may finance operations through the end of 2026.

Modus operates in a capital markets environment characterized by uncertainty and, at times, limited risk appetite for research-intensive life science companies. Macroeconomic factors such as inflation, interest rate levels and a weakened investment climate may affect the Company's ability to raise additional capital on terms acceptable to the Company. Unforeseen delays in the clinical development may also result in an increased future capital requirement. The Board of Directors continuously monitors the Company's financial position and developments in the external environment and actively evaluates various financing alternatives, including external partnerships.

MATERIAL UNCERTAINTIES RELATED TO GOING CONCERN

The Board of Directors' assessment is that the Company's current liquidity, completed financing, available bridge financing and the possibility of obtaining additional capital, including a potential exercise of warrants of series TO 2026, provide a basis for continuing operations during the coming twelve months.

However, the Company's continued operations are dependent on sufficient financing being available to complete the planned clinical development. It cannot be excluded that additional capital may not be secured in due time or on terms acceptable to the Company. Should this occur, it may result in the Company being unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. These circumstances indicate that material uncertainties exist that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern and that the Parent Company may therefore be unable to realize its assets and pay its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Financial overview (TSEK)

Group Company	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net sales	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/Loss after financial items	-18 543	-15 545	-17 897	-18 320	-20 691
Balance sheet total	12 686	4 884	20 041	11 271	21 191
Quick asset ratio, %[1)]	72,0	44	88,2	Neg	74,3
Average number of employees	2	2	2	2	2

Parent Company	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net sales	740	740	740	740	505
Profit/Loss after financial items	-7 886	-6 528	-8 763	-6 646	-6 525
Balance sheet total	81 180	72 733	89 194	79 824	89 871
Quick asset ratio, %[1)]	84,3	78,6	80,9	61,6	82,0
Average number of employees	2	2	2	2	2

Definitions

1) Equity in relation to balance sheet total.

Proposed distribution of earnings

Share premium reserve	353 108 852
Accumulated loss	-277 759 153
Net loss for the year	-14 246 350
SEK	**61 103 349**

The Board of Directors proposes that the accumulated	61 103 349
SEK	**61 103 349**

Regarding the company's results and financial position in other respects, please refer to income statements, balance sheets and accompanying, supplementary disclosures set out below.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated income statement

TSEK	Note	2025	2024
Net sales		-	-
Research and development costs	3	-10 850	-9 067
Administration costs	3	-7 316	-6 727
Other operating expenses		24	-44
Operating profit/loss		**-18 142**	**-15 838**
Results from financial investments			
Other interest received and similar items		9	293
Interest expenses and similar profit/loss items		-410	-
Total results from financial investments		**-401**	**293**
Profit/loss after financial items		**-18 543**	**-15 545**
Income tax		-	-
Profit/loss for the period		**-18 543**	**-15 545**
Profit/loss attributable to			
Parent Company shareholders		-18 543	-15 545
Earnings per share before and after dilution (SEK)		-0,30	-0,43
Average number of shares, thousands		62 649	35 939

Consolidated balance sheet

TSEK	Note	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Assets			
Accounts payable			
Financial assets	5		
Other long-term receivables		0	52
Total financial assets		**0**	**52**
Current assets			
Accounts payable			
Other receivables		196	189
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	7	1 117	264
Total accounts payable		**1 313**	**453**
Cash and bank		11 373	4 379
Total current assets		**12 686**	**4 832**
Total assets		**12 686**	**4 884**

TSEK	Note	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital		7 298	2 156
Additional paid-in capital		353 235	332 899
Retained earnings including net loss for the year		-351 462	-332 919
Total equity attributed to equity holders of the Parent Company		**9 071**	**2 137**
Total equity		**9 071**	**2 137**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable – trade		2 274	1 555
Other liabilities		175	229
Accrued expenses and deferred income	8	1 166	963
Total current liabilities		**3 615**	**2 747**
Total equity and liabilities		**12 686**	**4 884**

Group account changes in the equity

TSEK	Share capital	Additional paid-in capital	Received earnings incl. net loss for the year	Equity to main shareholder	Total equity
Equity at 2024-01-01	**2 156**	**332 899**	**-317 373**	**17 681**	**17 681**
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-15 545	-15 545	-15 545
Equity at 2024-12-31	**2 156**	**332 899**	**-332 918**	**2 137**	**2 137**
Equity at 2025-01-01	**2 156**	**332 899**	**-332 918**	**2 137**	**2 137**
Transaction with the shareholders:					
New share issue	5 141	24 850	-	-	29 991
Cost attributed to new share issue	-	-4 514	-	-	-4 514
Profit/loss for the year	-	-	-18 543	-18 543	-18 543
Equity at 2025-12-31	**7 298**	**353 235**	**-351 462**	**9 071**	**9 071**

The equity is assignable to the shareholders of the parent company.

Share capital and share classes
The share capital consists of 121 628 493 ordinary shares.

Consolidated cash flow statement

TSEK	Note	2025	2024
Operating activities			
Operating profit/loss		-18 142	-15 838
Interest received		9	292
Interest paid		-1	-
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**-18 134**	**-15 546**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase (-) Decrease (+) in current receivables		- 808	477
Increase (+) Decrease (-) in current liabilities		867	388
Cash flow from operating activities		**-18 075**	**-14 681**
Investing activities			
Acquisition of financial assets		-	-
Cash flow from investment activities		**-**	**-**
Financing activities			
New issue of shares		24 583	-
Cost attributed to new share issue		-4 514	-
Convertible loans*		5 000	-
Cash flow from financing activities		**25 069**	**-**
Cash flow from the period		**6 993**	**-14 681**
Cash and equivalents at the beginning of the year		4 379	19 060
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end		**11 373**	**4 379**

Parent company income statement

TSEK	Note	2025	2024
Parent company income statement		740	740
		740	**740**
Research and development costs	3	-1 516	-1 450
Administration costs	3	-6 706	-6 110
Other operating expenses		-3	-1
Total operating expenses		**-8 225**	**-7 561**
Operating profit/loss		**-7 485**	**-6 821**
Results from financial investments			
Other interest income and similar profit items		8	293
Interest expenses and similar profit/loss items		-409	-
Total results from financial investments		**-401**	**293**
Profit/loss after financial investments		**-7 886**	**-6 528**
Year-end appropriations	4	-6 360	-8 440
Income tax expense		-	-
Net profit/loss for the year		**-14 246**	**-14 968**

Parent company balance sheet

TSEK	Note	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Financial assets	5		
Participation in Group companies		70 000	70 000
Other long-term assets		-	52
Total financial assets		**70 000**	**70 052**
Current assets			
Short-term receivables			
Current tax claim		-	-
Other receivables		31	11
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	7	145	151
Total short-term receivables		**176**	**162**
Cash and bank		11 004	2 519
Total current assets		**11 180**	**2 681**
Total assets		**81 180**	**72 733**

TSEK	Note	2025-12-31	2024-12-31
Equity and liabilities			
Restricted equity			
Aktiekapital		7 298	2 156
Total restricted equity		**7 298**	**2 156**
Non-restricted equity:			
Share premium reserve		353 109	332 773
Retained earnings		-277 759	-262 791
Profit/loss for the year		-14 246	-14 968
Total non-restricted equity		**61 104**	**55 170**
Total equity		**68 401**	**57 014**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		320	144
Liabilities to Group companies		11 401	14 366
Other liabilities		175	229
Accrued expenses and deferred income	8	883	823
Total current liabilities		**12 779**	**15 563**
Total equity and liabilities		**81 180**	**72 733**

Parent company changes in equity

TSEK	Share capital	Premium share	Retained earnings	Profit/loss for the year	Total equity
Equity at 2024-01-01	**2 156**	**332 772**	**-247 603**	**-15 187**	**72 138**
Disposition of previous years' result	-	-	-15 187	15 187	-
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-14 968	-14 968
Equity at 2024-12-31	**2 156**	**332 772**	**-262 791**	**-14 968**	**57 170**
Equity at 2025-01-01	**2 156**	**332 772**	**-262 791**	**-14 968**	**57 170**
Disposition of previous years' result	-	-	-14 968	14 968	-
Transactions with shareholders:					
Share issue	5 141	24 850	-	-	29 991
Share issue cost	-	-4 514	-	-	-4 514
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-14 246	-14 246
Equity at 2025-12-31	**7 298**	**353 109**	**-277 759**	**-14 246**	**68 401**

Parent company cash flow statements

TSEK	Note	2025	2024
Operating activities			
Operating profit/loss		-7 485	- 6821
Interest paid		8	292
Interest paid		-1	-
Cash flow from operating activities before changes in working capital		**-7 478**	**-6 529**
Cash flow from changes in working capital			
Increase (-) Decrease (+) in current receivables		38	600
Increase (+) Decrease (-) in current liabilities		-9 144	-1 492
Cash flow from operating liabilities		**-16 584**	**-7 421**
Investment activities			
Made Group contribution		-	-8 440
Cash flow from investment activities		**-**	**-8 440**
Financing activities			
New issue of shares		24 583	-
Cost attributable to new share issue		-4 514	-
Convertible loans*		5 000	-
Cash flow from financing activities		**25 069**	**-**
Cash flow for the year		**-8 485**	**-15 861**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2 519	18 381
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end		**11 004**	**2 519**

* The loan has been offset during year as part of the completed offset issue.

NOTES

General information
This consolidated report includes the parent company Modus Therapeutics Holding AB (publ), company registration number 556851-9523 and the subsidiary Modus Therapeutics AB, company registration number 556669-2199. The parent company is a limited company with its registered office in Stockholm. The address of the head office is Olof Palmes gata IV, 111 22 Stockholm. The group's main activity is the development of pharmaceuticals.

Major owners of Modus Therapeutics Holding AB (publ) are KDVentures AB (55,7%), company registration number 556707-5048, located in Solna.

Note 1. Accounting principles and valuation principles

Modus Therapeutics Holding ABs consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and the Swedish Accounting Standards Board's general advice BFNAR 2012:1 Annual accounts and consolidated accounts (K3).

Accounting currency
The company's accounting currency is Swedish kronor (SEK thousand).

At each balance sheet date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Exchange rate differences are reported in operating profit or as a financial item based on the underlying business event, in the period in which they arise.

Consolidated financial statements
The consolidated financial statements include subsidiaries in which Modus Therapeutics Holding AB holds the majority of the votes at the Annual General Meeting and companies in which, by agreement, have a controlling influence are classified as subsidiaries and consolidated in the consolidated financial statements. The subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the controlling influence is transferred to the Group. They are excluded from the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the controlling influence ceases.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the acquisition method. The time of acquisition is the time when the controlling influence is obtained. Identifiable assets and liabilities are initially valued at fair values at the time of acquisition. The minority's share of the acquired net assets is valued at fair value. Goodwill consists of the difference between the acquired identifiable net assets at the time of acquisition and the acquisition value, including the value of the minority interest, and is initially valued at acquisition value.

Intercompany balances between group companies are eliminated in their entirety.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is reported at the fair value of the compensation received or will be received, less VAT, discounts, returns and similar deductions.

Leasing
Leasing agreements where the lessor essentially retains all risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operational agreements. Leasing fees are expensed on a straight-line basis in the income statement during the leasing period. In the Group, there are only leasing agreements that are classified as operational agreements.

Remuneration to employees
Remuneration to employees in the form of salaries, bonuses, paid holidays, paid sick leave, etc. and pensions are recorded as costs in accordance with earnings. Pension costs and other post-employment benefits, these are classified as defined-contribution or defined-benefit pension plans. In the Group, there are only defined contribution pension plans. There are no other long-term benefits for employees.

Income tax
The tax cost consists of the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax
Current tax is calculated on the taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from the reported profit in the income statement as it has been adjusted for non-taxable income and non-deductible expenses and for income and expenses that are taxable or deductible in other periods. Current tax liability is calculated according to the tax rates that apply on the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is reported on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the tax value used in calculating taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are reported for in principle all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are reported in principle for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that the amounts can be utilized against future taxable surpluses.

Intangible assets
Acquisition through separate acquisitions
Intangible assets acquired separately are reported at acquisition value less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated write-downs. Depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis over the asset's estimated useful life, which is estimated at 5 years. Estimated useful lives and depreciation methods are reassessed if there is an indication that these have changed compared with the estimate at the previous balance sheet date. The effect of any changes in estimates and assessments is reported in the future. Depreciation begins after the acquisition date or when the asset can be used.

Expenditure on development activities
Development expenses are capitalized when they meet the criteria according to K3 chap. 18. In other respects, development expenses are expensed as normal operating expenses. The most important criteria for activation are that the product of the development work has a demonstrable future earnings or cost savings and that there are technical and financial conditions for completing the development work. The development work for Modus Therapeutics AB does not meet all the criteria for activation, thus no expenses have been capitalized. After the first reporting occasion, internally generated intangible fixed assets are reported at acquisition value after deductions for accumulated depreciation and any accumulated write-downs. Depreciation begins in connection with the asset being capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of 5 years. An intangible fixed asset is removed from the balance sheet upon disposal or disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use or disposal / disposal of the asset. The gain or loss that arises when an intangible fixed asset is removed from the balance sheet is the difference between what may be received, after deduction of direct sales costs, and the asset's carrying amount. This is reported in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses.

Impairment of non-financial fixed assets
When there is an indication that the value of an asset has decreased, an impairment test is performed. If the asset has a recoverable amount that is lower than the carrying amount, it is written down to the recoverable amount. When assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels where there are separate identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). For assets, other than goodwill, that have previously been written down, an examination is made on each balance sheet date as to whether reversal should be made.

Impairment losses and reversals of impairments within the business are reported in the income statement.

Financial instruments
Financial instruments are reported in accordance with the rules in Chapter 3, Chapter 11, which means that valuation is based on acquisition value.

Financial instruments reported in the balance sheet include securities, accounts receivable and other receivables, short-term investments, accounts payable and loan liabilities. Financial assets are removed from the balance sheet when the right to receive cash flows from the instrument has expired or been transferred and the Group has transferred virtually all risks and benefits associated with ownership.

Financial liabilities are removed from the balance sheet when the obligations have been settled or otherwise ceased.

Impairment testing of financial fixed assets
At each balance sheet date, Modus Therapeutics Holding assesses whether there is any indication of impairment in any of the financial fixed assets. Impairment occurs if the decline in value is deemed to be permanent. Impairment is reported in the income statement item Profit from other securities and receivables that are fixed assets. The need for impairment is tested individually for shares and participations and other individual financial fixed assets that are significant.

Cash and bank balances
Cash and bank include cash and available balances with banks and other credit institutions as well as other short-term liquid investments that can easily be converted into cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of value fluctuations. To be classified as cash and cash equivalents, the term may not exceed three months from the time of acquisition.

Equity
Ordinary shares, other contributed capital and retained earnings are classified as equity. Financial instruments that are judged to meet the criteria for classification as equity are reported as equity even if the financial instrument is legally designed as a liability.

Warrants
The Group has only issued warrants that have been transferred at fair value. Premiums received for issued options to acquire shares in companies are reported as a supplement to equity, based on the option premium, at the date when the option was transferred to the counterparty.

Cash flow analysis
The cash flow analysis shows the company's changes in the company's cash and cash equivalents during the financial year. The cash flow analysis has been prepared according to the indirect method. The reported cash flow only includes transactions that resulted in inflows and outflows.

The parent company's accounting and valuation principles
The same accounting and valuation principles are applied in the Parent Company as in the Group, except for the cases listed below.

Shares in subsidiaries
Shares and participations in subsidiaries are reported at acquisition value after deductions for any write-downs. The acquisition value includes the purchase price paid for the shares. Any capital injections are added to the acquisition value when they are provided. Both received and paid group contributions are reported as appropriations in accordance with the alternative principal, as income or cost. Dividends from subsidiaries are reported as income when the right to receive dividends is deemed secure and can be calculated in a reliable manner.

Note 2. Significant estimates and judgments

Certain significant accounting judgments made in the application of the Group's accounting policies are described below:

Going concern assumption
The operations remain uncertain and dependent on the availability of sufficient resources to complete the development activities, which involves estimates regarding the conditions for developing pharmaceutical products and the ability to generate future economic benefits. The Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer assess that these projects can be completed and brought into use.

The Company's development projects will require additional capital contributions from investors in order for the underlying values to be realized. There can be no assurance that the necessary capital can be obtained to finance the development on favourable terms, or that such capital can be obtained at all.

The Board of Directors assesses that the prospects for future capital raising are favourable provided that the development projects progress according to plan, and the annual report has therefore been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption for at least twelve months.

Note 3. Employee salaries and benefits

	Group		Parent company	
Average number of employees	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Male	2	2	2	2
Female	-	-	-	-
Total	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Gender distribution of senior executives				
Board members:				
Female	1	1	1	1
Male	2	2	2	2
CEO and senior executives:				
Female	-	-	-	-
Male	2	2	2	2
Salaries, other benefits and social contribution				
Board, CEO and business management	3 160	3 065	3 160	3 065
Total	**3 160**	**3 065**	**3 160**	**3 065**
Social contribution	834	810	834	810
Pension cost to board and CEO	863	811	863	811
Total salaries, social contributions and pension costs	**4 857**	**4 685**	**4 857**	**4 685**

Incentive program
There are no out standing share related incentive programs in the Company

Note 4. Year-end appropriations

	Parent company	
TSEK	**2025**	**2024**
Group contribution paid	-6 360	-8 440
Total	**-6 360**	**-8 440**

Note 5. Financial assets

Participation in Group companies

	Parent company	
TSEK	**2025**	**2024**
Cost of acquisition at opening balance	233 156	233 156
Total accumulated cost of acquisition	**233 156**	**233 156**
Impairment at opening balance	-163 156	-163 156
Impairment at closing year	**-163 156**	**-163 156**
Net book value	**70 000**	**70 000**

				Carrying amount
Subsidary / Corp. reg. no / Domicile	**Equity %**	**Shares of votes %**	**Number of shares**	**2025**
Modus Therapeutics AB 556669-2199, Stockholm	100%	100%	100 000	70 000
				70 000

Other long-term receivables

	Group		Parent company	
Belopp i tkr	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Opening balance	52	51	52	50
Additions to receivables	-	1	-	1
Reclassification	-52	-	-52	-
Outgoing accumulated acquisition	-	52	-	52
Net book value	**-**	**52**	**-**	**52**

Long-term receivables refer to provided deposits.

Note 6. Transactions with related parties

	Group		Parent company	
Total	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Sales to Group companies	-	-	740	740

For remuneration to senior executives and the Board, see Note 3.

Note 7. Accrued expenses and deferred income

	Group		Parent company	
TSEK	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Prepaid rent	4	9	-	-
Prepaid insurance cost	116	152	82	80
Prepaid patent costs	328	-	-	-
Prepaid R&D costs	569	-	-	-
Other prepaid cost	100	103	63	71
Total	**1 117**	**264**	**145**	**151**

Note 8. Prepaid expenses and accrued income

	Group		Parent company	
TSEK	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Accrued personnel cost	618	486	618	486
Other items	548	476	264	337
Total	**1 166**	**963**	**882**	**823**

Note 9. Material events after the end of the financial year

After the end of the financial year, the Board of Directors, as part of the preparation of the annual report, performed a renewed assessment of the Group's and the Parent Company's financing situation and the going concern assumption. This assessment is based on the Company's current liquidity, completed financing, available bridge financing and the possibility of obtaining additional capital, including a potential exercise of warrants of series TO 2026.

However, the Company's continued operations are dependent on additional financing being secured, if needed, in due time and on terms acceptable to the Company. It cannot be excluded that this may not occur. If additional financing cannot be secured, this may give rise to a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's and the Parent Company's ability to continue as a going concern and that the Parent Company may therefore be unable to realize its assets and pay its liabilities in the normal course of business.

No other material events have occurred after the end of the financial year.

Note 10. Pledged assets

Neither the Group nor the Parent Company has any pledged assets.

Note 11. Contingent liabilities

Neither the Group nor the Parent Company has any contingent liabilities.

CERTIFICATION

This report has been prepared in both Swedish and English.
In the event of discrepancies between the versions, the Swedish version applies.
Stockholm 13/4 2026.

Viktor Drvota,
Chairman of the board

Johan Dighed,
Board member

John Öhd,
CEO

Ellen K. Donnelly,
Board member

Our auditor's report was issued on 14 April 2026, as evidenced by our electronic signature.

Ernst & Young AB

Linn Haslum Lindgren,
Authorized auditor

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the general meeting of the shareholders of Modus Therapeutics Holding AB, corporate identity number 556851-9523.

Report on the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

Opinions

We have audited the annual accounts and consolidated accounts of Modus Therapeutics Holding AB for the year 2025-01-01 – 2025-12-31. The annual accounts and consolidated accounts of the company are included on pages 22–38 in this document.

In our opinion, the annual accounts and consolidated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of parent company and the group as of 31 December 2025 and their 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 and consolidated accounts.

We therefore recommend that the general meeting of shareholders adopts the income statement and balance sheet for the parent company and the group.

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 A*uditor's Responsibilities* section. We are independent of the parent company and the group 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.

Significant uncertainties regarding the assumption of going concern

We would like to draw attention to the information provided in the management report and Note 9, which states that the Group's going concern assumption depend on contributions from the owners in the form of a new share issue.

Should funds not be received to the extent expected by the Board of Directors, this could pose a significant risk to the company's ability to going concern assumption. Our statement has not been modified in this regard.

Other Information than the annual accounts and consolidated accounts

This document also contains information other than the annual report and consolidated accounts found on pages 1–21. The Board of Directors and the Managing Director are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the annual accounts and consolidated 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 and consolidated accounts, our responsibility is to read the information identified above and consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the annual accounts and consolidated 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.

Auditor's responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts and consolidated 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 and consolidated accounts.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of the company's internal control relevant to our audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in

the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors and the Managing Director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' and the Managing Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. We also draw a conclusion, based on the audit evidence obtained, as to whether any material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's and the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual accounts and consolidated accounts or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion about the annual accounts and consolidated accounts. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a company and a group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the annual accounts and consolidated accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated accounts. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinions.

We must inform the Board of Directors of, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit. We must also inform of significant audit findings during our audit, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions

In addition to our audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts, we have also audited the administration of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director of Modus Therapeutics Holding AB for the year 2025-01-01 – 2025-12-31 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 parent company and the group 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 and the group's type of operations, size and risks place on the size of the parent company's and the group's equity, consolidation requirements, liquidity and position in general.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the company's organization and the administration of the company's affairs. This includes among other things continuous assessment of the company's and the group'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.

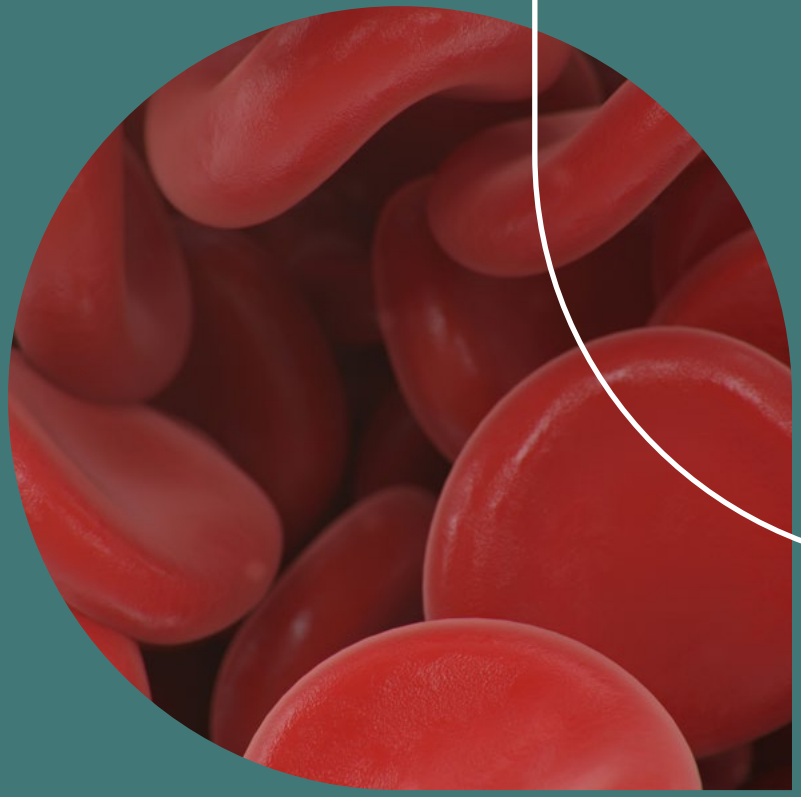
Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden will always detect actions or omissions that can give rise to liability to the company, or that the proposed appropriations of the company's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

As part of an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in Sweden, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. The examination of the administration and the proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss is based primarily on the audit of the accounts. Additional audit procedures performed are based on our professional judgment with starting point in risk and materiality. This means that we focus the examination on such actions, areas and relationships that are material for the operations and where deviations and violations would have particular importance for the company's situation. We examine and test decisions undertaken, support for decisions, actions taken and other circumstances that are relevant to our opinion concerning discharge from liability. As a basis for our opinion on the Board of Directors' proposed appropriations of the company's profit or loss we examined whether the proposal is in accordance with the Companies Act.

Stockholm, 14/04 2026, as stated in our digital signature

Ernst & Young AB

Linn Haslum Lindgren
Authorized Public Accountant



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