

Corporate Overview

October 2025

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This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements, including those within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to GENFIT, including, but not limited to statements about GENFIT's corporate strategy and objectives, our achievement of key milestones enabling us to receive payments under our license agreements, the potential of Iqirvo® (elafibranor) to receive marketing authorization and successful launch and commercialization in countries other than those in which it is currently approved and commercialized and/or in indications other than PBC, our achievement of the necessary objectives to obtain the future €55 million in additional payments under the royalty financing agreement signed with HCRx (Royalty Financing), anticipated timing for study enrollment and data readouts, in particular regarding our development programs for G1090N in the prevention and/or treatment of ACLF and for GNS561 in CCA, and development plans for our other pipeline programs, in particular those related to SRT-015, CLM-022 and VS-02 HE in ACLF, and VS-01 in UCD, the expected timing for potential regulatory approvals and the impact of the development of our programs and our internal organization, our ability to qualify for and obtain specific regulatory pathways, as well as our financial outlook including cash flow and cash burn projections as updated following the termination of our VS-01 in ACLF research program and business and R&D activity projections for 2025 and beyond. The use of certain words, such as "believe", "potential", "expect", "target", "may", "will", "should", "could", "if" and similar expressions, is intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes its expectations are based on the current expectations and reasonable assumptions of the Company's management, these forward-looking statements are subject to numerous known and unknown risks and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, among others, the uncertainties inherent in research and development, including in relation to safety of drug candidates, cost of, progression of, and results from, our ongoing and planned clinical trials, patient recruitment, review and approvals by regulatory authorities in the United States, Europe and worldwide, of our drug and diagnostic candidates, pricing, approval and commercial success of elafibranor in the relevant jurisdictions, exchange rate fluctuations, and our continued ability to raise capital to fund our development, as well as those risks and uncertainties discussed or identified in the Company's public filings with the AMF, including those listed in Chapter 2 "Risk Factors and Internal Control" of the Company's 2024 Universal Registration Document filed on April 29, 2025 (no. 25-0331) with the Autorité des marchés financiers ("AMF"), which is available on GENFIT's website (www.genfit.fr) and the AMF's website (www.amf.org), and those discussed in the public documents and reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), including the Company's 2024 Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on April 29, 2025 and subsequent filings and reports filed with the AMF or SEC, including the Half-Year Business and Financial Report at June 30, 2025 or otherwise made public, by the Company. In addition, even if the results, performance, financial position and liquidity of the Company and the development of the industry in which it operates are consistent with such forward-looking statements, they may not be predictive of results or developments in future periods. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of publication of this press release. Other than as required by applicable law, the Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information or statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

1. Who we are

2. *R&D focus*

3. *Iqirvo[®] in PBC*

4. *Takeaways*

Highlights

🇫🇷 Lille (HQs) & Paris 🇨🇭 Zurich 🇺🇸 Cambridge, MA

French **biopharmaceutical** company
Dual-listed on Euronext & NASDAQ (GNFT)

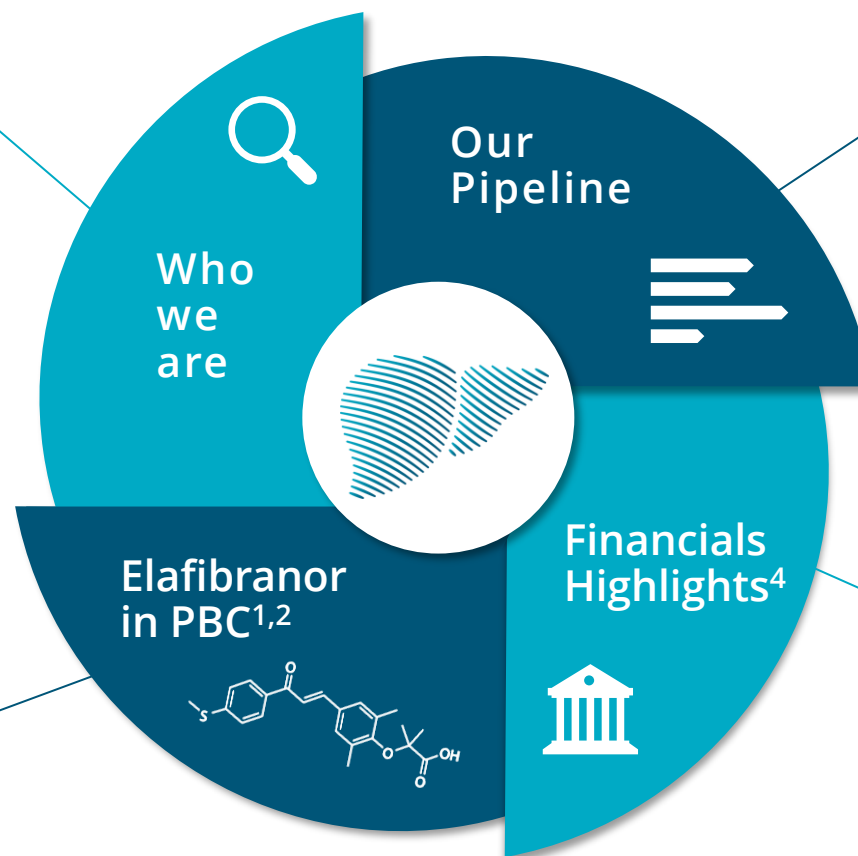
25+ years in liver diseases, taking
early assets to commercial stage¹

Now focused on **rare, severe** liver
diseases with **high unmet medical need**

Licensed to IPSEN ✓
€120M in upfront payment
€90M in milestone (to date, out of €360M)
Mid-teen royalties

Approved ✓
US FDA (June 2024)
EMA (September 2024)
UK (October 2024)

Royalty deal with HCRx ✓
Secured €130M
2 additional tranches (€55M)
Ipsen milestones excluded from the deal
Capped



4 assets in in ACLF³

- G1090N ACLF (HV, POC)
- SRT-015 ACLF (preclinical)
- CLM-022 ACLF (preclinical)
- VS-02-HE (preclinical)

2 additional programs

- GNS561 in CCA (Phase 1b/2a)
- VS-01-HAC in UCD/OA (preclinical)

Cash position: **€107.5M** (2Q25) excl. €26.5M
milestone received from IPSEN in July 2025

Cash runway: beyond **2028⁵**

No debt overhang⁴



1. In-house from discovery to interim Phase 3 data readout, today commercialised by IPSEN - PR - Ipsen and GENFIT enter into exclusive licensing agreement for elafibranor, a Phase III asset evaluated in Primary Biliary Cholangitis, as part of a long-term global partnership
2. Closing subject to approval by the 2025 OCEANE bondholders at upcoming bondholders meeting - PR - January 2025.30 - GENFIT Announces Non-Dilutive Royalty Financing Agreement and Debt Overhang Resolution Plan | PR - GENFIT Reports First Quarter 2025 Financial Information
PR - GENFIT to receive a €26.5 million milestone payment following the approval of pricing and reimbursement of Ipsen's Igivox® in Italy
3. The ACLF pipeline covers a broad spectrum of conditions that patients with ACLF (Acute-on-Chronic Liver Failure) may experience, including Acute Decompensation (AD) or Hepatic Encephalopathy (HE).
4. PR - GENFIT Reports First Half 2025 Financial Results and Provides Corporate Update
5. This estimation is based on current assumptions and programs and does not include exceptional events. This estimation assumes i) our expectation to receive significant future commercial milestone revenue pursuant to the license agreement with Ipsen and Ipsen meeting its sales-based thresholds, ii) drawing down all additional installments under the Royalty Financing, and iii) the reimbursement at maturity in October 2025 of any OCEANES not converted or repurchased and cancelled 7 and iv) the discontinuation of the VS-01 program in ACLF as outlined above

25 Years of Liver Disease Innovation: Expertise from Discovery to Launch



Inception & early years



Clinical development in **chronic** liver diseases



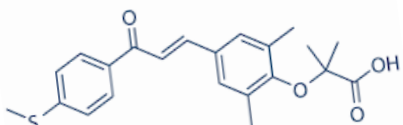
Pivot to acute, **rare** and life-threatening liver diseases with **high unmet needs**

1999

2022

Development of
R&D know-how via
collaborations with
Big Pharma

Shift to
in-house discovery:
elafibranor (GFT505)



Development of elafibranor in MASH
up to Phase 3 included

Positive 52-week ELATIVE® Phase 3 trial
evaluating elafibranor in PBC

Know-how and experience in liver diseases

- **Research** (collaborations with academia, liver disease models, spheroids, etc.)
- **Clinical** (large international trials, KOL networks, patient engagement, etc.)
- **Regulatory** (FDA/EMA interactions, etc.)

- 6 programs
- 2 data readouts expected **end of 2025**

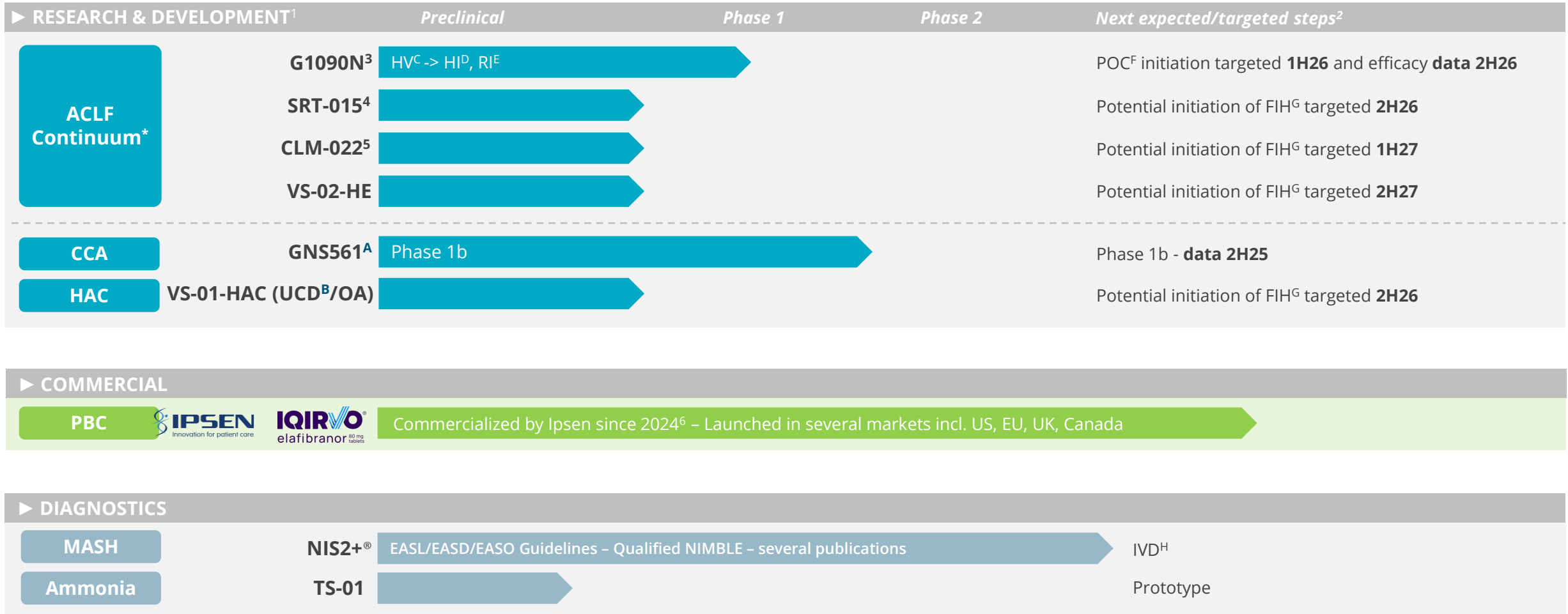
Acute-on-Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF) Pipeline

- A diversified pipeline with a strategic focus on ACLF, including AD of liver cirrhosis and HE
- 4 assets: G1090N, SRT-015, CLM-022, VS-02-HE
- Safety data (healthy volunteers) and markers of early efficacy expected **by end 2025** with G1090N

Other life-threatening liver diseases

- 2 assets: GNS561 in CCA, VS-01-HAC in UCD/OA
- Phase 1b data **end of 2025** with GNS561

Pipeline



^A Orphan Drug Designation (ODD) FDA

^B Rare Pediatric Disease Designation FDA ; ODD FDA

^C HV = Healthy Volunteers

^D HI = Hepatic Impairment Studies

^E RI = Renal Impairment Studies

^F POC = Proof of Concept

^G FIH = First-in-Human Study

^H IVD = In Vitro Diagnostic

* The ACLF pipeline covers a broad spectrum of conditions across a disease continuum including acute decompensation (AD) of liver cirrhosis, hepatic encephalopathy (HE), etc.

1. All drugs under development are investigational compounds that have not been reviewed nor been approved by a regulatory authority in targeted indications

2. Reflects management's anticipated timelines, which are subject to change | based on industry benchmark/average – PR: [GENFIT Reports Full-Year 2024 Financial Results and Provides Corporate Update](#)

3. Reformulation of Nitazoxanide (NTZ)

4. In-licensed from [Seal Rock Therapeutics](#)

5. In-licensed from [Celloram](#)

6. Out-licensed to Ipsen | [US-FDA-accelerated-approval](#) | [UE-EMA-approval](#) | [UK-MKRA-approval](#) | [Canada-approval](#); Potentially eligible for priority review voucher upon approval by the FDA

Targeted Markets

High unmet medical needs



ACLF

Prevalence of ACLF

294,000 in 2021, US, EU4 & UK
~300,000 patients by 2036

\$52,000

Average cost per hospitalization
per patient in US

Growing at Epidemic Rates

+26% between 2006 and 2014¹

due to an aging population and a higher prevalence of steatotic liver disease, diabetes, obesity, as well as alcohol consumption

\$6.4Bn

Estimated **annual cost burden**
in US in 2021
(a nearly 4-fold increase since 2011)

16 days

Average length of hospital stay
(vs 7 days for cirrhotic patients)

~\$4Bn

Potential **Market Opportunity**
for grade 1-2 ACLF in the
US, EU4 & UK by 2030

CCA

Prevalence

20,000 to 30,000
for US, EU4 & UK

~\$3.1Bn

Market estimates
for US, EU4 & UK

UCD/OA

Prevalence

2,000 to 3,000
for US, EU4 & UK

~\$1.1Bn

Market estimates
for US, EU4 & UK

1. *Who we are*
2. **R&D focus**
3. *Iqirvo[®] in PBC*
4. *Takeaways*

Acute-On-Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF)

Life-threatening worsening of pre-existing advanced chronic liver disease covering a broad spectrum of conditions across a disease continuum including acute decompensation (AD) of liver cirrhosis and hepatic encephalopathy (HE)

G1090N | SRT-015 | CLM-022 | VS-02-HE

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)

GNS561

Urea Cycle Disorders (UCD) & Organic Acidemias (OA)

VS-01-HAC

What is ACLF?

Chronic Liver Disease

Cirrhosis

Precipitant

Multi-system failure

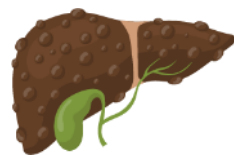
23-74% mortality at 28 days

= UNDERLYING CONDITION

= TRIGGER

= CASCADE OF ORGAN FAILURES

► NO APPROVED DRUGS



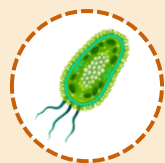
Compensated

The liver is scarred but still functioning



Decompensated

Liver function deteriorates and serious complications develop



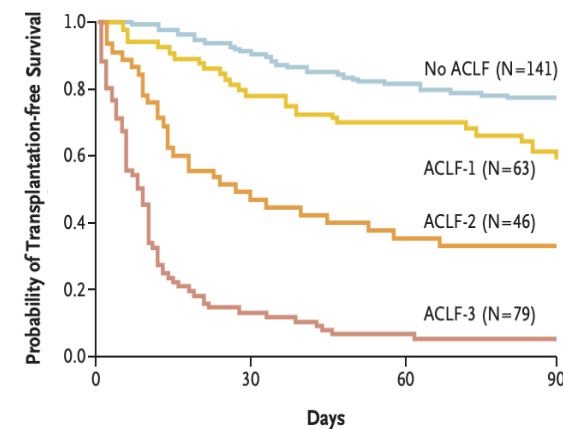
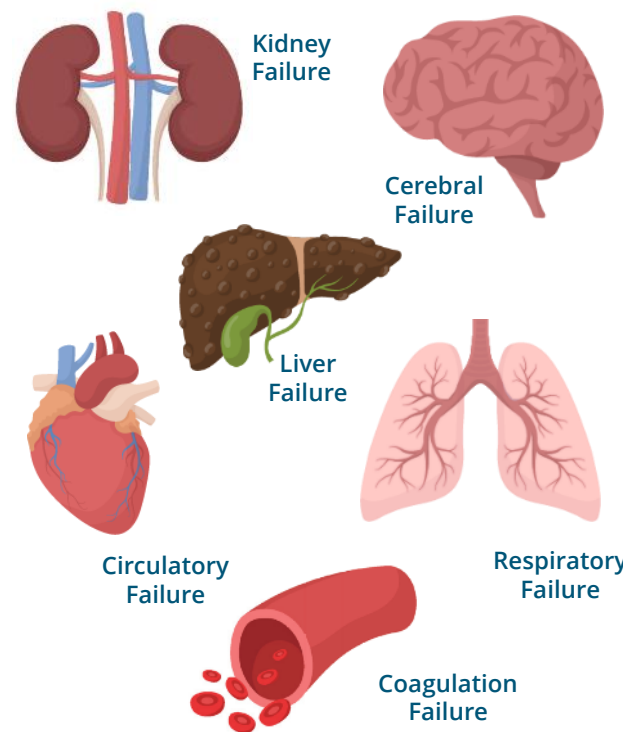
Bacterial Infection



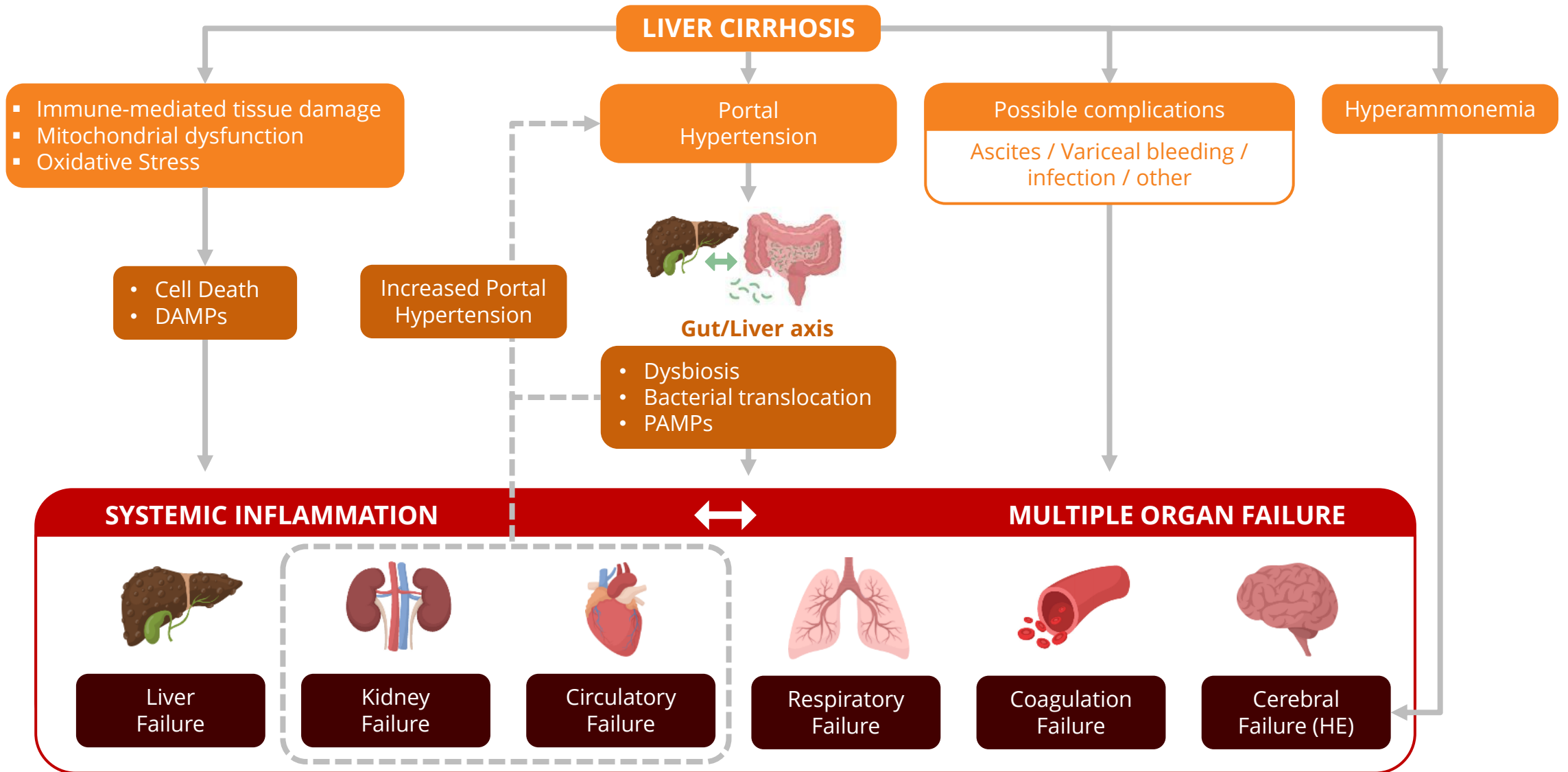
Alcohol Consumption



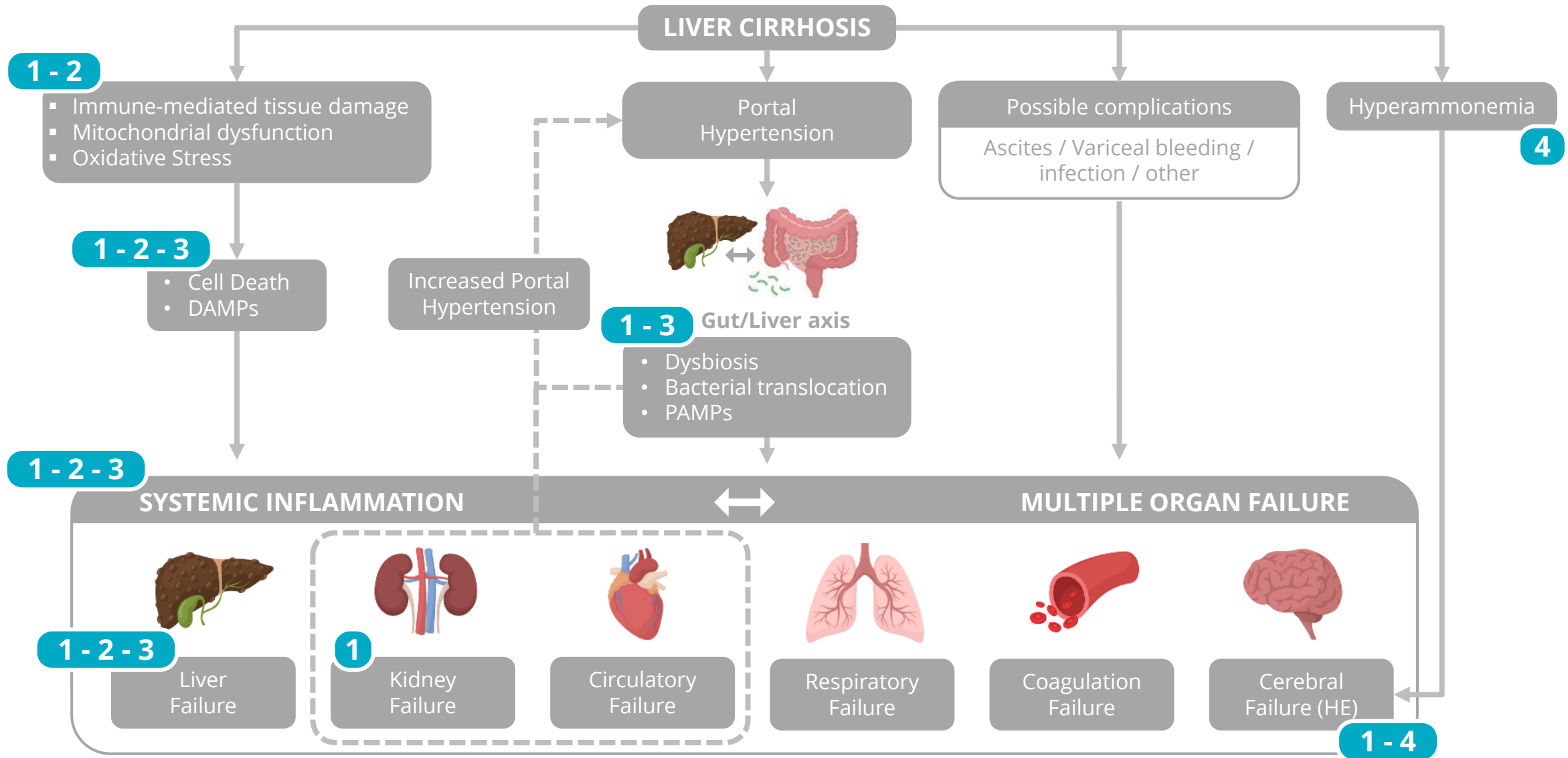
Other



Pathophysiology of ACLF

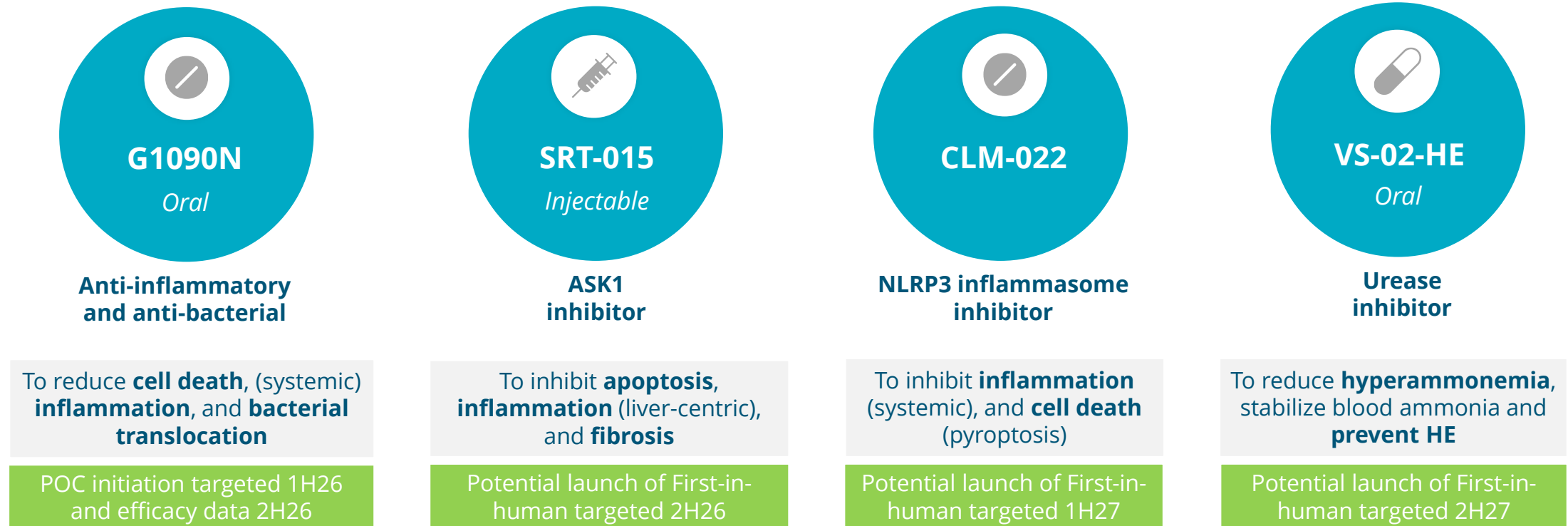


Our Approach to ACLF: 4 Assets Targeting Multiple Pathways



Our ACLF Pipeline: Complementary Mechanisms of Action

We are developing a **diversified pipeline based on pathophysiology** to better address the **complexities** of the condition and improve **treatment outcomes**



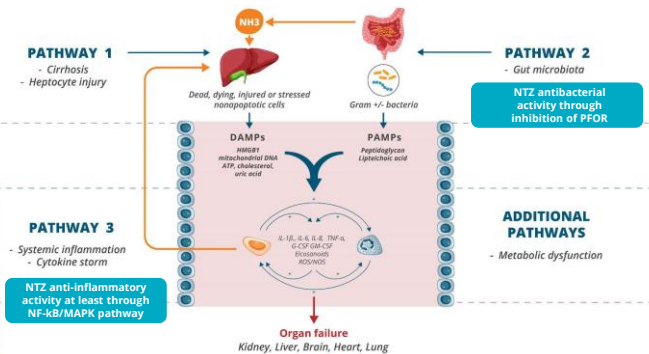
Reflects management's anticipated times, which are subject to change

G1090N Anti-inflammatory and anti-bacterial

Oral

Findings to date:

- ✓ Protects liver, kidney & brain in rat model of ACLF
- ✓ Prevents cell death via anti-apoptotic and anti-necroptotic effects
- ✓ Reduces PAMPs-induced inflammation
- ✓ Counters LPS-induced liver damage



AASLD
2024



EFFICACY OF NITAZOXANIDE (NTZ) IN PATHOGEN-ASSOCIATED MOLECULAR PATTERNS (PAMP)-INDUCED DISEASE MODELS

Main: Bobowski-Gerard, Simon Desbordes, Philippe Delatour, Philippe Poulain, Yacine Hajj, Salima Sayah-Jeanne, Dean Hum, David Dombrowski, Vanessa Legry, Bart Staenit

Abstract #1042 presented at AASLD International Liver Congress™ 2024 | 7-10 May 2024 | Amsterdam, Netherlands

BACKGROUND & AIM

- Mitochondria is an FDA approved anti-parasitic drug that is currently under development for the treatment of Acute on Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF). A wide range of pre-clinical studies have demonstrated efficacy.
- We previously demonstrated that NTZ alleviates systemic inflammation and organ damage in disease models of ACLF.
- As systemic inflammation, triggered by bacteria or Pathogen-Associated Molecular Patterns (PAMPs), is a primary driver of acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF), we aim to evaluate:
- 1. NTZ efficacy in two rodent models of PAMP-induced diseases.
- 2. A model of acute endotoxemia in rats, leading to a rapid deterioration of hepatic function due to LPS-induced systemic inflammation.
- 3. A model of sepsis due to the leakage of intestinal microflora obtained by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) surgery in mice, to assess the translocation of endotoxemia, PAMPs and toxins from the gut, a recognized trigger of systemic inflammation in patients with ACLF.
- 4. The efficacy of NTZ, the active metabolite of NTZ, to counteract cytokine release induced by a wide range of PAMPs.

METHODS

Evaluation of NTZ on endotoxemia in healthy rats
Male Sprague-Dawley rats received a single intraperitoneal injection of 1 mg/kg LPS (Escherichia coli 0111:B4). NTZ (0.5, 1 or 200 mg/kg) or a control vehicle (Ct) was administered by oral gavage 30 minutes prior to LPS injection. Serum was collected at 24 h for measurement of cytokines levels by Luminex and serum hepatic markers by Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) and Gamma-GT (GGT).

Evaluation of NTZ in sepsis mice
Sepsis was induced through CLP surgery in C57BL/6 mice. Briefly, under anesthesia, an abdominal incision was performed and the cecum was ligated and punctured with a 22-gauge needle. The cecum was then removed and the abdominal cavity was washed with saline. NTZ (0.5, 1 or 200 mg/kg) or a control vehicle (Ct) was administered by oral gavage 30 minutes prior to CLP surgery. Survival was monitored over 7 days.

Evaluation of NTZ in macrophages
Bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) were treated for 24 h with LPS (100 ng/ml). NTZ (0.5, 1 or 200 mg/kg) or a control vehicle (Ct) was administered by oral gavage 30 minutes prior to LPS injection. Supernatant was collected at 24 h for measurement of cytokines levels by Luminex and intracellular cytokine release by flow cytometry.

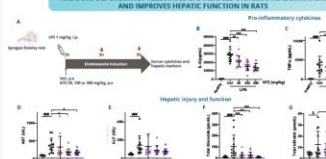
STATISTICS

- Endotoxemia model: Tukey's test was used for data following a normal distribution. All p-values were two-tailed. Student's T-test, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001. Shapiro-Wilk's multiple comparisons test. For non-normally distributed variables: Mann-Whitney U-test, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.
- Sepsis model: Survival curves were compared using Kaplan-Meier survival analysis (p < 0.05).
- Cellular model: Data were presented as mean ± SD. To compare inhibition of cytokines in macrophages, a one-sample Wilcoxon test was used. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.

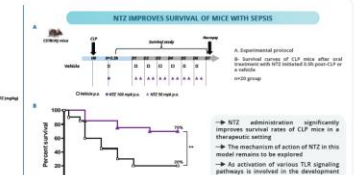
We thank Anne-Lise Dubois and Anne-Cécile Leclercq for their contribution to the work.

RESULTS

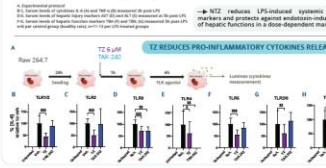
NTZ DOSE-DEPENDENTLY ALLEVIATES LPS-INDUCED SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATION AND IMPROVES HEPATIC FUNCTION IN RATS



NTZ IMPROVES SURVIVAL OF MICE WITH SEPSIS



TZ REDUCES PRO-INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES RELEASE INDUCED BY A LARGE RANGE OF TLR AGONISTS IN MACROPHAGES



CONCLUSION

Our NTZ treatment alleviates systemic inflammation and improves survival in endotoxemia and sepsis models, respectively.

Combined with its anti-bacterial and hepatoprotective properties, the ability of TZ to reduce the inflammatory response induced by a large range of PAMPs further supports the development of NTZ as a new therapeutic approach for ACLF.

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2. Bobowski-Gerard B, Desbordes S, Delatour P, Poulain P, Hajj Y, Sayah-Jeanne S, Hum D, Dombrowski D, Legry V, Staenit B. Nitazoxanide (NTZ) alleviates stress-induced hepatocyte cell death through modulation of oxidative stress and DNA damage signaling pathways in ACLF models. *J Hepatol*. 2024;91(1):1-12. doi:10.1016/j.jhep.2024.01.012.

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EASL
2025



NTZ ALLEVIATES STRESS-INDUCED HEPATOCYTE CELL DEATH THROUGH MODULATION OF OXIDATIVE STRESS AND DNA DAMAGE SIGNALING PATHWAYS IN ACLF MODELS

Main: Bobowski-Gerard, Nicolas Stankovic, Yacine Hajj, Simon Desbordes, Nina 'Seres', Philippe Delatour, Salima Sayah-Jeanne, Dean Hum, Vanessa Legry, Jérôme Eckhardt, Jean-Christophe, Bart Staenit

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BACKGROUND & AIM

- Nitazoxanide (NTZ) is an FDA approved anti-parasitic drug that is currently being investigated for the treatment of Acute on Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF). A wide range of pre-clinical studies have demonstrated efficacy.
- We previously demonstrated that NTZ alleviates systemic inflammation and organ damage in disease models of ACLF.
- As oxidative stress, triggered by bacteria or Pathogen-Associated Molecular Patterns (PAMPs), is a primary driver of acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF), we aim to evaluate:
- 1. NTZ efficacy in two rodent models of PAMP-induced diseases.
- 2. A model of acute endotoxemia in rats, leading to a rapid deterioration of hepatic function due to LPS-induced systemic inflammation.
- 3. A model of sepsis due to the leakage of intestinal microflora obtained by cecal ligation and puncture (CLP) surgery in mice, to assess the translocation of endotoxemia, PAMPs and toxins from the gut, a recognized trigger of systemic inflammation in patients with ACLF.
- 4. The efficacy of NTZ, the active metabolite of NTZ, to counteract cytokine release induced by a wide range of PAMPs.

METHODS & STATISTICS

Evaluation of NTZ on endotoxemia in healthy rats
Male Sprague-Dawley rats received a single intraperitoneal injection of 1 mg/kg LPS (Escherichia coli 0111:B4). NTZ (0.5, 1 or 200 mg/kg) or a control vehicle (Ct) was administered by oral gavage 30 minutes prior to LPS injection. Serum was collected at 24 h for measurement of cytokines levels by Luminex and serum hepatic markers by Aspartate Aminotransferase (AST) and Gamma-GT (GGT).

Evaluation of NTZ in sepsis mice
Sepsis was induced through CLP surgery in C57BL/6 mice. Briefly, under anesthesia, an abdominal incision was performed and the cecum was ligated and punctured with a 22-gauge needle. The cecum was then removed and the abdominal cavity was washed with saline. NTZ (0.5, 1 or 200 mg/kg) or a control vehicle (Ct) was administered by oral gavage 30 minutes prior to CLP surgery. Survival was monitored over 7 days.

Evaluation of NTZ in macrophages
Bone marrow-derived macrophages (BMDMs) were treated for 24 h with LPS (100 ng/ml). NTZ (0.5, 1 or 200 mg/kg) or a control vehicle (Ct) was administered by oral gavage 30 minutes prior to LPS injection. Supernatant was collected at 24 h for measurement of cytokines levels by Luminex and intracellular cytokine release by flow cytometry.

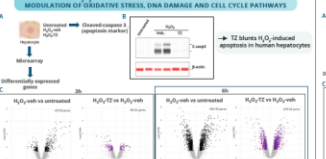
STATISTICS

- Endotoxemia model: Tukey's test was used for data following a normal distribution. All p-values were two-tailed. Student's T-test, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001. Shapiro-Wilk's multiple comparisons test. For non-normally distributed variables: Mann-Whitney U-test, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.
- Sepsis model: Survival curves were compared using Kaplan-Meier survival analysis (p < 0.05).
- Cellular model: Data were presented as mean ± SD. To compare inhibition of cytokines in macrophages, a one-sample Wilcoxon test was used. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001.

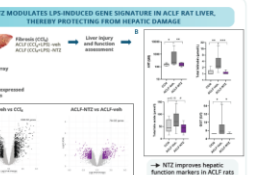
We thank Anne-Lise Dubois and Anne-Cécile Leclercq for their contribution to the work.

RESULTS

NTZ ALLEVIATES H₂O₂-INDUCED APOPTOSIS IN HUMAN HEPATOCYTES THROUGH MODULATION OF OXIDATIVE STRESS, DNA DAMAGE AND CELL CYCLE PATHWAYS



NTZ MODULATES LPS-INDUCED GENE SIGNATURE IN ACLF RAT LIVER, THEREBY PROTECTING FROM HEPATIC DAMAGE



CONCLUSION

Our NTZ treatment alleviates stress-induced hepatocyte cell death through modulation of oxidative stress and DNA damage signaling pathways in ACLF models, respectively.

Combined with its anti-bacterial and hepatoprotective properties, the ability of NTZ to reduce the inflammatory response induced by a large range of PAMPs further supports the development of NTZ as a new therapeutic approach for ACLF.

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G1090N

Anti-inflammatory
and anti-bacterial



Oral

✓ Key inclusion criteria

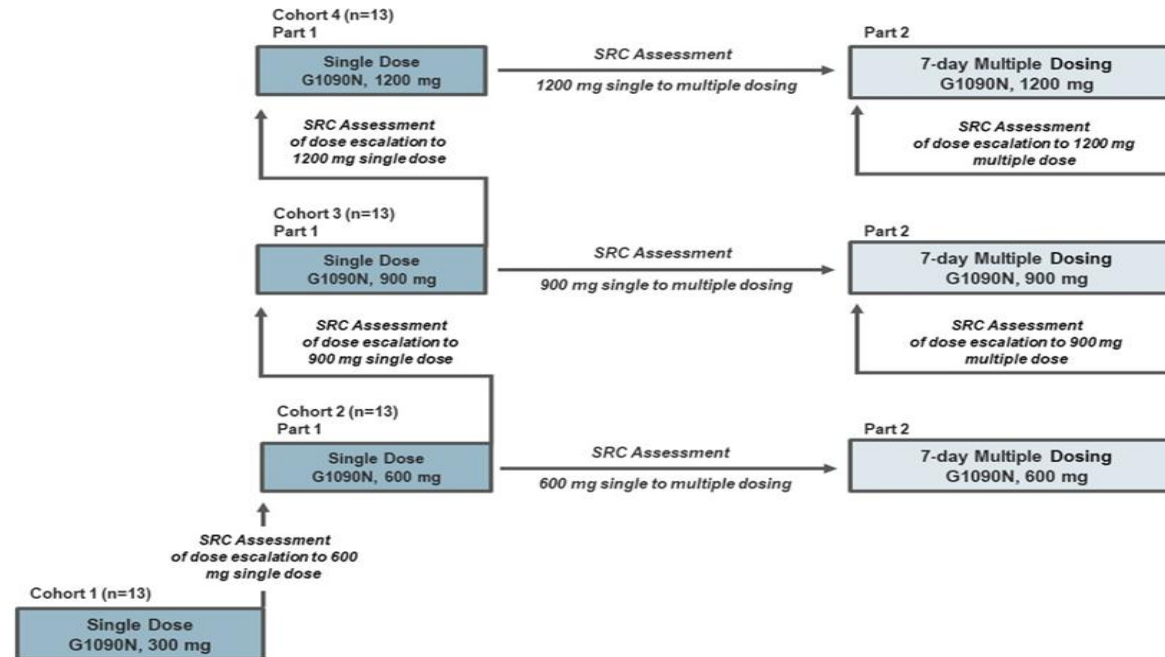
- **Healthy** Volunteers
- Normal liver and renal function

⊘ Key exclusion criteria

- **Significant medical history** or recent illness

N_{TOTAL}
=
**52
PTS**

Ongoing Phase 1, open-label study to assess pharmacokinetics, safety, and tolerability of G1090N in healthy subjects



n = number of subjects; PK = pharmacokinetic(s); SRC = Safety Review Committee.

Investigational drug G1090N is a promising therapy in ACLF due to:

- **major metabolite tizaxozanide targets major pathophysiological pathways** relevant in decompensated liver cirrhosis and ACLF
- shows **impact on systemic and tissue inflammation, cell death, apoptosis**
- has **antibacterial** properties

♦ **Primary endpoint:**
Pharmacokinetic parameters following single and multiple ascending dose administration

Secondary endpoints:
Safety and tolerability following single and multiple ascending dose administration

**Next Steps: Safety data (healthy volunteers) and markers of early efficacy expected by end 2025
POC targeted to start 1H26 to generate efficacy data by the end of 2026**

Findings to date:

- ✓ Investigational drug CLM-022 dose-dependently inhibits IL-1 β secretion
- ✓ In vivo efficacy demonstrated in ALF models
- a potent inhibitor of NLRP3 inflammasome-mediated pyroptosis
- a potential treatment for acute and chronic inflammatory liver diseases

CLM-022 NLRP3 inflammasome inhibitor



AASLD
2024



INVESTIGATIONAL DRUG CLM-022, A POTENT INHIBITOR OF NLRP3 INFLAMMASOME-MEDIATED PYROPTOSIS, AS A POTENTIAL TREATMENT FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY LIVER DISEASES

Hani El Khady*, Alexandra Caron*, Edoardo Delvecchio*, Marjolaine Mayeux*, Nicolas Stankovic*, Valentin*, Vanessa Lagry*, Guillaume Vidal*, Dean W. Hum*, Bart Staels*, Samira Sayegh*, Jeanine*

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2232

BACKGROUND & AIM

Inflammation is a common event in the pathogenesis of liver diseases leading to fibrosis, cirrhosis and liver failure. Due to the close connection with the liver, the liver is considered the best site to study the pathogenesis of liver diseases. In this context, the liver is considered the best site to study the pathogenesis of liver diseases. In this context, the liver is considered the best site to study the pathogenesis of liver diseases.

The aim of this work was to investigate the effect of CLM-022, an investigational NLRP3 inhibitor, on inflammation-driven inflammation and pyroptosis.

To assess the effect of CLM-022 on inflammation-driven inflammation, LPS-induced THP-1 macrophages were treated with CLM-022. In parallel, the effect of CLM-022 on inflammation-driven inflammation, LPS-induced THP-1 macrophages were treated with CLM-022.

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CLM-022*, A DUAL INHIBITOR OF PRIMING AND ACTIVATION STEPS OF NLRP3 INFLAMMASOME, AS A POTENTIAL TREATMENT FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY LATE-STAGE LIVER DISEASES

Hani El Khady*, Alexandra Caron*, Edoardo Delvecchio*, Victor Lamy*, Marjolaine Mayeux*, Valerie Gue*, Simon Debaecker*, Guillaume Vidal*, Dean W. Hum*, Bart Staels*, Samira Sayegh*, Jeanine*

GENFIT SA, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; GENFIT LTD, London, United Kingdom; GENFIT LTD, Paris, France

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RESULTS

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CONCLUSION

In the present study, we demonstrate the ability of CLM-022 to inhibit the NLRP3 inflammasome through the inhibition of NLRP3 priming in LPS-induced human PBMCs.

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- Activity on NLRP3 blocks complex assembly, reflected by loss of ASC oligomers
- Inhibits of IL-1 β production induced by inflammasome activation
- Inhibits of pyroptosis induced by inflammasome activation
- Oral administration alleviates GalN/LPS-induced liver injury

- Inhibits of the NLRP3 priming in LPS-induced Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMC)
- Inhibits of pyroptosis induced by inflammasome activation in WT but not in NLRP3 KO THP-1 cells
- Improves hepatic function in APAP-induced liver injury
- Injection alleviates LPS-induced systemic inflammation and protects the liver in rats

Next Step: Pending further positive developments (efficacy in AD and ACLF, formulation, and toxicological studies in 2025), potential First-in-human trial could be initiated in 1H27

VS-02-HE

VS-02-HE
Urease inhibitor

Hepatic Encephalopathy



Oral

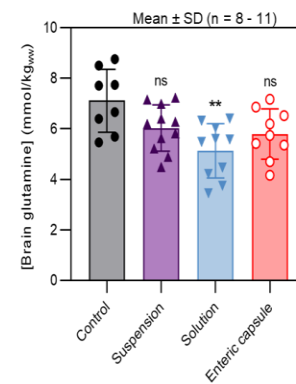
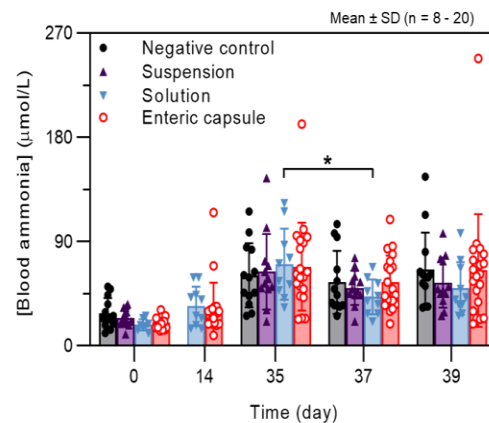
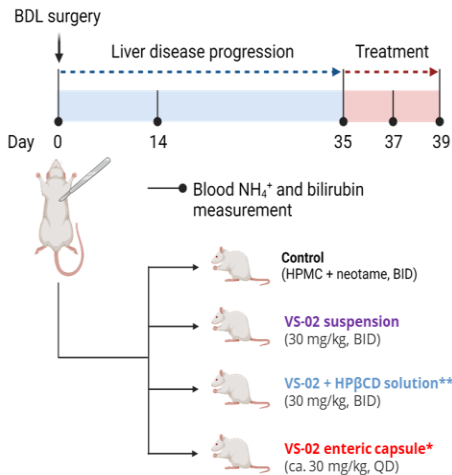
About Hepatic Encephalopathy (HE)

- One of the **most common complications of liver cirrhosis and ACLF**
- A **central nervous system disorder** representing a diverse spectrum of neurologic symptoms
- Excess ammonia** induces alteration of cell metabolism and can result in brain edema
- > 45% of patients with cirrhosis** will experience **at least one episode of HE¹**
- HE is **largely underdiagnosed and undertreated** and is associated with poor quality of life

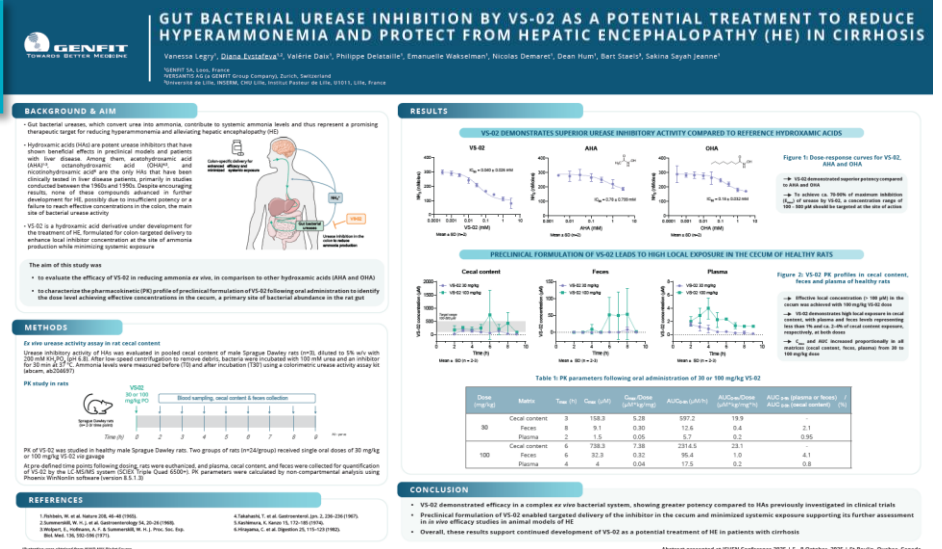
Findings to date:

- ✓ In vivo efficacy in acute liver injury model: lower ammonia levels vs control group
- ✓ In vivo efficacy in chronic liver disease model: lower ammonia & brain glutamine levels vs control group

Animals receiving VS-02 exhibited lower ammonia and brain glutamine levels vs. control group



ISHEN 2025



Next Step: Nonclinical studies and formulation development are expected by the end of 2025
Potential launch of First-in-human trial could be initiated in 2H27

GENFIT Establishing Leadership as ACLF Rises on the Scientific Agenda

Leveraging
Real-world Data
>270,000 U.S patients
corresponding to our
target population



EF CLIF
EUROPEAN FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY OF
CHRONIC LIVER FAILURE

EF CLIF partnership:
Access to unique data
and cutting-edge
academic expertise



**Strategic dialogue
with experts:**
ACLF KOL Advisory
Board



**Building knowledge,
onboarding the
ecosystem:**
Learned societies,
KOLs, patients, caregivers,
patient associations,
regulators

Number of abstracts mentioning "ACLF"



2023

29

2024

76



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2025

97

1. *Who we are*
2. **R&D focus**
3. *Iqirvo® in PBC*
4. *Takeaways*

Acute-On-Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF)

G1090N | SRT-015 | CLM-022 | VS-02-HE

Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)

Malignancy of bile ducts. Without treatment <20% of patients survive 5 years from diagnosis¹. KRAS mutation is not addressed by current treatments.

GNS561

Urea Cycle Disorders (UCD) & Organic Acidemias (OA)

VS-01-HAC

¹ Lamarca et al. 2021

GNS561 in CCA

GNS561

PPT1 inhibitor in
combination with
a MEK inhibitor



Oral

Findings to date:

- ✓ Autophagy allows cancer cells to become resistant to the cellular stress induced by chemotherapy and targeted therapy
- ✓ Phase 1: Safety profile, exposure, and preliminary signal of activity support the investigation of GNS561 in combination

#1 Anti-cancer Therapies

↓
Chemotherapeutic agents

MAP Kinase pathway targeted
therapies

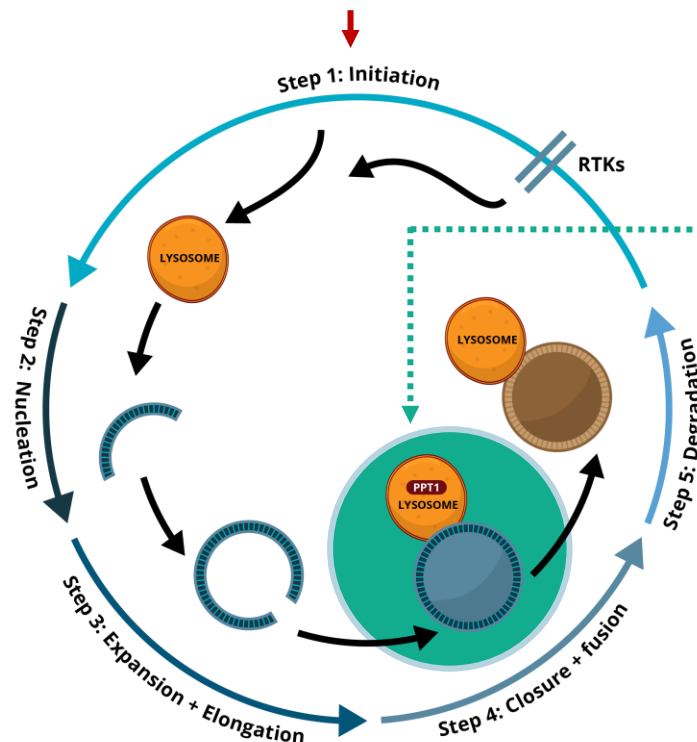
Immune checkpoint inhibitors
(anti-PD-1/PD-L1)



Beneficial anti-cancer
effects

- ▼ Cancer cell survival
- ▼ Cancer growth

..... Induces cancer cell survival mechanisms



#2 GNS561

(PPT1 inhibitor)



By **entering the lysosomes and inhibiting PPT1**, GNS561 acts to block late-stage autophagy, which can lead to tumor cell death



Blocks cancer
cell survival

GNS561

PPT1 inhibitor in
combination with
a MEK inhibitor



Oral



Key inclusion criteria

- Patients with **KRAS mutated** CCA who have **failed 1st line** treatment therapy



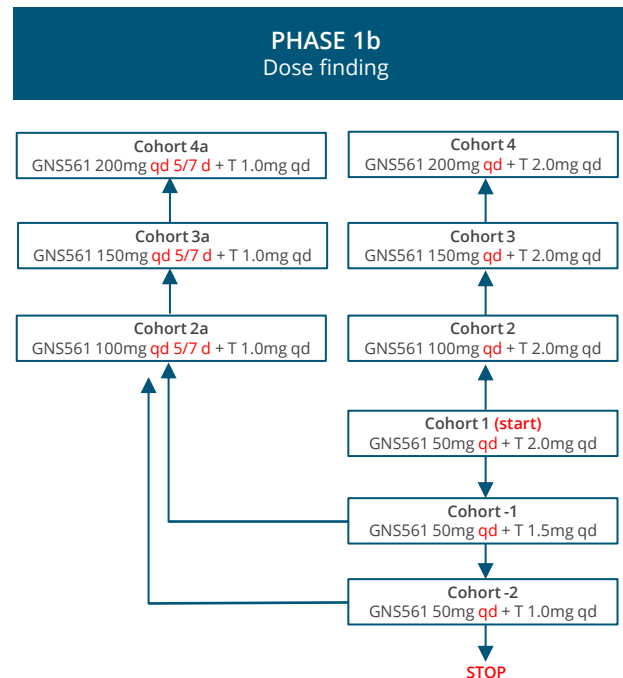
Key exclusion criteria

- Prior** MEK or autophagy inhibitor **treatment**
- Uncontrolled **significant illness**
- Active **HBV/HCV**
- Hypersensitivity to **quinoline** derivatives / study drugs

A Phase 1b/a open-label, multicenter study to evaluate safety, pharmacokinetics (PK), pharmacodynamics (PD) and efficacy of GNS561 in combination with trametinib in advanced KRAS mutated CCA after failure of standard-of-care first line therapy

Ongoing
recruitment

N_{TOTAL}
=
74
PTS



PHASE 2a POC
Single arm
N=50

Simon 2-stage

Stage 1
N= 20^s

Interim
Analysis

Stage 2
N= 30

♦ **Primary endpoint:**

Efficacy – objective response rate

Secondary endpoints:

Efficacy - progression free survival ; Pharmacokinetics ; Pharmacodynamics ; Safety and tolerability

Next Step: Phase 1b data are expected by the end of 2025

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Acute-On-Chronic Liver Failure (ACLF)

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Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA)

GNS561

Urea Cycle Disorders (UCD) & Organic Acidemias (OA)

Ultra-rare disease: 1,900 HAC^{2,3,4} per year in children in US+EU4+UK. High mortality (75% at 5 years²). Survivors often have severe brain injuries. Neonatal RRT necessitates trained personnel, not available in non-specialized hospital, highly invasive. Delays timely critical medical care.

VS-01-HAC

²- Maillot et al. (2007) |

³- Batshaw et al. (2015) |

⁴- Nettesheim (2017)

VS-01-HAC in UCD/OA

VS-01-HAC

Potential first-line treatment or bridging therapy *Peritoneal*



Findings to date:

- ✓ Preclinical proof of concept:
 - Investigational drug VS-01 demonstrated superior ammonia clearance than commercial peritoneal dialysis in-vivo^{1,2,3,4}
 - Ammonia clearance in adult patients with decompensated cirrhosis was at least comparable with renal replacement therapy (RRT)⁵

Optimal treatment setup

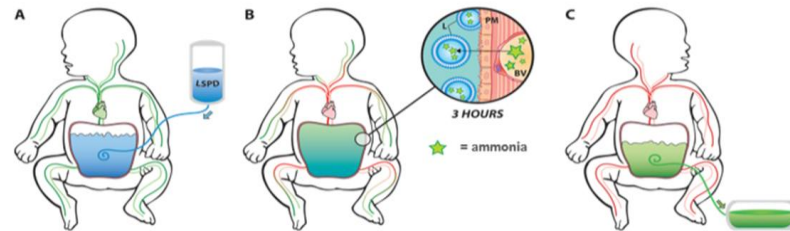
- Peritoneal route is well adapted to pediatric patients
- Rapid treatment onset in all hospitals
- Complementary to other therapeutical approaches

Promising data generated via ACLF program

- Efficient ammonia removal

Regulatory

- Orphan drug & rare pediatric disease designated (FDA)
- Potentially eligible for FDA priority review voucher upon approval⁶



VS-01 ammonia clearance vs. current dialysis modalities

TYPE OF DIALYSIS	BLOOD FLOW (ML/MIN)	DIALYSATE FLOW (ML/MIN)	AMMONIA CL (ML/MIN)	DIALYSIS DURATION (H)	REFERENCES
CPD	NA	NA	1.4 ± 1.1	59 ± 87.2	Arbeiter et al., 2010
CAVHD	16	8.3	2.86	33	Picca et al., 2001
HD	10	500	9.5	9	Picca et al., 2001
HD	15	500	14.4	7.5	Picca et al., 2001
CVVHD	40	33.3	21.5	5.5	Picca et al., 2001
CVVHD	-	-	18.9 ± 7.7	42 ± 30.4	Arbeiter et al., 2010
VS-01 ~ 300 mL (Minipigs 30 mL/kg)	NA	NA	6.0 ± 2.8 – 8.0 ± 3.9	3	Matoori et al., 2020
VS-01 ~ 1 L (Patients 15 mL/kg)	NA	NA	31.5 ± 16.7	2	2021 AASLD abstract
VS-01 ~ 2 L (Patients 30 mL/kg)	NA	NA	74.4 ± 25.0	2	2021 AASLD abstract
VS-01 ~ 3 L (Patients 45 mL/kg)	NA	NA	96.8 ± 64.3	2	2021 AASLD abstract

CAVHD: Continuous Arteriovenous Hemodialysis | HD: Hemodialysis | CVVHD: Continuous Venovenous Hemofiltration | CPD: Continuous Peritoneal Dialysis
Based on CVVHD (Picca et al.), ~3 sessions of VS-01 15 mL/kg would be required to decrease ammonemia from 1334 to 139 µg/dL
Sources: Picca et al., *Pediatr Nephrol* 2001 | Arbeiter et al., *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2010 | Matoori S et al., *Journal of Controlled Release* 2020

Next Step: Juvenile toxicology study started and data are expected before the end of 2025
Potential of First-in-human trial could be initiated as early as 2H26

¹ Forster V. et al. *Sci Transl Med* 2014 | ² Agostoni V. et al., *Adv Funct Mater* 2016 | ³ Giacalone G. et al., *J Cont Release* 2018 | ⁴ Matoori S. et al., *J Cont Release* 2020 | ⁵ VS-01 Phase 1b data compared to independent published studies | ⁶ Subject to FDA prolonging validity of the voucher program

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Solid Commercial Performance from Ipsen in PBC

1. Rapid regulatory approvals¹

IQIRVO®
elafibranor 80 mg tablets

June
2024
FDA



September
2024
EMA



October
2024
MHRA



May 2025
3 major EU countries
Reimbursement



Milestone payments

Dec'23: €13.3M³ | June'24: €48.7M⁴ | May'25: €26.5M⁵

2. Successful commercial launch

Iqirvo® sales (global, quarterly) since commercial launch²



€8M

3Q24

€14M

4Q24

€23M

1Q25

€36M

2Q25

Royalty payments⁶

2H24: €2.7M | 1Q25: €2.8M | 2Q25: €4.1M

Sep'25: Intercept Announces Voluntary Withdrawal of OCALIVA® for Primary Biliary Cholangitis (PBC) from the US Market⁷

¹ Ipsen's Iqirvo® receives U.S. FDA accelerated approval
Ipsen's Iqirvo® (elafibranor) approved in the European Union
² Ipsen delivers strong sales in the first quarter 2025 - Ipsen-S1-2025-Annonce-des-resultats
Ipsen publishes its Universal Registration Document 2024
³ FDA New Drug Application and EMA Marketing Authorization Application accepted

⁴ First commercial sale of Iqirvo® in the US
⁵ Reimbursement in a 3rd European country - Italy
⁶ GENFIT Announces Non-Dilutive Royalty Financing Agreement and Debt Overhang Resolution Plan
GENFIT Announces Completion of Non-dilutive Royalty Financing Agreement with HCRx and Results of Repurchase Offer to 2025 OCEANEs holders
⁷ Intercept Announces Voluntary Withdrawal of OCALIVA® for Primary Biliary Cholangitis (PBC) from the US Market

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Takeaways

1

Strong financial position

- 3+ years of cash (all programs financed)
- Encouraging Iqirvo® commercial sales trajectory

2

Diversified pipeline, multiple shots on goals

- 6 programs
- 2 data readouts end of 2025

3

Established leadership in ACLF

- Strategic engagements with the ecosystem
- Multiple RWD publications