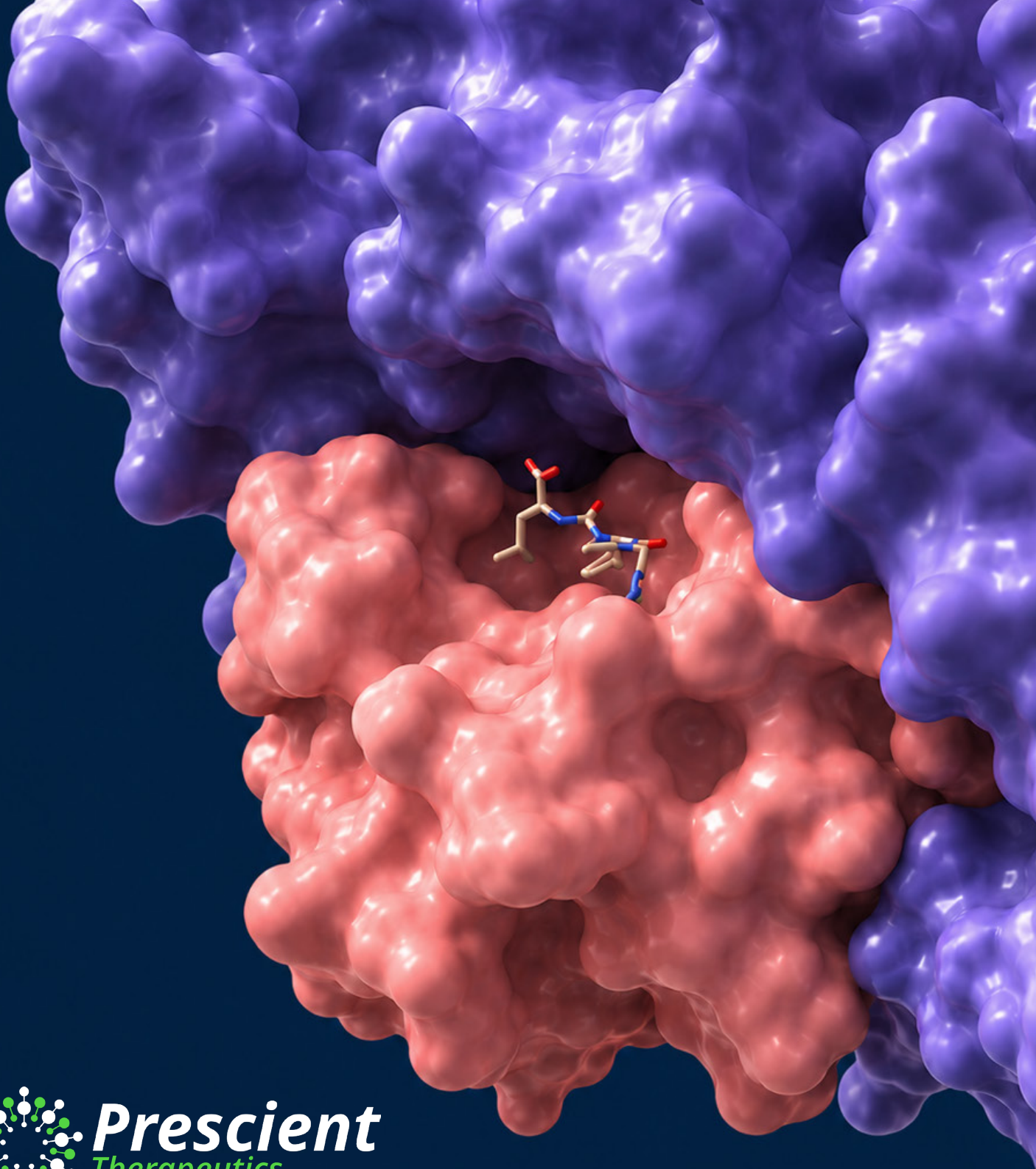


Prescient Therapeutics

2026

Annual Report

ASX:PTX

Contents

Letter from the Chair

James Campbell
Non-Executive Chair

Dear Shareholders,

It is my pleasure to present the Prescient Therapeutics Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2026. Looking back, this has been an enormously rewarding year to be part of — PTX-100 grew from our first Phase 2a site into a genuinely global trial, and the Company's clinical, regulatory and scientific progress increasingly came together with real momentum. I am proud of what our team has built.

Clinical Progress and Regulatory Momentum

PTX-100 continued to advance as a first-in-class targeted therapy, and FY2026 was defined by the momentum of our Phase 2a program in cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL). Having opened our first U.S. site in July 2025, we expanded rapidly through the year, completing our first Site Initiation Visit and activating sites across the United States, Australia and — following European authorisation to commence the trial in December 2025 — Italy. By late in the financial year we had grown to twelve active sites, with European expansion expected to take us to as many as sixteen.

Patient enrolment kept pace, reaching 26 patients, a pleasing reflection of clinician engagement and the unmet need PTX-100 potentially addresses, and I want to thank every clinician and patient who has made that possible.

Our regulatory position also strengthened materially. Having previously secured Orphan Drug and Fast Track Designations from the U.S. FDA, PTX-100 was granted Orphan Drug Designation in Europe in November 2025, providing market exclusivity, regulatory support and reduced fees across a major additional market. Together these designations reinforce both the unmet need PTX-100 addresses and the accelerated pathways available to us.

Scientific Validation

A particular highlight of the year, was our collaboration with CSIRO, which applied artificial intelligence and computational modelling to construct a three-dimensional model of PTX-100 binding its target. The work demonstrated tight, selective binding that may support efficacy across target conformations and help address resistance — an important, independent validation of the science underpinning our lead candidate.

Cell Therapy Platforms

Our cell therapy platforms, OmniCAR and CellPryme, remain promising longer-term assets. Consistent with our disciplined prioritisation of the PTX-100 Phase 2a program, investment in these platforms was deliberately limited during the year, while we continued partnering and business development discussions with academic and industry parties. These programs retain potential to be reactivated as circumstances allow, and we look forward to revisiting them as our resources permit.

Letter from the Chair

Financial Strength and Shareholder Support

The Company managed its cash with discipline throughout the year. In July 2025 we completed a $6.8 million Share Purchase Plan and a $3 million placement, raising $9.8 million to support Phase 2a development, and in January 2026 we received a $4.3 million R&D tax incentive payment. Net operating outflows were held to a level consistent with our development plan, with the great majority of that spend directed into R&D and clinical activity — a discipline I am grateful the team has maintained even as the trial has scaled internationally. Together, these inflows underpin a cash runway extending into 2027, giving us the financial foundation to deliver the next stage of the PTX-100 program. On behalf of the Board, I thank our shareholders warmly for the strong support demonstrated through both the SPP and the placement.

Team and Transitions

None of this progress happens without the team behind it, and I want to particularly thank our CEO, James McDonnell, and his team for a genuinely strong year of execution. Since joining at the start of 2025, James has taken PTX-100's Phase 2a program from a single opening site to a functioning global trial, while running the business with discipline. Under his leadership, our clinical operations, regulatory and site management functions have all scaled to match the demands of a multi-country study — that operational depth is now a genuine asset to the Company, and I am grateful to James and the whole team for delivering it.

The Board also continued to strengthen our executive team during the year. In June 2026 we were pleased to announce the appointment of Dr Rosalind Wilson as Chief Medical Officer, effective July 2026, bringing extensive global oncology drug development and commercialisation experience to the role. I want to sincerely thank Dr Marissa Lim for her contribution as Chief Medical Officer, and wish her well as she moves toward semi-retirement. These transitions further deepen the seasoned leadership team guiding PTX-100 through its Phase 2a study.

I would also like to thank my fellow Board members for their guidance, diligence and support throughout the year — their collective experience has been invaluable as we have navigated this stage of the Company's growth.

Looking Ahead to FY2027

As we enter FY2027, our priorities are clear: complete European site activation, progress enrolment through the dose-optimisation stage and into expansion, and continue to manage the business efficiently against our runway. These are concrete, deliverable objectives, and the operational foundations built this year put them well within reach.

Acknowledgments

Prescient enters FY2027 well positioned — with a global Phase 2a trial building real momentum, and strengthened regulatory position across two major markets. On behalf of the Board, I extend my sincere thanks to our patients, clinicians and research collaborators, and to our loyal shareholders — thank you for your continued belief in our mission. I look forward to sharing the next stage of this journey with you.

Sincerely,

Dr James Campbell
Non-Executive Chair

Our People

Board

Dr James Campbell
Non-Executive Chair

Dr Allen Ebens
Non-Executive Director

Melanie Farris
Non-Executive Director

Dr Ellen Feigal
Non-Executive Director

Dr Gavin Shepherd
Non-Executive Director

Management Team

James McDonnell
Chief Executive Officer

Dr Rebecca Tunstall
Chief Operating Officer

Dr Marissa Lim
Chief Medical Officer (to July 2026)

Dr Rosalind Wilson
Chief Medical Officer
(commenced July 2026)

Upaly Bahadure
Director Clinical Affairs & Operations

Dr Luis Malaver-Ortega
Director Research and Development

Melanie Leydin
Company Secretary

Company Overview

Prescient Therapeutics (ASX: PTX) is a clinical-stage oncology company developing targeted therapies. Prescient's technologies emanate from prestigious world class centres including Yale University, the University of Pennsylvania, Oxford University and the Moffitt Cancer Center.

Our Technologies

Targeted therapy: PTX-100

PTX-100 is a first in class targeted therapy which can disrupt the RAS family pathway by inhibiting the prenylation action of the enzyme GGTase-1.

We believe it is the only GGTase-1 inhibitor undergoing clinical trials in the world. PTX-100 is now in a Phase 2a clinical trial in relapsed/refractory Cutaneous T Cell Lymphoma patients with Investigational New Drug (IND) status and Fast Track Designation from the US FDA.

The US FDA and EMA have also granted PTX-100 Orphan Drug Designation - for all T cell lymphomas, and for the mycosis fungoides and sezary syndrome subtypes of CTCL respectively.

Cell therapy: CellPryme

CellPryme is a high-performance cell therapy enhancement platform that can improve CAR-T efficacy. The CellPryme platform consists of two distinct components which can be used separately but have significant synergies when used together. CellPryme-M can be briefly added to standard manufacturing processes. CellPryme-A can be used as an adjuvant alongside cellular immunotherapy.

Cell therapy: OmniCAR

The OmniCAR platform seeks to overcome the challenges of conventional CAR-T therapy including manufacturing, safety and reliability. OmniCAR is a modular, universal CAR platform based on technology licensed from UPenn and Oxford University. It allows unprecedented control and flexibility over current generation CAR-T approaches.

Key Highlights

2025

- **16 JUL** — Opens First U.S. Site for PTX-100 Phase 2a Trial
- **29 JUL** — Announces results of SPP & Launches Placement
- **31 JUL** — Successfully completes SPP and Placement raising $9.8 million
- **19 NOV** — Secures EU Orphan Drug Designation for PTX-100
- **15 DEC** — Secures EU Authorisation to commence PTX-100 Trial

2026

- **24 JAN** — Receives $4.3 million R&D tax incentive refund
- **JAN-MAR** — CSIRO collaboration data on PTX-100's mode of action
- **JUN** — Attendence at 2026 EHA Congress and BIO International Convention
- **11 JUN** — Dr Rosalind Wilson appointed as Chief Medical Officer
- **30 JUN** — 26 patients enrolled in Phase 2a trial

PTX-100: A New Approach to One of Cancer's Biggest Drivers

RAS proteins have been implicated in cancer for around four decades but are notoriously difficult to target with drugs. Prescient's lead drug candidate PTX-100 takes a different route to the problem and is now the most advanced drug of its kind in clinical development.

Why RAS proteins matter: The basis of PTX-100's approach to cancer

Inside every cell, a family of proteins called RAS proteins act like a molecular on/off switch. In healthy tissue, RAS proteins flick on when the cell needs to divide, then off again when the job is done. In cancer, mutations lock this switch in the 'on' position permanently — driving cells to divide without restraint, resist normal cell death, and eventually form tumours.

RAS mutations are among the most common in all of human cancer, with abnormal RAS signalling estimated to be involved in roughly 22% of cancers[1].

Despite intense study, the surfaces of RAS proteins offer few obvious places for a small molecule to bind and block and so they have long been considered effectively 'undruggable.'

The limits of direct RAS inhibition

The first drug to directly block a RAS protein only reached patients in recent years. Sotorasib, approved by the FDA in 2021, was a genuine breakthrough — but it targets a single, specific mutation found in a minority of cancers. Patients whose tumours carry a different RAS mutation do not benefit. And even in patients who do initially respond, resistance develops, often through the reactivation of other parts of the RAS pathway that the drug does not reach.

This is a fundamental limitation of the direct approach: target one mutation in one protein, and the rest of the RAS family continues functioning. When the cancer cell starts using another RAS protein to help it keep surviving and thriving, the drug loses its effect.

PTX-100: blocking the switch before it flips

PTX-100, licensed by Prescient from Yale University, takes a different approach. Rather than trying to block RAS proteins directly, it targets the "on switch" that activates the RAS proteins to work in the first place.

For these proteins to function as cancer drivers, they must first anchor to the inner surface of the cell membrane, where they receive and send the signals that tell cells to divide. To do this, an enzyme chemically modifies the protein in a process called prenylation, Without this modification, the protein cannot reach the membrane and cannot signal.

The enzyme that performs this modification on the important RAS-related proteins Rho, Ral, and Rac is GGTase-1. PTX-100 selectively inhibits GGTase-1, thus blocking the RAS proteins from anchoring to the membrane. This broadly switches off their pro-tumour signalling and cancer cell division and survival are disrupted.

The significance is breadth. Blocking GGTase-1 affects multiple RAS-related proteins simultaneously, not just one mutant variant as in the case of sotorasib. In theory, this will prevent the tumour from using any of the other proteins within the RAS family to survive.

1. The RAS Problem: Turning Off a Broken Switch - NCI : Clinical applicability beyond CTCL remains unproven https://www.cancer.gov/news-events/cancer-currents-blog/2015/turning-off-broken-switch

PTX-100: A New Approach to One of Cancer's Biggest Drivers

First-in-class, and first to the clinic

PTX-100 is the first and only GGTase-1 inhibitor publicly listed as being in clinical development.

That position matters commercially as well as scientifically: Prescient can advance without competing against a rival drug's data, is eligible for favourable regulatory designations, and has the opportunity to establish PTX-100 as the reference treatment with specialist physicians if approved.

The FDA has recognised PTX-100's potential with two key designations. It has been granted Orphan Drug Designation for all T-cell lymphomas in the United States, reflecting the unmet need in this rare disease category. It has also been granted Fast Track Designation (FTD) specifically for adults with relapsed or refractory mycosis fungoides, the most common form of CTCL. FDT provides increased access to the FDA and the ability to submit regulatory applications on a rolling basis. The European Medicines Agency has also granted Orphan Drug Designation for CTCL in the EU, ensuring 10 years of market exclusivity upon potential approval in Europe.

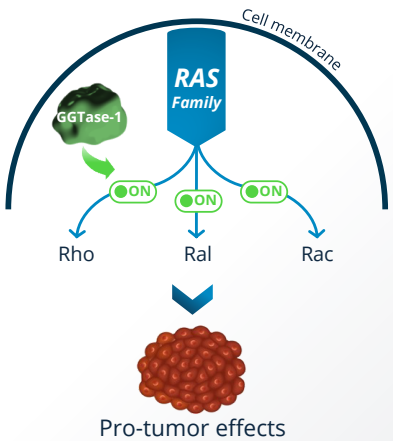
Phase 1b results

The Phase 1b study enrolled 19 T-cell lymphoma patients, with a sub-analysis of seven evaluable CTCL patients. In that CTCL cohort, clinical benefit was demonstrated in all seven patients — defined as either tumour reduction or stable disease. The overall response rate was 43%, the clinical benefit rate was 100%, and the median duration of response was 12.4 months based on the time patients stayed on study. No drug-related serious adverse events were observed.

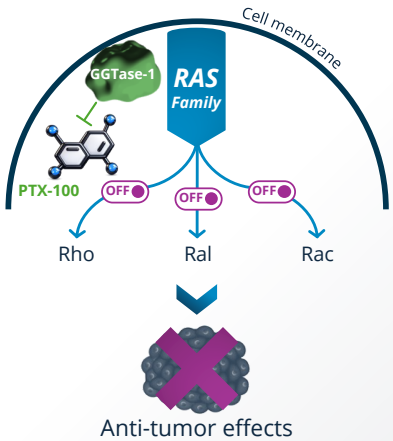
These results compare favourably to Prescient's benchmark of a 30% response rate and a 45% clinical benefit rate in relapsed/refractory T-cell lymphoma, and compare well against Lymphir, the most recently FDA-approved CTCL drug, which showed a 36% response rate and 38% serious adverse event rate. PTX-100's clean safety profile is particularly notable: the patient population with advanced CTCL is often medically fragile, and a therapy that does not add to their toxic burden is a genuine clinical advantage. This also strongly positions PTX-100 as an option in combination therapy as it should not worsen the tolerability of treatment and will provide a complementary mechanism for treatment.

The program is now in Phase 2, with full details on page 10.

RAS proteins can drive overgrowth of cells through many signaling pathways, regulated by GGTase-1



PTX-100 blocks GGTase-1, broadly inhibiting RAS proteins signaling



PTX-100 Clinical Program: Phase 2 Trial on Track

Prescient Therapeutics is advancing its lead drug candidate, PTX-100, through a Phase 2 clinical trial in cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) - a rare and aggressive blood cancer with limited effective treatment options. The program is currently running at 12 clinical sites across three countries. The Phase 2 trial builds on encouraging Phase 1b data, recapped in the article on page 9.

Phase 2 trial design structured to provide clarity on dosing

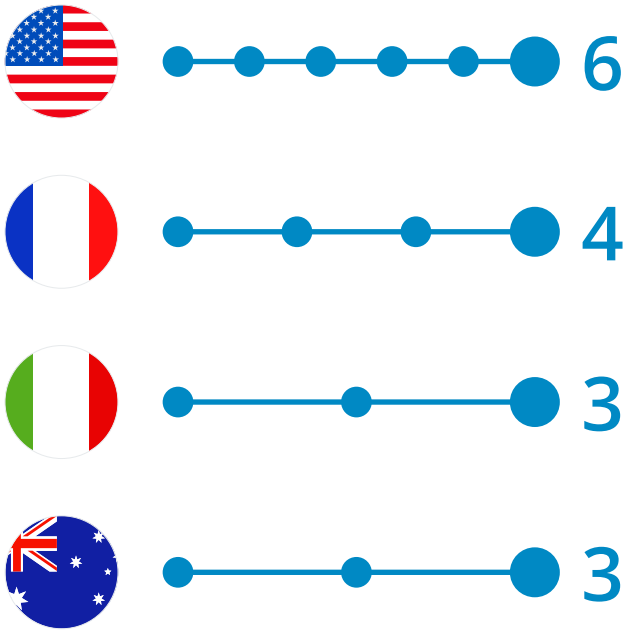
The Phase 2 program enrols patients with relapsed or refractory CTCL who have already tried at least two other systemic therapies. These are patients whose cancer has either returned after treatment or stopped responding to treatment. They have few remaining options which makes them highly suitable for clinical trials of novel therapies in development.

The program runs in two stages. Phase 2a will enrol 40 patients, split evenly between two dosing levels – 500 mg/m² and 1,000 mg/m² – to identify the optimal dose. A Dose Optimisation Committee will review the data before Phase 2b begins. Currently, Phase 2b will treat an additional 75 patients at the confirmed dose with the primary aim of demonstrating efficacy. A trial of this size is consistent with regulatory expectations for rare diseases: because CTCL affects a small patient population, regulators accept smaller, focused studies as the basis for approval decisions.

Prescient has flagged the potential for Phase 2b to serve as a registrational study, subject to agreement with the FDA on endpoints and an appropriate calculation for the number of patients required. This means that, if successful, its results could be submitted directly as the primary evidence for drug approval and provide an accelerated path to marketing authorisation in the United States, bypassing the need for a separate Phase 3 trial.

International clinical sites provide speed and diverse population data

The trial will run across 16 clinical sites in four countries: six in the United States, four in France, three in Italy, and three in Australia. Patients enter the trial when referred by specialist physicians at these sites. Running the trial internationally matters for two reasons: it accelerates enrolment by drawing on a larger pool of eligible patients across multiple healthcare systems, and it produces data across diverse patient populations, which strengthens the evidence package for regulators worldwide.



CSIRO 3D modelling Unlocks deeper insights into PTX-100

A collaboration with CSIRO is deepening our understanding of PTX-100 and its therapeutic potential, generating more detailed insight into the drug's mechanism of action and how it may support future clinical development.

Research conducted by CSIRO is providing important validation of PTX-100's mechanism of action and generating new insights to support its development pathway. Using artificial intelligence and advanced computational modelling, researchers have confirmed how PTX-100 interacts with its target enzyme and inhibits prenylation, a key pathway involved in cancer cell growth and survival. These findings strengthen the scientific foundation for PTX-100 and support its ongoing development as a targeted therapeutic candidate.

However, confirming target engagement is only the beginning. The next phase of research is focused on mapping the downstream biological effects of this inhibition. By identifying which cellular pathways are altered and how these changes influence disease progression, the team aims to better define PTX-100's therapeutic impact—including its effects on tumour biology, treatment response, and potential clinical benefit across indications.

Prescient CEO James McDonnell emphasised the significance of this work in shaping the company's development strategy.

He noted that these insights are essential to guiding more precise clinical decision making.

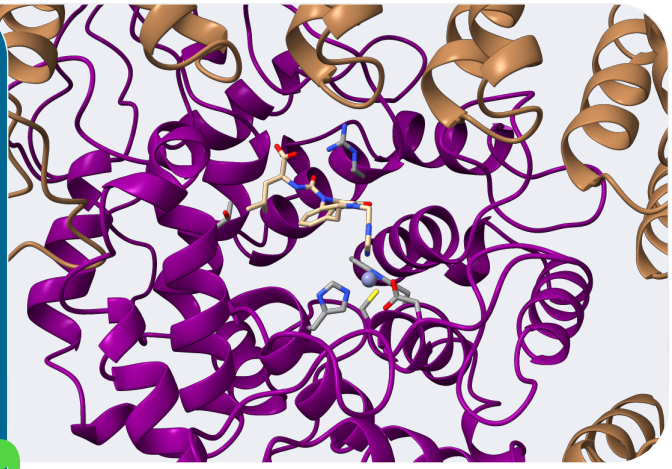
"With a clearer view of the drug's biological activity, we are better positioned to refine patient selection, optimise trial design, and prioritise the most promising indications," he said.

"At the same time, these findings strengthen our broader value proposition, providing robust scientific evidence to support discussions with potential partners and stakeholders."

The collaboration also highlights Prescient's commitment to rigorous, science driven development. By investing in a deeper mechanistic understanding of PTX-100, the company aims to reduce development risk while increasing the likelihood of delivering meaningful outcomes for patients.

As the research progresses, the partnership is expected to remain central to advancing PTX-100 through the development pipeline. Prescient, together with its scientific partners are accelerating the path from discovery to clinical application - ensuring the program advances with clarity, confidence, and a strong scientific foundation.

> *We now have deeper understanding of how the drug interacts with its target enzyme and inhibits the prenylation process,"* he said.
>
> *The next step is understanding the downstream biological effects - what pathways are impacted and how that translates into therapeutic benefit.*



Living With CTCL: A Disease That Demands Better Options

Cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL) is a rare blood cancer that often first appears as a range of skin issues. For many patients, years pass before it is correctly identified. For those whose disease advances, the options are limited, the treatments are toxic, and the prognosis deteriorates sharply. CTCL is the focus of Prescient's first clinical program for PTX-100.

A cancer of the immune system

The human immune system relies on white blood cells called T-lymphocytes, or T-cells, to identify and destroy threats. In CTCL, some of these T-cells become cancerous, accumulating genetic mutations that cause them to multiply without restraint. These abnormal cells take up residence in the skin and begin to cause damage.

The result is a disease that is classified as a blood cancer but looks, to the naked eye, like a skin condition. In the most common subtype, mycosis fungoides (MF), the early presentation is a rash – patches that can closely resemble eczema, psoriasis, or dermatitis. This rash can be present for years or even decades before a correct diagnosis is made. That diagnostic delay is one of CTCL's cruellest features: patients are often treated for common skin conditions while the underlying cancer goes undetected and, potentially, progresses.

Who gets CTCL, and how common is it?

CTCL is classified as an orphan disease. Approximately 3,000[1] new cases are diagnosed in the United States each year, although the true number is likely higher given the frequency of misdiagnosis. The disease is more common in men than women, and incidence rises sharply with age – by 70, the rate is four times higher than in younger adults. Mycosis fungoides and the more aggressive Sézary syndrome (SS) together account for roughly three quarters of all CTCL diagnoses.

What the disease does to patients

For the majority of CTCL patients diagnosed at early stage, life expectancy is near-normal and the symptoms can often be managed with skin-directed therapies: light treatment, topical steroids, topical chemotherapy, or localised radiation. But the underlying disease is chronic and incurable. Treatment may provide some reduction of visible symptoms; nothing eliminates the disease.

As disease progresses, so does its impact. The quality-of-life burden in CTCL is substantial and underappreciated. Persistent, severe itching (pruritus) is among the most debilitating symptoms, often interfering with sleep, concentration, and daily function. Open skin lesions create an ongoing infection risk. The visible nature of the disease, affecting the face, torso, and limbs, carries a significant psychological toll, with appearance and self-image frequently affected. Sleep disturbance and fatigue compound the burden further. For patients with advanced disease, these are not incidental side effects of treatment – they are the disease itself, experienced every day.

1. JAMA Oncology.2022 Sep1;8(11):1690–1692.doi:10.1001/jamaoncol.2022.3236

Living With CTCL: A Disease That Demands Better Options

The treatment gap in advanced disease

The prognosis for advanced CTCL is stark. Five-year overall survival rates drop from around 80-90% for patients with early-stage mycosis fungoides to below 50% as the disease progresses and fall further still – to around 18% – in the most advanced stages[1]. Patients with advanced disease are also significantly immunocompromised, making them highly vulnerable to opportunistic infections, which represent a leading cause of CTCL-related death.

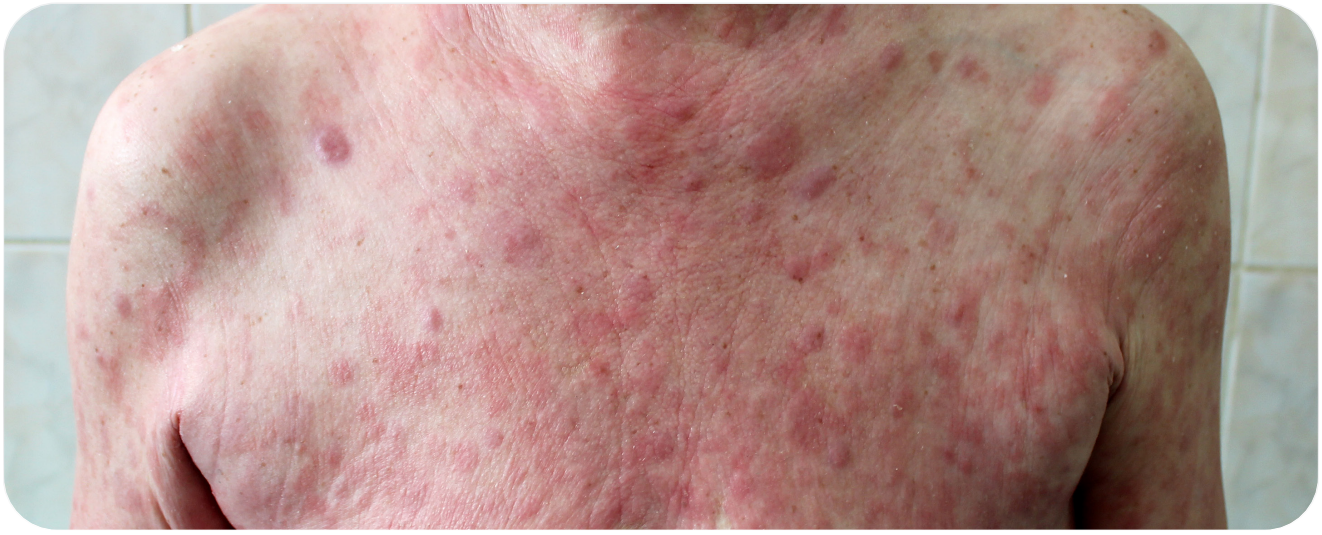
The available systemic therapies are characterised by modest and often short-lived responses. High toxicity limits how long most can be used. Few patients with relapsed or refractory disease achieve durable remissions. The most recently approved treatment, Lymphir (denileukin diftitox), approved by the FDA in August 2024, produced a 36% response rate in clinical studies but also 38% serious adverse event rate. This profile illustrates both the progress being made and the distance still to travel.

Incentives for developing treatments for rare diseases

Developing therapies for orphan diseases like CTCL presents challenges beyond the science. Small patient populations can make clinical trials more challenging, the commercial return is harder to model, and large pharmaceutical companies routinely prioritise more prevalent cancers -- leaving smaller biotechs like Prescient as the primary drivers of progress.

The reality of rare diseases like CTCL is why regulatory agencies have created special designations to support development of new treatments. In the United States, Orphan Drug Designation provides market exclusivity, reduced regulatory fees, and closer agency engagement. Fast Track Designation allows rolling submission of trial data, potentially shortening the time to approval. These mechanisms exist precisely because the market alone would not otherwise generate sufficient investment in diseases affecting small populations - regardless of how serious those diseases are for the people who live with them.

For CTCL patients a, particularly those with relapsed or refractory disease who have exhausted existing treatments, the arrival of a new drug with a novel mechanism, a clean safety profile, and durable responses would be genuinely transformative.



1. Agar et al, J Clin Oncol, 2010

In Conversation with

James McDonnell, Chief Executive Officer

James McDonnell joined Prescient Therapeutics as Chief Executive Officer in January 2025, bringing more than 25 years of global pharmaceutical experience to the role. His career spans senior leadership positions at Pharmion and CSL Vifor, with deep expertise in haematological malignancies including myeloma and myelodysplasia, as well as rare disease and oncology commercialisation. A registered pharmacist and graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors, James is now applying his commercial and strategic experience earlier in the development pathway, helping to shape how Prescient's lead asset, PTX-100, evolves from clinical stage towards market.

Q1. You've built your career taking products to market. What drew you to Prescient Therapeutics at an earlier stage of development?

I've spent much of my career on the commercial side - bringing therapies to market globally and locally. What attracted me to Prescient was the opportunity to apply that experience earlier in the development pathway.

By stepping in at this stage, we can shape how a therapy evolves – thinking not just about the science, but about where it needs to go commercially. That means engaging more deeply with clinicians, understanding trial design, and ensuring the asset is positioned for the best possible outcome down the track.

It's about connecting the science with its end goal and delivering a medicine that can succeed in the real world.

Q2. What is the core investment proposition for PTX today?

We see two complementary opportunities emerging. The first is **our lead program in cutaneous T-cell lymphoma (CTCL),** where there is a clear unmet clinical need. This is a rare disease with a defined market and a strong pathway to potential partnership with mid-tier pharmaceutical companies that specialise in oncology and rare diseases.

The second is broader: advancing our understanding of PTX-100's mechanism of action and expanding its potential application across additional tumour types. **That represents potential upside optionality for investors.**

In simple terms, we are progressing a near-term partnering opportunity while simultaneously building a longer-term value proposition.

In Conversation with

James McDonnell, Chief Executive Officer

Q3. What sets PTX-100 apart in a highly competitive oncology landscape?

Many current approaches focus on targeting specific mutations in RAS proteins. PTX-100 takes a different approach – it disrupts the prenylation process that RAS proteins depend on to function.

By targeting this pathway mechanism, PTX-100 has the potential to act more broadly across RAS-driven cancers, regardless of the specific mutation. That opens up a wider range of potential tumour types.

Our collaboration with CSIRO is helping us better understand not only how the drug binds and works, but also what happens downstream. **The more precisely we can map that, the better we can identify where the greatest opportunity lies.**

Q4. How are you balancing opportunity with the realities of capital constraints?

Like any clinical-stage biotech, capital discipline is essential. We've made a conscious decision to focus on our lead program and execute it well. While there are exciting opportunities to expand into other indications or in-license additional assets, **our priority today is progressing PTX-100 through its current clinical stage.**

That focus helps us manage risk. As data emerges, we can then strategically expand – either through new indications, partnerships, or additional assets.

Q5. What key clinical milestones should investors watch in the near term?

Ultimately, everything comes back to clinical data. Our primary focus is progressing the Phase 2a study in CTCL, with a key near-term milestone being the dose optimisation review.

This will assess safety and early signs of efficacy across study arms and provide important insight into how the drug is performing.

We've already seen encouraging signals from earlier Phase 1b data, so the next step is to build on that and continue validating the opportunity in a larger, more structured setting.

At the same time, it's important to recognise that timelines in early-stage development are often influenced by factors outside our control – particularly patient recruitment. This is especially true in rare diseases like CTCL, where the eligible patient population is limited and must meet strict criteria. As a result, progress can sometimes require patience.

What we can control is execution: ensuring trials are well run, sites are fully supported, and key decisions are anticipated in advance. Taken together, steady trial execution and the upcoming data readouts are the most important indicators of progress in the near term.

In Conversation with

James McDonnell, Chief Executive Officer

Q6. How is the company evolving to support its growth strategy?

We've been focused on building a team that can take the company through its next phase. That includes strengthening key capabilities across clinical, regulatory and manufacturing functions, as well as ensuring we have the right leadership in place.

As we move toward later-stage development, these capabilities become increasingly important – not just to run trials, but to prepare for potential commercialisation pathways.

Q7. What can investors expect as Prescient continues to progress?

We are at a pivotal stage. We have a differentiated asset, a clear initial indication with an unmet need, and growing insight into the broader potential of the platform. At the same time, we are applying commercial discipline early in the development process – something that is often only introduced later.

Our goal is to build value step by step – through data, partnerships, and strategic expansion – while maintaining a clear focus on delivering outcomes that matter to patients and shareholders alike.

Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Corporate directory
30 June 2026

Directors	Dr James Campbell (Non-Executive Chair) Dr Allen Ebens (Non-Executive Director) Ms Melanie Farris (Non-Executive Director) Dr Ellen Feigal (Non-Executive Director) Dr Gavin Shepherd (Non-Executive Director)
Chief Executive Officer	Mr James McDonnell
Company Secretary	Ms Melanie Leydin
Registered office	Suite 2, Level 11, 385 Bourke Street Melbourne, VIC 3000 Phone: 03 9692 7222
Principal place of business	Suite 2, Level 11, 385 Bourke Street Melbourne, VIC, 3000
Share registry	Automic Registry Services Level 5 126 Phillip Street Sydney NSW 2010 Ph: 02 9698 5414
Auditor	William Buck Level 20, 181 William Street Melbourne, VIC 3000
Securities exchange listing	Prescient Therapeutics Limited securities are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX: PTX)
Website	https://ptxtherapeutics.com

The Directors present their report, together with the financial statements, on the consolidated entity (referred to hereafter as the 'Consolidated Entity' or 'Prescient') consisting of Prescient Therapeutics Limited (referred to hereafter as the 'Company' or 'parent entity') and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year ended 30 June 2026.

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Prescient Therapeutics Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Dr James Campbell (Non-Executive Chair)
Dr Allen Ebens (Non-Executive Director)
Ms Melanie Farris (Non-Executive Director)
Dr Ellen Feigal (Non-Executive Director)
Dr Gavin Shepherd (Non-Executive Director)

Principal activities

During the financial year, the principal activities of the Consolidated Entity were:

- Conducting clinical studies and other research and development relating to the Company's proprietary technologies and products, particularly PTX-100;
- Business development activities to support the promotion and partnering of Prescient's proprietary technologies and products.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Review of operations

FY26 was a year of material clinical and corporate progress for Prescient. Enrolment in the Phase 2a trial of PTX-100 in relapsed/refractory Cutaneous T-Cell Lymphoma accelerated from a single patient at the start of the year to 26 by 30 June 2026 - and 28 by the date of this report - across a network that grew to 12 active sites in Australia, the United States and Italy, with European expansion underway. The Company also secured European Medicines Agency Orphan Drug Designation for PTX-100, appointed Dr Rosalind Wilson as Chief Medical Officer, and raised $9.8 million to fund this program. This was achieved against a net loss of $7,002,637 (30 June 2025: loss of $7,322,531), an 4.4% reduction on the prior year.

In August 2025, the Company completed a Share Purchase Plan raising $6,869,290 and a Share Placement of $2,978,500 to sophisticated and professional investors, for a combined raise of $9,847,790 (before costs). Funds were applied primarily to the continued development of PTX-100, including the ongoing Phase 2a trial and associated regulatory, clinical and manufacturing activities.

On 21 January 2026, the Company received a $4,356,397 RDTI rebate for eligible research and development activities undertaken in the year ended 30 June 2025. Prescient ended the financial year with cash reserves and term deposits of $9,028,137 as at 30 June 2026.

PTX-100

Phase 1b clinical trial

Prescient completed data cleaning and a sub-analysis of the r/rCTCL cohort of the Phase 1b clinical trial in 2025. Among seven evaluable patients, results demonstrated a 43% overall response rate and a 100% clinical benefit rate, with a mean duration of response of 12.4 months. No serious adverse events were attributed to PTX-100. The Phase 1b study was subsequently closed following completion of the clinical study report. At the date of this Report, one patient continued to receive PTX-100 on a compassionate access basis after more than 2.5 years, consistent with the clinical response previously observed.

Phase 2a clinical trial

Site activations and patient enrolment for the PTX-100 Phase 2a clinical trial accelerated materially over the year. On 16 July 2025, Prescient announced the first US site, VCU Massey Comprehensive Cancer Center had been initiated. This was followed on 15 December 2025 with the European Clinical Trials Information System granting authorisation for Prescient to initiate the trial in Europe. Subsequently, three Italian sites were opened for enrolment. By April 2026, 12 sites were opened for enrolment across Australia, USA and Italy with European expansion expected to increase the number up to 16 sites.

Total enrolment grew from one patient at the start of the financial year to reach 26 as of 30 June 2026. Subsequent to year end, a further two patients were enrolled in July 2026, increasing total enrolment to 28 patients. The Phase 2a study protocol provides for enrolment of up to 40 evaluable patients.

Regulatory progress supported the expanding global program. On 19 November 2025, the European Medicines Agency granted Orphan Drug Designation for PTX-100 in CTCL, for both mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome subtypes. This complemented the previously reported US Food and Drug Administration's Fast Track Designation for the treatment of adults with relapsed or refractory mycosis fungoides and Orphan Drug Designation for all T-Cell Lymphomas.

Mode of action progress

In collaboration with CSIRO, scientists used artificial intelligence and advanced computational modelling to construct a detailed three-dimensional model of PTX-100's molecular interaction with its target protein. The modelling demonstrated that PTX-100 binds tightly to its target, completely blocking the active site with high selectivity. This represented a favourable profile, suggesting PTX-100 may retain efficacy regardless of target protein conformation and reduce the likelihood of resistance mechanism emerging in cancer cells. In practical terms, this provided greater confidence that PTX-100 is less likely to lose effectiveness as tumour cells evolved during treatment, with resistance to therapy over time being one of the most common reasons cancer treatments fail.

Manufacturing and broader development

Substantial Chemistry, Manufacturing and Control (CMC) activities were undertaken to support the PTX-100 development plan, with CMC capabilities bolstered to reflect the increased regulatory obligations associated with current and later-stage clinical studies. The Company also continued to assess opportunities to generate additional clinical data for PTX-100 in Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma (PTCL), with consideration of further studies to follow selection of the recommended Phase 2 dose for CTCL.

Cell therapy plaforms

CellPryme

Prescient and collaborators at the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre continued research demonstrating the potential impact of CellPryme-A on the tumour microenvironment (TME), supporting a manuscript submission proceeding through review. Business development discussions with potential partners for the CellPryme platform continued throughout the year.

OmniCAR

OmniCAR variants previously demonstrated improved safety when unarmed and potent tumour-killing activity when armed with binders in preclinical models. The Company continued business development discussions with potential partners, preserving strategic optionality as sector conditions evolve.

Corporate awareness and engagement

In June 2026, Prescient announced the appointment of Dr Rosalind Wilson as Chief Medical Officer, effective 13 July 2026. Dr Wilson is a global oncology drug development leader with more than 30 years' experience spanning clinical development, regulatory strategy and executive leadership, and leads Prescient's clinical development

strategy and execution, including advancement of PTX-100 and progression, subject to available funding, of the broader pipeline.

Chief Executive Officer Mr James McDonnell undertook an extensive program of engagement with clinical investigators and prospective partners. During the quarter to June 2026, he attended the European Hematology Association (EHA) 2026 Congress in Stockholm — including discussions with Professor Luigi Zinzani, a Principal Investigator on the PTX-100 Phase 2a trial — and the BIO International Convention in San Diego. Throughout the year, Prescient presented PTX-100 data at several industry and investor events, including AusBiotech Invest and BioMelbourne Network oncology forums, and continued engagement with potential partners for its cell therapy platforms.

Financial performance

In the year ended 30 June 2026, the Company has recognised an Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) rebate for the year of $3,441,102 (2025: $4,356,397) for eligible R&D expenses.

Employment related expenses – comprising Employment costs of $3,216,931 (2025: $3,370,488) and Share-based payments $651,641 (2025: $349,011) - increased to $3,868,572 (2025: $3,719,499) and primarily attributable due to an increase in share-based payments during the year ended 30 June 2026.

Corporate expenses were $1,003,924 (2025: $931,588), an increase of 7.8% reflecting the costs of an ASX-listed company of increasing scale, and remaining well below the growth rate of the clinical program itself.

Financial position

Net asset position as at 30 June 2026 was $14,200,812 (2025: $11,387,172), an increase of $2,813,640 from the prior year. The stronger net asset position was primarily driven by capital raisings completed during the year, which more than offset operating losses arising from ongoing investment in research and development activities, together with corporate and employment costs.

Key risks and uncertainties

Prescient is subject to risks specific to its business activities, as well as general risks.

Successful commercialisation of assets	The inherent nature of research and development is uncertain. There are substantial risks in drug development including risks that studies fail to achieve an acceptable level of safety and/or efficacy. This would have a material impact on the Company. Prescient mitigates risk where reasonably possible through diversification of its product pipeline, undertaking rigorous scientific review during the development process, and working with reputable and capable partners and service providers.
Future funding risk	At 30 June 2026, the Company had a cash balance of $9,028,137 and net assets of $14,200,812 and is continuing operations on a going concern basis. However, there remains a risk that the Company may require substantial additional financing in the future to support its ongoing research and development activities and operations. In addition, in many territories, products such as those being developed by the Company, must follow a formal reimbursement process in order to be commercially successful. The availability and timing of reimbursement may have an impact upon the uptake and future profitability of products in some jurisdictions. The Directors regularly review the spending pattern of the Company and the Company's ability and likelihood of raising additional funds to ensure the Company's ability to

generate sufficient cash inflows to continue operations and settle its creditors and other liabilities as and when they fall due. In addition, at the date of this Report, Prescient remains eligible for certain government grants and the refundable RDTI.

Changes to the Research and Development Tax Incentive	Prescient's R&D activities benefit materially from the Australian Government's RDTI program, including the refundable tax offset recognised as other income and as a receivable in these financial statements. As part of the 2026–27 Federal Budget announced on 12 May 2026, the Government proposed reforms to the RDTI intended to apply to income years commencing on or after 1 July 2028. The proposed reforms include increasing core R&D offset rates, removing eligibility for supporting R&D expenditure, adjusting the turnover thresholds applicable to offset rates, and limiting access to the refundable offset to entities under 10 years of age (for entities below the relevant turnover threshold). These measures have not been legislated and remain subject to consultation and the passage of legislation through Parliament. Should these or similar changes be legislated, they could reduce the quantum of RDTI benefit available to the Company, narrow the scope of qualifying expenditure, or restrict access to the RDTI as a refundable cash benefit. As the RDTI has represented a material and recurring source of cash inflow to the Consolidated Entity, any adverse change to its availability, scope or refundability could have a material adverse effect on the Consolidated Entity's cash flows and its ability to fund its research and development programs as currently planned. The Company monitors the progress of these proposed reforms, including through its advisers and relevant industry bodies, and will continue to assess their impact as further legislative detail becomes available.
Research and Development Risk	The development of novel therapeutics is inherently uncertain and subject to significant scientific, clinical, regulatory and commercial risks. There is no assurance that the Company's research and development programs will successfully progress through preclinical or clinical development, demonstrate acceptable safety and efficacy profiles, or ultimately obtain regulatory approval. Failure to achieve development milestones could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, prospects and financial performance. The Company seeks to mitigate this risk through the diversification of its development portfolio, rigorous scientific and clinical review processes, and disciplined portfolio management. Prescient also engages experienced employees, advisers, contract research organisations and industry partners to support the design and execution of its development programs, while maintaining oversight through regular governance and risk management processes.
Regulatory and licensing risk	The Company operates in a highly regulated environment and is required to obtain and maintain approvals from regulatory authorities for the development, manufacture and commercialisation of its product candidates. There can be no assurance that regulatory approvals will be obtained within expected timeframes, on acceptable terms, or at all. Delays, additional regulatory requirements or the failure to obtain or maintain necessary approvals may adversely affect the Company's ability to commercialise its products and generate future revenues. Even where regulatory approvals are obtained, the Company's success will depend on its ability to achieve commercial adoption, generate product sales and/or secure licensing and partnership arrangements.

	The Company monitors legislative and regulatory developments and engages proactively with key stakeholders to manage this risk.
Competition and dependence on commercial partners and future licence arrangements	There is no assurance that any of the Company's products or technologies will achieve commercial success, even where regulatory approval has been obtained. Commercial outcomes may be affected by factors including competitive products and technologies, changes in clinical practice, market adoption rates and reimbursement environments. The Company's ability to realise value from its development programs is also dependent on its ability to establish and maintain strategic partnerships, licensing arrangements and other commercial agreements on acceptable terms. The success of such arrangements may be influenced by the priorities, performance and resource commitments of counterparties. In addition, existing agreements may be amended, suspended or terminated in certain circumstances. Any failure to secure or maintain key commercial relationships could adversely affect the Company's operations, growth prospects and financial performance. The Company mitigates this risk through ongoing business development activities, maintaining relationships with current and prospective partners, diversifying commercial opportunities, and generating high-quality clinical data to support licensing and commercialisation discussions.
Reliance on key personnel	Prescient's continued success is dependent on its ability to attract, retain and develop appropriately qualified and experienced personnel, including key management, technical staff and specialist consultants. The loss of key personnel, or an inability to recruit and retain suitably skilled individuals, could adversely affect the Company's operations and performance. To mitigate this risk, the Company maintains a combination of in-house employees and external consultants, providing access to a broad range of skills and expertise. The Board's Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee oversees strategies relating to talent attraction, retention, development, reward and recognition, ensuring alignment with the Company's culture, strategic objectives and performance expectations.
Inability to protect intellectual property	The Company's success depends in part on its ability to obtain, maintain and enforce intellectual property rights relating to its technologies, product candidates and know-how. There can be no assurance that existing or future patent applications will be granted, remain valid or provide adequate protection, or that the Company will be able to successfully defend its intellectual property against third-party challenges or infringement. Any failure to protect the Company's intellectual property, or unauthorised use of its proprietary technologies, could adversely affect its competitive position, commercial opportunities and financial performance. The Company seeks to mitigate this risk through active management of its intellectual property portfolio, including the filing and maintenance of patents in key jurisdictions. Specialist intellectual property advisers are engaged where appropriate, and policies and procedures are maintained to protect confidential information, proprietary data and know-how.
IT system failure and cyber security risk	Any information technology system is potentially vulnerable to interruption and/or damage from a number of sources, including but not limited to computer viruses, cyber security attacks and other security breaches, power, systems, internet and data network

failures, and natural disasters. The potential financial impacts of cyber security breaches may include:

- Business disruption costs
- Intellectual property or other valuable data being stolen or compromised
- Breaches of confidentiality with external parties that may compromise material commercial agreements
- Costs of remedying breaches and recovering data
- Costs to bolster cyber protection
- Litigation and legal costs
- Reputational damage

The Company aims to continuously monitor and enhance information security capabilities to keep pace with the evolving nature and sophistication of cyber threats in its efforts to continuously enhance our ability to prevent, detect and respond to cyber-attacks.

Significant changes in the state of affairs

On 4 August 2025, the Company issued 171,732,250 ordinary shares at an issue price of $0.04 per share under its Share Purchase Plan (SPP), raising $6,869,290 before transaction costs from existing shareholders.

On 8 August 2025 and 27 August 2025, the Company issued 63,212,500 and 11,250,000 ordinary shares, respectively, to sophisticated and professional investors pursuant to a placement at an issue price of $0.04 per share, raising gross proceeds of $2,978,500 before costs.

On 1 September 2025, the Company issued 12,309,738 unlisted options to Reach Markets as part consideration for capital raising services. The options have an exercise price of $0.06 per option and an expiry date of 31 August 2029. These options vested immediately.

On 18 November 2025, the Company issued 12,942,721 unlisted options with an exercise price of $0.10 per option and expiry date of 17 November 2029 to non-executive directors in accordance with shareholder approvals received at the 14 October 2025 Annual General Meeting. 25% of the options vested immediately and the remaining options will vest over the next three years.

On 19 December 2025, the Company issued 21,780,000 unlisted options to employees under the Company's Executive Option Plan. The options have an exercise price of $0.10 per option and an expiry date of 17 November 2029. 25% of the options vested immediately and the remaining options will vest over the next three years.

On 21 January 2026, the Company received a Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) refund of $4,356,397, relating to eligible research and development expenditure incurred in the 2025 financial year.

Other than recorded in this Directors' Report, there were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Consolidated Entity during the financial year.

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial year

On 7 July 2026, 4,000,000 options which were granted on 31 May 2021 with exercise price $0.358, expired without exercise or conversion.

On 13 July 2026, Dr Rosalind Wilson was appointed as Chief Medical Officer. See 'Corporate awareness and engagement' above for further detail.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Consolidated Entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the Consolidated Entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely developments and expected results of operations

The Company's near-term priorities are the continued enrolment and conduct of the PTX-100 Phase 2a trial in r/rCTCL, including the Dose Optimisation Committee review anticipated before the end of calendar 2026, and the planned expansion of trial sites into Europe.

Subject to the outcome of that review and to available funding, the Company intends to progress consideration of a further PTX-100 study in Peripheral T-Cell Lymphoma, and to continue business development discussions in respect of its CellPryme and OmniCAR cell therapy platforms.

The Company's financial results in future years will continue to depend on the pace and outcome of these clinical and business development activities, and on the Company's ability to fund them - refer to "Future funding risk" above.

The Company's ability to execute its plan in full is dependent on securing additional funding, as set out in Future funding risk noted in the directors' report.

Environmental regulation

Prescient is required to carry out its activities in accordance with applicable environment and human safety regulations in each of the jurisdictions in which it undertakes its operations. The Company is not aware of any matter that requires disclosure with respect to any significant regulations in respect of its operating activities, and there have been no issues of non-compliance during the year. The Company retains the right, under the respective contracts, to audit the performance of its contractors.

Information on Directors

Name:	Dr James Campbell
Title:	Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Board
Qualifications:	Ph.D, MBA, GAICD
Experience and expertise:	Dr James Campbell was appointed as a Director of the Company in November 2014. Dr Campbell has more than 25 years of international biotechnology research, management and leadership experience and has been involved in the creation and/or transformation of multiple successful Australian and international biotechnology companies. Dr Campbell was previously the CFO and COO of ChemGenex Pharmaceuticals Limited (ASX:CXS), where, as a member of the executive team he helped transform a research-based company with a market capitalization of $10M to a company with completed clinical trials and regulatory dossiers submitted to the FDA and EMA. In 2011 ChemGenex was sold to Cephalon for $230M. Dr Campbell was a foundation executive of Evolve Biosystems, and has assisted private biotechnology companies in Australia, New Zealand and the USA with successful capital raising and partnering negotiations. Dr Campbell chairs the Board of Australia's peak biotechnology body, AusBiotech.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	Non-Executive Director of Patrys Limited (ASX:PAB)
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee Member of the Audit and Risk Committee
Interests in shares:	1,368,365 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares
Interests in options:	5,257,573 at $0.10, expiring 17 November 2029

Name:	Dr Allen Ebens
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BSc., PhD.
Experience and expertise:	Dr Allen Ebens was appointed as a Director of the Company in June 2020. Dr Ebens was formerly head of Research at Vera Therapeutics, a San Francisco based, clinical stage biotechnology company. Dr Ebens is a highly accomplished drug developer, having overseen the advancement of a dozen successful drug development projects from concept to clinical development including polatuzumab and mosunetuzumab which are FDA approved and marketed for use in B-cell malignancies. Dr Ebens was an early recruit to Juno Therapeutics, a founding CAR-T company, and a leader in the successful and rapid clinical advancement of CAR-T cancer therapies. At Juno, Dr Ebens was instrumental in establishing the scientific capabilities of the company in the emerging field of CAR-T. Previously, Dr Ebens held senior executive positions at global pharma and biotechnology leaders Genentech and Exelixis, where he worked from concept to clinic across multiple therapeutic platforms including targeted small-molecule therapies, antibodies, antibody-drug conjugates, and T cell recruiting antibodies.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Audit and Risk Committee
Interests in shares:	None
Interests in options:	2,628,787 at $0.10, expiring 17 November 2029

Name:	Ms Melanie Farris
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	FGIA, FCG, GAICD, BCom and Grad Dip ACG
Experience and expertise:	Ms Farris is an experienced non-executive director and senior executive specialising in corporate affairs, governance, risk management, and strategic stakeholder engagement; possessing a strong track record in partnering with boards and executive teams to strengthen organisational resilience, reputation and performance across complex, evolving environments. Currently Chief Corporate Affairs Officer at Vaxxas Pty Ltd, prior senior executive tenure includes as Chief Governance and Risk Officer at Telix Pharmaceuticals Limited (ASX: TLX), Chief Financial Officer at Invion Limited (ASX: IVX), Chief Operating Officer at FourFour Promotions Limited (UK) and Group Company Secretary at Factor Therapeutics Limited (ASX: FTT) and Menzies Research Centre. Earlier career roles include with HRH The Prince of Wales's Office, Global Asset Management, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and The Prince's Foundation. Melanie holds a Bachelor of Communication (Public Relations), and a Graduate Diploma in Applied Corporate Governance. She is a Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia, a Fellow of the Chartered Governance Institute (UK) and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None

Special responsibilities:	Chair of Audit and Risk Committee Chair of Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee
Interests in shares:	625,000 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares
Interests in options:	2,628,787 Unlisted Options exercisable at $0.10, expiring 17 November 2029
Name:	Dr Ellen Feigal
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	MD, MS
Experience and expertise:	Dr Feigal is currently a Partner and Head of the Biologics practice at global life sciences advisory firm, NDA Partners LLC, where she leads efforts in designing and executing product development and regulatory strategies in the areas of cell therapies, medical imaging, hematology and oncology. She is also adjunct faculty at the Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law, Arizona State University, where she teaches FDA drug law and medical research ethics and law. Dr Feigal was formerly Senior Vice President overseeing research and development with the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine, a world-leading research foundation working to accelerate development of new disease modifying treatments and cures for patients with chronic diseases; Executive Medical Director, Global Development at US biotech company Amgen Inc (NASDAQ: AMGN); Vice President of Clinical Sciences at the Translational Genomics Research Institute, and directed the Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis at the National Cancer Institute. Dr Feigal serves as a Board member for Xencor Inc (NASDAQ: XNCR) a biotechnology company developing engineered antibodies and cytokines for the treatment of cancer and autoimmune diseases. She is also a Director of NextCure (NASDAQ: NXTC) a clinical-stage biotechnology company developing new immunotherapies to treat cancer. Dr Feigal holds an M.D. from the University of California, Davis School of Medicine. She completed an internal medicine residency at Stanford University and a hematology oncology fellowship at the University of California, San Francisco.
Other current directorships:	Xencor Inc (NASDAQ: XNCR), NextCure Inc (NASDAQ: NXTC)
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee
Interests in shares:	None
Interests in options:	1,415,000 at $0.1309, expiring 15 May 2027 1,213,787 at $0.10, expiring 17 November 2029
Name:	Dr Gavin Shepherd
Title:	Non-Executive Director
Qualifications:	BMBS, GDOH, FAFOEM(RACP), GAICD
Experience and expertise:	Dr Shepherd is an accomplished medical professional with 25 years of experience in medicine and a proven track record in driving success in various specialist consulting businesses. After completing his medical qualification at Flinders University, he completed specialist training as a consultant Occupational and Environmental Physician with a fellowship from the Royal Australasian College of Physicians. He completed his GAICD qualification in 2011

	and is a non-executive director of Lateral Pharma Pty Ltd. Dr Shepherd combines his medical expertise with strong business acumen, demonstrated by his business success as well as through his investment in disruptive healthcare technologies. He actively contributes to the healthcare industry through involvement with the Medical Device Partnering Program at Flinders University and lecturing for the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners registrar training program in South Australia.
Other current directorships:	None
Former directorships (last 3 years):	None
Special responsibilities:	Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee Member of the Audit and Risk Committee
Interests in shares:	17,500,000 Fully Paid Ordinary Shares
Interests in options:	1,415,000 at $0.0621, expiring 11 December 2028 1,213,787 at $0.10, expiring 17 November 2029

'Other current directorships' quoted above are current directorships for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

'Former directorships (last 3 years)' quoted above are directorships held in the last 3 years for listed entities only and excludes directorships of all other types of entities, unless otherwise stated.

Company Secretary

Melanie Leydin – BBus (Acc. Corp Law) FCA FGIA

Melanie holds a Bachelor of Business majoring in Accounting and Corporate Law. Melanie is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia. Melanie graduated from Swinburne University in 1997, became a Chartered Accountant in 1999 and from February 2000 to October 2021 was the principal of Leydin Freyer which was acquired by Vistra in November 2021. Melanie is now the Executive Vice President of Global Solutions, Southeast Asia at Vistra. Vistra is a prominent provider of governance and compliance solutions and finance and accounting solutions in the Fund, Corporate, Capital Markets, and Private Wealth sectors.

Melanie has over 30 years' experience in the accounting profession and over 20 years' experience holding Board positions including company secretary and CFO of ASX listed entities. Melanie has extensive experience in relation to public company responsibilities, including ASX and ASIC compliance, control and implementation of corporate governance, statutory financial reporting, reorganisation of Companies, initial public offerings, secondary raisings and shareholder relations.

Meetings of Directors

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors ('the Board') and of each Committee of the Board held during the year ended 30 June 2026, and the number of meetings attended by each Director were:

	Full Board		Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended	Eligible to attend	Attended
Dr James Campbell	7	7	2	2	2	2
Dr Allen Ebens	7	7	-	-	-	-
Ms Melanie Farris*	7	7	1	1	2	2
Dr Ellen Feigal	7	6	2	2	-	-
Dr Gavin Shepherd	7	7	2	2	2	2

* Ms Melanie Farris became a member and chair of the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee on 18 August 2025.

Remuneration report (audited)

This remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2026 outlines the remuneration arrangements of the Consolidated Entity in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations. This information has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the Act.

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration
- Details of remuneration
- Service agreements
- Share-based compensation
- Additional information
- Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

The objective of the Company's executive remuneration framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and it is considered to conform to market best practice for the delivery of reward. The Board of Directors ('the Board') ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness
- acceptability to shareholders
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation
- transparency

The Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for its directors and executives. The remuneration philosophy is set to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high-quality personnel.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board have considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- focussing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of dividends and growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards

In accordance with best practice corporate governance, the structure of non-executive Director and executive Director remuneration is separate.

Non-executive Director's remuneration

Fees and payments to non-executive directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-executive directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee. The Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure non-executive directors' fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. The Chair's fees are determined independently to the fees of other non-executive directors based on comparative roles in the external market.

ASX Listing Rules require the aggregate non-executive director's remuneration be determined periodically by a General Meeting. The most recent determination was at the Annual General Meeting held 9 November 2004, where the Shareholders approved an aggregate remuneration pool of $400,000.

Executive remuneration
The Consolidated Entity aims to reward executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration which has both fixed and variable components.

The executive remuneration and reward framework has three components:
- Fixed remuneration, including base, non-monetary benefits and other statutory and employment-related benefits, including superannuation and long service leave entitlements
- Short-term incentives
- Long-term incentives provided through share-based payment arrangements

The combination of these comprises the executive's total remuneration.

Fixed remuneration, consisting of base salary, superannuation and non-monetary benefits, is reviewed annually by the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee. In determining appropriate remuneration levels, the Committee considers individual performance, the overall performance of the Consolidated Entity, and market remuneration benchmarks for comparable positions.

Executives may receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash or other fringe benefits (for example motor vehicle benefits) where it does not create any additional costs to the Consolidated Entity and provides additional value to the executive.

Short-term incentives
The Short-Term Incentive (STI) program is designed to align executive remuneration with the achievement of the Company's strategic and operational objectives. STI awards are determined based on the achievement of annual KPIs, which may include clinical development milestones, research and development progress, regulatory achievements, funding and capital management objectives, business development initiatives, and leadership performance.

Long-term incentives
The Long-Term Incentive (LTI) program comprises share-based payments issued under the Company's Executive Option Plan (EOP) and is designed to align the interests of executives with those of shareholders by linking remuneration to the long-term success of the Company. Directors and other key management personnel may participate in the EOP, subject to Board and, where required, shareholder approval.

Options are typically granted to executives with vesting periods ranging from one to four years and may be subject to service-based and/or performance-based vesting conditions.

Performance goals, if any, are determined by the Board on an individual basis and are designed to promote the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives. These goals may include the successful progression of research and development programs, achievement of clinical trial and regulatory milestones, business development outcomes, capital management objectives, and other operational and leadership measures that are considered critical to creating long-term shareholder value.

Equity-based Non-Executive Director remuneration
Options granted to Non-Executive Directors, and options currently on issue to the Chief Executive Officer and other employees under the Executive Option Plan, vest on the basis of continued service over time and are not subject to performance conditions. The Board considers time-based vesting appropriate for Non-Executive Directors because it aligns their interests with those of shareholders through exposure to the Company's share price without conditioning their remuneration on operational outcomes they oversee in an independent, non-executive capacity - consistent with ASX Corporate Governance Council guidance that non-executive directors should not receive performance-based remuneration.

For executives, the Board considers that the multi-year vesting period itself, together with the cash STI program (which is performance-conditioned), provides an appropriate incentive and retention structure at this stage of the Company's clinical development, where conventional multi-year commercial performance metrics are not yet meaningful. Accordingly, this component is described as equity-based remuneration rather than a performance-based long-term incentive.

Performance and link to remuneration
The remuneration of the Non-Executive Directors is not directly linked to the performance of the Company. Via STI and LTI the remuneration of the CEO and other senior executives is linked to the performance of the Company. The award or vesting of any STI or performance-based LTI is based upon the annual corporate objectives set by the Board.

Malus and clawback
The Board has adopted a malus and clawback policy applying to short-term and long-term incentive remuneration awarded to key management personnel. Under this policy, the Board may, in its discretion, lapse or reduce any unvested short-term or long-term incentive award ("malus"), or recover all or part of any short-term or long-term incentive amount already paid or vested - including cash, shares or options, or their cash equivalent - ("clawback"), where it determines that:

- the award was based on materially inaccurate financial or performance information, including as a result of a material misstatement in the Consolidated Entity's financial statements;
- the recipient engaged in fraud, dishonesty or serious misconduct, or materially breached their duties to the Consolidated Entity;
- the recipient's conduct caused material financial or reputational harm to the Consolidated Entity; or
- the award would not have been made, or would have been made in a lesser amount, had the relevant facts been known at the time it was determined.

In exercising this discretion, the Board will have regard to the nature and seriousness of the conduct, the time elapsed since the relevant award, and any other factors it considers relevant. No amounts were reduced, lapsed or recovered under this policy during the year ended 30 June 2026.

External remuneration consultant
In accordance with section 300A(1)(h) of the Corporations Act 2001, the Board confirms that no remuneration consultant was engaged during the financial year.

Details of remuneration

The Remuneration Report details the remuneration arrangements for key management personnel ('KMP') who are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director, whether executive or otherwise.

For the year ended 30 June 2026, KMP of the Company comprised non-executive directors and other key management personnel as follows:

Non-executive directors

Dr James Campbell, Non-Executive Chair
Dr Allen Ebens, Non-Executive Director
Ms Melanie Farris, Non-Executive Director
Dr Ellen Feigal, Non-Executive Director
Dr Gavin Shepherd, Non-Executive Director

Executives

Mr James McDonnell, Chief Executive Officer

Amounts of remuneration

Details of the remuneration of key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity are set out in the following tables.

	Short-term benefits		Post-employment benefits	Long-term benefits	Share-based payments		
2026	Salary and fees[1] $	Bonus[2] $	Super-annuation $	long service leave[3] $	*Equity-settled options* $	Non-Monetary Benefits $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Dr James Campbell	89,286	-	10,714	-	50,094	-	150,094
Dr Allen Ebens	60,000	-	-	-	25,047	-	85,047
Ms Melanie Farris	60,000	-	-	-	25,047	-	85,047
Dr Ellen Feigal	60,000	-	-	-	17,086	-	77,086
Dr Gavin Shepherd	60,000	-	-	-	23,299	-	83,299
Executives:							
Mr James McDonnell	368,493	86,460	30,000	7,123	299,643	-	791,719
	697,779	86,460	40,714	7,123	440,216	-	1,272,292

(1) Annual leave entitlements are measured on an accrual basis and included within the Salary and Fees column above.

(2) Mr McDonnell is eligible to receive an annual discretionary short-term incentive (STI) bonus of up to 30% of his base salary, subject to the achievement of annual corporate goals established by the Board. During the year, Mr McDonnell was awarded STI bonus payments equivalent to 24% of his base salary, as approved by the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee and the Board. The award reflected the achievement of Board-approved key performance indicators (KPIs), including clinical trial recruitment milestones and clinical and regulatory development milestones.

(3) Long service leave entitlements are measured on an accrual basis.

2025	Short-term benefits: Salary and fees[8] $	Short-term benefits: Bonus $	Post-employment benefits - Super-annuation $	Long-term benefits - long service leave[7] $	Share-based payments *Equity-settled options* $	Non-Monetary Benefits $	Total $
Non-Executive Directors:							
Dr James Campbell [1]	68,750	-	-	-	-	-	68,750
Dr Allen Ebens	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Ms Melanie Farris [3]	14,168	-	-	-	-	-	14,168
Dr Ellen Feigal	60,000	-	-	-	14,674	-	74,674
Dr Gavin Shepherd [2]	59,355	-	-	-	16,771	-	76,126
Mr Steven Engle [4]	83,333	-	-	-	-	-	83,333
Executive Directors:							
Mr Steven Yatomi-Clarke [5]	346,698	-	25,933	58,914	-	58,133	489,678
Executives:							
Mr James McDonnell [6]	171,725	-	18,069	2,969	167,672	-	360,435
	864,029	-	44,002	61,883	199,117	58,133	1,227,164

(1) Appointed Chair on 30 March 2025. Dr Campbell received his remuneration through Barrabool Biotechnology Pty Ltd (an entity associated with him).
(2) Appointed on 4 July 2024.
(3) Appointed on 10 April 2025.
(4) Retired as Chair and non-executive director effective 30 March 2025. Subsequent to him leaving the Board, the Company entered into a consulting and advisory services agreement with Mr Engle which expired on 30 March 2026 and was capped at $60,000 for the term of the agreement.
(5) Resigned on 19 January 2025. Non-monetary benefits including fringe benefit tax arising from the provision of Loan Funded Shares provided to Mr Steven Yatomi-Clarke was paid for by the Company.
(6) Appointed on 20 January 2025.
(7) Long service leave entitlements are measured on an accrual basis.
(8) Annual leave entitlements are measured on an accrual basis and included within the Salary and Fees column above.

The proportion of remuneration linked to performance and the fixed proportion are as follows:

	Fixed remuneration		At risk - LTI		At risk - STI	
Name	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Non-Executive Directors:						
Dr James Campbell	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Dr Allen Ebens	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Ms Melanie Farris	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Dr Ellen Feigal	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Dr Gavin Shepherd	100%	100%	-	-	-	-
Mr Steven Engle	-	100%	-	-	-	-
Executive Directors:						
Mr Steven Yatomi-Clarke	-	71%	-	29%	-	-
Executives:						
Mr James McDonnell	51%	53%	38%	47%	11%	-

Service agreements

Remuneration and other terms of employment for key management personnel are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows:

Name:	Mr James McDonnell
Title:	Chief Executive Officer
Agreement commenced:	20 January 2025
Term of agreement:	No fixed term, commencing on 20 January 2025 for an ongoing term subject to termination by the Company with six months' notice or by Mr McDonnell with six months' notice.
Details:	Mr McDonnell is entitled to an annual remuneration package of $390,250 (inclusive of superannuation), subject to annual review. In addition, Mr McDonnell a performance- based bonus over and above the annual salary. This bonus is split between short-term incentives and long-term incentives and is capped at one third of the annual salary as at the date of payment of the bonus. The STI bonus amount is payable within 30 days upon achievement of relevant milestones. Three months before the commencement of each subsequent year, the Board and the Employee will agree the milestones applicable to the achievement of the Bonus amount for those years. Mr McDonnell is eligible to receive an annual bonus of up to 30% of base salary based on the achievement of annual corporate goals set by the Board. The CEO is eligible to participate in the Company's long term incentive plan.

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

Share-based compensation

Options

Grant date	Vesting date and exercisable date	Expiry date	Number of options granted	Exercise price	Fair value per option at grant date
11 May 2023	11 May 2023	9 May 2027	353,750	$0.1309	$0.06
11 May 2023	11 May 2024	9 May 2027	353,750	$0.1309	$0.06
11 May 2023	11 May 2025	9 May 2027	353,750	$0.1309	$0.06
11 May 2023	11 May 2026	9 May 2027	353,750	$0.1309	$0.06
11 December 2024	11 December 2024	11 December 2028	353,750	$0.0621	$0.03
11 December 2024	11 December 2025	11 December 2028	353,750	$0.0621	$0.03
11 December 2024	11 December 2026	11 December 2028	353,750	$0.0621	$0.03
11 December 2024	11 December 2027	11 December 2028	353,750	$0.0621	$0.03
20 January 2025	20 January 2026	20 January 2030	6,000,000	$0.0812	$0.03
20 January 2025	20 January 2027	20 January 2030	6,000,000	$0.0812	$0.03
20 January 2025	20 January 2028	20 January 2030	6,000,000	$0.0812	$0.03
20 January 2025	19 January 2029	20 January 2030	6,000,000	$0.0812	$0.03
15 October 2025	15 October 2025	17 November 2029	3,235,680	$0.1000	$0.02
15 October 2025	15 October 2026	17 November 2029	3,235,680	$0.1000	$0.02
15 October 2025	15 October 2027	17 November 2029	3,235,680	$0.1000	$0.02
15 October 2025	14 October 2028	17 November 2029	3,235,681	$0.1000	$0.02
			39,772,721		

The number of options over ordinary shares granted to and vested by Directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2026 are set out below:

Name	Number of options granted during the year 2026*	Number of options granted during the year 2025	Number of options vested during the year 2026	Number of options vested during the year 2025
Dr James Campbell	5,257,573	-	1,314,393	-
Dr Allen Ebens	2,628,787	-	657,197	-
Ms Melanie Farris	2,628,787	-	657,197	-
Dr Ellen Feigal	1,213,787	-	657,197	353,750
Dr Gavin Shepherd	1,213,787	1,415,000	657,197	353,750
Mr James McDonnell	-	24,000,000	6,000,000	-
	12,942,721	25,415,000	9,943,181	707,500

* Of the 12,942,721 unlisted options granted during the financial year ended 30 June 2026, 25% vested immediately on grant, 25% vest 12 months after the grant date, 25% vest 24 months after the grant date, and 25% vest 36 months after the grant date. The options were subject only to service-based vesting conditions and were not subject to any market-based or non-market performance conditions. The fair value of the options at the grant date of 15 October 2025 was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and was $0.0166 per option.

Values of options over ordinary shares granted, exercised and lapsed for Directors and other key management personnel as part of compensation during the year ended 30 June 2026 are set out below:

Name	Value of options granted during the year $	Value of options exercised during the year $	Value of options lapsed during the year $	Remuneration consisting of options for the year %
Dr James Campbell	87,276	-	-	33%
Dr Allen Ebens	43,638	-	-	29%
Ms Melanie Farris	43,638	-	-	29%
Dr Ellen Feigal	20,149	-	-	22%
Dr Gavin Shepherd	20,149	-	-	28%
Mr James McDonnell	-	-	-	38%

Additional information

The earnings of the Consolidated Entity for the five years to 30 June 2026 are summarised below:

	2026 $	2025 $	2024 $	2023 $	2022 $
Revenue	138,493	225,611	687,577	459,098	44,177
Net loss after tax	(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)	(8,238,050)	(7,004,501)	(5,117,176)

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Share price at year end (cents)	6.10	4.40	3.80	8.10	15.50

Additional disclosures relating to key management personnel

Shareholding

The number of shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other members of key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals/ other	Balance at the end of the year
Ordinary shares					
Dr James Campbell	618,365	-	750,000	-	1,368,365
Ms Melanie Farris	250,000	-	375,000	-	625,000
Dr Gavin Shepherd	17,000,000	-	500,000	-	17,500,000
	17,868,365	-	1,625,000	-	19,493,365

Option holding
The number of options over ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each Director and other members of key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity, including their personally related parties, is set out below:

	Balance at the start of the year	Granted as part of remuneration	Exercised	Expired/ forfeited	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares					
Dr James Campbell	-	5,257,573	-	-	5,257,573
Dr Allen Ebens	-	2,628,787	-	-	2,628,787
Ms Melanie Farris	-	2,628,787	-	-	2,628,787
Dr Ellen Feigal	1,415,000	1,213,787	-	-	2,628,787
Dr Gavin Shepherd	1,415,000	1,213,787	-	-	2,628,787
Mr James McDonnell	24,000,000	-	-	-	24,000,000
	26,830,000	12,942,721	-	-	39,772,721

	Vested and exercisable	Not reached vesting date	Balance at the end of the year
Options over ordinary shares			
Dr James Campbell	1,314,393	3,943,180	5,257,573
Dr Allen Ebens	657,197	1,971,590	2,628,787
Ms Melanie Farris	657,197	1,971,590	2,628,787
Dr Ellen Feigal	1,718,447	910,340	2,628,787
Dr Gavin Shepherd	1,010,947	1,617,840	2,628,787
Mr James McDonnell	6,000,000	18,000,000	24,000,000
	11,358,181	28,414,540	39,772,721

Loans and other transactions with key management personnel and their related parties
There were no loans to, or other transactions with, Key Management Personnel ('KMP') or their related parties during the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

Shares under option

Unissued ordinary shares of Prescient Therapeutics Limited under option at the date of this report are as follows:

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Number under option
18 October 2021	17 October 2026	$0.4120	200,000
21 October 2021	20 October 2026	$0.4120	200,000
22 October 2021	21 October 2026	$0.4120	200,000
29 October 2021	28 October 2026	$0.4120	200,000
3 November 2021	2 November 2026	$0.4120	200,000
11 May 2023	9 May 2027	$0.1309	1,415,000
11 December 2024	11 December 2028	$0.0621	1,415,000
20 January 2025	20 January 2030	$0.0812	24,000,000
1 September 2025	31 August 2029	$0.0600	12,309,738
15 October 2025	17 November 2029	$0.1000	12,942,721
15 October 2025	17 November 2029	$0.1000	21,780,000
			74,862,459

No options were exercised during the year. No person entitled to exercise the options had or has any right by virtue of the option to participate in any share issue of the Company or of any other body corporate.

Indemnity and insurance of officers

During the financial year, Prescient Therapeutics Limited paid an insurance premium in respect of a contract insuring directors, secretaries and executive officers of the Company and its controlled entities against a liability incurred as director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or any of its controlled entities against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Indemnity and insurance of auditor

To the extent permitted by law, the Company has agreed to indemnify the auditors, William Buck, as part of the terms of its audit engagement agreement against claims by third parties arising from the audit (for an unspecified amount). No payments have been made to indemnify William Buck during or since the financial year.

Proceedings on behalf of the Company

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

Non-audit services

There were no non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor.

Officers of the Company who are former directors of William Buck

There are no officers of the Company who are former directors of William Buck.

Auditor's independence declaration

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out immediately after this Directors' report.

Auditor

William Buck continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instrument 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest cents.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Dr James Campbell
Chair

20 August 2026

William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

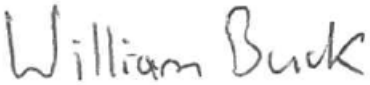
Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To the directors of Prescient Therapeutics Limited

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of Prescient Therapeutics Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Prescient Therapeutics Limited and the entities it controlled during the year.



William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

R. P. Burt
Director
Melbourne, 20 August 2026

William Buck is an association of firms, each trading under the name of William Buck across Australia and New Zealand with affiliated offices worldwide.
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Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Interest income		138,493	225,611
Research and development tax incentive (RDTI) and other grant income	5	3,451,102	4,356,397
Expenses			
Research and development costs		(5,281,249)	(6,716,568)
Employment costs		(3,216,931)	(3,370,488)
Corporate expenses		(1,003,924)	(931,588)
Administrative expenses		(437,221)	(524,500)
Share based payments	25	(651,641)	(349,011)
Interest expense		(10,699)	-
Foreign exchange translation		9,433	(12,384)
Loss before income tax expense		(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)
Income tax expense		-	-
Loss after income tax expense for the year attributable to the Owners of Prescient Therapeutics Limited		(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the Owners of Prescient Therapeutics Limited		(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)
		Cents	**Cents**
Basic losses per share	24	(0.68)	(0.91)
Diluted losses per share	24	(0.68)	(0.91)

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 30 June 2026

	Note	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	9,028,137	6,906,804
RDTI receivable	5	3,441,102	4,356,397
Trade and other receivables		258,813	264,295
Amount due under loan funded share (LFS) arrangement		-	293,404
Other financial assets		20,000	20,000
Prepayments	8	1,273,022	1,063,150
Total current assets		14,021,074	12,904,050
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment		4,342	7,395
Right-of-use assets	7	214,581	-
Intangibles	9	1,650,176	1,650,176
Prepayments	8	390,000	-
Total non-current assets		2,259,099	1,657,571
Total assets		16,280,173	14,561,621
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	1,733,608	3,093,570
Lease liabilities	11	107,127	-
Employee benefits		122,782	67,448
Total current liabilities		1,963,517	3,161,018
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	11	115,844	-
Employee benefits		-	13,431
Total non-current liabilities		115,844	13,431
Total liabilities		2,079,361	3,174,449
Net assets		14,200,812	11,387,172
Equity			
Issued capital	12	102,790,131	93,888,554
Reserves		1,959,167	1,565,658
Accumulated losses		(90,548,486)	(84,067,040)
Total equity		14,200,812	11,387,172

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 30 June 2026

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Share based payments reserve $	Share loan plan reserve $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2024	93,270,526	1,869,134	324,624	(77,396,996)	18,067,288
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	(7,322,531)	(7,322,531)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(7,322,531)	(7,322,531)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Vesting of share-based payments	-	349,011	-	-	349,011
Lapse or expiry of share options	-	(652,487)	-	652,487	-
Recognition of fair value of LFS shares issued in prior period (note 12)	324,624	-	(324,624)	-	-
Recognition of considerations of LFS shares disposed by the former director (note 12)	293,404	-	-	-	293,404
Balance at 30 June 2025	93,888,554	1,565,658	-	(84,067,040)	11,387,172

Consolidated	Issued capital $	Share based payments reserve $	Share loan plan reserve $	Accumulated losses $	Total equity $
Balance at 1 July 2025	93,888,554	1,565,658	-	(84,067,040)	11,387,172
Loss after income tax expense for the year	-	-	-	(7,002,637)	(7,002,637)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(7,002,637)	(7,002,637)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Contributions of equity (note 12)	9,847,790	-	-	-	9,847,790
Transaction costs (note 12)	(946,213)	263,059	-	-	(683,154)
Share-based payments	-	651,641	-	-	651,641
Transfer of expired and cancelled options	-	(521,191)	-	521,191	-
Balance at 30 June 2026	102,790,131	1,959,167	-	(90,548,486)	14,200,812

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Consolidated statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers and employees		(11,672,849)	(11,284,551)
Interest received		93,041	339,157
Receipt of RDTI		4,366,397	3,712,363
Interest paid		(10,807)	(10,478)
Net cash used in operating activities	23	(7,224,218)	(7,243,509)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from term deposits with maturity longer than 3 months		-	4,000,000
Net cash from investing activities		-	4,000,000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		9,847,790	-
Cost of capital raising		(683,154)	-
Proceeds from loan funded shares		270,381	-
Repayment of borrowings		-	(330,486)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(98,901)	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities		9,336,116	(330,486)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,111,898	(3,573,995)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		6,906,804	10,493,183
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		9,435	(12,384)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	6	9,028,137	6,906,804

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

1. General information

The financial statements cover Prescient Therapeutics Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of Prescient Therapeutics Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Prescient Therapeutics Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Prescient Therapeutics Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Suite 2, Level 11, 385 Bourke Street
Melbourne, VIC, 3000

A description of the nature of the Consolidated Entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 20 August 2026.

2. Material accounting policy information

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001, as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB').

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted. This includes AASB 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The Consolidated Entity is assessing the impact of AASB 18 and expects any impact to be primarily related to the presentation and disclosure of information within the financial statements.

Historical cost convention
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates
The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Consolidated Entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is also the Consolidated Entity’s functional currency.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Investments and other financial assets

Investments and other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Consolidated Entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Typically, such financial assets will be either: (i) held for trading, where they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the short-term with an intention of making a profit, or a derivative; or (ii) designated as such upon initial recognition where permitted. Fair value movements are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Consolidated Entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are either measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. The measurement of the loss allowance depends upon the Consolidated Entity's assessment at the end of each reporting period as to whether the financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, based on reasonable and supportable information that is available, without undue cost or effort to obtain.

Where there has not been a significant increase in exposure to credit risk since initial recognition, a 12-month expected credit loss allowance is estimated. This represents a portion of the asset's lifetime expected credit losses that is attributable to a default event that is possible within the next 12 months. Where a financial asset has become credit impaired or where it is determined that credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance is based on the asset's lifetime expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit loss recognised is measured on the basis of the probability weighted present value of anticipated cash shortfalls over the life of the instrument discounted at the original effective interest rate.

For financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income with a corresponding expense through profit or loss. In all other cases, the loss allowance reduces the asset's carrying value with a corresponding expense through profit or loss.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

2. Material accounting policy information (continued)

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the Consolidated Entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The Consolidated Entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Consolidated Entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Research and development
Research costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the Consolidated Entity is able to use or sell the asset; the Consolidated Entity has sufficient resources and intends to complete the development; and its costs can be measured reliably. Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit. in the Directors' judgement, regulatory and commercial uncertainty inherent in a Phase 2a asset means the probable future economic benefit and intention and ability to complete and use/sell criteria are not yet satisfied. This is reassessed each period.

Research and Development Rebate
The Consolidated Entity is eligible to claim incentives under the Australian Government's Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) program in respect of qualifying research and development expenditure. Claims submitted under the program are subject to review and audit by relevant government authorities, including AusIndustry on behalf of the Department of Industry, Science and Resources and the Australian Taxation Office.

The Directors have assessed the Group's entitlement to RDTI taking into consideration the nature of the underlying expenditure and advice received from external specialist advisers. Should any expenditure be determined not to qualify under the program rules, previously received incentives may be subject to adjustment, recovery and, in certain circumstances, penalties. Following assement, and based on the nature of the R&D activity registration, historical findings history and advice from external advisers, the Directors consider the risk of a material adjustment to be remote.

Consistent with prior years and based on the Group's assessment of eligibility under the program, an RDTI receivable of $3,441,102 has been recognised as other income for the year ended 30 June 2026 (2025: $4,356,397).

The Directors have exercised significant judgement in assessing the Consolidated Entity's eligibility for the RDTI. This assessment involves evaluating the nature of the underlying expenditure against the legislative requirements of the program and considering advice obtained from external specialist advisers. In making this judgement, the Directors considered the registration status of the relevant R&D activities, the characteristics of the associated expenditure, and historical outcomes of prior RDTI claims. Changes in the interpretation or application of the program rules may result in certain expenditure being determined as ineligible, which could require adjustments to incentives previously recognised and may, in some circumstances, give rise to repayment obligations.

Indefinite life intangible assets
The Consolidated Entity tests annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate impairment, whether indefinite life intangible assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 9.

Recovery of deferred tax assets
Deferred tax assets are recognised only where the Directors consider it probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise deductible temporary differences and tax losses. Based on the Directors' assessment at 30 June 2026, the Consolidated Entity has not recognised any deferred tax assets, as sufficient future taxable profits are not currently considered probable.

3. Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Lease term
The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the Consolidated Entity's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The Consolidated Entity reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate
Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the Consolidated Entity estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

4. Operating segments

Identification of reportable operating segments
The Consolidated Entity operates predominantly in the clinical-stage oncology sector and conducts its activities principally in Australia. In accordance with AASB 8 Operating Segments, operating segments are identified based on internal reports reviewed by the chief operating decision maker, being the Board of Directors, for the purposes of resource allocation and performance assessment.

The Board monitors the Consolidated Entity as a single operating segment, being the research and development of oncology therapies. Accordingly, no separate segment information has been presented.

Accounting policy for operating segments
Operating segments are presented using the 'management approach', where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Makers ('CODM'). The CODM is responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

5. Research and development tax incentive (RDTI) and other grant income

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
RDTI	3,441,102	4,356,397
Other government grants	10,000	-
RDTI and other grant income	3,451,102	4,356,397

5. Research and development tax incentive (RDTI) and other grant income (continued)

The Consolidated Entity is eligible to participate in the Australian Government's Research and Development Tax Incentive (RDTI) program, which provides tax offsets for eligible expenditure incurred on qualifying R&D activities. As the Consolidated Entity's aggregated turnover is less than $20 million, it is entitled to a refundable tax offset of 48.5% (2025: 48.5%) of eligible R&D expenditure, subject to meeting the requirements of the program, including that more than 50% of total R&D expenditure is incurred in Australia.

RDTI is recognised in accordance with AASB 120 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance. The benefit is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Consolidated Entity will comply with the conditions attaching to the incentive and that the incentive will be received. RDTI is presented as other income in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Accounting policy for Government grants
Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Current assets		
Cash at bank	3,028,137	6,906,804
Term deposits	6,000,000	-
	9,028,137	6,906,804

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

As at 30 June 2026, cash and cash equivalents included short-term deposits of $6,000,000. The deposits had original maturities of less than three months and attracted interest rates ranging from 3.75% to 4.50% per annum.

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. Right-of-use assets

	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Non-current assets		
Land and buildings - right-of-use	321,872	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(107,291)	-
	214,581	-

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were $321,872.

The Company entered into a sublease agreement on 1 July 2025, with no lease extension option. The agreement will expire on 30 June 2028, unless terminated earlier mutual agreement with 3 months' notice.

In determining the lease liability, the Company applied an incremental borrowing rate of 4.07% at the commencement date of the lease.

8. Prepayments

	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Current assets		
Prepayment - research and development	994,994	785,344
Prepayment - others	278,028	277,806
	1,273,022	1,063,150
Non-current assets		
Prepayment - research and development	390,000	-
	1,663,022	1,063,150

During the financial year ended 30 June 2026, research and development prepayments included an investigator grant of $987,827 paid in advance to clinical trial sites for services to be provided under clinical trial agreements, including study start-up, patient recruitment, treatment administration, data collection and study close-out activities.

9. Intangibles

	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Non-current assets		
Intellectual property - at cost on acquisition	1,650,176	1,650,176

9. Intangibles (continued)

Reconciliations
Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

Consolidated	Intellectual Property $
Opening Balance as at 1 July 2025	1,650,176
Impairment charges	-
Closing Balance at 30 June 2026	1,650,176

Accounting policy for intangible assets
Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or with finite lives however not available for use, are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

The intellectual property has an indefinite useful life.

Impairment assessment at 30 June 2026
PTX-100 intellectual property is an indefinite life intangible asset and is tested for impairment annually, and more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. The Company applied the cost approach in determining the recoverable amount. A cost approach reflects the amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost). The key assumptions used to determine the elements of cost included in this model were the initial costs to acquire the asset (licence) and the costs expensed in relation to continuing to advance the progress in the development of these assets. The costs incurred in continuing development were determined in reference to the historical Research and Development claims submitted from 2015 – present.

In assessing whether indicators of impairment existed at 30 June 2026, the Directors had regard to factors including: the continued and accelerating enrolment of patients in the ongoing Phase 2a clinical trial during the year; the absence of any adverse safety findings to date; the maintenance of the US FDA's Fast Track Designation and Orphan Drug Designation, and the EMA's Orphan Drug Designation granted during the year, in respect of PTX-100; the continued validity and remaining term of the Group's underlying patent protection; and the Group's continued investment in, and intention to progress, the development program.

As corroborative evidence supporting the impairment assessment, the Directors also considered the Company's market capitalisation at 30 June 2026 of approximately $64,000,000 compared with net assets of $14,200,812. This indicates a market-ascribed value to the Company's development pipeline, including PTX-100, materially in excess of the carrying value of the PTX-100 intellectual property of $1,650,176.

9. Intangibles (continued)

Having regard to these factors, the Directors concluded that the recoverable amount of the PTX-100 intellectual property exceeded its carrying value and therefore no impairment loss was required at 30 June 2026. The fair value is based on level 3 unobservable inputs, being the Consolidated Entity's internal financial information.

No reasonably possible change in any of the assumptions applied in deriving these recoverable value assessments would have resulted in impairment for the year ended 30 June 2026 in relation to PTX-100 intellectual property of $1,650,176.

10. Trade and other payables

	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	901,965	1,952,976
Other payables	230,692	52,416
Accruals	600,951	1,088,178
	1,733,608	3,093,570

Refer to note 14 for further information on financial instruments.

11. Lease liabilities

	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Current liabilities		
Lease liability	107,127	-
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liability	115,844	-
	222,971	-

	Consolidated 2026 $	Consolidated 2025 $
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	107,127	-
One to five years	115,844	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 30 June	222,971	-

Refer to note 14 for further information on financial instruments.

11. Lease liabilities (continued)

Accounting policy for lease liabilities
A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Consolidated Entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

12. Issued capital

	Consolidated			
	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 $	2025 $
Ordinary shares - fully paid	1,051,514,543	805,319,793	102,790,131	93,888,554

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue price	$
Balance	1 July 2025	805,319,793		93,888,554
Shares issued under Share Purchase Plan	4 August 2025	171,732,250	$0.0400	6,869,290
Shares issued upon Placement	8 August 2025	63,212,500	$0.0400	2,528,500
Shares issued upon Placement	27 August 2025	11,250,000	$0.0400	450,000
Transaction costs				(946,213)
Balance	30 June 2026	1,051,514,543		102,790,131

Ordinary shares
Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital.

On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Share buy-back
There is no current on-market share buy-back.

12. Issued capital (continued)

Capital risk management
The Consolidated Entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Consolidated Entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Consolidated Entity would look to raise capital when an opportunity to invest in a business or company was seen as value adding relative to the current Company's share price at the time of the investment. The Consolidated Entity is not actively pursuing additional investments in the short term as it continues to integrate and grow its existing businesses in order to maximise synergies.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the year ended 30 June 2025.

13. Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

14. Financial instruments

Financial risk management objectives
The Consolidated Entity's principal financial instruments comprise receivables, payables, cash at bank and short term deposits from time to time.

The Consolidated Entity manages its exposures to key financial risk, including interest rate and currencies in accordance with the Consolidated Entity's financial risk management policy, which requires it to undertake those actions that are necessary to reduce the Consolidated Entity's exposure to financial risk so as to provide reasonable assurances as to financial outcomes in respect to the transactional circumstances of each situation.

Market risk

Foreign currency risk
The Consolidated Entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using sensitivity analysis and cash flow forecasting.

14. Financial instruments (continued)

The carrying amount of the Consolidated Entity's foreign currency denominated financial assets and financial liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Assets		Liabilities	
Consolidated	**2026 AUD**	**2025 AUD**	**2026 AUD**	**2025 AUD**
US dollars	28,423	264,836	219,518	869,774
Euros	-	-	12,713	-
Pound Sterling	-	-	13,612	-
	28,423	264,836	245,843	869,774

The Consolidated Entity had net liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of $217,420 (2025: net liabilities of $604,938). Based on this exposure, the following sensitivity analysis has been performed. The percentage change is the expected overall volatility of the significant currencies, which is based on management's assessment of reasonable possible fluctuations taking into consideration movements over the last 12 months each year and the spot rate at each reporting date.

	AUD strengthened			AUD weakened		
Consolidated - 2026	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
US dollars	10%	19,110	19,110	(10%)	(19,110)	(19,110)
Euros	10%	1,271	1,271	(10%)	(1,271)	(1,271)
Pound Sterling	10%	1,361	1,361	(10%)	(1,361)	(1,361)
		21,742	21,742		(21,742)	(21,742)

	AUD strengthened			AUD weakened		
Consolidated - 2025	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**	**% change**	**Effect on profit before tax**	**Effect on equity**
US dollars	10%	39,535	39,535	(10%)	(39,535)	(39,535)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Consolidated Entity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents and term deposits

The cash and cash equivalents and term deposits are held with an Australian major bank in accordance with the Board's risk policy. The Board believes the Consolidated Entity is not exposed to significant credit risk.

14. Financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Consolidated Entity's exposure to the availability of the funds to settle its creditors and other liabilities. The Consolidated Entity has historically raised capital approximately every 12-18 months.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the Consolidated Entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Consolidated - 2026	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	1,502,916	-	-	-	1,502,916
Other payables	-	230,692	-	-	-	230,692
Interest-bearing - variable						
Lease liability	4.07%	113,710	117,974	-	-	231,684
Total non-derivatives		1,847,318	117,974	-	-	1,965,292

Consolidated - 2025	Weighted average interest rate %	1 year or less $	Between 1 and 2 years $	Between 2 and 5 years $	Over 5 years $	Remaining contractual maturities $
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	-	3,041,154	-	-	-	3,041,154
Other payables	-	52,416	-	-	-	52,416
Total non-derivatives		3,093,570	-	-	-	3,093,570

The cash flows in the maturity analysis above are not expected to occur significantly earlier than contractually disclosed above.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Fair value of financial instruments

Unless otherwise stated, the carrying amounts of financial instruments reflect their fair value.

15. Key management personnel disclosures

Directors
The following persons were Directors of Prescient Therapeutics Limited during the financial year:

Dr James Campbell	Non-Executive Chair
Dr Allen Ebens	Non-executive Director
Ms Melanie Farris	Non-Executive Director
Dr Ellen Feigal	Non-executive Director
Dr Gavin Shepherd	Non-Executive Director

Other key management personnel
The following person also had the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Consolidated Entity, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Mr James McDonnell	Chief Executive Officer

Compensation
As detailed in the remuneration report (audited) in the Directors' Report, the aggregate compensation to Directors and other members of key management personnel of the Consolidated Entity is set out below:

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Short-term employee benefits	784,239	922,162
Post-employment benefits	40,714	44,002
Long-term benefits	7,123	61,883
Share-based payments	440,216	199,117
	1,272,292	1,227,164

16. Remuneration of auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company:

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Audit services - William Buck		
Audit and half year review of the financial statements	47,865	46,765

17. Contingent liabilities and commercial agreements that may impact future operations

There were no new relevant agreements and there was no change to existing relevant agreements in the period 30 June 2025 to 30 June 2026. The Consolidated Entity has several agreements on foot whereby it is obliged to make industry standard royalty payments on future sales and future cash milestone payments if certain events occur. These agreements include the following:

17. Contingent liabilities and commercial agreements that may impact future operations (continued)

Yale University - PTX 100
The agreement includes:

- Milestone payments based on dosing of patients in trials
- Milestone payments based on First New Drug Application (NDA) for a licensed product, and the associated FDA approval of the NDA
- Milestone payments based on market entry of licensed products in certain countries
- Royalty payments based on worldwide annual net sales

(i) A milestone royalty of USD175,000 (AUD254,768) became payable to Yale University upon the commencement of patient dosing in the PTX-100 Phase 2a clinical trial during the financial year ended 30 June 2026. Accordingly, the associated milestone obligation has been recognised by the Company as at 30 June 2026.

University of Pennsylvania - OmniCAR
The agreement includes:

- Development milestone payments based on first dosing of a subject in phases of clinical trials
- Milestone payments based on reaching certain levels of product net sales
- Royalties paid on levels of annual product net sales

Oxford University - OmniCAR
The agreement includes:

- Royalties paid on net sales of a licensed product
- Milestone payments based on commencement of phases and first regulatory approval of products

Moffitt Cancer Center – CellPryme-A
The agreement includes:

- Royalties paid on net sales of a licensed product
- Milestone payments based on commencement of phases and sales milestones of products

18. Commitments

As at 30 June 2026, the Company had no contractual commitments relating to research and development activities for PTX-100 (30 June 2025: nil). Milestone and royalty obligations under note 17 are contingent on future events (dosing, regulatory filing, sales) and do not constitute a present, unconditional commitment.

The Consolidated Entity has entered into a number of licence agreements as outlined below. Under each of these agreements the Company is required to pay non-material annual licence fees. There has been no change to licence agreements since 30 June 2025.

Party to the Agreement	**Intellectual property and technology associated with**
Yale University	PTX-100
University of Pennsylvania	OmniCAR
Oxford University	OmniCAR
Moffitt Cancer Center	CellPryme-A

19. Related party transactions

Parent entity
Prescient Therapeutics Limited is the parent entity.

Subsidiaries
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 21.

Key management personnel
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 15 and the remuneration report included in the Directors' report.

Receivable from and payable to related parties
There were no trade receivables from or trade payables to related parties at the current and previous reporting date.

Loans and other transactions with related parties
There were no loans to, or other transactions with related parties during the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

Terms and conditions
All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

20. Parent entity information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Parent	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Loss after income tax	(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)
Total comprehensive loss	(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)

20. Parent entity information (continued)

Statement of financial position

	Parent	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Total current assets	14,021,074	12,904,050
Total assets	16,280,173	14,561,621
Total current liabilities	1,963,517	3,161,018
Total liabilities	2,079,361	3,174,449
Equity		
Issued capital	102,790,131	93,888,554
Share based payments reserve	1,959,167	1,565,658
Accumulated losses	(90,548,486)	(84,067,040)
Total equity	14,200,812	11,387,172

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries
The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Contingent liabilities
The parent entity had no contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Capital commitments - Property, plant and equipment
The parent entity had no capital commitments for property, plant and equipment at as 30 June 2026 (2025: nil).

Material accounting policy information
The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the Consolidated Entity, as disclosed in note 2, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

21. Interests in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 2:

		Ownership interest	
Name	**Principal place of business / Country of incorporation**	**2026 %**	**2025 %**
OmniCAR Bio Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Pathway Oncology Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
AKTIvate Therapeutics Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%

22. Events after the reporting period

On 7 July 2026, 4,000,000 options which were granted on 31 May 2021 with exercise price $0.358, expired without exercise or conversion.

On 13 July 2026, Dr Rosalind Wilson was appointed as Chief Medical Officer. See 'Corporate awareness and engagement' above for further detail.

No other matter or circumstance has arisen since 30 June 2026 that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect the Consolidated Entity's operations, the results of those operations, or the Consolidated Entity's state of affairs in future financial years.

23. Reconciliation of loss after income tax to net cash used in operating activities

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)
Adjustments for:		
Share-based payments	651,641	349,011
Foreign exchange differences	(9,433)	12,384
Depreciation	110,343	(5,296)
Bad debt	23,023	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	5,481	(52,693)
Increase prepayments	(599,872)	(424,266)
Decrease in RDTI receivable	915,294	590,448
(Decrease)/ increase in trade and other payables	(1,359,963)	85,653
Decrease in borrowings	-	(330,486)
Increase/(decrease) in employee benefits	41,905	(145,733)
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,224,218)	(7,243,509)

24. Earnings per share

	Consolidated	
	2026	**2025**
	$	**$**
Loss after income tax attributable to the Owners of Prescient Therapeutics Limited	(7,002,637)	(7,322,531)

24. Earnings per share (continued)

	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	1,026,505,183	805,311,323
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,026,505,183	805,311,323

	Cents	Cents
Basic losses per share	(0.68)	(0.91)
Diluted losses per share	(0.68)	(0.91)

The rights to options held by option holders and the holders of performance rights have not been included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of calculating diluted EPS as they do not meet the requirements for inclusion in AASB 133 "Earnings per Share".

25. Share-based payments

Options

On 1 September 2025, the Company issued 12,309,738 unlisted options with an exercise price of $0.06 per option and an expiry date of 31 August 2029 to Reach Markets as part consideration as per mandate and as lead manager of the Share Purchase Plan and Placement. These options were fully vested and exercisable immediately. The fair value of the options on grant date was $0.0214 per option and the share-based payment recognised in equity as transaction costs relating to options granted to lead manager was $263,059.

Under the Company's Employee/Executive Share Option Plan (ESOP), awards are delivered to Directors, other key management personnel and employees in the form of options over shares which vest over a period of one to three years, and are not issued to investors as part of capital raising activities. The vesting conditions of the current options on issue are based on time-based milestones.

On 18 November 2025, the Company issued 12,942,721 unlisted options with an exercise price of $0.10 per option and an expiry date of 17 November 2029 to Directors in accordance with shareholder approvals gained at the Annual General Meeting held 14 October 2025. 25% options vested immediately, 25% vest 12 months following the issue date, 25% vest 24 months following the issue date, and 25% vest 36 months following the issue date. There were no market or non-market conditions attached, only service condition was attached. The fair value of the options on grant date was $0.0166 per option. The share-based payment recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss relating to options issued to Directors on 18 November 2025 was $123,318.

On 19 December 2025, the Company issued 21,780,000 unlisted options with an exercise price of $0.10 per option and an expiry date of 17 November 2029 to employees under Executive Share Option Plan. 25% options vested immediately, 25% vest 12 months following the issue date, 25% vest 24 months following the issue date, and 25% vest 36 months following the issue date. The fair value of the options on grant date was $0.0166 per option. The share-based payment recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss relating to options granted to the employees was $207,519.

25. Share-based payments (continued)

Set out below are summaries of equity-settled unlisted options granted and on issue at the end of the financial year:

2026

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired / Forfeited	Balance at the end of the year
10/12/2020	08/12/2025	$0.0968	3,000,000	-	-	(3,000,000)	-
31/05/2021	07/07/2026	$0.3580	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
07/07/2021	07/07/2025	$0.3630	1,950,000	-	-	(1,950,000)	-
09/07/2021	08/07/2025	$0.3710	1,000,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	-
18/10/2021	17/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
21/10/2021	20/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
22/10/2021	21/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
29/10/2021	28/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
03/11/2021	02/11/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
11/05/2023	09/05/2027	$0.1309	1,415,000	-	-	-	1,415,000
11/12/2024	11/12/2028	$0.0621	1,415,000	-	-	-	1,415,000
20/01/2025	20/01/2030	$0.0812	24,000,000	-	-	-	24,000,000
01/09/2025	31/08/2029	$0.0600	-	12,309,738	-	-	12,309,738
15/10/2025	17/11/2029	$0.1000	-	12,942,721	-	-	12,942,721
15/10/2025	17/11/2029	$0.1000	-	21,780,000	-	-	21,780,000
			37,780,000	47,032,459	-	(5,950,000)	78,862,459
Weighted average exercise price			*$0.1438*	*$0.0895*	*$0.0000*	*$0.2301*	*$0.1050*

2025

Grant date	Expiry date	Exercise price	Balance at the start of the year	Granted	Exercised	Expired / Forfeited	Balance at the end of the year
10/12/2020	23/11/2024	$0.0968	17,000,000	-	-	(17,000,000)	-
10/12/2020	08/12/2025	$0.0968	3,000,000	-	-	-	3,000,000
21/12/2020	21/12/2024	$0.0923	1,000,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	-
31/05/2021	07/07/2026	$0.3580	4,000,000	-	-	-	4,000,000
07/07/2021	07/07/2025	$0.3630	1,950,000	-	-	-	1,950,000
09/07/2021	08/07/2025	$0.3710	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
18/10/2021	17/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
21/10/2021	20/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
22/10/2021	21/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
29/10/2021	28/10/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
03/11/2021	02/11/2026	$0.4120	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
11/05/2023	09/05/2027	$0.1309	1,415,000	-	-	-	1,415,000
11/12/2024	11/12/2028	$0.0621	-	1,415,000	-	-	1,415,000
20/01/2025	20/01/2030	$0.0812	-	24,000,000	-	-	24,000,000
			30,365,000	25,415,000	-	(18,000,000)	37,780,000
Weighted average exercise price			*$0.1771*	*$0.0801*	*$0.0000*	*$0.0965*	*$0.1438*

25. Share-based payments (continued)

Set out below are the options, vested and exercisable at the end of the financial year:

Grant date	Expiry date	2026 Number	2025 Number
10/12/2020	08/12/2025	-	3,000,000
31/05/2021	07/07/2026	4,000,000	4,000,000
07/07/2021	07/07/2025	-	1,950,000
09/07/2021	08/07/2025	-	1,000,000
18/10/2021	17/10/2026	200,000	150,000
21/10/2021	20/10/2026	200,000	150,000
22/10/2021	21/10/2026	200,000	150,000
29/10/2021	28/10/2026	200,000	150,000
03/11/2021	02/11/2026	200,000	150,000
11/05/2023	09/05/2027	1,415,000	1,061,250
11/12/2024	11/12/2028	707,500	353,750
20/01/2025	20/01/2030	6,000,000	-
01/09/2025	31/08/2029	12,309,738	-
15/10/2025	17/11/2029	8,680,680	-
		34,112,918	12,115,000

For options granted during the financial period, the Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to determine the fair value at grant date with the following valuation model inputs:

Grant date	Expiry date	Share price at grant date	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value at grant date
01/09/2025	31/08/2029	$0.0400	$0.0600	82.32%	-	3.50%	$0.0214
15/10/2025	17/11/2029	$0.0500	$0.1000	79.93%	-	3.53%	$0.0166

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 3.55 years (2025: 3.79 years).

Reconciliation of share based payments expense recorded in the statement of profit and loss relating to each class of share based payment:

	Consolidated 2026	Consolidated 2025
Options expense related to key management personnel	440,216	199,117
Options expense related to employees	211,425	149,894
Total share based payment	651,641	349,011

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Consolidated Entity disclosure statement
As at 30 June 2026

Entity name	Entity type	Place formed / Country of incorporation	Ownership interest %	Tax residency
			%	
Prescient Therapeutics Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	-	Australia
OmniCAR Bio Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia
Pathway Oncology Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia
AKTIvate Therapeutics Pty Ltd	Body Corporate	Australia	100.00%	Australia

Basis of preparation

This Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) has been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, reflecting the amendments to section 295(3A)(vi) and (vii) which clarify the definition of foreign resident as being an entity that is treated as a resident of a foreign country under the tax laws of that foreign country. These amendments apply for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2024. The CEDS includes certain information for each entity that was part of the Consolidated Entity at the end of the financial year in accordance with AASB 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Determination of tax residency

Section 295(3B)(a) of the Corporation Act 2001 defines Australian tax residency as having the meaning in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997. The determination of tax residency involves judgement as there are different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency. Section 295 (3A)(a)(vii) requires the determination of tax residency in a foreign jurisdiction to be based on the law of the foreign jurisdiction relating to foreign income tax.

In determining tax residency, the Consolidated Entity has applied the following interpretations:

Australian tax residency

The Consolidated Entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Tax Commissioner's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5.

Foreign tax residency

Where necessary, the Consolidated Entity has used independent tax advisers in foreign jurisdictions to assist in its determination of tax residency to ensure applicable foreign tax legislation has been complied with (see section 295(3A)(vii) of the Corporations Act 2001). None of the group entities are foreign tax residents.

Partnerships and Trusts

None of the entities noted above were trustees of trusts within the Consolidated Entity, partners in a partnership within the Consolidated Entity or participants in a joint venture within the Consolidated Entity.

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Directors' declaration
30 June 2026

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the Corporations Act 2001, the Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in note 2 of the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the Consolidated Entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
- the information disclosed in the attached Consolidated Entity disclosure statement is true and correct.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Dr James Campbell
Chair

20 August 2026

William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Independent auditor's report to the members of Prescient Therapeutics Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Prescient Therapeutics (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What was audited?

We have audited the financial report of the Group, which comprises:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026,
- the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended,
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended,
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended,
- notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information,
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement, and
- the directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board Limited (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

William Buck
ACCOUNTANTS & ADVISORS

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

	Area of focus (refer also to notes 2, 3 & 9)	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
1. Assessment of impairment of intangible assets	As at 30 June 2026 and as disclosed in Note 10, the Group continued to record $1.7m related to intellectual property ('IP') assets being PTX-100 which was acquired in the 2014 calendar year. Since its acquisition, all subsequent research and development costs incurred related to the PTX-100 asset have been classified as research costs in accordance with AASB 138 *Intangible Assets* and charged as incurred to the profit and loss. Consistent with the prior year, the recoverable value of the PTX-100 was subject to an annual impairment test by applying a replacement cost model. In assessing this fair value, the Directors considered the following sources of information to assessment impairment, being: — The replacement value of the IP asset by examining what costs would be necessary to bring its PTX-100 asset to its present condition in replicating all research and development costs contributed to the asset up to 30 June 2026; — The outcomes of PTX-100 clinical trial studies performed in the period; and — Comparing the overall market capitalisation of the Group to its net asset value.	Our audit procedures included: — We obtained and reviewed a copy of management's indicators of impairment assessment paper and management's fair value assumptions for the IP asset; — We re-examined the licence conditions over PTX-100 including the tenure of the patent held by the licence owner noting the ongoing availability of use; — We assessed the reasonableness of variables and inputs used to support the replacement cost fair value in order to determine that the cost is in excess of the IP asset's carrying value; — We reviewed the public disclosures related to the PTX-100 clinical phase trials; and — We re-performed other impairment indication tests including assessment of the Group's market capitalisation, noting the excess over the Group's net assets. We also assessed the adequacy of the financial statement disclosures in note 9 concerning impairment in these financial statements.

	Due to the judgments and estimates applied including market factors in assessing the replacement cost amounts of the IP asset, this was considered a key audit matter.	

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026 but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

- the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001,* and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

- the financial report (other than the consolidated entity disclosure statement) that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Our opinion on the Remuneration Report

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Prescient Therapeutics Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

What was audited?

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

William Buck

William Buck Audit (Vic) Pty Ltd
ABN 59 116 151 136

R. P. Burt
Director
Melbourne, 20 August 2026

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2026

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 5 August 2026. Currently there is no on-market buy-back of the Company's securities.

Distribution of equitable securities

Analysis of number of equitable security holders by size of holding:

	Number of holders of ordinary shares	Number of ordinary shares	% of ordinary shares	Number of holders of unlisted options	Number of unlisted options	% of unlisted options
1 - 1,000	2,512	234,636	0.02%	-	-	-
1,001 - 5,000	632	2,119,752	0.20%	-	-	-
5,001 - 10,000	736	5,870,399	0.56%	-	-	-
10,001 - 100,000	2,499	100,001,924	9.51%	-	-	-
100,001 - and over	1,443	943,287,832	89.71%	18	74,862,459	100.00%
	7,822	**1,051,514,543**	**100.00%**	**18**	**74,862,459**	**100.00%**
Holding less than a marketable parcel	3,181	2,545,691	0.24%			

Equity security holders

Twenty largest quoted equity security holders

The names of the twenty largest security holders of quoted equity securities are listed below:

	Ordinary shares	
	Number held	% of total Shares issued
JEKL Holdings Pty Ltd (Kittel Property A/C)	28,000,000	2.66%
Mr David Kenley	20,675,000	1.97%
BNP Paribas Nominees Pty Ltd	15,172,147	1.44%
BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	13,954,998	1.33%
Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	13,454,468	1.28%
JEKL Super Pty Ltd (Kittel Fam SF A/C)	13,000,000	1.24%
Dr Gavin James Shepherd & Mrs Catherine Shepherd (TPJ Superannuation Fund A/C)	10,500,000	1.00%
Buprestid Pty Ltd (Hanlon Family S/F A/C)	10,000,000	0.95%
SB Investments Pty Ltd (Broadley Unit A/C)	10,000,000	0.95%
Mr Andrew Morrison Stewart	9,506,176	0.90%
Mr Clinton Craig Hopper	8,882,528	0.84%
Netwealth Investments Limited (Super Services A/C)	8,839,567	0.84%
Mr Richard Thomas Hayward Daly & Mrs Sarah Kay Daly (The Daly Family Super A/C)	7,750,000	0.74%
Mr Lee Arthur Farrington & Mrs Dian Elizabeth Farrington (LADEFARR Super Fund A/C)	7,150,000	0.68%
Gavncath Pty Ltd (Shepherd Investment A/C)	7,000,000	0.67%
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	6,559,591	0.62%
Mr Adrian Clement Sloman	6,254,285	0.59%
Mr Joshua Jake O'Neile	6,123,919	0.58%
Mr Jakov Kulis	6,000,000	0.57%
Boycecorp Pty Ltd (Boycecorp Discretionary A/C)	5,809,400	0.55%
SCEC Investments Pty Ltd	5,670,726	0.54%
	220,302,805	**20.95%**

Prescient Therapeutics Limited
Shareholder information
30 June 2026

Unquoted equity securities

	Number on issue	Number of holders
Options over ordinary shares issued	74,862,459	18

The following persons hold 20% or more of unquoted equity securities:

Holder	Class	Number held
Reach Investment Group Nominees Pty Ltd (R Markets Unit A/C)	Unlisted options, exercisable at $0.06, expiring 1 Sep 2029	12,309,738

Substantial holders
The Company has received no substantial Shareholder notices as at the date of this report.

Voting rights
The voting rights attached to ordinary shares are set out below:

Ordinary shares
On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Corporate Governance Statement
The Company's 2026 Corporate Governance Statement has been released to ASX on the date this Annual Report is first published and is available on the Company's website at: https://prescienttherapeutics.investorportal.com.au

Annual General Meeting and Director Nomination
Prescient Therapeutics Limited advises that its Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held on or about Wednesday, 14 October 2026. The time and other details relating to the meeting will be advised in the Notice of Meeting (NoM) to be sent to all Shareholders and released to ASX immediately upon despatch.

The Closing date for receipt of nomination for the position of Director is Wednesday, 2 September 2026. Any nominations must be received in writing no later than 5.00pm (Melbourne time) on Wednesday, 2 September 2026 at the Company's Registered Office. The Company notes that the deadline for nominations for the position of Director is separate to voting on Director elections. Details of the Director's to be elected will be provided in the Company's Notice of AGM in due course.

Prescient Therapeutics

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