

Vivani Medical, Inc.

Guaranteed Adherence. Better Outcomes.

Disclaimers

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Vivani Executive Leadership Team



Adam Mendelsohn PhD - CEO/Director

- Co-founder/Co-inventor of Vivani technology
- PhD Bioengineering (UCSF/UC Berkeley)
- Management of Technology Certificate at Haas School of Business
- Research focused on diabetes treatment
- Formerly at Boston Scientific and Minimed



Donald Dwyer, MBA - Chief Business Officer

- Former Executive Director at AstraZeneca with leadership roles in regulatory affairs, drug development, commercial and business development
- Former Vivani Board observer for AZ
- Former PhaseBio Board observer for AZ (prior to IPO)
- Former Director at Cephalon and Rhone Poulenc Rorer



Lisa Porter, MD - Chief Medical Officer

- Former Chief Medical Officer for Eiger BioPharmaceuticals and Dance BioPharm
- Former VP of Medical Development for Amylin
- Former Director at GSK, Global Head of Clinical Strategy for Avandia
- Former Board member of ViaCyte, Inc.



Truc Le, MBA - Chief Operations Officer

- Numerous COO and Executive Positions at Device and Drug-Device Companies, including:
- CTO at Dance BioPharm, COO at Avid Bio
- Exec VP at Prima Biomed, Sr. VP at Nektar Therapeutics (responsible for Exubera approval), and Worldwide VP at Johnson & Johnson



Anthony Baldor, MS, MBA - Chief Financial Officer

- Former CFO and Head of Business Development at Diakonos Oncology
- Former VP Corporate Strategy and Development at 4DMT
- Former Research Analyst at Jefferies
- Former Venture Capital Principal at BioInnovation Capital and Associate at RMI Partners

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Vivani Headquarters and GMP Manufacturing Facility

1350 S. Loop Road, Alameda, California since 2023





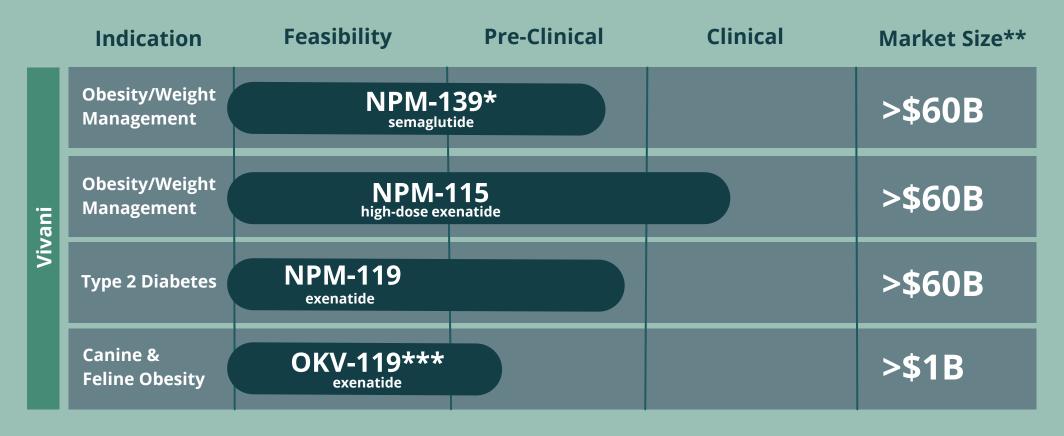


Vivani Medical, Inc.

- Innovative, clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company developing a portfolio of ultra longacting, miniature, drug implants to treat chronic diseases. NanoPortal™ platform technology enables the design of implants aimed at improving medication non-adherence and tolerability.
- Lead program, NPM-139, is a miniature, subdermal, semaglutide implant under development for chronic weight management in obese and overweight individuals with once or twice-yearly dosing.
- LIBERATE-1, the first-in-human study of the NanoPortal technology, achieved all primary objectives and has paved the way for future development of the technology with our emerging pipeline.
 - Encouraging preclinical weight loss data with semaglutide paired with the successful completion of the LIBERATE-1 study support the decision to focus the organizations resources on the rapid advancement of NPM-139 toward clinical stage development in 2026.

Company Pipeline

If Approved, Vivani Products will Compete in Markets with Large Potential



^{*}Feasibility recently established with semaglutide, supporting priority development

^{**}Estimated Market Sizes where Vivani products would compete, if approved. Does not represent future sales or revenue estimates of Vivani pipeline products.

Evaluate Pharma's "World Preview 2024: Pharma's Growth Burst July 2024" estimates \$130B in GLP-1 sales by 2030. We assume >\$60B for Obesity/Chronic Weight Management and >\$60B for Type 2 Diabetes by 2030.

^{***} In Partnership with Okava Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Drug Implants Proprietary Platform Technology

GLP-1 Implant and Applicator





Approximate size of implant expected for type 2 diabetes indication





NanoPortalTM:

Innovative Delivery Technology



Designed to assure adherence

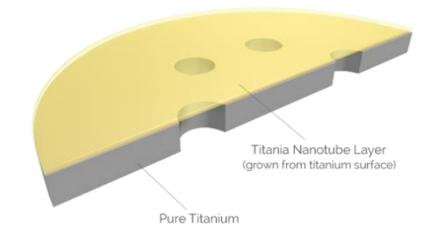


Minimally-fluctuating and tunable delivery profiles



Potential application with many molecular types



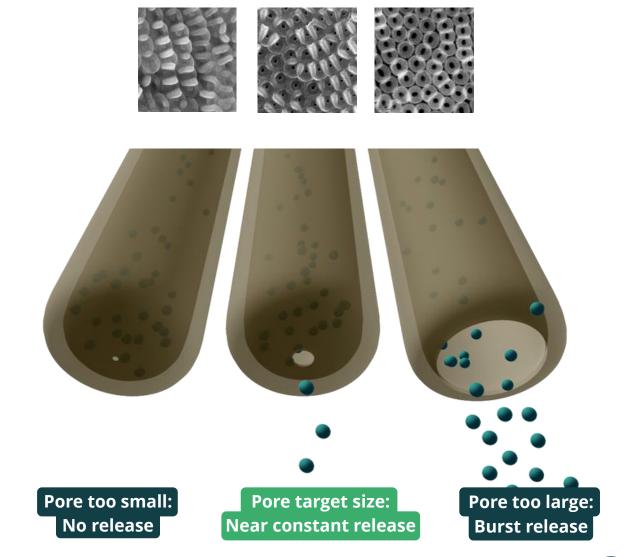


Nanotube Membrane

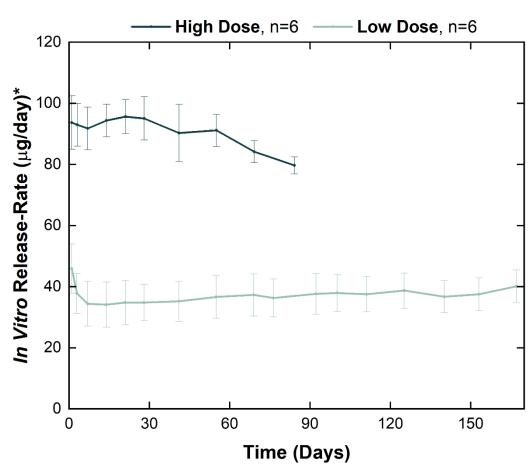
NanoPortalTM

How it Works...

By precisely adjusting the nanotube pore size to slightly greater than the size of specific drug molecules, the interactions between the drug and nanotube walls can result in desirable release profiles over time, including **near constant release**



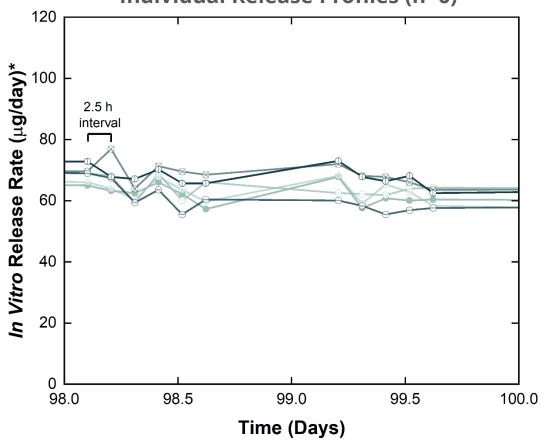
NanoPortal delivers near-constant / minimallyfluctuating drug release



Day 1 timepoint includes cumulative release over the first day including a separately measured 1st hour of release, which was ~7 μ g for the high-dose and ~4 μ g for the low-dose. Values are mean \pm SD.

*Release-rates include exenatide and related substances.

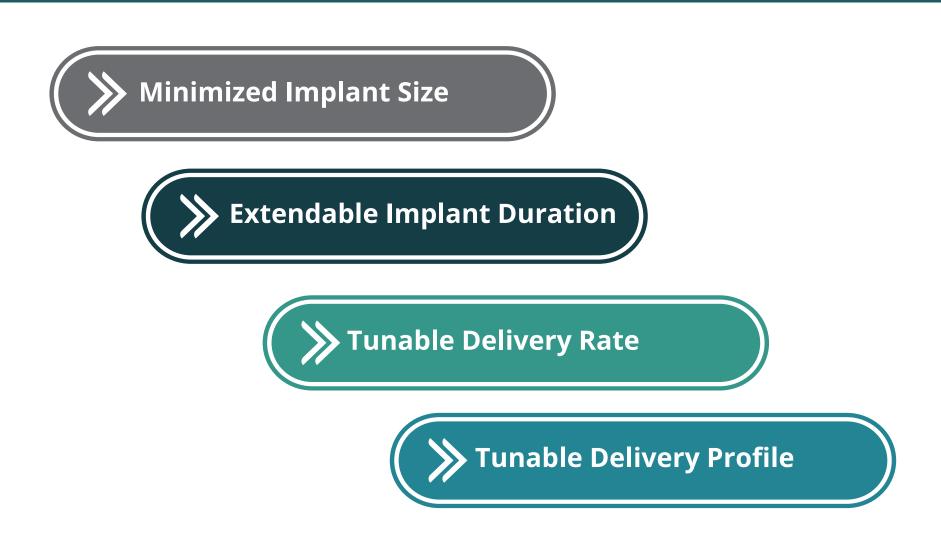
Minimal Fluctuations with 2.5-hour interval sampling Individual Release Profiles (n=6)



Fluctuations during each 2.5-hour interval are within measurement error

NanoPortalTM is a Platform Technology

Broad Potential Application Can Support Portfolio of New Drug Implants



Current Drug Adherence Challenge

"Drugs don't work in people that don't take them"

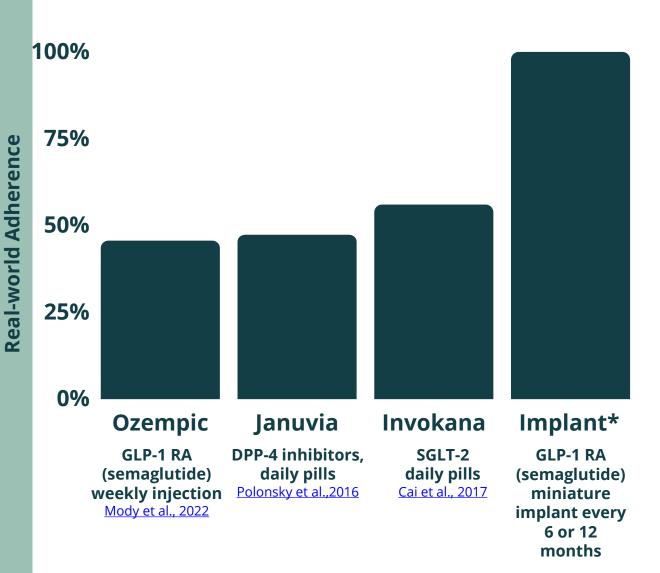
NanoPortal Implants Designed to Enable 100% Adherence

- Orals and injectables
- Approximately 50% of patients do not meet glycemic targets primarily due to nonadherence

Dual Incentive to Adopt Technology that Improves Adherence

- · Pharmaceutical revenue is increased
- Healthcare costs are decreased

Real-World Adherence of Select Drugs



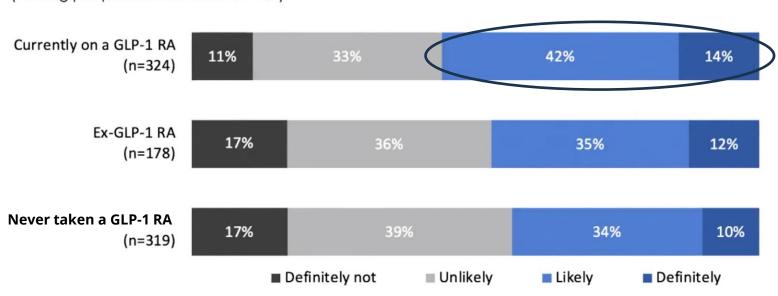
^{*} NPM-139' semaglutide implant – under development, designed to enable 100% adherence, not approved in any market

Patient research indicates strong adoption potential for a miniature, 6-month GLP-1 implant

PWD sentiment towards the ITCA 650 concept is more strongly positive amongst those who are currently on a GLP-1 RA or who have taken one in the past.

Likelihood of getting ITCA 650 exenatide implant if FDA-approved, recommended by HCP, and covered by insurance, by current GLP-1 RA status





56% of patients responded "likely" or "definitely" to get an exenatide implant if FDA approved, prescriber recommended, and covered by insurance

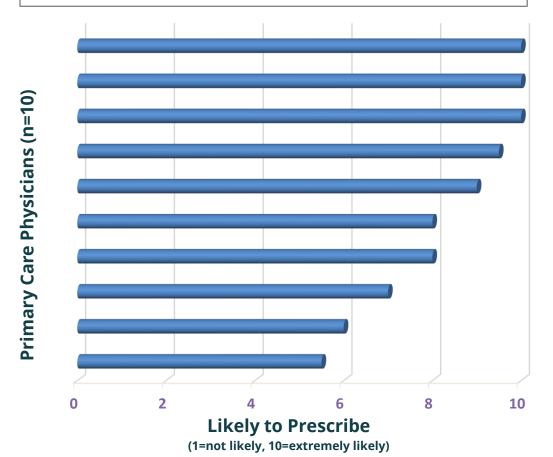
Our question, after showing an image of the device and a description* of how it would be used, was:
"Assuming it was approved by the FDA, your doctor suggests it, and insurance coverage is not an issue, how likely would you be to get and use the implant with exenatide?"



Prescriber and Payer research also provide strong support for a miniature, 6-month GLP-1 implant

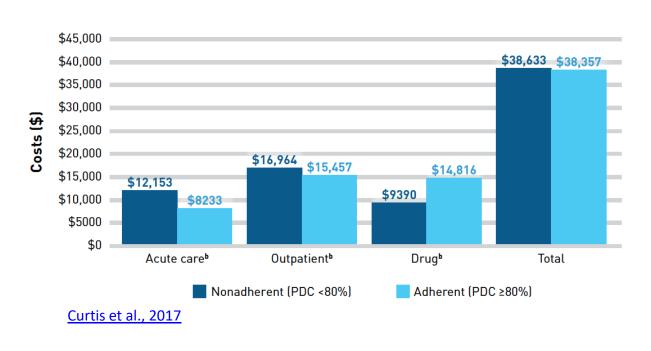
Prescribing Rating, Average 8.3 out of 10 Rating: Overall, using a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all likely and 10

is extremely likely, how likely are you to prescribe NPM-119?



Adherence = Lower Acute Care & Outpatient Costs

<u>Total</u>: ~\$5,500 (annual, per patient)



Better adherence is expected to improve GLP-1 effectiveness and tolerability

Medication non-adherence and tolerability are significant unmet needs for GLP-1 treatments



Adherence/Persistence to GLP-1s is suboptimal, at only ~30-40% adherent patients during year one and ~36-47% persistence by end of year one (Ozempic/Wegovy)¹. Discontinuation leads to immediate hunger-rebound induced weight regain.



GI side effects occur in a majority of patients² when GLP-1 plasma levels rise at each dose escalation. Missed doses inadvertently cause additional dose escalations, likely exacerbating GI side effects.



Vivani's NanoPortalTM implant is designed to prevent missed doses and minimize plasma level fluctuations to improve real-world GLP-1 treatment outcomes^{3,4}

Vivani Lead Program NPM-139

Semaglutide Implant for Chronic Weight Management

Targeting the Rapidly Growing GLP-1 RA Market

Priority Program NPM-139:

Development of once or twice-yearly Semaglutide (Glucagon-like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonist) Implant for Chronic Weight Management in Obese or Overweight Patients

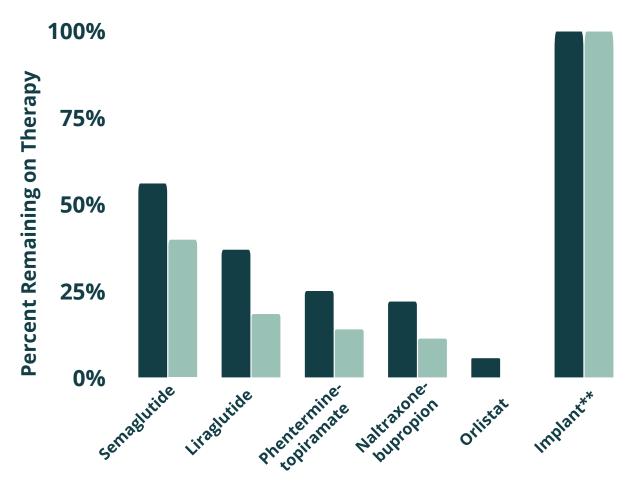
- Semaglutide products Ozempic®, Wegovy® and Rybelsus® generated ~\$25B in sales in 2024
- More than half of patients regularly miss doses based on real-world adherence data
- NPM-139 is initially being designed for once or twice-yearly dosing.
- In addition to obesity, the semaglutide implant is also under consideration for treatment of type 2 diabetes

Weight Loss Medicines Associated With Adherence Challenges

Recent retrospective cohort study (n=1,911) reported improved medication persistence with semaglutide of 40% after one year

- The remaining opportunity for an additional 60% improvement in persistence is significant and will translate to improved patient outcomes
- NPM-139 (semaglutide implant) is designed to guarantee adherence as a result of once or twiceyearly dosing

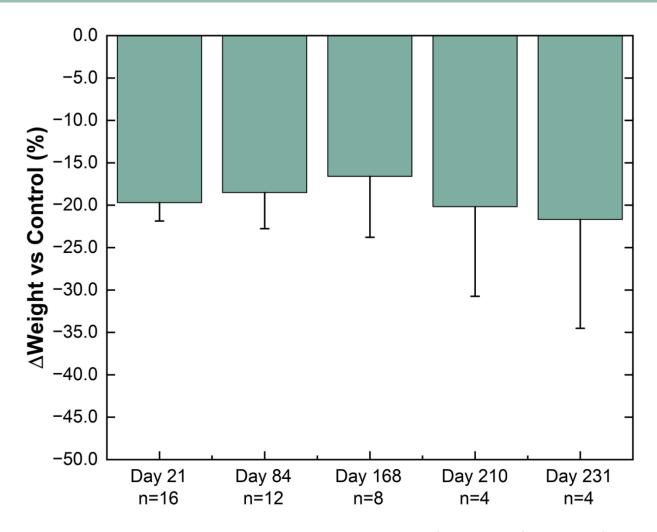
Large Retrospective Cohort Study* (N=1,911)



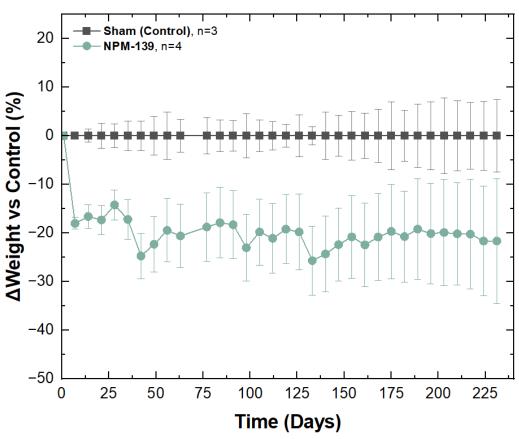
** Implant not included in this Large Retrospective Cohort Study, included for illustrative purposes only

Approved Weight Loss Drugs and NPM-139

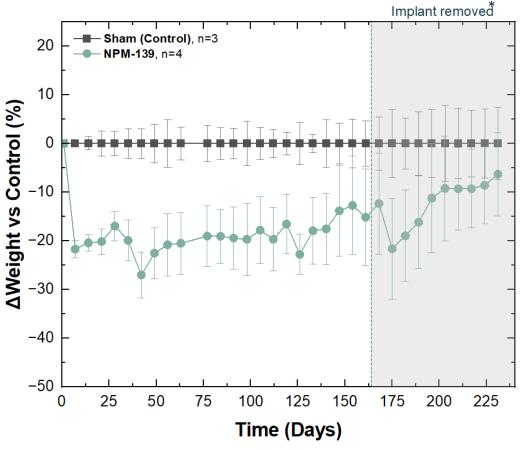
NPM-139 - NanoPortal™ Successfully Delivers Active Semaglutide for >6 Months



NPM-139 Provides Durable (and Reversible) Weight Loss



Weight difference versus control group in healthy Sprague-Dawley rats out to 231 days. % weight change from baseline for NPM-139 (semaglutide implant) corrected to control (sham implant). Values are mean \pm SE.



Weight difference versus control group in healthy Sprague-Dawley rats following removal of implant. Implants were removed at Day 164 (grey shaded region). % weight changes corrected to control (sham implant). Active group experienced weight loss post-explant attributed to the surgical procedure. Values are mean \pm SE. Implants were not removed in the sham group, and the explant procedure typically results in some temporary weight loss that explains the initial decline in adjusted weight after the implants were removed.

^{*} No implant was removed from the control group at day 164.

NPM-139 Clinical + Regulatory Development Near-Term Plan

Milestone	Status
Announced LIBERATE-1 Completed and Met All Primary Study Objectives	August 2025
Reported Positive Weight Loss in Preclinical Study with NPM-139, a novel semaglutide implant	August 2025
Design, Develop and Manufacture NPM-139 Clinical Configuration	2025-2026
Disclose Proposed Clinical Program including Phase 2 Dose Ranging Weight Maintenance Trial; Preliminary PK Trial also under consideration	2025
Initiate NPM-139 Clinical Program	2026

Vivani Program NPM-115

High-Dose Exenatide Implant for Chronic Weight Management

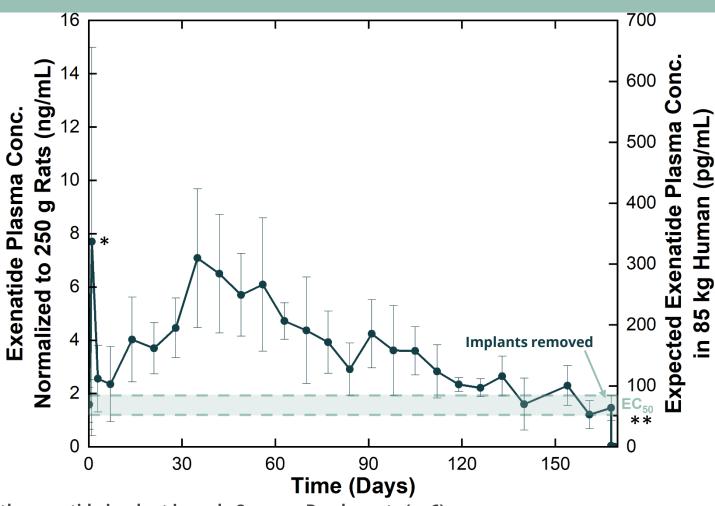
Targeting the Rapidly Growing GLP-1 RA Market

NPM-115:

Development of 6-Month Exenatide (Glucagon-like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonist) Implant for Chronic Weight Management in Obese or Overweight Patients

- Tremendous unmet medical need in Obesity¹:
 - 934M people living with obesity
 - < 1% taking a branded anti-obesity drug
- GLP-1 monotherapy may provide adequate weight loss for the majority of patients
- Preclinical data with NPM-115 has demonstrated similar magnitude of weight loss for exenatide and semaglutide injection
- NPM-115 target profile may provide an attractive alternative to life-long injections or pills for long-term maintenance of GLP-1 therapy for weight management

6-Month exenatide implant preclinical proof-of-concept achieved



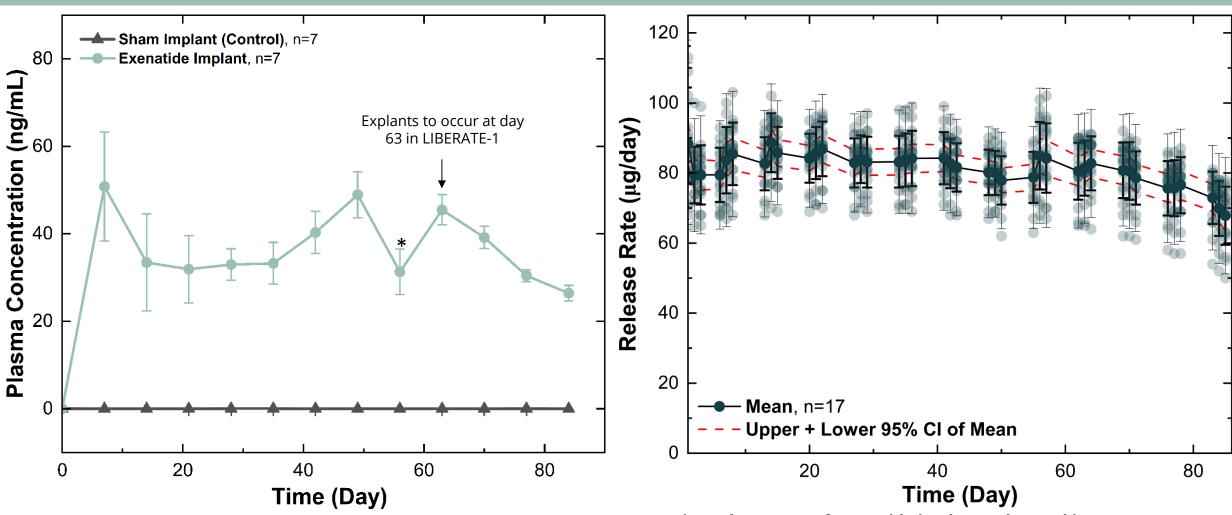
Pharmacokinetics of 6-month exenatide implant in male Sprague-Dawley rats (n=6)

Exenatide antibody-positive animals are not included in this data set. Values are mean ± SD.

*2 of 6 implants are responsible for higher Day 1 exenatide concentrations which is not expected to occur in the configuration to be used in the clinic.

** The estimated exenatide EC50 is 51.4 pg/mL when exenatide antibody titers are < 125 and 84 pg/mL when exenatide antibody titers are >= 125. These exenatide EC50 estimates are consistent with the exenatide EC50 estimate, 83.5 pg/mL, from the FDA Clinical Pharmacology review of BYDUREON

In vivo and *in vitro* performance of 12-week exenatide implant configuration to be studied in LIBERATE-1

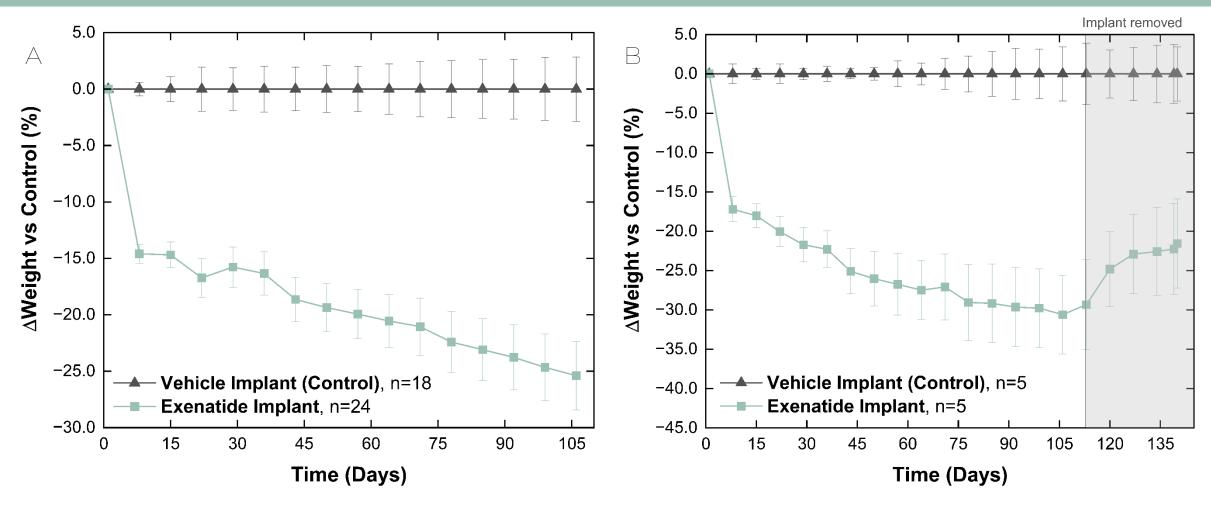


In vivo pharmacokinetics of 12-week exenatide implant and sham implant in high fat diet-induced obese mice (n=7 per group). Values are mean ± SE.

*Day 56 values reported as measured, but sample handling error suspected to have occurred.

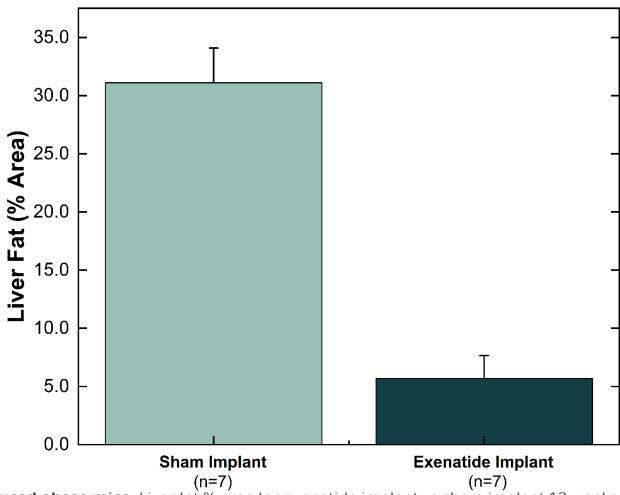
In vitro release-rate of exenatide implant to be used in LIBERATE-1 (n=17). Individual values are included for each timepoint. Each week consists of two 24-hour intervals and a 5-day interval. Values are mean \pm 1 SD (bold) and \pm 2 SD. Release-rates include exenatide and related substances.

Exenatide delivered with NanoPortal™ technology is associated with durable body weight effects



Weight difference from control in healthy Sprague-Dawley Rats. % weight change from baseline for a single administration of exenatide implant in a study associated with NPM-119 (~320 nmol/kg/day) corrected to control (vehicle implant). **(A)** All animals measured through 105 days of treatment; **(B)** 5 animals measured in each group through 112 days of treatment followed by a 28-day recovery period. Values are mean ± SE.

Exenatide implant reduces liver fat by 82% in obese mice after 12 weeks



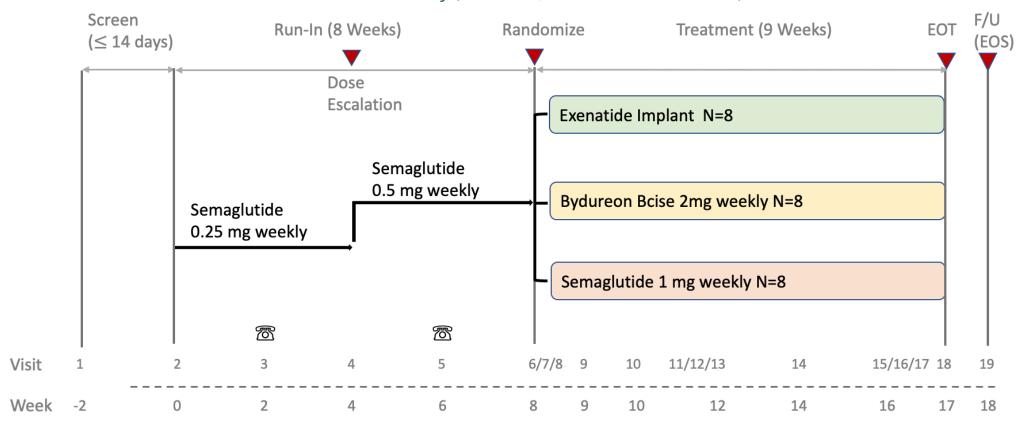
Liver fat reduction in high fat diet-induced obese mice. Liver fat % area for exenatide implant vs sham implant 12 weeks after a single administration. Liver fat % area is calculated using Oil Red O (ORO) staining. Values are mean ± SE. These results are numerically consistent with a <u>similar investigation</u> in which liver fat content was evaluated in high fat diet-induced obese mice that received semaglutide injections.

First-in-Human Trial: LIBERATE-1, Now Fully Enrolled

Primary Objectives:

Safety/tolerability assessment and full pharmacokinetic characterization. Changes in weight will also be assessed.

Key Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria: 18-55 years old; overweight or obese (BMI 27-40) Otherwise healthy (no T2DM, normal renal function)



LIBERATE-1 Topline results Summary

- The study met its primary objectives which were to evaluate the implant safety and tolerability and characterize the PK profile over a 9-week duration.
- The implant was well-tolerated and no clinically meaningful burst was observed
- There were no serious adverse events and no adverse events considered severe in intensity
- The release profile observed provides encouragement for the potential of this technology to provide durable long-term delivery
- LIBERATE-1 provides fundamental information for further clinical development of the NanoPortal technology.

Vivani Medical, Inc. Financial Information

Vivani Medical, Inc. Q2 2025: Income/(Loss) Statement

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations								
		3 Months Ended			6 Months Ended			
In Thousands, except Share Data	<u>Jun</u>	30, 2025	Jun. 30, 2024	Jui	n. 30, 2025	Jun	. 30, 2024	
Operating expenses:								
Research and development, net of grants		4,759	3,513		8,976		7,239	
General and administrative		2,703	2,168		5,044		4,669	
Total operating expenses		7,462	5,681		14,020		11,908	
Loss from operations		(7,462)	(5,681)		(14,020)		(11,908)	
Other income (expense), net		318	325		574		513	
Net income/(loss)	\$	(7,1 44)	\$ (5,356)	\$	(1 3,446)	\$	(11, 395)	
Net income/(loss) per common share - basic	\$	(0.12)	\$ (0.10)	\$	(0.23)	\$	(0.21)	
Wtd Avg common shares outstanding basic & diluted		59,244	55,021		59,240		53,612	

Vivani Medical, Inc. Q2 2025: Balance Sheet

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet	Jun. 30 <u>2025</u>				Dec. 31 2024		
In Thousands							
ASSETS	(u	naudited)	(unaudited)		((audited)	
Current assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,794	\$	13,008	\$	18,352	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		1,921		1,842		2,090	
Total current assets		8,715		14,850		20,442	
Property and equipment, net		1,577		1,609		1,693	
Right-of-use assets		17,146		17,523		17,957	
Restricted cash		1,338		1,338		1,338	
Deposits and other assets		129		132		131	
Total assets	\$	28,905	\$	35,452	\$	41,561	
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY							
Current liabilities	\$	6,716	\$	6,199	\$	5,986	
Long term operating lease liabilities		17,279		17,629		17,965	
Total liabilities		23,995		23,828		23,951	
Stockholders' equity:		_		_		_	
Total Common Stock, APIC & Other Comp Gain		140,280		139,850		139,534	
Accumulated deficit		(135,370)		(128,226)		(121,924)	
Total stockholders' equity		4,910		11,624		17,610	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$	28,905	\$	35,452	\$	41,561	

^{*\$6.794} million in cash and cash equivalents held on June 30, 2025 does not include three equity purchase agreements entered into in March 2025, May 2025 and August 2025, which will bring an additional \$21.25 million of committed capital into the Company through July 2026.

Vivani Medical, Inc. Q2 2025: Cap Table

As of June 30, 2025				
Equity	WAEP*	Number of Shares		
Common Stock		59,243,903		
Stock Options	\$2.25	8,407,287		
RSUs	-	987,500		
Warrants	\$3.46	8,248,772		
Fully Diluted Shares		76,887, 462		

^{*}Weighted Average Exercise Price

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