This report was prepared in order to comply with the Belgian Royal Decree of November 14, 2007. You can also find this information on the website of Oxurion (www.oxurion.com) in the Investor Information section.

Oxurion published its Interim Financial Report in Dutch. In the case of differences of interpretation between the English and the Dutch versions of the Report, the original Dutch version prevails.

Interim Financial Report
Half-year results as at June 30, 2022

Consolidated key figures as at June 30, 2022

Unaudited consolidated statement of financial position

In '000 euro (as at)	**30-jun-22**	**31-dec-21**
Non-current assets	4.752	5.467
Current assets	8.040	13.409
Total assets	**12.792**	**18.876**
Total equity	-1.568	-1.108
Non-current liabilities	5.953	9.071
Current liabilities	8.407	10.913
Total equity and liabilities	**12.792**	**18.876**

Unaudited consolidated statement of profit and loss

In '000 euro (for the period ended on June 30)	**2022**	**2021**
Income	**260**	**333**
Operating result	**-14.370**	**-16.213**
Finance income	1.003	19
Finance expense	-1.124	-25
Result before income tax	**-14.491**	**-16.219**
Income tax expense	-4	-1
Loss for the period	**-14.495**	**-16.220**
Result per share		
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (euro)	-0,32	-0,42
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (euro)	-0,32	-0,42

A full analysis of the interim financial statements, prepared in accordance with IAS 34, as declared applicable by the European Union, is included under the section “Condensed consolidated interim financial statements”.

These statements were submitted to a review by the statutory auditor.

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Description of the Company's Business

The Company is engaged in the development of drugs to treat back-of-the-eye diseases, more specifically, ophthalmologic pharmaceuticals to treat vascular retinal disorders, specifically diabetic macular edema ("DME").

Oxurion's Disease Focus

DME is caused by Diabetic Retinopathy ("DR"), which is a complication of diabetes affecting the eye. DR is a chronic, progressive, sight-threatening, and life-altering disease, and is the leading cause of vision loss in working-age adults (20-65 years).[1]

DME can present at any stage in the development of DR. DME occurs when DR damages blood vessels in the eye, allowing fluid to escape and to accumulate in the central part of the retina, leading to vision loss.

DR and DME are growing public health concerns due to the rapid growth in the number of people with diabetes globally. More than one in three people living with diabetes will develop some form of DR in their lifetime.[2] Along with the development of diabetes as a global health issue, the prevalence of DME is expected to rise for the foreseeable future. The market value for drugs to treat DME is estimated at approximately $5 billion annually.[3]

The current standard of care therapy for the treatment of DME is monthly injections in the eye with anti-vascular endothelial growth factor ("anti-VEGF") compounds. These intravitreal ("IVT") injections block the vascular endothelial growth factor ("VEGF") pathway, which is considered to be one of the key causes in the development of DME. Scientifically speaking, VEGF is a cytokine produced in conditions of cellular stress, resulting in increased vascular permeability/proliferation by binding to endothelial cell receptors. Anti-VEGF agents work by binding to VEGF to inhibit endothelial receptor binding.

However, anti-VEGFs have been shown to deliver suboptimal results in a significant portion of the patient population. Up to 50% of DME patients have an unsatisfactory visual response with anti-VEGF therapy, and in many cases anti-VEGFs fail to achieve a clinically meaningful visual improvement.[4] Moreover, despite the significant success of anti-VEGFs, physicians and patients constantly seek improved therapies, not only to expand treatment capabilities for the up to 50% of DME patients who respond suboptimally to anti-VEGFs, but also to deliver faster onset of action, better therapeutic effect, longer duration of response to treatment, and improved convenience of treatment through a simpler dosing regimen.

This is driving the development of the Company's clinical asset, THR-149 ("THR-149" or the "Clinical Asset"), which is designed to meet specific unmet needs in this market by treating DME patients who do not respond well to anti-VEGFs.

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[1] Saaddine JB et al. Arch Ophthalmol 2008;126(12):1740-1747; Fong DS et al; Retinopathy in diabetes. Diabetes Care 2004;27(suppl_1):s84-s87.

[2] Yau JW et al. Diabetes Care 2012;35(3):556-564; Thomas RL et al. Diabetes ResClin Pract 2019;157:107840; Teo ZL et al. Ophthalmology 2021;128(11):1580-1591.

[3] Market size estimates were derived from combination of datasets extracted from multiple sources including curative databases with subscription (Datamonitor Healthcare 2017-2020, Decision Resources Group 2019, GlobalData 2020) and publicly available data from the annual reports of publicly traded companies.

[4] Sun JK and Kampol LM. Ophthalmic Res 2019;62:225-230.

Alternative Treatments

The primary treatment for DME currently consists of IVT anti-VEGF therapies and IVT sustained-release corticosteroids, with anti-VEGF therapies representing more than 90% of the market in value terms. Oxurion is engaged in the development of alternatives to anti-VEGF therapies to treat vascular retinal disorders in the back-of-the-eye. THR-149 is being developed as a possible alternative to anti-VEGF therapy for the treatment of DME for those patients who do not respond well to anti-VEGF therapies. THR-149 is a bicyclic peptide and acts through inhibition of the plasma kallikrein kinin (PKaI-Kinin) system, which is a recognized a target for DME. Patients with DME have been shown to have elevated levels of plasma kallikrein. THR-149 inhibits the PKaI-Kinin system, with the intent of hindering the further development of DME (including symptoms including retinal vascular permeability, inflammation and angiogenesis).

Status and recruitment of the KALAHARI trial

THR-149 has already had positive safety results from a Phase 1 safety trial and is engaged in a Phase 2 clinical trial for the treatment of DME (the "KALAHARI trial"). The KALAHARI trial is a Phase 2 randomized, multicenter clinical trial evaluating multiple IVT injections of THR-149 in DME patients previously showing a suboptimal response to anti-VEGF therapy. Part A of this Phase 2 trial (dose selection) was successfully completed in September 2021, and the first patient was treated in Part B of the KALAHARI trial in October 2021. This study will be conducted in ~80 sites in eight countries. Approximately 108 subjects will be randomized in Part B of the study.

The primary objective of Part B of the study is to assess the difference in treatment effect between THR-149 0.13mg (selected dose level from Part A) and aflibercept 2mg in terms of increase in best corrected visual acuity ("BCVA") from Baseline at Month 3. The other study objectives of this part of the study are to assess the efficacy of three monthly IVT injections of THR-149, to further assess the safety of three monthly IVT injections of THR-149, and to assess the efficacy and safety of a single flip-over injection (aflibercept or THR-149) when administered one month after three monthly IVT injections of THR-149 or aflibercept.

Topline data from Part B of the KALAHARI trial is expected in mid-2023.

Highlights since December 2021

Pipeline

- With respect to the Kalahari trial, data was released at the Angiogenesis, Exudation, and Degeneration 2022 Conference, on February 14, 2022.
  Post-hoc analysis revealed >9 letter gain in mean BCVA that was maintained for the remaining four months of the trial after the last THR-149 injection with no rescue treatment required.
- On May 9, 2022, top-line results from Part A of Phase 2 INTEGRAL trial evaluating THR-687 for treatment of Diabetic Macular Edema (DME) were announced.
  The Part A data showed THR-687 to be safe and well tolerated with no serious adverse events and none of the patients required rescue medication through Month 3. However, there was insufficient evidence of efficacy on the key endpoints (Best-Corrected Visual Acuity and Central Subfield Thickness). As a result, Oxurion decided not to advance THR-687 to Part B of the INTEGRAL trial.

Science

- During the first half of 2022, the Company participated in the following conference presentations and publications demonstrating the strong retinal science underpinning Oxurion's clinical pipeline in DME, as set forth below with reference to the relevant press releases:
    - On February 11-12, the Company presented data from Part A of the Kalahari trial at the Angiogenesis, Exudations, and Degeneration 2022 Meeting (link to the press release)
    - Early May, the Company presented preclinical data from a study evaluating THR-687 for treatment of DME at the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) Annual Meeting being held in Denver, Colorado on May 1-4 and virtually on May 11-12 (link to the press release)
    - On June 5-8, the Company delivered a preclinical presentation evaluating the pharmacokinetic properties of THR-149 at KININ2022, held in Annecy, France (link to the press release)
    - On June 8-11, the Company delivered two presentations at The Macula Society 45th Annual Meeting in Berlin, Germany (link to the press release)

Corporate

- On March 3, an amount of €10.4 million in gross proceeds was raised by means of a private placement of 7,226,039 new shares at an issue price of €1.44 per share representing a 4.35% premium to the closing price on March 2, 2022. The financing was led by new top-tier healthcare institutional investors and included participation from current major shareholders. Two-thirds of the proceeds were provided by new US and European investors, including Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC, NOSHAQ SA and Banque CPH CV.
- On May 24, 2022, Oxurion held an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting at which all the items on the agenda were adopted with the required majority.
  In accordance with article 7:49 of the Belgian Code on Companies and Associations (the "BCCA"), the extraordinary general meeting granted the board of directors the authority for a three-year period following the date of the extraordinary general meeting to effect a share consolidation with respect to all outstanding shares of the Company by means of a 1-for-10 reverse stock split (the Reverse Stock Split), and to further implement the Reverse Stock Split in accordance with the terms set forth by the shareholder. Moreover, the shareholders gave the board of directors a new authorization to increase the Company's authorized capital by 100%, including in the context of a public takeover bid, as well as to cancel the preferential rights in favor of one or more persons, and to buy back shares. Further information can be found in the minutes of meeting as published on the Company's website.
- On June 21, 2022, the Company, Kreos Capital VI Limited and Pontifax Medison Finance L.P. executed an amendment to the convertible bond facility, pursuant to which a repayment of €3.0 million (30%) of the principal amount (excluding capitalized interest) of the first tranche of €10.0 million was made. As part of the amendment, it was agreed that the cash covenant would be reduced to €3.0 million, the repayment schedule was revised and the interest only period was extended to September 30, 2022.

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Unaudited consolidated statement of profit and loss

In '000 euro (for the period ended on June 30)	**2022**	**2021**
Income	**260**	**333**
Sales	176	250
Income from royalties	84	83
Cost of sales	**-158**	**-252**
Gross profit	**102**	**81**
Research and development expenses	-9.617	-11.077
General and administrative expenses	-3.487	-3.705
Selling expenses	-741	-702
Other operating income	373	317
Impairment losses	-1.000	-1.127
Operating result	**-14.370**	**-16.213**
Finance income	1.003	19
Finance expense	-1.124	-25
Result before income tax	**-14.491**	**-16.219**
Taxes	-4	-1
Loss for the period	**-14.495**	**-16.220**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the company	-14.484	-15.858
Non-controlling interest	-11	-362
Result per share		
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (euro)	-0,32	-0,42
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (euro)	-0,32	-0,42

Unaudited consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

In '000 euro (for the period ended on June 30)	**2022**	**2021**
Loss for the period	**-14.495**	**-16.220**
Other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension schemes	0	0
Fair value gain/(loss) on investments designated as at FVTOCI	-5	0
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	*-5*	*0*
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-80	-6
Other comprehensive income that will or may be reclassified to profit or loss	*-80*	*-6*
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	**-85**	**-6**
Total comprehensive loss (-) / income for the year	**-14.580**	**-16.226**
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the company	**-14.569**	**-15.864**
Non-controlling interest	**-11**	**-362**

Unaudited consolidated statement of financial position

In '000 euro (as at)	**30-jun-22**	**31-dec-21**
ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	124	120
Right-of-use assets	1.060	252
Intangible assets	0	1.000
Other non-current assets	40	95
Non-current tax credit	3.528	4.000
Non-current assets	**4.752**	**5.467**
Inventories	51	60
Trade and other receivables	2.977	2.517
Current tax receivables	1.077	845
Investments	184	247
Cash and cash equivalents	3.751	9.740
Current assets	**8.040**	**13.409**
Total assets	**12.792**	**18.876**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Share capital	59.043	46.029
Share premium	250	234
Other comprehensive income	-441	-356
Other reserves	-4.176	-5.266
Retained earnings	-56.203	-41.719
Equity attributable to equity holders of the company	**-1.527**	**-1.078**
Non-controlling interest	-41	-30
Total equity	**-1.568**	**-1.108**
Lease liabilities	886	44
Employee benefit liabilities	594	594
Convertible loans	4.473	8.433
Non-current liabilities	**5.953**	**9.071**
Trade payables	3.645	4.979
Lease liabilities	182	221
Convertible loans	2.567	3.401
Other short-term liabilities	2.013	2.312
Current liabilities	**8.407**	**10.913**
Total equity and liabilities	**12.792**	**18.876**

Unaudited consolidated statement of cash flows

In '000 euro (for the period ended on June 30)	**2022**	**2021**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period	-14.495	-16.220
Finance expense	1.319	25
Finance income	-1.003	-19
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	32	51
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	1.000	1.127
Amortization of right-of-use assets	174	359
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	-1	0
Fair value adjustments of financial instruments	-195	0
Equity settled share-based payment transactions	511	690
Increase (-) / Decrease in trade and other receivables and inventories	-206	-1.041
Increase / Decrease (-) in short-term liabilities	-1.683	533
Net cash flows generated / used (-) in operating activities	***-14.548***	***-14.495***
Cash flows from investing activities		
Disposal of property, plant and equipment (following a sale)	15	1
Decrease / Increase (-) in investments	58	40
Interest received and similar income	4	-7
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-50	-13
Purchase / divestment (-) of other non-current assets	0	1
Net cash flows generated / used (-) in investing activities	***27***	***22***
Cash flows from financing activities		
Principal paid on lease liabilities	-179	-361
Proceeds from loans and borrowings	1.500	0
Repayment of loans and borrowings	-3.000	0
Other financial income / expense (-)	99	0
Interest paid on lease liabilities	-6	-3
Proceeds from capital increases in subsidiaries from non-controlling interest	0	86
Proceeds from capital and share premium increases, gross amount	10.405	0
Paid interests and other bank charges	-308	-5
Net cash flows used (-) / generated in financing activities	**8.511**	**-283**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**-6.010**	**-14.756**
Net cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	9.740	24.511
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations	20	4
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**3.751**	**9.759**

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Unaudited consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Other comprehensive income reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Attributable to equity holders of the company	Non-controlling interest	Total
As at January 1, 2021	**44.913**	**0**	**-1.039**	**-6.133**	**-12.561**	**25.180**	**-132**	**25.048**
Total comprehensive income of the year								
Loss for the period 2021	0	0	0	0	-15.858	**-15.858**	-362	**-16.220**
Change to foreign currency translation difference and revaluation reserve	0	0	-6	0	0	**-6**	0	**-6**
Total comprehensive income for the year	0	0	-6	0	-15.858	**-15.864**	-362	**-16.226**
Contributions by and distributions to owners								
Share-based payment transactions	0	0	0	690	0	**690**	**0**	**690**
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	**0**	**0**	**0**	**690**	**0**	**690**	**0**	**690**
Transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	0	-453	0	**-453**	539	**86**
As at June 30, 2021	**44.913**	**0**	**-1.045**	**-5.896**	**-28.419**	**9.553**	**45**	**9.598**
As at January 1, 2022	**46.029**	**234**	**-356**	**-5.266**	**-41.719**	**-1.078**	**-30**	**-1.108**
Total comprehensive income of the year								
Result of the year	0	0	0	0	-14.484	**-14.484**	-11	**-14.495**
Change to foreign currency translation difference	0	0	-80	0	0	**-80**	0	**-80**
Net change in fair value of investments	0	0	-5	0	0	**-5**	0	**-5**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**0**	**0**	**-85**	**0**	**-14.484**	**-14.569**	**-11**	**-14.580**
Contributions by and distributions to owners								
Issue of ordinary shares	13.014	16	0	579	0	**13.609**	0	**13.609**
Share-based payment transactions	0	0	0	511	0	**511**	0	**511**
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	**13.014**	**16**	**0**	**1.090**	**0**	**14.120**	**0**	**14.120**
Transactions with non-controlling interests	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	**0**
As at June 30, 2022	**59.043**	**250**	**-441**	**-4.176**	**-56.203**	**-1.527**	**-41**	**-1.568**

Statutory auditor's report on review of consolidated condensed financial information for the period ended June 30, 2022

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated condensed statement of financial position of Oxurion NV and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2022, and the related consolidated condensed statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month period then ended, as well as the explanatory notes. The board of directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of this consolidated condensed financial information in accordance with IAS 34, as adopted by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this consolidated condensed financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and, consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated condensed financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, as adopted by the European Union.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 4 in the accompanying consolidated interim financial information, in which is stated that the actual liquidity position of the Group is not sufficient to fund its operations during the next twelve months. The Group has secured access to committed but conditional equity funding from Negma of €6.0 million until the end of the calendar year and an additional €19.0 million over the period from January 2023 to August 2023. This committed but conditional funding would be sufficient to fund the operations during the next twelve months. However, given the contingent nature of this funding, the Company is actively exploring the possibility of obtaining additional funding through debt, equity, or non-dilutive funding, including the licensing of THR-149 in non-key markets, or alternatively reducing its costs and investments so that there should be sufficient cash to continue its operations during the next twelve months.

The Board of Directors considers it reasonable to expect that there will be sufficient cash to continue its operations during the next twelve months, and therefore decided to continue its valuation rules under the assumption of going concern. This is only justified if the Group will be successful in the timely and effective realization of its action plan. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Diegem, Belgium, 6 September 2022

The statutory auditor
PwC Reviseurs d'Entreprises SRL/ Bedrijfsrevisoren BV
Represented by

Didier Delanoye
Réviseur d'Entreprises Bedrijfsrevisor

Notes to the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the first six months of 2022

1. Summary of significant accounting policies and main accounting estimates and assessments

Basis of preparation

This condensed consolidated interim financial information has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, (Interim Financial Reporting) as adopted by the European Union.

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Oxurion for the six months ended June 30, 2022 (the 'interim period') include Oxurion NV (referred to as the "Company") and its subsidiaries ThromboGenics, Inc. and Oncurious NV, which together constitute the Oxurion Group (referred to as the "Group").

The condensed consolidated interim financial information does not include all the necessary information for preparing financial statements for a full accounting year and therefore should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the group for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The condensed consolidated interim financial information of the Group was subject to a review by our statutory auditor but have not been audited.

All statements and information relate to the interim period unless otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in euro and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

The principal risks for this interim period are set forth below, which have been updated.

Risk Factors

The risks and uncertainties that the Company believes to be material are described below. The occurrence of one or more of these risks may have a material adverse effect on the Company's cash flows, results of operations, financial condition and/or prospects and may even endanger the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Moreover, the Company's share price could fall significantly if any of these risks were to materialize. Further, these risks and uncertainties may not be the only ones the Company faces. Additional risks, including those currently unknown or deemed immaterial, may also impair the Company's business operations.

The risk factors are presented in seven categories, depending on their nature. In each category, the risk factor which in the assessment of the Company is the most material, taking into account the negative impact on the Company (including any relevant mitigation measures) and the probability of its occurrence, is mentioned at the outset, and the remainder of the risks in each category are listed in order of importance based on the Company's assessment, although prospective investors should consider them all.

1. Risks related to Insufficient Funding and Continuation as a Going Concern

1.1. The Company is of the opinion that it currently does not have sufficient working capital to meet its capital requirements from fully committed sources over the 12-month period starting from the date of this interim report. The Company's ability to complete the milestones in the development of THR-149 will be put at risk if it is not able to access available funding due to the conditions attached to that funding, raise additional funding and/or reduce its expenditures when required to do so during the 12-month period starting from the date of this interim report, all of which is uncertain. Furthermore, if the Company is not able to access available funding due to the conditions attached to that funding, increase its funding and/or reduce its expenditures when required to do so, all of which is uncertain, during the 12-month period starting from the date of this interim report, its ability to continue as a going concern will be threatened, which would have a material adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders leading to the potential total loss of their entire investment

The Company is of the opinion that it currently does not have sufficient working capital from fully committed sources to meet its capital requirements over the 12-month period following the approval of this interim report.

The Company included a statement in its 2020 Annual Report and its 2021 Annual Report that there is a material uncertainty with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, the Board of Directors has established that the net assets of the Company fell below one quarter of the share capital and convened a special general shareholders' meeting in accordance with article 7:228 of the BCCA, at which the shareholders decided (i) to continue the Company's operations and (ii) to approve the recovery measures proposed by the Board of Directors to improve the Company's equity.

Concerning the possible sources of funding, the Company has entered into an issuance and subscription agreement with Negma on August 26, 2021, pursuant to which Negma has committed to subscribe to up to €30.0 million in the Company's equity through mandatory convertible bonds to be issued in tranches and subject to certain conditions (herein referred to as the "Funding Program"). Under the Funding Program, the Company currently has called €4.0 million out of the total commitment of up to €30.0 million, in exchange for the issuance of 2,000 convertible bonds to Negma. In addition, the Company has paid to Negma €525,000 in commitment fee convertible bonds (i.e., 210 commitment fee convertible bonds) in consideration for the commitment of Negma under the Funding Program. At the date of this interim report, of all 2,210 convertible bonds that have been issued under the Funding Program, 1,590 convertible bonds have been converted into shares of the Company upon conversion requests of Negma.

On September 2, 2022, the Company has entered into an addendum to the initial issuance and subscription agreement with Negma, pursuant to which the Company and Negma have agreed to amend the terms and conditions of part of the Funding Program for a total commitment amount of up to €6.0 million in the Company's equity through mandatory convertible bonds to be issued in tranches and subject to certain conditions (herein referred to as "Part B of the Funding Program"). As set out above, the remaining part of the Funding Program, for which the initial terms and conditions as set forth in the issuance and subscription agreement with Negma shall apply and remain unchanged, is referred to as "Part A of the Funding Program".
The terms of the Funding Program are more fully described in the board reports prepared in accordance with article 7:198 juncto articles 7:180, 7:191 and 7:193 of the BCCA dated July 15,2021, and September 2, 2022, and published on the Company's website (respectively, the "Negma Base Board Report" and the "Negma Class B Board Report").

Under the Funding Program, based on the amounts drawn thus far, the Company potentially has access to up to €25.0 million provided the Company can and does draw the maximum tranche on a monthly basis. The Company's ability to draw a tranche is subject to certain conditions such that it may not be able to draw a tranche when it desires to do so. Under Part B of the Funding Program, the Company potentially has access to an amount up to €6.0 million by the end of financial year 2022 provided the Company can and does draw the maximum tranches and the other conditions are met. Part A of the Funding Program is suspended from September 2, 2022, (i.e., the date of the aforementioned addendum) until December 31, 2022, unless expressly agreed otherwise between the Company and Negma in writing. Upon expiry of such period, Part A of the Funding Program will be automatically reactivated and the initial terms and conditions as set forth in the issuance and subscription agreement with Negma shall fully apply again for the remaining part of the total commitment of up to €30.0 million (including, for the avoidance of doubt, all Class B Convertible Bonds that have not been issued and subscribed to in full within the relevant commitment period).

Besides its possibility to draw future tranches from the Funding Program, the Company expects to meet its working capital requirements through a combination of debt and equity, including accessing the debt markets and/or raising additional equity capital and/or entering into licensing arrangements, all of which is uncertain.

Furthermore, the Company may consider outlicensing THR-149, which could reduce its costs because the licensor could pay all or part of the relevant trial, and potentially increase its revenues through upfront and milestone payments (and eventually royalties). For example, the Company may decide to out-license THR-149 in specific geographic markets. However, if due to cash constraints, the Company enters into a license at an inopportune moment or on disadvantageous terms, this could have a significant negative impact on the Company's valuation and on its shareholders.

The Company's ability to complete the milestones in the development of THR-149 will be put at risk if it is not able to access available funding due to the conditions attached to that funding, raise additional funding and/or reduce its expenditures when required to do so, all of which is uncertain, during the 12-month period starting from the date of this interim report. Furthermore, if the Company is not able to access available funding due to the conditions attached to that funding, increase its funding and/or reduce its expenditures when required to do so, all of which is uncertain, during the 12-month period starting from the date of this interim report, its ability to continue as a going concern will be threatened, which would have a material adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders leading to the potential total loss of their entire investment.

1.2. The Company is also of the opinion that, even if it manages to attract sufficient funding allowing it to cover its working capital needs during the 12-month period starting from the date of this interim report, the Company will not have funds available at the end of this 12-month period, unless it is able to access its available funds given the conditions attached to that funding or to attract additional funding, and will therefore continue to face working capital difficulties and its ability to complete the milestones in the development of its Clinical Asset will be put at risk unless in the interim it is able to access available funding in light of the conditions attached to that funding, raise additional funds, and/or reduce its working capital requirements when it is required to do so, all of which is uncertain. If the Company is not able to access available funding in light of the conditions attached to that funding, increase its funding, and/or reduce its expenditures when required to do so, all of which is uncertain, in the period starting 12 months after the date of this interim report, its ability to continue as a going concern will be threatened, which would have a material adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders leading to the potential total loss of their entire investment

In addition to the period of 12 months following the approval of this interim report as described above, the Company is also of the opinion that, even if it manages to attract sufficient funding allowing it to cover its working capital needs during the 12-month period starting from the date of this interim report, the Company will not have funds available at the end of this 12-month period unless it is able to access its available funds given the conditions attached to that funding or to attract additional funding. The Company will therefore continue to face working capital difficulties unless in the interim it is able to access available funding in light of the conditions attached to that funding, raise additional funds, and/or reduce its working capital requirements when it is required to do so, all of which is uncertain

Given that the KALAHARI trial for THR-149 in DME and other development activities are expected to continue after the end of the 12-month period following the date of the approval of this interim report, further funding will be required in the period starting 12 months after approval of this interim report, the amount of which is uncertain and depends on many factors, including the time required to complete the KALAHARI trial, whether the Company decides to undertake any Phase 3 trials itself or enter into a license with a third party for those trials and a myriad other factors impacting the development of a clinical asset such as the THR-149.

As described in Section 1.1 of Section 1 'Risk Factors', the Company has entered into the Funding Program. As is the case for the Company's funding needs during the 12-month period following the date of the approval of this interim report, the Company expects to meet its funding requirements during the period starting 12 months after approval of this interim report through a combination of debt and equity, hereby potentially relying in part on the remaining balance of the Funding Program, accessing the debt markets and/or raising additional equity capital and/or entering into licensing arrangements, all of which is uncertain. As described in Section 1.1 of Section 1 'Risk Factors', the Company may also consider further outlicensing of its Clinical Asset during the period starting 12 months after approval of this interim report to the extent the asset or territory remains available for licensing.

The Company's ability to complete the milestones in the development of THR-149 will be put at risk if it is not able to access available funding due to the conditions attached to that funding, raise additional funding and/or reduce its expenditures when required to do so, all of which is uncertain, in the period starting 12 months after the date of this interim report. If the Company is not able to access available funding in light of the conditions attached to that funding, increase its funding, and/or reduce its expenditures when required to do so, all of which is uncertain, in the period starting 12 months after the date of this interim report, its ability to continue as a going concern will be threatened, which would have a material adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders leading to the potential total loss of their entire investment.

1.3. The Company is a clinical stage biotech with no history of profitability due to substantial investments in product development, and the Company requires additional external funding on a going forward basis to continue and complete the development of THR-149, which, if not available when needed, could threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Oxurion is dedicated to developing and bringing new pharmacologic treatments addressing important unmet clinical needs for the treatment of vascular retinal disorders to a commercial stage of development.

The Company only has one asset, THR-149, in the clinic after two of its Phase 2 clinical trials recently failed. Oxurion plans to continue preclinical testing, product development, regulatory compliance and the KALAHARI trial for the THR-149 in DME, which, together with anticipated general and administrative expenses, will result in significant additional investments for several years before achieving any return. These investments in THR-149 and related expenditures require Oxurion to attract significant additional external funding in order to realize the value of THR-149.

The extent of Oxurion's future financing needs depends on many factors, including the progress, costs and timing of its research and development activities, preclinical studies, the clinical trial, the costs of managing its patent and IP portfolio and obtaining regulatory approval, and the terms and timing of its product supply arrangements, commercial relationships, license agreements and other partnerships, and/or re-establishing sales and marketing capabilities. However, although the amount of additional funding that is required is uncertain, it is certain that substantial additional funding will be necessary to complete the Company's existing and future drug development programs.

The main cost will be the clinical trials for THR-149. The Company is currently engaged in the KALAHARI trial with THR-149 for DME, which the Company currently estimates will be completed in 2023. If that trial is successful, a number of Phase 3 clinical trials will be required before THR-149 is approved, which are larger and more expensive trials, and which are not expected to be completed until 2028. Oxurion does not know if it will generate positive clinical data, receive regulatory approval, or obtain reimbursement for THR-149. Further, the Company may encounter unforeseen events (potentially including expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other unknown factors), all of which could impair Oxurion's ability to attract the additional funding required to complete the KALAHARI trial.

This means that Oxurion will have to attract significant additional funding from third parties to continue operations until 2028 before it is able to generate revenues from the marketing of THR-149. Alternatively, the Company could decide to enter into outlicensing arrangements for further development of THR-149 beyond Phase 2. This would reduce or eliminate future development costs and could generate revenues from milestone payments as early as 2023 or even earlier for certain markets.

Should Oxurion not be able to secure adequate future external funding to continue its development programs for THR-149 in a timely manner and/or to enter into outlicensing arrangements, this would have a material adverse effect on Oxurion as it may be forced to delay, reduce or terminate the development or commercialization of THR-149, out-license THR-149 prematurely, or not be able to take advantage of future business opportunities, all of which could potentially impair Oxurion's ability to sustain operations or to continue as a going concern.

If the KALAHARI trial is significantly delayed, the risk that it will be difficult to obtain additional funding for the KALAHARI trial increases substantially. If the KALAHARI trial fails, as was the case with Oxurion's Part A of the Phase 2 INTEGRAL trial for THR-687 in DME, funding will become extremely difficult and potentially impossible, and would threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and potentially result in shareholders losing the total value of their investment (please refer to Section 1.1 and Section 1.2 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information).

2. Clinical Development

2.1. The Company only has one product in development, which could fail, and which would threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

Oxurion cannot market or promote THR-149 until it receives all necessary regulatory approvals, which may never be received. Oxurion's success therefore depends on the Company's ability to successfully develop (or for a third party to successfully develop) THR-149 through completion of Phase 2 and Phase 3 clinical trials and regulatory marketing authorization.

Oxurion only has one clinical asset in the pipeline, which is in Phase 2 development, and a significant percentage of Phase 2 clinical trials fail, including that Oxurion has recently had two of its recent Phase 2 clinical trials fail. If the KALAHARI trial also fails, this would threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (please refer to Section 1.1 and Section 1.2 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information), which could result in shareholders losing the total value of their investment.

2.2. The KALAHARI trial for THR-149 in DME could be significantly delayed, which would threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern

The KALAHARI trial for THR-149 in DME may be delayed for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to, delay in recruiting a sufficient number of suitable patients to participate in the KALAHARI trial and in having them complete the trial or return for follow-up; the recruitment and retention of clinical sites; the impact of COVID-19; maintaining the Company's relationships with its clinical research organizations ("CROs"), clinical investigators and clinical trial sites; the reliability of its third-party manufacturing organizations; any possible safety or efficacy issues that could be raised in the future; potential delays in obtaining regulatory approval, and any supply failures or delays with respect to the clinical trial materials.

Patient enrolment and the inclusion of sites and investigators is a particularly significant factor in the timing of clinical trials and is affected by many factors including, but not limited to, the number of patients available for clinical trials, competing trials and patient concerns about COVID-19, as well as numerous other factors.

If Oxurion experiences lower/slower than expected enrolment in the KALAHARI trial for THR-149 in DME, the KALAHARI trial may be delayed, may not be completed as envisaged or may become more expensive to complete, which would have an adverse impact on Oxurion's ability to raise funds (please refer to Section 1.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information), as well as its business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant delay in the KALAHARI trial could cause the costs of the KALAHARI trial to increase and seriously impact the Company's value and ability to raise additional funding. Delays in clinical trials may be expected, but if it becomes significant, this would be likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's activities, costs, and ultimately on its valuation, which would adversely impact shareholders, and eventually could threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (please refer to Section 1.1 and Section 1.2 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information), which could result in shareholders losing the total value of their investment.

2.3. THR-149 may develop adverse side effects that may delay or prevent marketing approval, which could threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern given that THR-149 is the only clinical asset that Oxurion has in the pipeline

THR-149 may cause undesirable side effects or have other properties that could delay or prevent further development or regulatory approval, limit the commercial profile of an approved label, or result in significant negative consequences following marketing approval, if achieved.

At the clinical stage, adverse side effects could affect patient recruitment or the ability of enrolled patients to complete the trial or the completion of the KALAHARI trial itself.

Both the Phase 1 clinical trial and Part A of the KALAHARI trial have shown THR-149 to be safe. However, undesirable side effects could appear in subsequent clinical phases and could cause Oxurion or the regulators to interrupt, delay or halt clinical trial or, even if the trial are completed, could cause delay or denial of regulatory approval by the regulators or result in a more restrictive label.

Although some adverse effects are expected in a clinical trial, if THR-149 were to cause serious adverse effects, depending on their nature, this could have a significant adverse impact on Oxurion's ability to bring THR-149 to market (please refer to Section 1.1 and Section 1.2 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information). This would impact the Company's valuation and ability to raise additional funding. Considering that THR-149 is the only clinical asset that Oxurion has in the pipeline (please refer to Section 2.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information), if it were to cause serious adverse effects, this could threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern (please refer to Section 2.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information), which could result in shareholders losing the total value of their investment.

3. Regulatory Risks

3.1. The Company may not obtain marketing authorization for THR-149 in important territories, which could have a significant adverse impact on shareholders given that THR-149 is the only clinical asset that Oxurion has in the pipeline

THR-149 must receive marketing approval from the regulators before it may be marketed and commercialized. Each regulator can impose its own requirements (thereby limiting the market potential), can request additional data before giving the marketing approval for the drug candidate, which can cause delay, or can refuse to give approval, even if such approval was already given by other regulators.

THR-149 is in a Phase 2 trial for DME, which may not be successful, and even if it is, THR-149 will require additional Phase 3 clinical trials, and ultimately may not receive the required marketing approval to be sold. Furthermore, clinical data is often susceptible to varying interpretations and analyses and even a product that performed satisfactorily during clinical trials may nonetheless fail to obtain regulatory approval for marketing. Due to the inherent risk in the development of biopharmaceutical products, it is possible that THR-149 will not be successfully developed and approved.

Once approved, products may also be subject to post-authorization safety trial or other pharmacovigilance or biovigilance activities, may be subject to dosing or other limitations on their uses, or may be withdrawn from the market for various reasons, including if they are shown to be unsafe or ineffective when used in a larger population, which may be different from the trial population studied prior to introducing the product on the market. It is also possible that regulatory approval guidelines may change during the product development and review process, making the chosen development strategy suboptimal. These factors may result in significant delays, increased trial costs, substantial changes to commercial assumptions or the failure of THR-149 to obtain marketing authorization. Furthermore, even if a marketing authorization is obtained, the regulator may impose ongoing requirements for potentially costly post-approval trial or post-market surveillance.

If THR-149 is not granted marketing authorization in important markets, this is likely to have a materially adverse effect on the Company's ability to generate revenues. Furthermore, if THR-149 were to be denied marketing authorization, funding would become extremely difficult, and would threaten the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and potentially result in shareholders losing the value of their investment (please refer to Section 1.1 and Section 1.2 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information).

4. Market Acceptance Risk

4.1. THR-149 will have to compete against the established market for anti-VEGFs, which are widely accepted by physicians

Anti-VEGFs have wide-spread market acceptance with retina physicians for the treatment of DME (and wet AMD). Although up to 50% of DME patients do not respond adequately to anti-VEGF therapy,[5] retina physicians may resist trying THR-149, which addresses an innovative pathway and mechanism of action that may be perceived as untested. Moreover, given its novelty, THR-149 may result in unexpected correlations or the lack of correlations that would not be predicted based on the current standard of care, which may have an adverse impact on market acceptance. Furthermore, this type of advanced research sometimes requires additional preclinical and clinical activities to generate more extensive data and hence additional costs, triggering increased time to market and funding.

The market for treatments for vascular retinal disorders is characterized by increased innovation, and major investments are being made in new therapies and improving the existing standard of care, which is anti-VEGF therapies. Although Oxurion is focused on a pathway that currently does not have significant competition, competitors with more financial wherewithal and other benefits may be currently developing, or may in the future develop, technologies and products that are equally or more effective, safe and/or economical than THR-149.

[5] Sun JK and Kampol LM. Ophthalmic Res 2019;62:225-230.

If THR-149 is not able to achieve market acceptance, this will reduce Oxurion's income and lower its valuation, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders, and could impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and potentially result in shareholders losing the value of their investment (please refer to Section 2.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information).

4.2. Price setting, availability, and level of reimbursement for THR-149 by third parties is uncertain and may impede Oxurion's ability to be commercially successful

THR-149's commercial success will depend on the conditions for setting the sales price and conditions of reimbursement by the health agencies, insurance companies, health technology assessment agencies or other healthcare payers in the countries where THR-149 would be marketed.

As discussed in 'Description of the Company's Business', THR-149 is geared at creating an alternative to anti-VEGF therapy. Considering THR-149's innovative nature and the lack of similar products, reimbursement levels are difficult to predict and Oxurion's ability to adopt an adequate pricing strategy is uncertain. THR-149 may not fit within the existing health technology assessment and reimbursement processes applied throughout the different jurisdictions in which it would be sold. THR-149 may also be subject to different reimbursement mechanisms and amounts depending on the jurisdiction in which it is being offered for sale. Moreover, anti-VEGF therapies will lose market exclusivity, which is expected to create downward pressure on price and reimbursement. There is also a general downward pressure on healthcare spending, including reimbursement and price levels, in most countries, due to, among other things, the current environment of healthcare cost control (e.g., international reference pricing) and increase in healthcare budgets caused by an aging population, which budget pressure will be further expanded by the impact of COVID-19.

If THR-149 fails to obtain favorable price and/or adequate reimbursement by third parties, such as insurance companies, governmental and other healthcare payers, this would impede Oxurion's ability to generate revenue from THR-149, which would have an adverse impact on its revenue, which in turn would have an impact on its valuation in the market and reduce the benefit to its shareholders to be derived from THR-149. If Oxurion is unable to generate revenue from THR-149, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern could be threatened, which could potentially result in shareholders losing the value of their investment (please refer to Section 2.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information).

5. Legal Risks

5.1. THR-149 may be deemed to infringe on the patents or other intellectual property rights of others, which could have a significant adverse impact on shareholders

Oxurion's success depends on its ability to operate without infringing on or misappropriating the intellectual property rights of others. Oxurion cannot guarantee that its activities, or those of its licensors, will not infringe on the patents or other intellectual property rights owned by others.

There is significant litigation activity in the pharmaceutical industry regarding patents and other intellectual property rights. Oxurion or its licensors may expend significant time and effort and may incur substantial costs in litigation if the Company is required to defend patent or other intellectual property right claims regardless of whether the claims have any merit. Oxurion also cannot predict whether it or its licensors will prevail in any litigation.

If Oxurion or its licensors are found to have infringed the patents or other intellectual property rights of others, Oxurion or its licensors may be subject to substantial claims for damages, which could materially impact its cash flow and financial position. Oxurion may also be required to cease development, use or sale of THR-149, or be required to obtain a license for the disputed rights, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Although to date no patent infringement claim has been made against Oxurion, if THR-149 were to be found to infringe on the patents or other intellectual property of others, Oxurion could be liable for significant damages, potentially including a substantial unexpected royalty and potentially even be required to withdraw THR-149 from the market. This would have a material adverse impact on Oxurion's cash flow and reputation, which could result in the investors losing the total value of their investment.

5.2. Product liability claims could be successfully brought against Oxurion or its partners, which could have a significant adverse impact on shareholders

Product liability claims due to unpredicted adverse side effects of THR-149 may be brought against Oxurion or its partners by participants enrolled in clinical trial, patients, practitioners, researchers, other health/research professionals or others using, administering, or selling any of Oxurion's Clinical Asset once approved. Furthermore, JETREA® is a product developed by Oxurion and marketed by its partner, Inceptua, on its behalf, for the treatment of vitreomacular traction (VMT), which could also lead to product liability claims.

Oxurion is currently insured for product liability risks. However, claims could be made that exceed this insurance. Oxurion may incur substantial liability if it is found liable for product liability to the extent that such claims are not adequately covered by its insurance. Furthermore, a successful product liability claim (or even an unsuccessful one) could potentially harm the Company's reputation and hinder its ability to market other products, especially given that the Company has only one product in development (please refer to Section 2.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information). To date, no such claims or legal actions have been filed against Oxurion, but this could happen in the future, in which case it could have a material adverse impact on the Company depending on the circumstances, resulting in a potential diminution of the Company's value and have an adverse impact on shareholders.

5.3. Data protection violation or data breach claims may have an adverse effect on Oxurion's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations and its ability to execute the KALAHARI trial, which could have a significant adverse impact on shareholders

Oxurion is required to comply with applicable data protection laws, including the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), which imposes strict obligations and restrictions on the collection and use of personal data. This includes cybersecurity measures addressed to prevent loss or exposure of data, intrusion into or blockage of Oxurion's or its collaborators' systems. Even stricter requirements apply to sensitive data (including data related to health).

Oxurion collects, uses and stores personal data including sensitive data during the ordinary course of its operations. Oxurion's third-party vendors also have access to and process personal data, including sensitive data, on its behalf.

Oxurion has established processes and controls for compliance with its data protection obligations and for the proper prevention, detection and response to cybersecurity risk. This includes the fact that all data from its clinical trial is pseudonymized before being transferred to Oxurion or its vendors, which do not have access to any patient details concerning the subjects taking part in its clinical trial.

Oxurion has taken preventative measures and established procedures regarding data processing and data security. However, data protection violations, data breaches, loss of data and unauthorized access could still occur. This could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under the data protection and other laws, significant regulatory penalties, disruption of Oxurion's operations and damage to its reputation.

A significant data protection violation or data breach could have a material adverse effect on Oxurion's business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations. As a biopharmaceutical company engaged in clinical trials, if the Company were to be considered a data protection risk by competent authorities, the CROs, investigators, hospitals, patients or third parties, it would make it more difficult for the Company to recruit the clinical trial sites, clinical investigators, and patients required for its trials and hence more difficult to carry out the trials, potentially resulting in delay, and this could even impact approval of THR-149. This would result in a potential loss of value for the Company and its shareholders as the trials could take longer and become more expensive (please refer to Sections 2.2 'THR-149 could be significantly delayed' and 3.1 'The Company may not obtain marketing authorization for THR-149 in important territories' of Section 1 'Risk Factors', for further information).

6. Intellectual Property Protection

6.1. THR-149 is licensed from third parties, which creates risks of the loss of the license rights, and THR-149 may not be adequately protected by the patents and other intellectual property rights, which could have a significant adverse impact on shareholders

THR-149 is covered by several patent families, which are licensed to Oxurion. The Company's success will depend in part on its and its licensors' ability to obtain, maintain and enforce these patents and other intellectual property rights.

Licenses. THR-149 is the result of a license agreement with Bicycle Therapeutics for the intellectual property that protects THR-149. The conditions under which the Company may use this intellectual property include, but are not limited to, payments being due upon achievement of certain milestones and royalties on net sales of relevant products, as well as the performance of other obligations.

If Oxurion fails to comply with its obligations under the license agreement, the licensor may reduce the scope of the license or terminate the license, resulting in the loss of the use of the related intellectual property rights. Loss of the rights to the intellectual property protecting THR-149 is likely to mean that Oxurion is unable to develop, manufacture or sell its products or have them sold.

Patent Protection. Oxurion and its licensors have a robust patent portfolio protecting THR-149 in the most important markets. However, Oxurion cannot guarantee that it or its licensors will be able to obtain or maintain these patent rights against third-party challenges to their validity, scope and enforceability, potentially enabling competitors to circumvent the patents and to use the patented intellectual property, thereby depriving Oxurion of the protection it would expect against competitors. Moreover, Oxurion and its licensors have not sought to protect its intellectual property rights in all jurisdictions throughout the world, and may not be able to adequately enforce their intellectual property rights in the jurisdictions where they have sought or obtained protection.

A biopharmaceutical company such as Oxurion that licenses rights from third parties relies on being able to exercise those rights and that they will be enforceable and enforced, for its market and commercial value. Any diminution of those rights or that protection could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders, and therefore could result in a significant loss of investment. If Oxurion were to lose the license rights to THR-149, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern could be threatened (please refer to Section 1.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information).

In summary, if Oxurion were to lose the license rights to THR-149, this would have a material impact on its business and its shareholders (please refer to Section 2.1 of Section 'Risk Factors', for further information). Furthermore, if Oxurion and its licensors would be unsuccessful in enforcing their patents and other intellectual property protection to protect THR-149, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to maximize the market potential of THR-149, which also could have a material impact on its business and its shareholders.

6.2. If Oxurion is not able to prevent disclosure of its trade secrets, know-how, or other proprietary information, the value of its technology and THR-149 could be significantly diminished, which could have a substantial adverse impact on shareholders

Oxurion relies on trade secret protection to protect its interests in its know-how and other proprietary information and processes for which patents are difficult to obtain or enforce, all of which constitutes confidential information.

Oxurion may not be able to protect its confidential information adequately. Oxurion has a policy of requiring anyone to which it discloses confidential information, including for example, its employees, actual or potential consultants, contract personnel, advisers, some investors and potential investors and third-party partners ("Receiving Parties"), to enter into confidentiality agreements. However, there is no assurance that such agreements will provide sufficient protection of confidential information in the event of any unauthorized use or disclosure of confidential information.

Furthermore, Oxurion cannot provide any assurance that any of its Receiving Parties, either accidentally or through willful misconduct, will not cause serious damage to its programs and/or its strategy, by, for example, disclosing confidential information to its competitors. It is also possible that confidential information could be obtained by third parties as a result of breaches of physical or electronic security systems of Oxurion, its Receiving Parties or other parties that have had access to its confidential information.

Any disclosure of confidential data into the public domain or to third parties could allow Oxurion's competitors to learn confidential information and use it in competition against Oxurion. In addition, others may independently discover Oxurion's confidential information through intrusion on its systems or those of third parties.

Enforcing Oxurion's rights against any misappropriation or unauthorized use and/or disclosure of confidential information is time-consuming and expensive, and may ultimately be unsuccessful, or may result in a remedy that is not commercially viable. If Oxurion were unable to protect its confidential information, this could significantly diminish the value of THR-149 by allowing competitors to gain access to competitive information, which could have a significant adverse impact on Oxurion and its shareholders. A clinical stage biopharmaceutical company such as Oxurion relies heavily on the confidentiality of its information and trade secrets for its market and commercial value and any loss of confidentiality with respect to THR-149 could have a material adverse impact on the Company and its shareholders, and therefore could result in a significant reduction in the Company's value and the shareholders' investment.

7. Risks related to reliance on third parties, key personnel, grants and tax carry forwards

7.1. Oxurion relies on third parties to conduct its clinical trial and to manufacture THR-149, which creates interdependencies and risks.

Oxurion has relied upon and plans to continue to rely upon third parties, including independent laboratories, clinical investigators, CROs and third-party manufacturers, to conduct its clinical trial and to manufacture THR-149.

Clinical trial. Oxurion relies on third parties for the execution of its preclinical trial and clinical trial and can control only certain aspects of their activities. However, Oxurion's reliance on these third parties does not relieve it of its regulatory responsibilities and it continues to be responsible for ensuring that the KALAHARI trial is conducted in accordance with the applicable protocol, scientific standards and legal and regulatory obligations, such as Good Laboratory Practice ("GLP"), Good Clinical Practice ("GCP") and Good Clinical Manufacturing ("cGMP") regulations. If Oxurion, third-party laboratories, clinical investigators or any of its CROs fail to comply with applicable GLPs, GCPs or the tested products do not meet cGMP regulations, the preclinical or clinical data may be deemed unreliable and regulators may deny approval or may require Oxurion to perform additional preclinical trials, clinical trials or other activities before approving further trials or the marketing applications for THR-149.

Further, with respect to the KALAHARI trial, the clinical investigators and CROs are not employees of Oxurion and Oxurion will not be able to control, other than by contract, the quality and extent of resources, including time, which they devote to THR-149 and the KALAHARI trial. The trial therefore may be extended, delayed or terminated if clinical investigators or CROs fail to devote sufficient quality resources to the development of THR-149, do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or obligations or meet expected deadlines, need to be replaced, or if the quality or accuracy of the clinical data they obtain is compromised due to their failure to adhere to Company's clinical protocols, regulatory requirements or for other reasons.

There are a limited number of third-party service providers that specialize in, or have the expertise required to, undertake Oxurion's preclinical and clinical trial in DME and other vascular retinal disorders. If Oxurion's relationships with these third-party CROs or clinical and preclinical investigators or laboratories would be compromised or terminated, it may not be able to enter into alternative arrangements with alternative CROs or clinical investigators or to do so on commercially reasonable terms. Switching or adding additional CROs (or investigators or laboratories) involves additional cost and requires management time and focus. In addition, the use of third-party service providers requires Oxurion to disclose its proprietary information to these third parties, which increases the risk that this information may be misappropriated.

If these third parties do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or meet expected deadlines, Oxurion's results of operations and the commercial prospects for THR-149 could be damaged, its costs could increase, and its ability to generate revenues could be delayed. Were this to occur, Oxurion may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for, or commercialize, THR-149 in a timely manner, or at all, and as a result, the Company and its shareholders could be substantially harmed.

Third-Party Manufacturers. Oxurion also relies on third-party manufacturers to produce and supply trial medication for its clinical trial, drug discovery, and development process, as well as for the commercial supply of JETREA®.

Due to the size of Oxurion's business, most goods and services are provided by only one and not several different suppliers, which creates the risk of loss of key suppliers. Expanding the supplier network would be time consuming and expensive as all source suppliers are subject to rigorous quality control standards. Oxurion's suppliers are required to adhere to strict contractual terms that include regulatory, quality (including adherence to cGMP), as well as anti-bribery and anti-corruption provisions.

Notwithstanding these contractual requirements, a third-party manufacturer may not comply with the required quality standards or devote sufficient resources to the manufacturing of Oxurion's products or may otherwise fail in the manufacturing of such compound, in which event the development and commercialization of THR-149 could be delayed (for example because of product reruns) or even terminated. Were concerns to arise with the manufacturing of THR-149, Oxurion's business could be substantially harmed.

In summary, Oxurion's reliance upon CROs and third-party manufacturers to conduct its clinical trial and to manufacture THR-149, creates risk to the Company and its shareholders. If these CROs and third-party manufacturers do not successfully carry out their contractual duties or meet expected deadlines, Oxurion may not be able to obtain regulatory approval for, or commercialize, THR-149 and its business could be substantially harmed, which could have a significant negative impact on its shareholders.

7.2. Oxurion is subject to competition for its skilled personnel, and challenges in identifying and retaining key personnel could impair Oxurion's ability to do business

Oxurion is a small company with approximately 34 employees and managers. Oxurion's success depends on the continued contributions of Oxurion's CEO/CFO and his direct reports ("Executive Committee"), its scientific personnel, and on the Company's ability to develop and maintain important relationships with leading academic institutions, scientists and companies in the face of intense competition for such personnel, institutions and companies.

Oxurion's ability to compete in the highly competitive biotechnology and pharmaceuticals market depends on its ability to attract and retain highly qualified management, scientific and medical personnel. Many of the other biotechnology and pharmaceutical companies and academic institutions that Oxurion competes against for qualified personnel have greater financial and other resources and different risk profiles than Oxurion does.

The Company's CEO/CFO, Executive Committee members, and its key clinical and scientific personnel may terminate their employment or services with the Company at any time with relatively short notice. The departure of the CEO/CFO or certain Executive Committee members and clinical and scientific personnel may seriously and adversely affect Oxurion's business prospects, its clinical and research and development efforts, and its ability to obtain funding.

Although this has not occurred in the past, were Oxurion to lose key members of its personnel or be unable to attract and retain key personnel, this lack of resources would create risks for the business and THR-149 by preventing the Company from achieving its objectives due to the lack of qualified resources, which could have a significant negative impact on its shareholders.

7.3. Oxurion has obtained grants and subsidies, which would need to be reimbursed if it breaches the conditions

The terms of certain of Oxurion's grant agreements may significantly hamper Oxurion in its flexibility to choose a different location for its activities.

At the end of 2021, Oxurion has received several technological innovation grants in an amount of €2.5 million, to support various research programs from an agency of the Flemish government that supports technological innovation in Flanders. If Oxurion fails to comply with its contractual obligations under the applicable technological innovation grant agreements, Oxurion could be forced to repay all or part of the grants received, which, for example, inhibit Oxurion's ability to relocate its activities without repaying the grants because certain of the grants require Oxurion to be located in Flanders. A violation of these grant agreements creates a risk of being required to repay €2.5 million in grants, which would result in a loss of this amount to the Company and its shareholders.

7.4. Oxurion has significant deductible carry-forward tax losses and potential tax benefits in Belgium, which could be adversely affected by changes in Belgian legislation and regulation

Through the end of 2021, Oxurion had €330.0 million of deductible carry-forward tax losses in Belgium.

Being active in research and development in Belgium, Oxurion benefits from a patent income deduction, tax credit for R&D expenses, tax exemption for regional grants and subsidies and tax advantages for qualified personnel as well as the expatriate regime for foreign researchers and executives. The introduction of a minimum taxable base and any other future adverse changes of Belgian tax legislation in relation to the items detailed above may materially adversely affect Oxurion's future average corporate tax rate, results of operations and financial position.

8. Risks relating to the Shares

8.1. The market price of the Shares may fluctuate widely in response to various factors

Publicly traded securities from time-to-time experience significant price and volume fluctuations that may be unrelated to the results of operations or the financial condition of the companies that have issued them. These market shifts may be more pronounced in the biotech market than in the broader market because the biotech market is considered to be riskier and may react more strongly to perceptions of market shifts. In addition, the market price of the existing shares has historically been volatile, ranging during the last 12 months prior to the date of approval of this interim report from a high of €2.59 on October 1, 2021, and a low of €0.20 on August 29, 2022. The market price of the Shares may continue to fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including fluctuations caused by results of the Company's clinical trial, changes in estimates by securities analysts and the potential or actual sales of the Shares, which is exacerbated because the Company has limited news flow and analyst coverage with approximately five analysts covering the stock.

The Company's existing shares also have a relatively limited trading volume. For example, the average daily trading volume of the Company's shares in July 2022 was 201,156 shares. An active trading market for the New Shares may not develop, and there is no guarantee that the existing active trading market for the shares can be sustained or that it will be sufficiently liquid. If an active trading market is not developed or sustained, the liquidity and trading price of the Shares of the Company could be adversely affected.

Any sale of a significant number of the Shares on the public markets, or the perception that such sales could or will occur, may adversely affect the market price of the Shares. The Company cannot make any predictions as to the sale of Shares or the perception on the market price of the Shares.

In addition, stock markets have recently experienced significant price and volume fluctuations, especially with respect to biotech stocks, including in the Company's view as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic outlook. These fluctuations and the Russian invasion in Ukraine have not always been related to the performance of the specific companies whose shares are traded. These fluctuations, as well as general economic and political conditions, could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Shares and the value of any investment.

8.2. Future capital increases by the Company could have a negative impact on the price of the Shares and could dilute the interests of existing shareholders

The Company will need to raise additional funds for the completion of the KALAHARI trial and is likely in the future to increase its share capital against cash or contributions in kind to finance its further development of its products or to strengthen its balance sheet. The Company has and may continue to issue subscription rights that are exercisable for new shares, or raise capital through public or private offerings of convertible debt (potentially in the context of the Funding Program, the loan facility entered into by the Company on November 21, 2021, with Kreos Capital VI (UK) Limited ("Kreos") and Pontifax Medison Finance (Israel) L.P. ("Pontifax Israel") and Pontifax Medison Finance (Cayman) L.P. ("Pontifax Cayman" and together with Pontifax Israel, "Pontifax") (Pontifax together with Kreos, the "Lenders") (the "Loan Facility") or otherwise) or equity securities, or rights to acquire these securities. In connection with such transactions, the Company may, subject to certain conditions, limit or decide to cancel preferential subscription rights of existing shareholders that would otherwise be applicable to capital increases through contributions in cash. In addition, preferential subscription rights do not

apply to capital increases through contributions in kind. Such transactions could therefore dilute shareholders in the Company's share capital, potentially at a price below the stock price, which could have a negative impact on the price of the Shares and the shareholders.

The potential dilutive consequences of the Company's existing financing programs (i.e., the Funding Program and the Loan Facility) on the economic and voting rights of the shareholders of the Company, have been included in the Negma Base Board Report, the Negma Class B Board Report and the board report dated December 20, 2021, prepared in accordance with articles 7:180, 7:191 and 7:193 of the BCCA in relation to the Loan Facility (the "Loan Facility Board Report"). The Negma Base Board Report, the Negma Class B Board Report and the Loan Facility Board Report should be read together with the respective reports prepared by the Statutory Auditor.

The Negma Base Board Report, provides for a potential financial dilution ranging from 20.63% to -7.95% (excluding subscription rights) and a potential dilution of voting rights ranging from 37.75% to 16.55% (including subscription rights) and from 35.14% to 11.79% (excluding subscription rights). The actual dilution will depend on the number of convertible bonds drawn by the Company under the Funding Program and the volume weighted average prices over a period of 15 consecutive trading days preceding each of Negma's conversion notices.

The Negma Class B Board Report, provides for a potential financial dilution ranging from 14.51% to –13.80% (excluding subscription rights) and a potential dilution of voting rights ranging from 38.70% to 18.40% (including subscription rights) and from 40.96% to 22.35% (excluding subscription rights). The actual dilution will depend on the number of Convertible Bonds drawn by the Company under Part B of the Funding Program. Based on a conversion price of €2.90, the Loan Facility Board Report, provides for a potential financial dilution of 4.10% and a potential dilution of voting rights ranging from 8.15% (excluding subscription rights and conversion of existing bonds under the Funding Program) to 15.27% (including subscription rights and conversion of existing bonds under the Funding Program).

8.3. The Company will not be in a position to pay dividends in the near future and intends to retain all earnings

The Company is not allowed to declare any dividends as long as it does not have any distributable reserves in accordance with article 7:212 of the BCCA, and has not declared or paid dividends on the Shares in the past. Any declaration of dividends will be based upon the Company's earnings, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors considered important by the Board of Directors.

The Company is not required to declare dividends. Currently, the Board of Directors expects to retain all earnings, if any, generated by the Company's operations for the development and growth of its business and does not anticipate paying any dividends to the shareholders in the near future as the Company expects losses to continue as a result of costs relating to the ongoing KALAHARI trial and for future R&D.

The Company therefore will not be in a in a position to pay dividends in the near future and intends to retain all earnings.

Changes in accounting policies

The same accounting policies, presentation and methods of computation have been followed in these condensed financial statements as were applied in the preparation of the Group's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, except for the potential impact of the adoption of the Standards and Interpretations described below.

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments adopted by the Group

During the current financial period, the Group has adopted all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB as adopted by the European Union and effective for the accounting year starting on January 1, 2022. The Group has not applied any new IFRS requirements that are not yet effective as per June 30, 2022.

The following new Standards, Interpretations and Amendments issued by the IASB and the IFRIC as adopted by the European Union are effective for the financial period:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Amendments updating a reference to the Conceptual Framework (May 2020)
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment - Amendments prohibiting a company from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use (May 2020)
- IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets - Amendments regarding the costs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous (May 2020)
- Annual improvements to IFRSs 2018-2020 Cycle (May 2020)

The adoption of these new standards and amendments has not led to major changes in the Group's accounting policies.

Standards and Interpretations issued but not yet effective in the current period

The Group elected not to early adopt the following new Standards, Interpretations and Amendments, which have been issued by the IASB and the IFRIC but are not yet effective as of June 30, 2022, and/or not yet adopted by the European Union as of June 30, 2022, and for which the impact might be relevant.

- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Amendments regarding the classification of liabilities (January 2020)* and Amendment to defer the effective date of the January 2020 amendments (July 2020)* and Amendments regarding the disclosure of accounting policies (February 2021)
- IAS 8 Accounting policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates (February 2021)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information (December 2021)*
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts - Amendments to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 was published (includes a deferral of the effective date to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023) (June 2020)
- IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendments regarding deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations and related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (May 2021)*

* Not yet endorsed by the EU as of June 30, 2022

None of the other new standards, interpretations and amendments, which are effective for periods beginning after January 1, 2022, which have been issued by the IASB and the IFRIC but are not yet effective as per June 30, 2022, and/or not yet adopted by the European Union as of June 30, 2022, are expected to have a material effect on the Group's future financial statements.

Main accounting estimates and assessments

Preparing condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS obliges the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and the notes on the latent assets and liabilities on the date of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and costs during the reporting period. If in the future such estimates and assumptions, which are based on management's best estimates and judgment at the time of drawing up the financial statements, deviate from the actual circumstances, the original estimates and assumptions will be modified, and the effects of the revisions will be reflected in the period in which the circumstances change.

For information regarding Oxurion's main accounting estimates and assessments, please see note 5.5.4. from the Group's 2021 consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report.

2. Comments to the financial statement of profit and loss

Revenues

During the first six months of 2022, Oxurion booked €0.2 million JETREA® revenues. This compared to €0.3 million for the same period in 2021 due to the fact that in September 2020 Oxurion entered into a global license agreement with Inceptua Group for the commercialization of JETREA®.

Results

For the first half of 2022, the Group reported a gross profit of €0.1 million, compared to a gross profit of €0.1 million for the same period in 2021.

Oxurion's R&D expenses were €9.6 million during the first half year of 2022. In the same period of 2021, the R&D expenses were €11.1 million. The expenses are mainly investments in trials for Oxurion's two clinical compounds THR-149 and THR-687 (winding-down).

Selling and marketing expenses amounted to €0.7 million compared to €0.7 million in the corresponding period of 2021.

General and administrative expenses were €3.5 million. This compares to €3.7 million in the first half of 2021.

The Company impaired the Galapagos License related to program THR-687, for the development and commercialization of integrin antagonists as it has decided not to advance THR-687 to Part B of the INTEGRAL trial. The total impact amounted to €1.0 million in the first half of 2022. In the first half of 2021, Oxurion announced that it would no longer make direct investments in Oncurious (oncology). Therefore, an impairment loss was booked for an amount of €1.1 million.

The finance expense and finance income are mainly related to the fair value adjustments related to the convertible loans. We refer to Note 5 for more information.

For the first half of 2022, Oxurion reported a net loss of €14.5 million (or €-0.32 per share). For the same period in 2021, a net loss of €16.2 million (or €-0.42 per share) was reported.

Non-controlling interest

As of June 30, 2022, Oxurion NV holds 83.34% of Oncurious, the other 16.66% being owned by VIB.

3. Comments to the statement of financial position

Right-of-use assets

On January 3, 2022, Oxurion concluded a new lease agreement with Interleuven. This agreement started at May 1, 2022, for a period of nine years.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments position

As of June 30, 2022, Oxurion's cash position amounted to €3.9 million, compared to €10.0 million at the end of 2021.

4. Material uncertainty relating to Going concern

The Company cash balance at June 30, 2022 of €3.9 million is not sufficient to fund the Company's operations during the next 12 months. However, as discussed further under Note 7, provided the Company can and does draw the maximum tranches allowed under the Negma agreement on a monthly basis, the Group has secured access to committed but conditional equity funding from Negma of €6.0 million until the end of the calendar year and an additional €19.0 million over the period from January 2023 to August 2023. This committed but conditional funding would be sufficient to fund operations during the next twelve months from the financial statements issue date. However, given the contingent nature of this funding, the Company is actively exploring the possibility of obtaining additional funding through debt, equity, or non-dilutive funding, including the licensing of THR-149 in non-key markets, or alternatively reducing its costs and investments so that there should be sufficient cash to continue its operations during the next twelve months. Based on the above, the Board of Directors considers it may be reasonable to expect that there will be sufficient cash to continue its operations during the next twelve months, and therefore decided to continue its valuation rules under the assumption of going concern. However, there is a material uncertainty relating to going concern of the Group because it is uncertain that the above-mentioned committed but conditional funding will be available when needed given the conditions related to the funding, and because it is not certain whether the Company will be able to timely obtain the necessary additional funding through debt, equity or non-dilutive funding, partnering or to realize sufficient cost and investment reductions.

5. Financial instruments

Fair Values

There is no significant difference between the fair value and carrying amount of the Group's cash and cash equivalents, investments, trade and other receivables, other current assets, trade payables and other current liabilities. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments is equal to their fair value, given the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Similarly, the carrying amounts of receivables and payables, which are all subject to normal trade credit terms, are equivalent to their fair values. Investments in bonds are measured at fair value based on quoted market prices. The fair value movements are recorded in OCI.

The Negma convertible loan is measured at fair value as the nominal amount of the convertible loan plus 8%, which is the difference between the share price and the 92% of the lowest closing VWAP (8%) (level 1).

The Kreos Capital / Pontifax Ventures convertible loan is measured at fair value whereby fair value is estimated considering probabilities of the occurrence of different scenarios. The probabilities are estimated by the Group and consist of level 3 fair value assessments. A reasonable change of the probabilities between the different scenarios would not lead to a material change in the fair value.

The investments are reported at fair value as per June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The carrying value of the financial liabilities and other financial assets measured at amortized cost as per June 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 approximate their fair value.

Convertible loans

Negma Group Ltd.

On August 26, 2021, Oxurion (the Company or the Issuer) entered into an agreement whereby Negma as investor is willing to subscribe to, up to 12,000 zero coupon automatically convertible bonds with each a nominal value of € 2,500, in several tranches of minimum 200 and maximum 1,000 bonds for a total committed amount up to €30.0 million ("Negma Agreement"). The Company as issuer controls the timing and amount of the tranche calls.

The conversion price is 92% of the lowest closing volume-weighted average price (VWAP) over a period of 15 consecutive trading days expiring on the trading day immediately preceding the date of issuance of a conversion notice.

The financial liability is measured at fair value through profit or loss. The initial fair value of the convertible loan equals the amount of cash received in the amount of €4.0 million of which €2.5 million was received in 2021 and €1.5 million was received in April 2022. A total of €1.350 million was already converted into shares before December 31, 2021.

During 2022 another €2.625 million has been converted into shares before June 30, 2022, following the conversion of (in aggregate) 1,050 convertible bonds issued:

- on February 8, 2022, the Company's share capital was increased with an amount of €483,219.36 following the conversion of 200 convertible bonds issued to Negma. The share premium for this transaction amounts to €16,780.64.
- on March 23, 2022, the Company's share capital was increased with an amount of €600,000 following the conversion of 240 convertible bonds issued to Negma.
- on April 15, 2022, the Company's share capital was increased with an amount of €575,000 following the conversion of 230 convertible bonds issued to Negma.
- on May 18, 2022, the Company's share capital was increased with an amount of €500,000 following the conversion of 200 convertible bonds issued to Negma.
- on June 7, 2022, the Company's share capital was increased with an amount of €450,000 following the conversion of 180 convertible bonds issued to Negma.

Subsequently the fair value is determined as the nominal amount of the convertible loan plus 8%. The 8% represents the difference between the share price and the 92% of the lowest closing VWAP. The fair value of the outstanding loan amount of €0.550 million as per June 30, 2022, is determined at €0.594 million with changes in the fair value recorded in profit and loss as fair value gains and losses on the convertible loan.

The fair value of the converted bonds during 2022 was €3.204 million. The difference between the fair value and the nominal amount was recorded in profit and loss as fair value loss included in the line item 'Finance expense' for an amount of €0.489 million and €0.090 million in other reserves upon conversion.

Kreos Capital / Pontifax Ventures

On November 21, 2021, Oxurion (the Company or the Issuer) entered into an agreement whereby Kreos Capital VI Limited together with Pontifax Medison Finance L.P. ("Kreos/Pontifax") as investors are willing to subscribe to convertible bonds with each a nominal value of €0.1 million, in two tranches of each €10.0 million for a total committed amount up to €20.0 million (the "Kreos/Pontifax Agreement"). A first tranche of €10.0 million has been drawn.

On June 21, 2022, the Company, Kreos Capital VI Limited and Pontifax Medison Finance L.P. executed an amendment to the convertible bond facility, pursuant to which a repayment of €3.0 million (30%) of the principal amount (excluding capitalized interest) of the first tranche of €10.0 million was made. As part of the amendment, it was agreed that the cash covenant would be reduced to €3.0 million, the repayment schedule was revised and the interest only period was extended to September 30, 2022. At the same time, Kreos/Pontifax agreed not exercise any rights they might have had to recover amounts owed to them under the Loan Agreement provided that certain conditions are met, the fulfilment of which is uncertain.

The Convertible Loans are measured at fair value through profit and loss. In determining the fair value, the Group makes certain judgments on the valuation model to be applied and the probability that certain scenarios will occur or not in the future.

The fair value of the convertible bonds has been measured considering the following scenarios that may impact the term of the bond:

1. No extension
2. With extension
3. Prepaid when certain conditions are met
4. Paid in full in case of events of default or change in control

The initial fair value of the convertible loan equals the amount of cash received which is €10.0 million. Subsequently the fair value is determined as the probability weighted average of the fair values of the different scenarios described above considering the pre-payment agreed on June 21, 2022. The fair value of the scenarios has been determined by application of the effective interest rate method and the Black-Scholes model. The payment by the Company to Pontifax Medison Finance L.P is paid in USD by converting the relevant due amount in euro into the USD at a fixed exchange rate. For Pontifax, the fair value of the convertible loan is determined based on the application of the effective interest rate method considering the USD loan payment at the spot rate at valuation date.

The fair value as per June 30, 2022, is determined at €6.446 million, taking into account the repayment of €3.0 million, with changes in the fair value recorded in profit and loss as fair value gains and losses on the convertible loan. The fair value gain in the amount of €0.684 million is included in the line item 'Finance income' in the consolidated statement of profit and loss. No amounts have already been converted into shares as per June 30, 2022.

This agreement is subject to a financial covenant whereby the Group is required to maintain at all times a minimum aggregate amount of cash in the bank of an amount equal to the lower of €3.0 million and the principal amount outstanding. The Group has complied with the financial covenant at June 30, 2022.

6. Transactions with Related Parties

In the first six months of 2022, the Company reported an amount of €0.4 million as total compensation including other contractual obligations for Executive Team (CEO) (Tom Graney).

As of June 30, 2022, the following subscription rights are outstanding:

Name	Plan	Number of subscription rights accepted	Price (in euro)
Tom Graney	2021/1	400,000	2.600
Tom Graney	2021/2	400,000	1.750

No other transactions with related parties were made during the first six months of 2022 which have a material impact on the financial position and results of the Group. There were also no changes to related party transactions disclosed in the Annual Report 2021 that potentially had a material impact to the financial figures of the first six months of 2022.

7. Events occurring after the reporting period

On July 6, 2022, Negma Group has converted 220 convertible bonds in Oxurion resulting in a €550,000 capital increase.

On August 16, 2022, Negma Group has converted 200 convertible bonds in Oxurion resulting in a €500,000 capital increase.

On September 2, 2022, the Company entered into an addendum to the Negma Agreement amending the terms and conditions of part of the Funding Program for up to €6.0 million (referred to as the Total Class B Commitment) through the issuance and subscription of up to 2,400 Convertible Bonds (referred to as the Class B Convertible Bonds), each with a nominal value of €2,500, through several Tranches, to be called by the Company at its discretion over the period until the end of 2022. ("Total Class B Commitment Period"). The initial terms and conditions as set forth in the Issuance and Subscription Agreement continue to apply unchanged to the remainder of the Funding Program (referred to as Part A of the Funding Program). Part A of the Funding Program shall be suspended during the Total Class B Commitment Period lasting until the end of 2022, but thereafter shall apply as originally foreseen for the remaining amount of the €30.0 million total commitment.

For the Class B Convertible Bonds, Negma has agreed to waive certain of the conditions applicable to Oxurion's right to make Tranche Calls in exchange for 280 waiver and commitment fee bonds (W&C Fee Bonds). In particular, Negma has agreed to waive (i) the requirement that in advance of making any Tranche Call that the average daily value traded over a period of 15 trading days has not been lower than €50,000 and (ii) the 22-day cooling off period between Tranche Calls. The discount is also increased such that the conversion price of Class B Convertible Bonds is 80% of the lowest closing volume-weighted average price (VWAP) over a period of 15 consecutive trading days expiring on the trading day immediately preceding the date of issuance of a conversion notice (rather than 92% as is the case with the Class A Convertible Bonds).

The Company as issuer controls the timing and amount of the Tranche Calls provided the other conditions are met and the total amounts drawn do not exceed the following amounts:

Earliest date	Maximum amount of commitment that can be drawn
As from the date of the Addendum	up to 800 Class B Convertible Bonds, representing an aggregate amount of €2.0 million of the Total Class B Commitment
October 7, 2022	up to 1,320 Class B Convertible Bonds, representing an aggregate amount of €3.3 million of the Total Class B Commitment
November 7,2022	up to 1,860 Class B Convertible Bonds, representing an aggregate amount of €4.65 million of the Total Class B Commitment
December 7, 2022	up to 2,400 Class B Convertible Bonds, representing an aggregate amount of €6.0 million of the Total Class B Commitment

Hence, the Addendum provides Oxurion with increased certainty with respect to its ability to draw up to €6.0 million from Negma during calendar year 2022. Thereafter, provided the conditions are met, Oxurion shall have the right to draw the remainder of the €30.0 million. If Oxurion draws the entire Total Class B Commitment of €6.0 million, the amount remaining to be drawn under the Part A of Funding Program starting in January 2023 will be €19.0 million.

On September 6, 2022, Negma Group has converted 80 convertible bonds in Oxurion resulting in a €200,000 capital increase.

8. Segment reporting

The segment information is represented in a consistent manner regarding the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker of the entity, i.e. the institution which takes the most important decisions, enabling it to make the decision to allocate resources to the segment and evaluate financial performance of the segment. At this moment, reporting is being done at global level within Oxurion.

The Global Selling, R&D, and General and Administration functions are located in Leuven, Belgium representing approximately 95% of the operating result. In that context, the activities of the Group do not lead to the need for geographic information.

100% of intangible assets and non-current assets are located in Belgium.

General information

Oxurion NV, a limited liability company (in Dutch: Naamloze Vennootschap), was incorporated on May 30, 2006 as ThromboGenics NV which, effective as of September 10, 2018, became Oxurion NV following shareholders' approval at the extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on September 3, 2018.

The registered office is established at:
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Belgium
Tel: +32 (0)16 751 310
Fax: +32 (0)16 751 311

The company is registered in the Crossroads Databank for Enterprises under enterprise number 0881.620.924.

Declaration of responsible persons

MeRoNo BV, with its permanent representative Patrik De Haes, Non-Executive Chairman of the Board and Tom Graney, Chief Executive Officer of Oxurion declare that, to the best of their knowledge and belief:

- The condensed consolidated interim financial statements, made up according to the applicable standards for financial statements, give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and the results of the Company and its consolidated companies.

- This interim report represents a true and fair view of the development and the results of the Group for the first six months of the year, and of the principal risks and uncertainties for the second half of the year and of the transactions with related parties.