ASX ANNOUNCEMENT **31 March 2026**

Correction of Annual Report

Sunnyvale, California; 31 March 2026: EBR Systems, Inc. (ASX: **"EBR"**, **"EBR Systems"**, or the **"Company"**), developer of the world's only wireless cardiac pacing device for heart failure, advises that it has Identified an error on its Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2025, released on the ASX on 27 March 2026.

On Page 2 of the Annual Report, net cash used in operating activities was stated as US$53.7 million. This Is an error, and the correct balance is US$53.2 million. Further, page 143 of the Annual Report contained a table setting out the distribution of CDIs and Shares which was incorrect. A fully revised version of the Annual Report Is attached to this Notice.

The financial statements contained in the Annual Report did not reflect these errors.

This announcement has been authorised for release by the Routine Disclosure Committee, a Committee of the Board.

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About EBR Systems

Silicon Valley-based EBR Systems (ASX:EBR) is dedicated to superior treatment of cardiac rhythm disease by providing more physiologically effective stimulation through wireless cardiac pacing. The patented proprietary Wireless Stimulation Endocardially (WiSE) technology was developed to eliminate the need for cardiac pacing leads, historically the major source of complications, effectiveness and reliability issues in cardiac rhythm disease management. The initial product is designed to eliminate the need for coronary sinus leads to stimulate the left ventricle in heart failure patients requiring Cardiac Resynchronisation Therapy (CRT). Future products potentially address wireless endocardial stimulation for bradycardia and other non-cardiac indications.

EBR Systems' WiSE Technology

EBR Systems' WiSE technology is the world's only wireless, endocardial (inside the heart) pacing system in clinical use for stimulating the heart's left ventricle. This has long been a goal of cardiac pacing companies since internal stimulation of the left ventricle is thought to be a potentially superior, more anatomically correct pacing location. WiSE technology enables cardiac pacing of the left ventricle with a novel cardiac implant that is roughly the size of a large grain of rice. The need for a pacing wire on the outside of the heart's left ventricle – and the attendant problems – are potentially eliminated. WiSE is an investigational device in most markets and is currently only available for sale in the US.

Forward-Looking Statements

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This announcement contains or may contain forward-looking statements that are based on management's beliefs, assumptions, and expectations and on information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, contingencies and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, subject to change without notice and may involve significant elements of subjective judgment and assumptions as to future events which may or may not be correct.

All statements that address operating performance, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will occur in the future are forward-looking statements, including without limitation our expectations with respect to our ability to commercialize our products and achieve broad market adoption including our estimates of potential revenues, costs, profitability and financial performance; our ability to develop and commercialize new products; our expectations with respect to our clinical trials, including enrolment in or completion of our clinical trials and our associated regulatory applications and approvals; our expectations with respect to the integrity or capabilities of our intellectual property position. These forward-looking statements are based on EBR Systems' current expectations and inherently involve significant risks and uncertainties. EBR Systems' actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of certain risks and uncertainties including those risks described in more detail in its most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and other documents on file with the SEC from time to time and available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Management believes that these forward-looking statements are reasonable as and when made. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements because they speak only as of the date when made. EBR does not assume any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. EBR may not actually achieve the plans, projections or expectations disclosed in forward-looking statements, and actual results, developments or events could differ materially from those disclosed in the forward-looking statements.

Foreign Ownership Restriction

EBR's ASX-traded (ASX: EBR) CHESS Depositary Interests (CDIs) are issued in reliance on the exemption from registration contained in Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 (Securities Act) for offers or sales which are made outside the US. Accordingly, the CDIs have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or the laws of any state or other jurisdiction in the US. The holders of EBR's CDIs are unable to sell the CDIs into the US or to a US person unless the re-sale of the CDIs is registered under the Securities Act or an exemption is available. Hedging transactions with regard to the CDIs may only be conducted in accordance with the Securities Act.

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ANNUAL REPORT 2025

EBR

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EBR, being a US Delaware incorporated company, is not required under Australian corporate law to put the Remuneration Report to stockholders for adoption at the Company's Annual Meeting. The Company does however provide stockholders with the opportunity to raise questions in relation to the Annual Report (including the Remuneration Report) at each Annual Meeting.

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EMPOWERING PHYSICIANS, POWERING HEARTS

Transform the lives of patients suffering from heart failure by developing technology that enables physicians to deliver optimal cardiac pacing.

Contents

2 Operational Highlights
4 Executive Chairman and CEO Letter
6 Operational Review 2025
8 WiSE® Technology Overview
20 EBR Leadership and Board
28 Remuneration Report
32 Form 10-K
142 Shareholder Information
147 Corporate Directory

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

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$46.6m

OPERATING EXPENSES (US)

$54.2m

CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, & MARKETABLE SECURITIES (US)

$53.2m

NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES (US)

Successfully completed a A$75.9 million capital raise to support the commercialisation and manufacturing scale up of EBR's WiSE® System in anticipation of US FDA approval.

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US$5.8bn

TOTAL ADDRESSABLE US MARKET

EBR expects to have a large initial addressable market of US$5.8 billion, treating patients in the US who failed to benefit from lead-based CRT. The addressable market is expected to grow as:

- use of the WiSE System transitions from treating previously failed patients to becoming first-line therapy.
- the WiSE System is launched into new international markets.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- June 2025 – First commercial implants performed at U.S. centres
- 33 Physicians trained to implant WiSE by year-end
- 30 Commercial implants performed
- Positioned for first full-year of commercial implants in 2026
- Reimbursement established at US$63,300

EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN AND CEO LETTER

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We are pleased to present EBR Systems' 2025 Annual Report. This was a landmark year in which we transitioned from a development-stage organisation to a commercial-stage medical device company.

Dear Shareholders,

We are pleased to present EBR Systems' 2025 Annual Report. This was a landmark year in which we transitioned from a development-stage organisation to a commercial-stage medical device company. Throughout the year, we reached significant regulatory, reimbursement and commercial milestones that position our company for sustained growth and long-term value creation.

The most significant achievement of the year was receipt of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approval for the WiSE® Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy (CRT) System in April 2025. This accomplishment reflects the dedication and trust of hundreds of patients, employees, clinical partners, shareholders and stakeholders who have supported EBR throughout our journey.

Following FDA approval, we swiftly progressed into initial commercialisation. In June 2025, the first commercial implants were performed at leading U.S. centres. Once reimbursement took effect in October 2025, we commenced our Limited Market Release (LMR) with select implanting centres. By the end of Q4 2025, we had completed 30 commercial implants, providing valuable early insights to guide broader commercialisation. Physician adoption has been encouraging, with 33 physicians trained by year-end. This rapid adoption reinforces the strength of our clinical value proposition demonstrated in our pivotal SOLVE-CRT trial.

In November, we began enrolment in the WiSE System Utilisation & Performance (WiSE-UP) post-approval study involving commercial patients. This prospective, observational study will assess clinical outcomes and long-term performance of WiSE left ventricular endocardial pacing. The study will follow a large cohort of commercial patients across multiple centres, capturing real-world use of WiSE, which we expect will facilitate broader clinical adoption of the WiSE System.

We also completed our first patient enrolment in the Totally Leadless CRT (TLC-AU) feasibility study. This trial evaluates the WiSE CRT System paired with a leadless pacemaker to deliver totally leadless cardiac resynchronisation therapy (TLC). Building on prior clinical experience, TLC-AU targets newly diagnosed (de novo) heart failure patients requiring CRT–representing a significant proportion of the overall CRT market. This approach has the potential to meaningfully expand our addressable market.

A key driver of commercial adoption was progress on U.S. reimbursement. We secured reimbursement approval for both inpatients (New Technology Add-On Payment or NTAP) and outpatients (Transitional Pass-Through or TPT) from the U.S. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) for WiSE, with both becoming effective on 1 October 2025. These approvals substantially lower financial barriers for

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In June 2025, the first commercial implants were performed at leading U.S. centres. By year end, reimbursement had been established at US$63,300, a total of 30 patients had been implanted, 21 purchase agreements signed, and 33 physicians trained to implant WiSE.

hospitals and patients, enabling the scalable adoption of WiSE therapy across multiple care settings. The WiSE System is also progressing through the CMS Transitional Coverage for Emerging Technologies (TCET) pathway, which is intended to fast-track national Medicare coverage.

To execute our commercial strategy effectively, we strengthened our organisational capability and physical plant infrastructure. This included expanding the commercial team, enhancing physician education and training programs, and preparing manufacturing capacity for higher procedure volumes. We advanced the build-out and qualification of our new corporate, R&D and manufacturing facility to support scale-up. These initiatives were underpinned by disciplined capital management, including the successful completion of a A$55.9 million institutional placement in May 2025, which bolstered our balance sheet and funded our commercialisation and manufacturing programs.

On behalf of the EBR Board, we extend our sincere thanks to shareholders for their ongoing support and confidence as we enter this next growth phase. We also express our gratitude to our employees, clinical partners and stakeholders for their dedication and expertise, which have been essential to our achievements.

Looking ahead, our priority is disciplined execution of the commercial strategy while expanding access to WiSE therapy. With a de-risked regulatory foundation, established reimbursement pathways and increasing clinical adoption, EBR is strongly positioned to improve outcomes for heart failure patients while delivering enduring shareholder value. We look forward to updating you on our progress as we achieve additional important milestones that will shape our future.



ALLAN WILL
Executive Chair
EBR Systems, Inc.



JOHN McCUTCHEON
President & Chief Executive Officer
EBR Systems, Inc.

OPERATIONAL REVIEW 2025



It has been reported that up to 30% of patients with pacemakers develop pacing-induced heart failure within four years. Thus, many of the patients implanted with leadless pacemakers may require an upgrade to CRT at a later date. The WiSE System is the only device able to upgrade these patients to CRT.

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Strategic focus

- Secured FDA approval
- First patients enrolled in the WiSE System Utilisation & Performance (WiSE-UP) Registry
- First enrolment in the Totally Leadless CRT (TLC-AU) study

Secured FDA Approval

The FDA issued an approval letter authorising the commercial marketing of EBR's WiSE System in the US in April 2025. The FDA approval was supported by the submission of five comprehensive modules as part of the Premarket Approval (PMA) application, completion of a Pre-Approval Inspection (PAI) of EBR's manufacturing facilities in January 2025 with no form FDA 483 observations, and the resolution of any queries that arose from the FDA's review of the submitted results.

First Patients enrolled in the Wise-Up Registry

The WiSE-UP Registry is a prospective observational study designed to evaluate real-world outcomes for heart failure patients receiving the WiSE System utilising left ventricular endocardial pacing (LVEP) for CRT. The study will follow more than 300 commercial patients across 50 centres over a five-year period and will generate both short- and long-term performance metrics. In Q4 2025, four patients were enrolled across two sites.

First enrollment in the Totally Leadless CRT (TLC-AU) Study

Totally leadless CRT, pairing the WiSE System with a leadless right ventricular pacemaker, has been previously published and is already included in the FDA-approved labelling for patients with an existing leadless pacemaker who require an upgrade to CRT. The TLC-AU study will build on this previously published experience by treating newly diagnosed heart failure patients requiring CRT. De novo patients account for around 75% of the CRT market, meaning this indication has the potential to significantly expand EBR's total addressable market and establish WiSE as a potential first-line option for patients requiring CRT .

Commercial Readiness

- Granted NTAP reimbursement by CMS
- Granted TPT reimbursement by CMS
- Successful pilot launch and initiation of LMR

Granted NTAP reimbursement by CMS

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) confirmed New Technology Add On Payment (NTAP) for inpatient use of the WiSE System. The program commenced on 1 October 2025 and provides an add on reimbursement at the maximum level of up to US$41,145 per eligible case, paid in addition to the relevant Diagnosis-Related Group (DRG). CMS has set this level based on a WiSE selling price of US$63,300 and will remain in place for three years while claims data are collected. The company plans to petition CMS during the second year to move WiSE procedures to a DRG that fully covers the device and procedure, which is the usual pathway for durable reimbursement. In the near term, NTAP narrows the funding gap for hospitals, gives budgeting certainty to capital and value analysis committees, and aligns with the timing of Limited Market Release activities.

Granted TPT reimbursement by CMS

CMS approved Transitional Pass Through (TPT) reimbursement for outpatient cases, effective from 1 October 2025 and in place for three years. The agency assigned HCPCS code C1740, which provides a separate payment outside the Ambulatory Payment Classification for eligible procedures. The intent of TPT is to support hospital adoption of technologies that deliver substantial clinical improvement but are not yet fully costed within standard payment rates. Practical implications include clearer coding and billing workflows for finance teams and improved predictability for supply chain and scheduling. Taken together with the inpatient decision, TPT completes the reimbursement framework across care settings and strengthens the business case for centres to adopt WiSE in both admitted and day procedure environments.

Successful pilot launch and initiation of LMR

EBR initiated a pilot launch following FDA approval, with first implants occurring in Q2 2026. The pilot launch validated the procedural playbook and training approach being taken in commercial cases. With 12 patients being implanted during this phase, prior to NTAP and TPT reimbursement schemes being initiated, is testament to the clinical importance of the WiSE System to both patients and physicians.

The limited market release (LMR) commenced beginning of Q4, coinciding with the start of the NTAP and TPT reimbursement schemes. The LMR will focus on a limited number of strategically selected centers with both a history of early adoption of leadless pacemakers and high-volume CRT programs. By year end, a total of 30 patients had been implanted during the pilot launch and LMR phases, 21 purchase agreements signed, and 33 physicians trained, laying a strong platform for continued growth into 2026.

Corporate Update

- Signed a lease on a new manufacturing facility

Signed a lease on a new manufacturing facility

EBR secured an 11-year lease for a state-of-the-art, 51,000 sq ft facility in Santa Clara, California. The new facility expands EBR's corporate, R&D, and manufacturing space, ensuring that there is sufficient room to accommodate future growth and demand for WiSE. This significant expansion positions EBR to scale up its manufacturing capacity and meet anticipated future demand. EBR will upgrade and qualify the new facility, intending to move staff and equipment progressively, beginning Q2 2026 and fully transferred by year end. Following completion of the build out and installation of key equipment, the FDA will perform a manufacturing Post-Approval Inspection (PAI).

Financial Update

- Concluded an AU$75.9m capital raise

Concluded an AU$75.9m capital raise

EBR successfully raised approximately AU$75.9 million (gross proceeds) during the year, consisting of an AU$55.9 million Institutional Placement and an AU$20.0 million Security Purchase Plan. The capital raise was strongly supported by EBR's existing CDI holders as well as new domestic and international institutional investors.

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WISE® TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

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Introduction

EBR is a United States-based company developing the WiSE® System, an implantable, cardiac pacing device able to provide stimulation to endocardial (inside the heart) heart tissue for the treatment of heart failure conditions without requiring the use of pacing leads.

EBR developed the WiSE System for use in conjunction with another implanted pacemaker to provide cardiac resynchronisation therapy (CRT) to patients who are unable to receive CRT from a traditional lead-based system or are at high risk of complications from an upgrade procedure. EBR estimates this initial application has an addressable market of US$5.8 billion in the US alone.

EBR secured FDA approval for the WiSE System in April 2025. This was followed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) granting New Technology Add On Payment (NTAP) reimbursement for inpatient use and Transitional Pass Through (TPT) reimbursement for outpatients, both effective from 1 October 2025. These reimbursement schemes will allow WiSE to have a selling price of US$63,300. A successful pilot launch was completed, with a limited market release (LMR) commencing Q4 2025. The LMR will focus on a limited number of strategically selected centers with both a history of early adoption of leadless pacemakers and high-volume CRT programs.

EBR initiated the Totally Leadless CRT (TLC-AU) study. The study will focus on treating newly diagnosed heart failure patients requiring CRT. De novo patients account for 75% of the CRT market, meaning this indication has the potential to significantly expand EBR's total addressable market and establish WiSE as a potential first-line option for patients requiring CRT.

Heart Failure

The market for EBR's leadless WiSE CRT system is for use in patients with moderate to severe heart failure who require CRT. The initial market for WiSE CRT is for use in patients who have failed conventional, lead-based CRT, or who are at high risk of implanting a lead. Another large and growing market is in patients who have an existing leadless, right ventricle pacing device. In these patients, WiSE CRT is the only means of upgrading to totally leadless CRT.

Prevalence and Incidence of Heart Failure

Heart failure belongs to a group of diseases called cardiovascular diseases. Heart failure is a complex clinical syndrome that results from functional or structural impairment of the heart that results in the dysfunction of the left ventricle (LV).

Heart failure is a significant public health problem with an estimated prevalence in 2020 of 6.9 million people in the U.S., and around 64 million people worldwide. It is expected that 8.5 million people in the United States will suffer heart failure by 2030, and it is the leading cause of hospitalisation in the U.S. in people over age 65. Approximately 30 to 40% of patients with heart failure have a history of hospitalisation which is linked with worse health and clinical outcomes.

Over 850,000 new cases of heart failure are diagnosed in the U.S. each year. It is estimated that approximately 20% of heart failure patients are classified as having moderate to severe disease. Around 10% of all heart failure patients in the U.S. meet the criteria for CRT, due to the ventricles of the heart contracting at slightly different times (dyssynchronous contractions).

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Healthcare Burden of Heart Failure

Heart failure is a major and growing medical and economic problem, with high prevalence and incidence rates worldwide.

The economic burden of heart failure on healthcare systems is considerable and is expected to increase as its prevalence grows.

An analysis in 2012 estimated the global cost of heart failure to be US$108 billion per annum, with US$65 billion attributed to direct costs (e.g., treatments, hospitalisations, drugs, and devices) and US$43 billion to indirect costs (e.g., transportation, allied healthcare provision and rehabilitation). In the U.S., approximately 1% to 2% of the total U.S. healthcare budget is spent on heart failure. The total U.S. cost of care (direct and indirect costs) for heart failure in 2020 was estimated to be US$43.6 billion. Without improvements in outcomes, the annual total cost of care for heart failure patients in the U.S. is projected to increase to US$69.7 billion by 2030.

Drivers of Heart Failure

The risk of developing heart failure increases with age. There are several factors that increase the risk of developing heart failure including:

- high blood pressure (hypertension);
- coronary heart disease (CHD);
- previous heart attack;
- family history; and
- diabetes.

In addition to ageing, the prevalence of heart failure in the population is expected to continue to increase, driven by factors including:

- poor diet and nutrition;
- insufficient activity and exercise;
- increasing levels of obesity; and
- smoking.

Cardiac Rhythm Management Devices

The first cardiac pacing device was developed in the 1950s and formed the foundation for the medical device company, Medtronic plc. Since then, cardiac pacing devices have continued to play a key role in the clinical management of patients with heart disease.

History of cardiac pacing devices

1950s	1950s	1958	2015	2016
AC-powered pacemakers tethered to an extension cord (Furman)	Battery-powered transistorised "wearable" pacemakers (Lillehei/ Bakken)	First fully implantable pacemaker (Elmqvist/ Senning)	Implantable pacemaker – basic system had not evolved significantly	Leadless pacemaker – the entire device is placed within cardiac chambers
				

	1950s	1980s	1990s
CRM Applications	Pacing – Pacemakers	Implantable Cardiac Defibrillation – ICDs	Cardiac Resynchronisation Therapy – CRTs

Source: adapted from S.K. Mulpuru et al (2017), J. Am. Coll. Cardiol. 69:189-210.

Cardiac rhythm management (CRM) devices are devices that monitor a patient's heart rhythm and normalise different types of irregularities by delivering small, electrical shocks to the heart tissue. The three most common therapeutic CRM devices are:

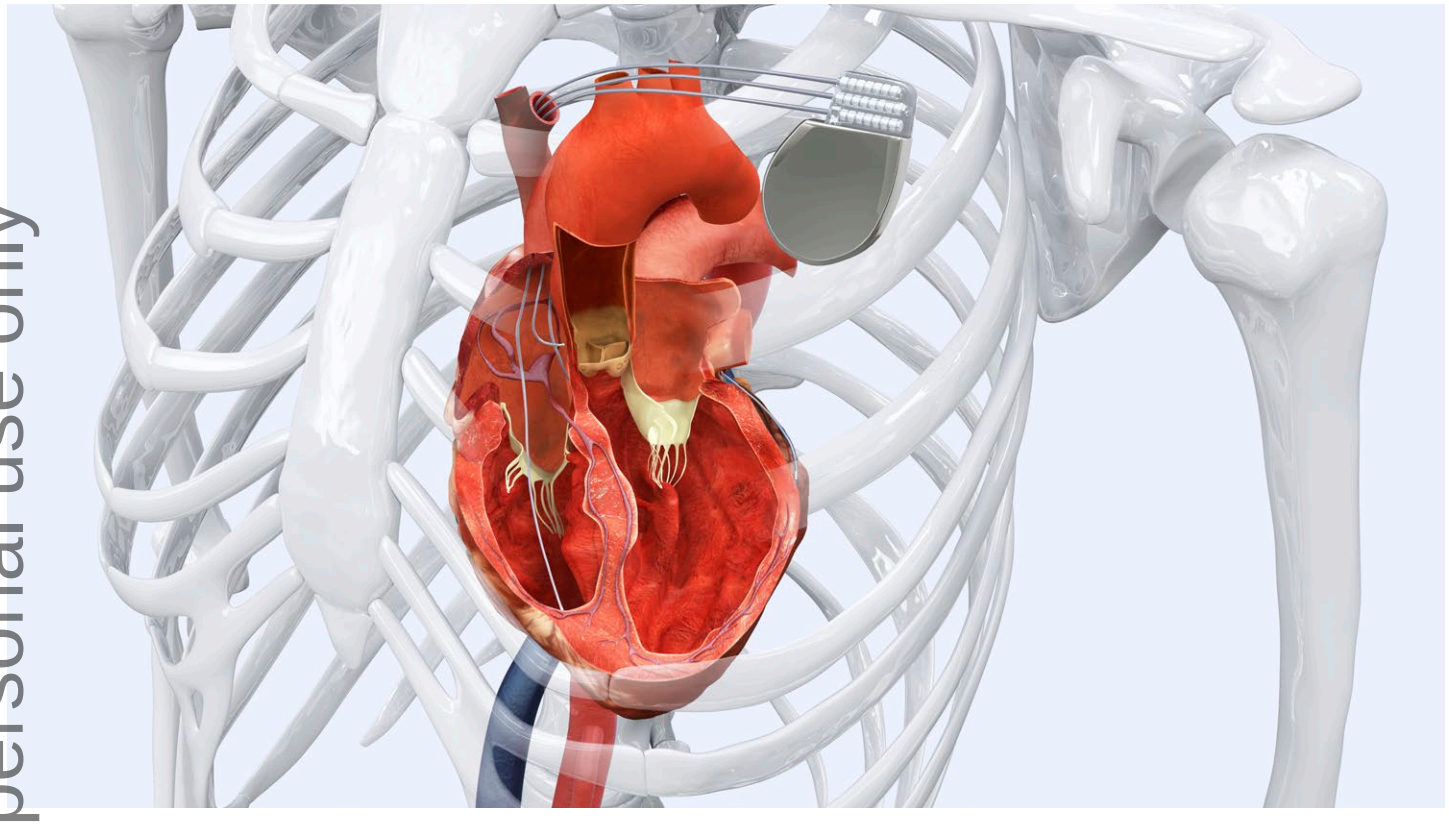
- **Pacemakers:** which stimulate contractions of the heart if it slows or becomes irregular;
- **Defibrillators:** which deliver an electric shock to reset the heart rhythm when certain types of cardiac arrhythmia occur; and
- **CRT devices:** which synchronise the contraction of the left and right ventricles of the heart.

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Pacemakers

Due to disease, tissue damage or medication, the heart rate of some patients may tend to slow, a condition called bradycardia. Permanently implanted pacemakers (PPMs) detect if the beating of the heart becomes slow or irregular and corrects it using small, electrical impulses to stimulate contractions.

Diagram showing an implanted permanent pacemaker (PPM)



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The pattern of pacing delivered is controlled by an implantable pulse generator (IPG) and can be adjusted over time as a patient's needs change. Some patients are entirely dependent on their pacemakers to make their heart beat, while others are paced occasionally and only when required.

a. Implantation of PPMs

The chambers of the heart where the pacing electrodes are placed may also vary:

- **single lead** (single chamber pacing) – in the right ventricle or right atrium;
- **two leads** (dual chamber pacing) – in the right ventricle and right atrium; and
- **leadless pacemaker** – direct implant into the right atrium, right ventricle or both to treat bradycardia.

Each year, it is estimated that over 200,000 pacemakers are implanted in U.S. patients with bradycardia. Estimates for the number of individuals around the world who are living with an implanted pacemaker range from 1.25 million to 3 million people.

b. Leadless Pacemakers

The most recent advance in the evolution of pacemakers has been the advent of leadless cardiac pacing systems. The most frequent complications with pacemakers are usually associated with their leads. To overcome this, leadless pacing systems have recently been developed in which the IPG and stimulating electrode are combined into a single unit that can be fully implanted inside the heart chamber. The three leading CRM device companies (Medtronic plc, Boston Scientific, and Abbott) have each developed such leadless cardiac pacemakers. Globally this is estimated to be a >US$1 billion market with a double-digit growth rate.

Increasing use of leadless pacemakers

Major players have introduced leadless pacing technology:

- Medtronic continue to report double digit growth for Micra seven years after their launch
- Abbott received FDA approval for their single chamber Aveir device in 2022 and their dual-chamber leadless device in 2023

However, the size of leadless pacemakers restricts use to right ventricle (RV) & right atrium (RA) bradycardia pacing:

- Too large to completely endothelialise (0.80-1.0cc)
- Interference with valves if placed basally
- Risk of blood clots and size prohibit LV placement

WiSE is the only leadless solution for LV Pacing including cardiac resynchronisation therapy (CRT) and leadless conduction system pacing (CSP):

- 0.05cc in volume (5% to 6% the volume of other leadless pacemakers)



Dr. Jeffrey Alison, Monash Hospital, Melbourne
Micra on the left, WiSE® held by tweezers on the right.

WiSE is not currently being clinically investigated for conventional pacing of the heart.

Defibrillators (ICDs)

Implantable cardioverter defibrillators, or ICDs, are implantable devices that deliver an electrical shock to the heart when certain types of abnormal heart rhythm (cardiac arrhythmias) are detected to prompt the heart to return to its normal rhythm.

Two cardiac arrhythmias that ICDs are used to correct are ventricular tachycardia (speeding up of the heart) and ventricular fibrillation (rapid twitching of the heart muscle). If these arrhythmias are left untreated and allowed to progress, they can result in cardiac arrest, and potentially death. The electrical shock delivered by an ICD is designed to interrupt the progression of these arrhythmias and prompt the heart to return to its normal rhythm.

ICD devices have a very similar design to pacemaker devices and are comprised of an IPG, a lead responsible for stimulation implanted in the right ventricle, and up to two additional leads for stimulating other chambers of the heart. As well as managing arrhythmias, an ICD may also provide pacing activity for the heart.

ICDs are typically implanted in patients who have survived a cardiac arrest attributable to ventricular tachycardia or ventricular fibrillation and are at high risk of experiencing additional cardiac arrhythmias in the future.

Approximately 150,000 ICDs are implanted in the U.S. each year. Multiple clinical studies have demonstrated that ICDs improve clinical outcomes and significantly reduce mortality in patients with heart failure.

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Cardiac Resynchronisation Therapy

Cardiac Resynchronisation Therapy (CRT) refers to the use of implanted pacemakers to synchronise the contractions of the left and right sides of the heart.

In addition to the usual PPM or ICD leads implanted in the right ventricle and/or right atrium, CRT requires an additional lead to stimulate the left ventricle. Due to the risk of thromboembolism (formation of blood clots) this lead is not usually implanted inside the left side of the heart but instead is implanted in the coronary sinus (CS) which is a vein on the outside of the heart.

What is CRT?

Many patients with heart failure have an enlarged left ventricle which can delay its contraction. When this happens, the right and left ventricles contract at slightly different times (dyssynchronous) and effectively work against each other, making the heart less efficient.

CRT refers to the use of electrical stimulation to synchronise the contractions of the right and left ventricles. When CRT is used in this manner, it is referred to as biventricular pacing (BiV pacing). This is the first application for which WiSE has been developed.

How does CRT work?

CRT uses electrical stimulation to coordinate the contractions of the right and left ventricles of the heart. This is achieved using an IPG with electrodes placed to stimulate the right and left ventricles. Implanted CRT devices may also provide pacing alone (referred to as CRT-P) or pacing and defibrillation, depending on a patient's requirements.

CRT requires electrical stimulation to be delivered to the left ventricle. Unlike the right side of the heart, leads cannot be placed on the inside of the left side due to the risk of clot formation. To avoid this, a stimulating lead for the left side is usually placed in a blood vessel called the CS that runs on the outside surface of the left ventricle. While this traditional placement can provide adequate left ventricular pacing in many patients, procedural limitations can result in suboptimal lead placement. In some patients, placement of a lead in the CS is not an option due to their anatomy or disease condition. Furthermore, pacing from the epicardial surface is not physiologic (i.e. normal) since normal stimulation progresses from the inside of the heart to the outside (i.e., from the endocardium to the epicardium).

When CRT is required in patients who already have an implanted PPM or ICD, WiSE provides an alternative option for upgrading to CRT. WiSE may be particularly helpful for patients whose anatomy or disease condition puts them at a high risk from the procedures for placing a lead in the coronary sinus (CS). Another advantage of WiSE is that it provides stimulation of the left ventricle from the inside endocardial surface thereby utilising the native conduction system more normally.

Therapeutic Benefits of CRT

CRT has been demonstrated to improve clinical outcomes in multiple clinical trials. A meta-analysis of nearly 100 studies which included over 9,000 patients reported that CRT provides significant benefits to patients including:

- a 41% reduction in the risk of heart failure events;
- 59% of CRT recipients demonstrating functional improvement at six months;
- a 37% decrease in hospitalisations;
- a 22% reduction in all-causes mortality;
- improved heart function; and
- improved quality of life.

In patients who receive effective CRT, reverse remodelling is also observed. Reverse remodelling refers to structural changes in the heart muscle that reverse the enlargement of the left ventricle that is responsible for heart failure. Reverse remodelling is considered a positive indication of underlying clinical improvement.

In addition to improving clinical outcomes, several studies have shown that the reduced healthcare costs arising from lower hospitalisation rates and ongoing clinical management requirements can make CRT a cost-effective intervention.

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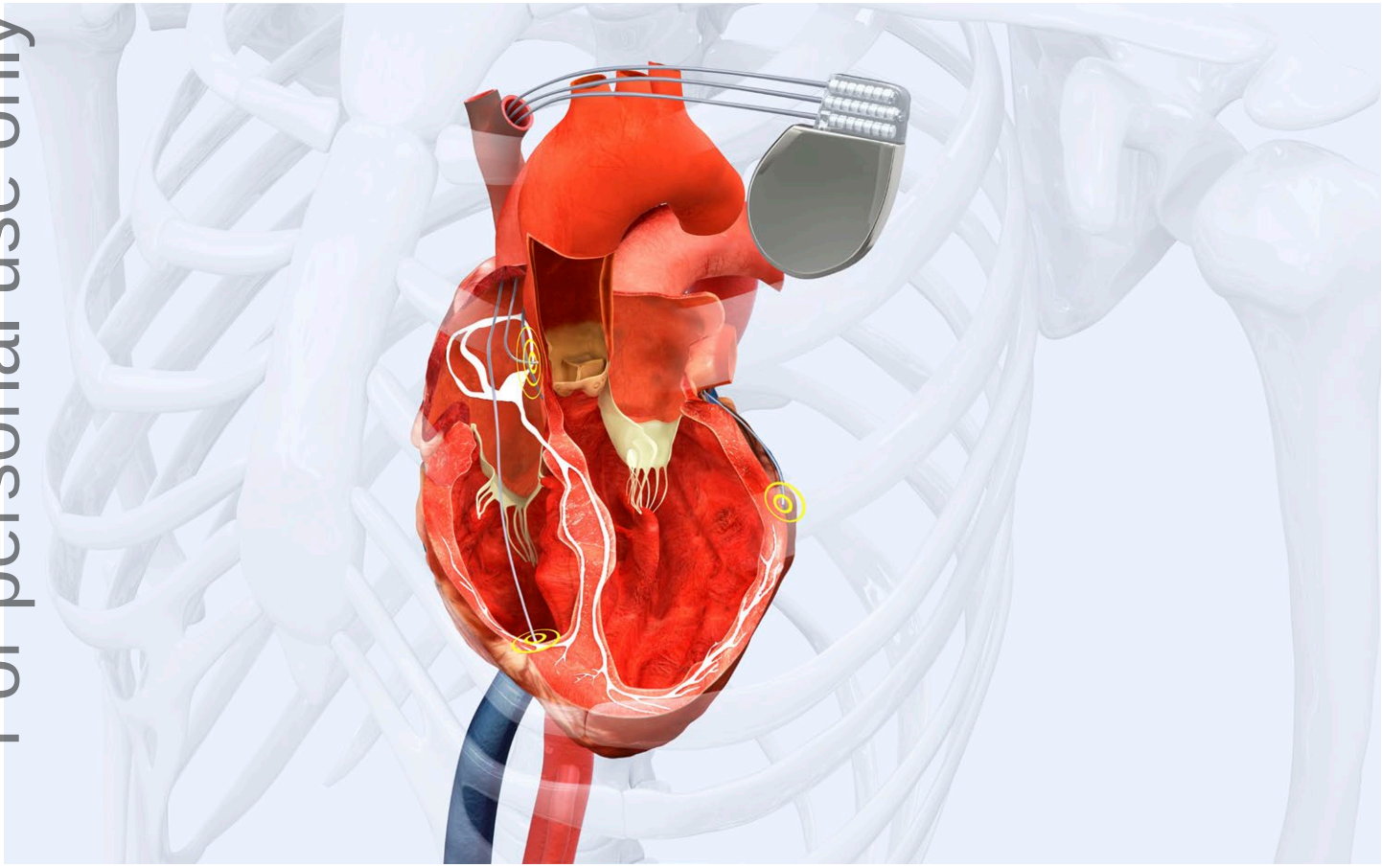
Current Limitations to Providing CRT

a. Inability to Provide CRT

Most limitations that prevent patients from being provided with effective CRT arise from the use of leads. Specifically:

- The successful placement of an effective lead in the CS is not achieved in at least 5% of patients due to the patient's anatomy or disease condition;
- Each year 2%-6% of patients who initially received effective CRT have their leads subsequently fail, move position, or develop other chronic problems.

Placement of leads for lead-based CRT systems



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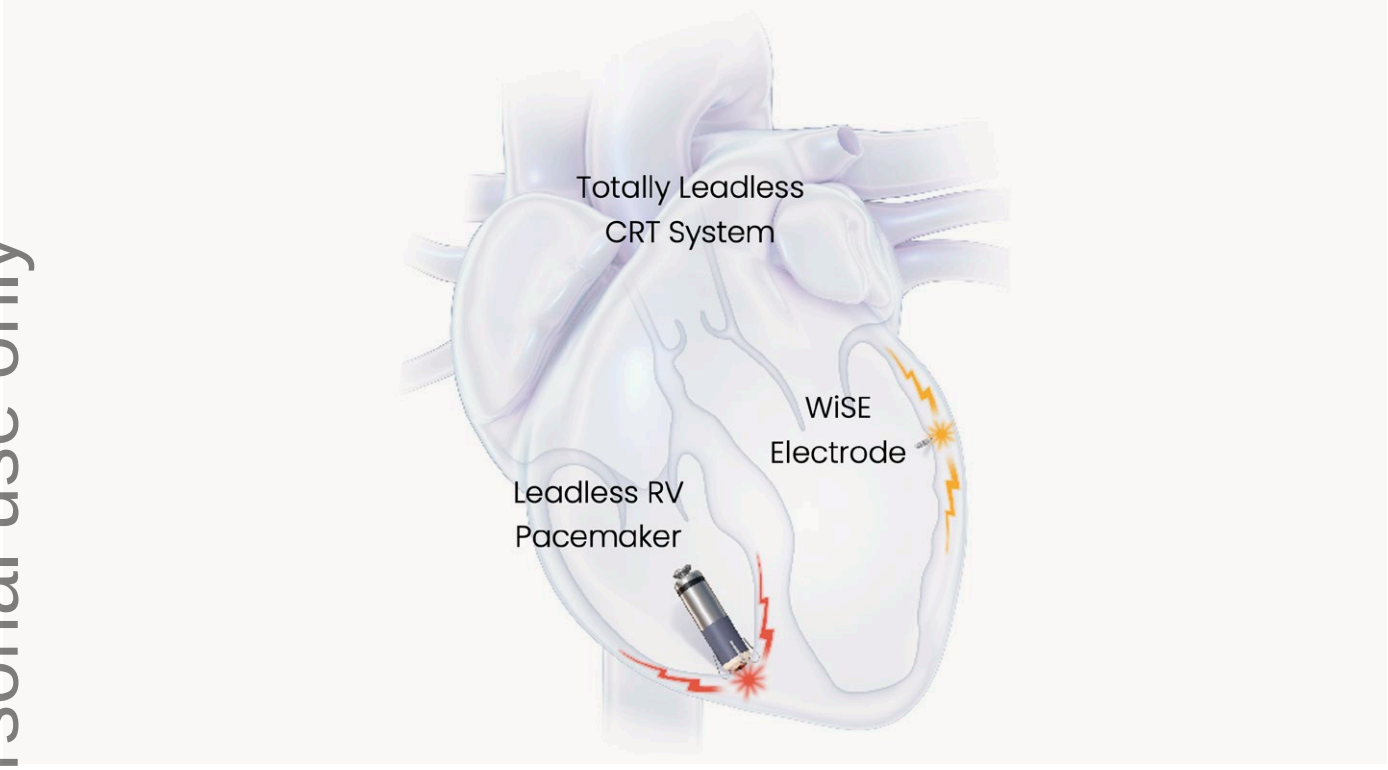
Without a functional CS lead to stimulate the left ventricle, these patients are unable to receive effective CRT using existing devices. These patients represent a key target patient population for WiSE.

b. High Risk for Conventional Upgrade

Patients with pacemakers and defibrillators can progress to develop heart failure that requires BiV pacing. It is estimated that up to 60% of patients who require an upgrade from an existing pacemaker are at greater risk of complications from a lead-based CRT device due to potential problems arising from their anatomy or disease condition. These patients provide an opportunity for WiSE to be marketed as an alternative approach able to overcome these limitations.

c. Upgrade Leadless Pacemaker to CRT

Patients with a leadless pacemaker are also at risk of developing pacing induced heart failure. Approximately 30% of pacemaker patients develop this within 4 years. Patients with a leadless pacemaker do not have an option to upgrade to CRT with a traditional pacing lead in the coronary sinus. The only means to provide CRT in conjunction with a leadless pacemaker is with the WiSE System.



d. Failure to Respond

Approximately 30% of patients implanted with a CRT are classified as 'non- responders' (NR) to CRT. Non-response to CRT may occur due to multiple factors. However, the technical constraints of traditional, transvenous epicardial CRT mean those factors can be challenging to overcome. A recent study looking at healthcare expenditure associated with NRs, identified there are additional healthcare costs associated with this group.

In EBR's SELECT-LV clinical trial, 85% of patients improved based on cardiac health metrics.

Based on the patient inclusion criteria agreed with the FDA, this patient group will not be included in the Company's PMA submission for FDA approval.

e. Endocardial Stimulation is More Physiologic

With conventional CRT devices, the lead to stimulate the left ventricle cannot be placed inside the heart chamber for endocardial pacing due to the risk of clot formation, which can cause a heart attack or stroke. For this reason, this lead is normally placed in the CS where it stimulates the ventricle from outside the chamber (epicardial pacing.)

Stimulation from inside the heart chamber, or endocardial pacing, is more like normal conduction (i.e., more physiologic). Endocardial pacing has been shown to improve both left and right ventricular function. While there are a few techniques for delivering left ventricular endocardial pacing using leads, these are highly invasive and usually not considered suitable for routine or long-term use.

Due to its small size (slightly larger than a grain of rice), the WiSE electrode can be safely implanted inside the left ventricle to deliver endocardial pacing. Furthermore, because the options for its placement are not confined by the heart vasculature, it can be placed in a more optimal position based upon the physiological responsiveness of different sites.

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Future Directions in Cardiac Pacing

Significant advances in pacing technology have been made over the last 50 years including: multi-chamber pacing, improved rate responsiveness, device size reduction, internet-based remote monitoring, and marked increases in battery longevity. However, the basic system format of using an IPG connected to one or more leads to stimulate the heart muscle tissue, has remained unchanged over this time.

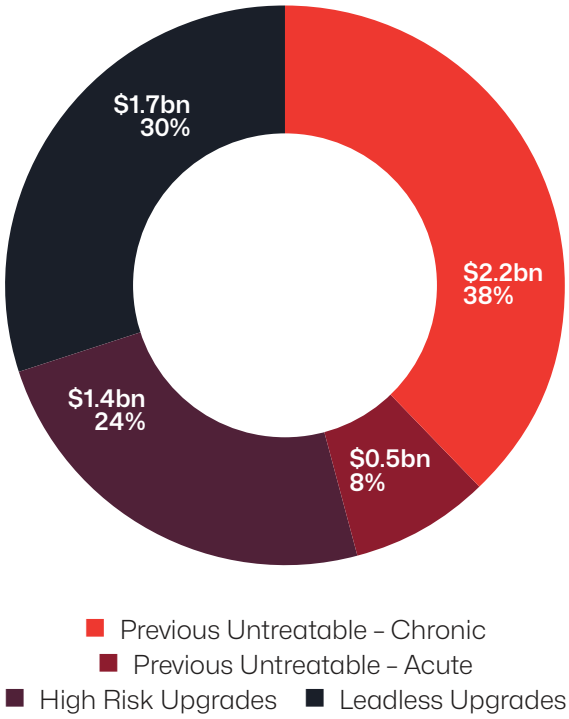
Many pacemaker-related complications arise from the use of leads. This has driven the recent evolution of pacemaker systems which do not require leads. Apart from WiSE, the leadless pacemakers which have been developed are all single component systems. In such systems, the entire device is placed within the cardiac chamber. Advantages of this approach over lead-based systems include greater energy efficiency, system simplicity, and ease of implantation. However, these systems also have certain limitations, including the need to retrieve the device in future years due to battery depletion, risk of cardiac perforation and uncertain thrombus and infection risk. Additionally, because of their size and thrombogenicity. Additionally, because of their size and thrombogenicity, a tendency to generate and release clots that might cause a heart attack or stroke, they cannot be used within the left ventricle.

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Target markets for WiSE CRT

The initial target patient group for WiSE consists of patients who are unable to receive CRT with the existing lead-based systems, and for patients who are considered at risk for a CRT upgrade from a previously implanted PPM or ICD. EBR estimates this has an addressable market opportunity of approximately US$5.8 billion in the U.S. alone. EBR has received regulatory approval in the U.S., and is seeking approval in Australia and the UK.

Total Addressable U.S. Market (US$5.8bn)



Initial Target Patient Groups for WiSE

The four key patient profiles that comprise the initial target patient group for WiSE are:

a. Acute Lead Failures (LF – acute);

b. Chronic Lead Failures (LF – chronic);

c. High risk upgrades (HRU); and

d. Leadless upgrades (LU).

a. Previously Untreatable: Acute Lead Failures

In at least 5% of patients, placement of an effective lead in the CS is not achieved due to the patient's anatomy or disease condition. Based on the estimated size of this patient group, EBR believes the addressable market of LF – acute patients is approximately 5% of new CRT implants.

b. Previously Untreatable: Chronic Lead failures

LF – chronic patients have a CRT system that has had the lead to the left heart switched off or the lead has become otherwise ineffective. This may be for many reasons but often relates to the lead failing or not functioning properly.

Reported lead failure rates for CRT range from 2% – 6%. Based on this, EBR believes the annual addressable market for LF- acute patients may be approximately 5% of patients living with an implanted CRT device.

As the median survival time for a patient after being implanted with a CRT device is five years, EBR estimates that the number of patients living with an implanted CRT device may be approximately four to five times the estimated annual implantation rate.

c. High Risk Upgrades

Patients with pacemakers and defibrillators can develop heart failure that requires BiV pacing. These patients are referred to as HRUs if they have a high risk of complications from upgrading to a lead-based CRT device. Approximately 25% of CRT implants are upgrades from other cardiac pacing devices (PPMs and ICDs). It is estimated that up to 60% of patients who require an upgrade from an existing pacemaker are at greater risk due to potential complications arising from their anatomy or disease condition.

On this basis, EBR estimates approximately 15% of CRT implants are for HRU patients who may benefit from the use of WiSE rather than a lead-based CRT device

d. Leadless Upgrades

Patients with leadless pacemakers are also at risk of developing pacing induced heart failure and subsequently require BiV pacing. Unlike a conventional pacemaker, it is not possible to implant a CS lead to pace the left ventricle. The only means to provide these patients with BiV pacing is with the WiSE System. Based on the current implant rate of leadless pacemakers and published rate of pacing induced heart failure, EBR estimates initial market opportunity of US$1.7 billion, which will continue to increase as adoption of leadless pacing continues.

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Emerging leadless market for cardiac pacing

The most recent advance in the evolution of pacemakers has been the advent of leadless cardiac pacing systems. Most of the complications associated with pacemakers have been due to the leads. Leadless pacing systems have the pulse generator and the stimulating electrode in a single unit that can be fully implanted inside the heart chamber.

Overview of Leadless Pacemakers for Cardiac Pacing

The three major CRM device companies (Medtronic, Boston Scientific, and Abbott) have each developed leadless cardiac pacemakers that can be implanted in the right ventricle, with Abbott also having a device that can be used in the right atrium.

Leadless devices are expected to play an increasingly important role in the future pacemaker market. This has been reflected in the rapid growth of sales, with >US$1 billion in annual sales. It is estimated that 50% of the single chamber pacing market in the US has been penetrated by leadless pacemakers.

Market is Rapidly Adopting Leadless Devices as Standard

		EBR	Medtronics	Abbott	Boston Scientific
Leadless Pacing	Left Ventricle Endocardial Pacing (LVEP)	WiSE®			
	Right Atrium (RA) Pacing			Aveir® AR	
	Right Ventricle (RV) Pacing		Micra® VR	Aveir VR	Empower
	Right Pacing with Atrial Sensing (VDD)		Micra AV		
	RA-RV Dual Chamber Pacing (DDD)			Aveir DR	
Leadless ICD	Defibrillation and Anti-Tachycardia Pacing		Aurora® EV-ICD	Atacor	Emblem® S-ICD

Medtronic – Micra®

Medtronic's Micra was the first leadless pacemaker to receive FDA approval. In 2020, the FDA approved a second leadless pacemaker for Medtronic, Micra AV, that is also implanted in the right ventricle but has an additional capability of being able to sense the contraction of the right atrium to create atrioventricular synchrony. Both versions of Micra can only be implanted in the right ventricle due to their size. In May 2023, the FDA approved their second-generation leadless devices, the Micra VR2 and Micra AV2. They continue to report double digit growth.

Abbott – Aveir®

Abbott's Aveir VR single chamber leadless pacemaker received FDA approval in April 2022. As with Micra, the Aveir VR can only be implanted in the right ventricle due to its size. The Aveir DR dual chamber leadless pacemaker received FDA approval in July 2023. As dual chamber pacing makes up approximately 80% of the pacing market, the entry of the Aveir DR has the potential to expand the entire leadless pacing market.

Boston Scientific – Empower®

Boston Scientific's leadless Empower pacemaker recently completed clinical trials and is expected to receive FDA approval in 2026. As with the other leadless pacemakers, Empower can only be implanted in the right ventricle due to its size.

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Opportunity for WiSE

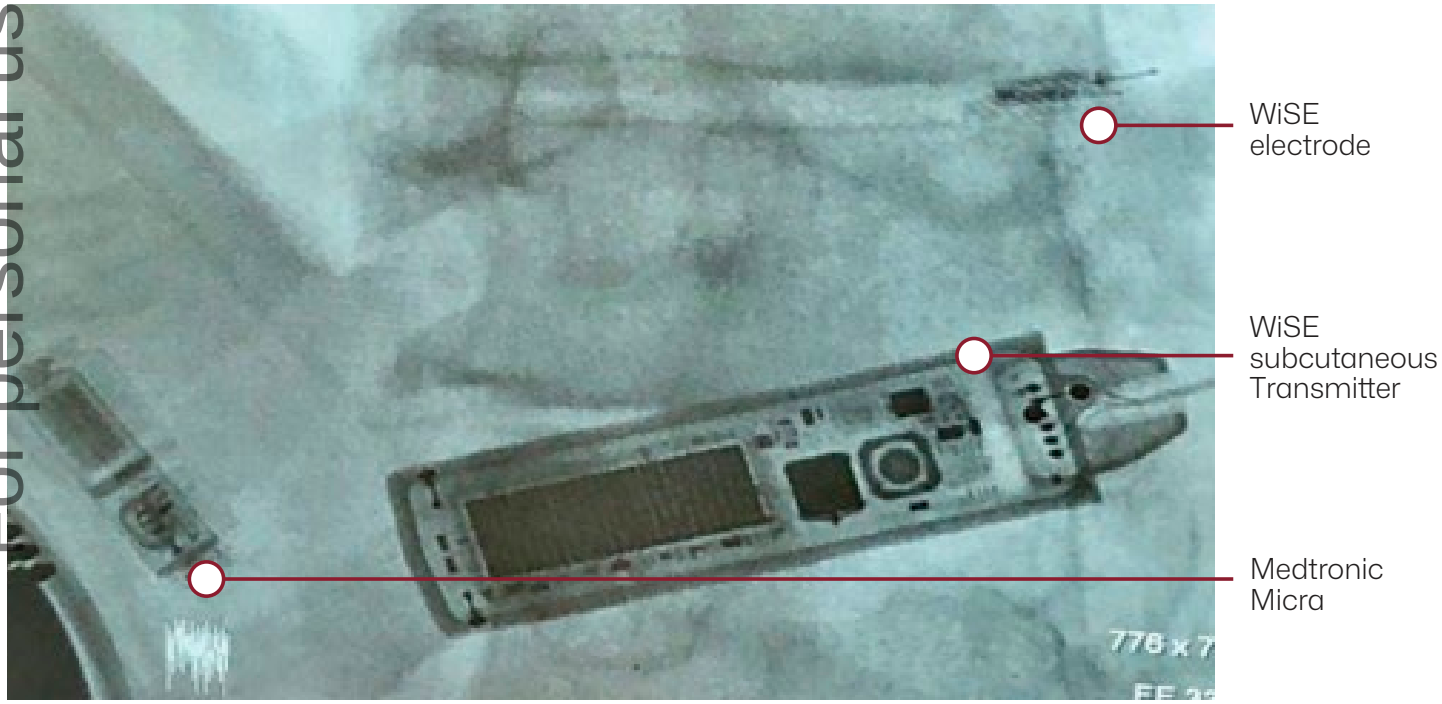
While the leadless pacemakers currently on the market are for bradycardia indication, it is anticipated that the entry of Abbott's Aveir DR dual chamber device could further increase the adoption of leadless pacemakers.

It has been reported that up to 30% of patients with pacemakers develop pacing-induced heart failure within four years. Thus, many of the patients implanted with leadless pacemakers may require an upgrade to CRT at a later date. The WiSE CRT System is the only device able to upgrade these patients to CRT.

A 14-patient clinical study, presented during Asia-Pacific Heart Rhythm Society meeting in 2022, demonstrated that WiSE is able to work in conjunction with Medtronic's Micra to provide BiV pacing and an entirely leadless option for upgrading these patients. Only WiSE can provide these patients with an entirely leadless upgrade solution.

In 2025, the Totally Leadless CRT (TLC-AU) study was initiated with the first patient being implanted in Australia. The TLC-AU study will focus on treating newly diagnosed heart failure patients requiring CRT. De novo patients account for around 75% of the CRT market, meaning this indication has the potential to significantly expand EBR's total addressable market and establish WiSE as a potential first-line option for patients requiring CRT.

X-Ray From Patient Receiving Leadless CRT Using Micra and WiSE



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EBR LEADERSHIP AND BOARD

Leadership Team

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Name	Description



ALLAN WILL *B.S., M.S.*
Executive Chairman of the Board

Mr. Will served as our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from October 2011 until June 2019 and has served in the role of Executive Chair since June 2019. Mr. Will is a seasoned executive with extensive experience founding, funding, operating, and selling medical device companies. In addition to his role with our company, Mr. Will has served as Chair of the board for SetPoint Medical, Inc., a privately held clinical-stage bioelectronics medicine company dedicated to treating patients with chronic autoimmune disease, since March 2011. Mr. Will also served as Chair of the board of Fractyl Health, Inc., (Nasdaq: GUTS) a metabolic therapeutics company between August 2012 August 2024. Since 2014, he has served as a director of Fogarty Innovation, a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to advancing human health worldwide. Prior to these roles, Mr. Will served as founding Managing Director of Split Rock Partners' (and its predecessor, St. Paul Venture Capital's) Silicon Valley venture capital office, focusing on the therapeutic medical device field. Previously, Mr. Will founded The Foundry, an incubator dedicated to transforming medical device concepts into companies, where he also served as Chair from 1998 to 2010, co-founding eleven companies including, among others, Ardian, Inc., a medical device company focused on treating hypertension, which was subsequently acquired by Medtronic plc, and Evalve Inc., a company treating heart failure by repairing mitral valves percutaneously, now a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott Laboratories. Mr. Will is an inventor on more than 30 issued patents, is a University of Maryland Distinguished Alumnus and a recipient of the ASTIA/Deloitte Excellence in Mentoring Women Executives Award. He served on the MIT Entrepreneurship Center Shareholders' Board and the University of Maryland President's Committee on Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Mr. Will received his M.S. in management from MIT and his B.S. in zoology from the University of Maryland.



JOHN McCUTCHEON *B.A., M.B.A.*
Executive Director, President, and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. McCutcheon has served as our President, Chief Executive Officer and director since June 2019, and has 40 years of sales, marketing, and general management experience in medical devices. Mr. McCutcheon started his career at American Hospital Supply (acquired by Baxter International) followed by DVI (acquired by Eli Lily), Perclose (acquired by Abbott Laboratories), Emphasys Medical (acquired by Pulmonx), Ventus Medical and Ceterix Orthopaedics (acquired by Smith & Nephew). Mr. McCutcheon has also served on numerous boards of private companies in the medical device industry. Mr. McCutcheon holds B.A. degrees in Economics and Psychology from the University of California, Los Angeles ("UCLA"), and an M.B.A. from the UCLA Anderson Graduate School of Management.

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Name	Description



GARY W. DOHERTY *B.S.*
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Doherty has served as our Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") since September 2023 and brings over 35 years of international expertise in technology, healthcare, finance, and operations. Mr. Doherty's previous roles include serving as CFO of Mikuna Foods, Inc. from July 2021 to October 2022, in various roles at Acutus Medical, Inc. (Nasdaq: AFIB) including CFO from October 2015 to June 2021, and in various leadership positions at Volcano Corporation (acquired by Philips NV) from August 2003 until October 2015. Prior to this, he served as the Director of Financial Management with Digirad, Inc., and served as Corporate Controller for Palomar Technologies, Inc. Mr. Doherty received a B.S. in Business Administration, Finance from San Diego State University.



ERIK STRANDBERG *B.S.*
Chief Commercial Officer

Mr. Strandberg has served as our Chief Commercial Officer since April 2024 and has over two decades of medical device industry sales experience and has developed relationships across a broad spectrum of physicians, C-suite hospital executives and medical professionals. He has demonstrated exceptional strategic sales planning, contract negotiation, operational oversight, and leadership expertise. Prior to joining EBR, Mr. Strandberg was the Senior Vice President of the Hybrid Therapies Division at AtriCure (Nasdaq: ATRC), where from July 2018 to April 2024 he led the promotion and sales initiatives for a prestigious product portfolio targeting the treatment of Atrial Fibrillation and Left Atrial Appendage Closure. Before that, Mr. Strandberg was at Boston Scientific from August 2015 to July 2018 (NYSE: BSX) where he helped execute the commercial launch strategy of the Watchman Left Atrial Appendage Closure device. He previously held leadership roles at St Jude Medical and Guidant Corporation focused on the areas of Cardiac Rhythm Management, EP, and Heart Failure. Mr. Strandberg received a B.S. in Finance from Florida State University.



MICHAEL HENDRICKSEN *B.S., M.S*
Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Hendricksen has served as our Chief Operating Officer since November 2021 and has over 25 years of medical device product development and manufacturing experience. Prior to joining EBR Systems, Mr. Hendricksen served as Chief Operating Officer at Ceterix Orthopaedics where he led the development of the NOVOSTITCH Pro Meniscal Repair System. Ceterix was acquired in 2019 by Smith+Nephew at which time Michael assumed the role of Site Leader, scaling and integrating operations not only for Ceterix but also for Tusker Medical, another Smith+Nephew acquisition. Before Ceterix, Mr. Hendricksen was Vice President of R&D at Foundry NewcoXI and served in engineering roles of increasing responsibility at Emphasys Medical, Cardica, and IDEO Product Development. Mr. Hendricksen is an inventor on over 90 issued patents, and he holds an MS in Mechanical Engineering from Stanford University and a BS in Mechanical Engineering from Northwestern University.

Leadership Team

Name	Description



PHAROAH GARMA
Chief Regulatory Officer

Ms. Garma brings over 20 years of leadership experience in regulatory, clinical, quality, and R&D for innovative medical devices to EBR. She began her career at the FDA as a Senior Lead and Engineering Reviewer for cardiovascular implants and has since held key leadership roles in both start-ups and multinational corporations. Most recently, Pharoah served as Chief Operating Officer at Boomerang Medical, where she led regulatory, clinical, and quality functions. Before that, she was Vice President of Regulatory and R&D at PQ Bypass, which was acquired by Endologix in 2021. Her career also includes leadership positions at Philips, Medtronic, and Biotronik. Ms. Garma received a B.S. and an M.S. in Bioengineering (concentration in Biomaterials) from Syracuse University.



SPENCER H. KUBO *A.B., M.D.*
Chief Medical Officer

Dr. Kubo has served as our Chief Medical Officer since January 2019 and has held similar positions with numerous companies developing innovative technologies including transcatheter aortic valve replacements, mitral valve repair, cardiac support devices, neuromodulation and pulmonary balloon pumps. Dr. Kubo's career also includes roles as Executive Director of Merck's Academic and Professional Affairs department. Prior to industry, Dr. Kubo was Professor of Medicine, Co-Director of Clinical Cardiology, and Medical Director of the Heart Failure-Heart Transplantation Program at the University of Minnesota. Dr. Kubo earned his undergraduate degree in biology from Dartmouth College and his MD from Cornell University Medical College. He is a Fellow of both the American College of Cardiology and the American Heart Association.



ANDREW SHUTE *B.S.*
Chief Corporate Development Officer

Mr. Shute currently serves as our Chief Corporate Development Officer. Since joining EBR in July 2015, he has served in several roles with increasing responsibility. He has over 25 years of global medical device experience and has a strong background in investor relations, fund raising, sales management, and corporate engagement. He previously held senior positions at St. Jude Medical, Endocardial Solutions and Getz Brothers. Mr. Shute received his B.S. from the University of Wollongong, Australia. Mr. Shute previously held the position of Chairman of the Cardiac Rhythm Management section of the Association of British Healthcare Industries Ltd (ABHI).



N. PARKER WILLIS *B.S., M.S., Ph.D.*
Chief Technology Officer

Dr. Willis joined EBR in 2006 and has served as our Chief Technology Officer since September 2011. He has extensive experience in signal processing applications and has worked in medical devices for over 30 years, all in technical leadership capacities for development of novel technologies for cardiac electrophysiology. He previously held senior positions at Boston Scientific and Cardiac Pathways. Dr. Willis is an inventor on more than 32 issued patents. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University of California, San Diego, and his Master of Science and Ph.D. from the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign.

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Board of Directors

Name	Description



(Age: 72)
Joined the Board in May 2003

Mr. Will served as our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from October 2011 until June 2019 and has served in the role of Executive Chair since June 2019. Mr. Will is a seasoned executive with extensive experience founding, funding, operating, and selling medical device companies. In addition to his role with our company, Mr. Will has served as Chair of the board for SetPoint Medical, Inc., a privately held clinical-stage bioelectronics medicine company dedicated to treating patients with chronic autoimmune disease, since March 2011. Mr. Will also served as Chair of the board of Fractyl Health, Inc., (Nasdaq: GUTS) a metabolic therapeutics company between August 2012 August 2024. Since 2014, he has served as a director of Fogarty Innovation, a not-for-profit organisation dedicated to advancing human health worldwide. Prior to these roles, Mr. Will served as founding Managing Director of Split Rock Partners' (and its predecessor, St. Paul Venture Capital's) Silicon Valley venture capital office, focusing on the therapeutic medical device field. Previously, Mr. Will founded The Foundry, an incubator dedicated to transforming medical device concepts into companies, where he also served as Chair from 1998 to 2010, co-founding eleven companies including, among others, Ardian, Inc., a medical device company focused on treating hypertension, which was subsequently acquired by Medtronic plc, and Evalve Inc., a company treating heart failure by repairing mitral valves percutaneously, now a wholly owned subsidiary of Abbott Laboratories. Mr. Will is an inventor on more than 30 issued patents, is a University of Maryland Distinguished Alumnus and a recipient of the ASTIA/Deloitte Excellence in Mentoring Women Executives Award. He served on the MIT Entrepreneurship Center Shareholders' Board and the University of Maryland President's Committee on Innovation and Entrepreneurship. Mr. Will received his M.S. in management from MIT and his B.S. in zoology from the University of Maryland.



(Age: 66)
Joined the Board in October 2021

KAREN DREXLER *B.S.E., M.B.A.*
Non-Executive Director

Ms Drexler is a serial entrepreneur with expertise in the fields of digital health, medical devices, and diagnostics. Currently serving on the boards of two other public companies, ResMed, Inc. (NYSE: RMD), a global leader in connected medical devices and out of hospital software, where she chairs the compensation committee and serves on the nominating and governance committee, and Outset Medical Inc. (Nasdaq: OM), a Medtech company innovating dialysis treatment, where she is a member of the compensation committee and Chairperson for the nomination and governance committee. Ms. Drexler also serves on the boards of two private companies: VIDA Diagnostics Inc. and Huma.ai. She also acts as a senior strategic advisor for other early-stage companies and spent 11 years on the board of the Keller Center for Innovation in Engineering Education at Princeton University. Ms. Drexler has extensive operating experience including as CEO of Amira Medical (sold to Roche Diagnostics) and Sandstone Diagnostics (sold to LabCorp.) Ms. Drexler is an active mentor and advisor to Astia, a global nonprofit that supports high-potential female founders, as well as a mentor for StartX, the Stanford University incubator. She graduated magna cum laude with a Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering from Princeton University and earned an MBA with Honors from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business.



(Age: 66)
Joined the Board in October 2021

BRONWYN EVANS *B.E., Ph.D., A.M.*
Non-Executive Director

Dr. Evans has served as our Director since October 2021 and is an experienced leader and CEO with a broad technical background across multiple industry sectors including medical technology, manufacturing and technical regulation and standards. Dr. Evans is currently the Chair of Building 4.0 CRC, the Chair ACOR Consultants and a Director of New Medtekdevices. She has previously held CEO roles at Engineers Australia and Standards Australia and held various senior executive roles, including at Cochlear and GE Healthcare. Dr. Evans holds a BE (Honors I) and a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from the University of Wollongong and has an Honorary Doctorate from Swinburne University. She was awarded the Member of the Order of Australia for significant service to engineering, standards and medical technology.

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EBR Leadership and Board

Name	Description



(Age: 61)

Joined the Board initially from May 2003 to April 2010. Current tenure commenced in October 2017.

TREVOR MOODY *B.ENG., M.S.*

Non-Executive Director

Mr. Moody has served as a Director of EBR since 2017. He served as Medical Device Partner at M.H. Carnegie & Co. (from October 2013 to April 2022), where he made investments in medical device companies. He has also served since January 2010 as President of TM Strategic Advisors LLC, a management consultancy. Mr. Moody was previously a General Partner at Frazier Healthcare Ventures, a large U.S. based private equity and venture capital firm, and ElectroCore (Nasdaq: ECOR), a U.S. based commercial stage bioelectronic medicine and wellness company, from April 2013 through August 2023. Mr. Moody is currently a Director of Cardiac Dimensions Pty Ltd., Renew Medical Pty Ltd., and The Brain Protection Company Pty Ltd. Mr. Moody was a Director of Simplify Medical Pty Ltd. at the time of its sale to NuVasive, Inc. Mr. Moody holds a B.Eng. from the University of Southern Queensland, and a M.S. in Management from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Sloan School).



(Age: 51)

Joined the Board in October 2017

CHRISTOPHER NAVE *B.SC., Ph.D.*

Non-Executive Director

Dr. Nave has served as a Director of EBR since 2017. Dr. Nave is a founding partner of Brandon Capital and Chief Executive Officer of Brandon BioCatalyst. Dr. Nave was previously the Director of Commercialisation at the Baker IDI Heart and Diabetes Institute, Melbourne, Australia. Prior to this, Dr. Nave was the Manager of the Biotechnology Team at Melbourne Ventures, the commercialisation company of the University of Melbourne. Concurrently he was an Investment Manager for, and on the investment committee of, Uniseed Pty Ltd. Dr. Nave has international experience working for the business development group of Leiras Pharmaceuticals in Finland, a wholly owned subsidiary of Schering AG. Dr. Nave is currently a director of; Azura Ophthalmics, Certa Therapeutics, PKG Health, OccuRx, Osprey Medical, PolyActiva and Que Oncology. He is also an advisory board member for The WILD Program. Dr. Nave was the former Chairperson of Fibrotech Therapeutics (acquired by Shire in 2014) and a former director of Spinifex Pharmaceuticals (acquired by Novartis in 2015). Dr. Nave has a Bachelor of Science (Honours) from The University of Melbourne and a PhD in Endocrinology and Physiology from The University of Melbourne.

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Name	Description



(Age: 74)

Joined the Board in October 2021

DAVID STEINHAUS *A.B., M.D.*

Non-Executive Director

Dr. Steinhaus has served as our Director since October 2021. He retired in 2019 as Vice President and General Manager of the Heart Failure Business for the Cardiac Rhythm and Heart Failure Division at Medtronic plc. Dr. Steinhaus joined Medtronic in 2005, after 20 years of cardiology (electrophysiology) practice. In his initial capacity as Medical Director, Dr. Steinhaus' responsibilities at Medtronic included bringing the physician voice to CRHF, identifying future opportunities in new product development, and serving as a liaison to government agencies, professional societies and medical groups. Subsequently, he took on more managerial roles including strategy, business development, R&D, and ultimately general manager of the Heart Failure Business. Closely associated with research and academia, performing extensive clinical studies in implantable cardiac devices and leads, he served as Chair of the Department of Cardiology, and Director of the Electrophysiology Department at the Mid America Heart Institute and St. Luke's Hospital and Director of the Electrophysiology Fellowship Program at the University of Missouri at Kansas City School of Medicine. Since leaving Medtronic, he has served as a consultant and board member to multiple established and early-stage medical device companies. Dr. Steinhaus graduated magna cum laude from Harvard College and received his medical doctorate from Harvard Medical School as part of the Harvard M.I.T. program in Health Sciences and Technology, with AOA honors.



(Age: 65)

Joined the Board in June 2019

JOHN McCUTCHEON *B.A., M.B.A.*

Executive Director, President, and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. McCutcheon has served as our President, Chief Executive Officer and director since June 2019, and has 40 years of sales, marketing, and general management experience in medical devices. Mr. McCutcheon started his career at American Hospital Supply (acquired by Baxter International) followed by DVI (acquired by Eli Lily), Perclose (acquired by Abbott Laboratories), Emphasys Medical (acquired by Pulmonx), Ventus Medical and Ceterix Orthopaedics (acquired by Smith & Nephew). Mr. McCutcheon has also served on numerous boards of private companies in the medical device industry. Mr. McCutcheon holds B.A. degrees in Economics and Psychology from the University of California, Los Angeles ("UCLA"), and an M.B.A. from the UCLA Anderson Graduate School of Management.

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Directors' Meetings

The number of directors' meetings (including meetings of committees) and number of meetings attended by each of the directors during the reporting period are as follows:

Director	Board Meetings		Committee Meetings			
			Audit & Risk Committee		Nomination and Remuneration Committee	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Mr Allan Will	7	7				
Ms Karen Drexler	7	7	4	4	5	5
Dr Bronwyn Evans	7	7	4	4		
Mr John McCutcheon	7	7				
Mr Trevor Moody	7	7			5	5
Dr Christopher Nave	7	6				
Dr David Steinhaus	7	7	4	4	3	3

A – Number of meetings held during the time the director held office during the reporting period.

B – Number of meetings attended.

Independence of Directors

In considering the independence of the Directors, the Board (in preparation for filing of a Registration Statement on Form 10-12G with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)) engaged its external legal counsel to conduct an Independence Study during 2024 to review and ascertain Board member compliance with various independence requirements and standards applicable to the Company. Various findings and actions recommended from the Study were approved by the Board during 2024 and were in place for the entirety of 2025.

1. Board members Ms Karen Drexler, Dr Bronwyn Evans, Mr Trevor Moody, and Dr David Steinhaus are considered independent and having no relationships with the Company that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director.
2. The Audit and Risk Committee is comprised of Ms Karen Drexler, Dr Bronwyn Evans, and Dr David Steinhaus as each meet the relevant independence requirements. Dr Evans shall continue to serve as Chair of the Audit and Risk Committee, and that Ms Karen Drexler has been deemed the 'Audit Committee Financial Expert' as defined under SEC rules and regulations by virtue of her business background and experience, which includes serving as a chief executive officer with active supervision over financial reporting responsibilities.
3. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee is comprised of Ms Karen Drexler (Chairperson), Mr Trevor Moody, and Dr David Steinhaus. Dr David Steinhaus joined the Committee during 2025 to comply with ASX guidelines for nomination committee membership numbers.
4. Mr John McCutcheon isn't deemed independent as he is an active employee of the Company.

EBR, being a US Delaware incorporated company, is not required under Australian corporate law to put the Remuneration Report to stockholders for adoption at the Company's Annual Meeting. The Company does however provide stockholders with the opportunity to raise questions in relation to the Annual Report (including the Remuneration Report) at each Annual Meeting.

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Board Skills Matrix

The Board Skills Matrix helps assess the collective skills, knowledge, and experience of the EBR Systems Board. Directors self-assess their competencies, identifying strengths and potential gaps that may be addressed in future appointments. The matrix is reviewed annually to ensure alignment with the company's evolving needs. The skills matrix utilises a scale of 1 to 10, with "Weak" as a 1 and "Strong" scored as a 10 to provide a clear overview of Board capabilities. The table below reflects the results of the self-assessment performed by each Director which have been collated into an average score for each skill category.

Executive Leadership & Board Experience	Score
Senior Management	9.4
Public Company Board Experience	8.1
Governance	8.6
Nomination and Remuneration Committee Experience	8.3
Financial Literacy	
Public Company Finance/Accounting/Risk Management	8.3
SEC Audit Committee Financial Expert	7.0
Strategy	
Business / Corporate Development / M&A	9.0
Strategic Planning and Oversight	9.1
International (Outside US)	8.4
Reimbursement Expertise	7.7
Medical Tech / Life Science	
Research & Development	7.7
Marketing / Sales Functional Leadership	8.0
Commercial Effort Strategy	8.4
Manufacturing	7.4
Clinical Research	8.1
Regulatory	7.6

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REMUNERATION REPORT

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EBR Systems is a Delaware domiciled company that is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and as such is subject to remuneration disclosure requirements that are suitable for reporting in both in Australia and the United States.

This remuneration report provides details of the remuneration arrangements for EBR System's key management personnel (KMP):

- Non-executive directors (NEDs)
- President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), John McCutcheon;
- Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Gary Doherty; and
- Chief Commercial Officer (CCO), Erik Strandberg

KMP are those persons who, directly and indirectly, have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Company.

All Option amounts included in the Remuneration Report are subject to any adjustments to reflect the reverse stock split that the Company may effect, as discussed further on page 34 of this Annual Report.

Role of the Board and Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Board and its Nomination and Remuneration Committee (established in October 2021) are responsible for reviewing and approving remuneration and incentive policies and practices. The Company has a clear distinction between the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration and that of the President and CEO, John McCutcheon, CFO, Gary Doherty, and CCO, Erik Strandberg.

The primary purpose of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is to support the Board in relation to:

a. Board composition, competencies and diversity;
b. Board succession planning generally;
c. establishing processes for the identification and recruitment of suitable candidates for appointment to the Board;
d. establishing and implementing processes for reviewing the performance of individual directors, the Board as a whole, and Board committees;
e. determining the executive remuneration policy;
f. determining the non-executive director remuneration policy;
g. reviewing all equity based incentive plans and making recommendations to the Board regarding their adoption and implementation; and
h. ensuring that the remuneration policies of EBR are balanced and do not reward behaviour that is inconsistent with its values.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee was composed of three independent, non-executive directors: Ms Karen Drexler (Chair), Mr Trevor Moody, and Dr David Steinhaus. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee Charter is available on the Company's website https://ebrsystemsinc.com/investors/

Use of external remuneration policies

From time to time the Nomination and Remuneration Committee may, at its discretion, appoint external advisors or instruct management to compile information as an input to decision making.

Principles of compensation

The remuneration framework of EBR Systems is designed to support and reinforce its principal strategic objectives.

The purpose is to create a reward and incentive framework that produces remuneration outcomes that are aligned to corporate financial and operation performance, as well as the interest of stockholders, having regard to high standards of corporate governance.

The Company aims to reward executives with a level and mix of remuneration appropriate to their position, experience and responsibilities, while being market competitive and enabling the Company to structure awards that may conserve cash reserves due to the current stage of development.

Remuneration structure

EBR Systems' executive compensation packages include a mix of fixed and variable compensation, and short and long-term performance based incentives.

Employment arrangements with President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr McCutcheon commenced his employment as President and Chief Executive Officer on 17 June 2019.

Effective 1 April 2025, Mr McCutcheon is entitled to a base annual salary of US$550,043 in FY25 (subject to annual review). Mr McCutcheon is also eligible for an annual incentive bonus of up to 70% of his base salary based on annual performance targets determined by the Board. Mr McCutcheon must be employed by the Company at the time of the bonus determination to qualify for payment

Mr McCutcheon is eligible for the Company's standard benefits which are offered to all employees, including medical insurance, paid-time off and reimbursement of reasonable business expenses incurred in performing duties (e.g. travel expenses).

Mr McCutcheon was granted a total of 1,884,615 Options in FY25 (further details follow below).

Mr McCutcheon's employment is on an "at-will" basis and may be terminated at any time, with or without cause or advanced notice, at the option of either the Company or Mr McCutcheon. Mr McCutcheon and the Company have also entered into a Severance and Change of Control Agreement, under which Mr McCutcheon may be entitled to certain additional benefits if his employment terminates involuntarily in connection with a change of control of the Company.

Employment arrangements with Chief Financial Officer

Mr Doherty has been employed as the Company's Chief Financial Officer since 11 September 2023. Effective 1 April 2025, Mr Doherty is entitled to a base annual salary of US$366,669 in FY25 (subject to annual review). Mr Doherty is also eligible for an annual incentive bonus of up to 45% of his base salary in cash based on annual performance targets determined by the Board. Mr Doherty must be employed by the Company at the time of the bonus determination to qualify for payment.

Mr Doherty is eligible for the Company's standard benefits which are offered to all employees, including medical insurance, paid leave and reimbursement of reasonable business expenses incurred in performing duties (e.g. travel expenses)

Mr Doherty was granted a total of 500,000 Options in FY25 (further details follow below).

Mr Doherty's employment is on an "at-will" basis and may be terminated at any time, with or without cause or advanced notice, at the option of either the Company or Mr Doherty. Mr Doherty and the Company have also entered into a Severance and Change of Control Agreement, under which Mr Doherty may be entitled to certain additional benefits if his employment terminates involuntarily in connection with a change of control of the Company.

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Employment arrangements with Chief Commercial Officer

Mr Strandberg has been employed as the Company's Chief Commercial Officer since 29 April 2024. Effective 1 April 2025, Mr Strandberg is entitled to a base annual salary of US$385,050 in FY25 (subject to annual review). Mr Strandberg is also eligible for an annual incentive bonus of up to 50% of his base salary in cash based on annual performance targets determined by the Board. Mr Strandberg must be employed by the Company at the time of the bonus determination to qualify for payment.

Mr Strandberg is eligible for the Company's standard benefits which are offered to all employees, including medical insurance, paid leave and reimbursement of reasonable business expenses incurred in performing duties (e.g. travel expenses)

Mr Strandberg was granted a total of 400,000 Options in FY25 (further details follow below).

Mr Strandberg's employment is on an "at-will" basis and may be terminated at any time, with or without cause or advanced notice, at the option of either the Company or Mr Strandberg. Mr Strandberg and the Company have also entered into a Severance and Change of Control Agreement, under which Mr Strandberg may be entitled to certain additional benefits if his employment terminates involuntarily in connection with a change of control of the Company.

Other employment arrangements with Key Managers

The other Key Managers are generally employed on an at-will basis and may be terminated at any time, with or without cause or advanced notice, at the option of either the Company or the employee. Key Managers and the Company have also entered into Severance and Change of Control Agreements, under which Key Managers may be entitled to certain additional benefits if their employment terminates involuntarily in connection with a change of control of the Company. The offer letters provide for a fixed cash compensation and an initial grant of Options and in certain cases, the ability to earn an annual bonus. Each employee is eligible for the Company's standard benefits.

Employment arrangements with Executive Chair

Allan Will is engaged as the Executive Chair of EBR and the terms of his engagement are contractually governed by letter agreement with EBR. Mr Will's role includes consulting and advisory meetings with the CEO and the senior management team.

Mr Will is entitled to a base salary of US$77,500 per annum. In addition, Mr Will receives an annual board fee of US$50,000 per annum. Mr Will was granted 214,844 Options in FY25 (further details follow in the table below).

Mr Will is eligible for the Company's standard benefits which are offered to all employees, including medical insurance, paid-time off and reimbursement of reasonable business expenses incurred in performing duties (e.g. travel expenses).

Mr Will and the Company have also entered into a Severance and Change of Control Agreement, under which Mr Will may be entitled to certain additional benefits if his employment terminates in connection with a change of control of the Company.

Change of Control Agreements

The Company has entered into Severance and Change of Control Agreements with Allan Will and certain of the Key Managers (including Mr McCutcheon, Mr Doherty and Mr Strandberg) providing for certain benefits in the event that they are involuntarily terminated in connection with a change of control transaction.

The benefits include:

- six (6) to twelve (12) months base salary (at the rate in effect at the time of such termination) and in some cases, one-half (1/2) of the employee's target bonus for the year in which the termination occurred;
- six (6) months of continued health insurance; and
- any outstanding options become fully vested and exercisable, and if the employee holds any restricted stock, any repurchase right shall lapse.

The above benefits are only triggered if the Company or its assets are sold (including a merger or consolidation into another corporation where the Shareholders do not hold more than 50% of the voting power) and the relevant employee is terminated without cause, or the employee resigns following a material change in his or her position (including a material reduction in the nature or scope of employee's authority, duties or responsibilities and a reduction in the employee's then-current compensation by more than 5% (excluding across-the-board reductions)).

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Non-Executive Directors' fees and appointment letters

Under the Company's Bylaws, the directors decide the total amount paid to all directors as remuneration for their services as a director of EBR. However, under the Listing Rules, the total amount paid to all directors (excluding the salary of any executive director) for their services must not exceed in aggregate in any financial year the amount fixed by EBR in a general meeting. This amount has been fixed at US$800,000.

The cash fees to be paid by EBR to each non-executive director are US$50,000 per annum. In the case of the Australian non-executive directors, this amount is inclusive of statutory superannuation.

In addition, each Chair of a Board committee will receive an annual fee of US$17,500 (inclusive of statutory superannuation, if applicable) for his/her services as Chair of that committee. Directors will receive an additional annual fee of US$8,750 (inclusive of statutory superannuation, if applicable) for being a member of a Board committee (other than the Chair).

Dr Nave has directed the Company to pay his director fees to BCP3 Pty Ltd, a company in which Dr Nave is managing director and a shareholder.

Each of the non-executive directors of the Company (or in the case of Dr Nave, those directors' nominees) may also receive future grants of securities subject to the Listing Rules and Board approval. The non-executive directors of the Company were each granted 175,781 Options in FY25 (further details follow in table below).

Directors may be reimbursed for travel and other expenses incurred in attending to EBR's affairs.

Each non-executive director has entered into an appointment letter with EBR, confirming the terms of their appointment, roles and responsibilities and EBR's expectations of them as directors.

Restrictions on EBR's U.S. Directors and Officers Buying CDI's on the ASX

The outstanding CDI's traded on ASX bear a "FOR US" designation, which currently prevents any U.S. persons from buying CDI's on the ASX. This designation is intended to fulfill a condition of a no-action letter issued by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to enable EBR's Initial Public Offering on the ASX in November 2021. As a result, EBR's U.S.-based directors and officers are restricted from buying CDI's on the ASX.

Share options

Options granted

The following Options were granted during FY25:

- 200,000 Options with exercise price of US$1.03 per share, expiring 30 January 2035
- 300,000 Options with exercise price of US$0.97 per share, expiring 27 February 2035
- 3,192,164 Options with exercise price of US$1.04 per share, expiring 17 March 2035
- 115,000 Options with exercise price of US$1.10 per share, expiring 30 March 2035
- 205,000 Options with exercise price of US$0.78 per share, expiring 29 April 2035
- 208,270 Options with exercise price of US$0.71 per share, expiring 29 May 2035
- 3,783,917 Options with exercise price of US$0.75 per share, expiring 24 June 2035
- 430,500 Options with exercise price of US$0.78 per share, expiring 29 June 2035
- 63,904 Options with exercise price of US$0.81 per share, expiring 16 July 2035
- 282,500 Options with exercise price of US$0.91 per share, expiring 30 July 2035
- 72,000 Options with exercise price of US$0.83 per share, expiring 28 August 2035
- 395,000 Options with exercise price of US$0.75 per share, expiring 29 September 2035
- 357,000 Options with exercise price of US$0.80 per share, expiring 30 October 2035
- 207,000 Options with exercise price of US$0.69 per share, expiring 27 November 2035
- 975,000 Options with exercise price of US$0.61 per share, expiring 7 December 2035.

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FORM 10-K

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from____to

Commission file number: 000-56671

EBR SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware (State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	**51-1164669** (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
480 Oakmead Parkway **Sunnyvale, CA** (Address of Principal Executive Offices)	**94085** (Zip Code)

(408) 720-1906
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
None.	None.	None.

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock, par value $0.0001 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☒
		Emerging growth company	☒

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately $351 million, based on the closing price per share of the Registrant's common stock on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") and the daily exchange rate reported by Oanda for conversion of Australian dollars into U.S. dollars on June 30, 2025.

As of March 9, 2026, the registrant had 450,435,794 shares of common stock, par value $0.0001 per share, including shares underlying all issued and outstanding Chess Depository Interests ("CDIs"), outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive proxy statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Registrant (the "Proxy Statement"), are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The Proxy Statement will be filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the Registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

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EBR SYSTEMS, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Part I	
Item 1. Business	3
Item 1A. Risk Factors	16
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	58
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	58
Item 2. Properties	60
Item 3 Legal Proceedings	60
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	60
Part II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	60
Item 6. [Reserved]	60
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	61
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	72
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	73
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	100
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	100
Item 9B. Other Information	101
Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdiction that Prevent Inspections	101
Part III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance	101
Item 11. Executive Compensation	101
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	101
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence	101
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	101
Part IV	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statements and Schedule	102
Item 16. Form 10-K Summary	105
Signatures	106

In this report, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise indicates, the terms "EBR Systems," "EBR," "the Company," "we," "us," "our" and similar references refer to EBR Systems, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The EBR logo, and other trademarks, trade names or service marks of EBR Systems, Inc. appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are the property of EBR Systems, Inc. All other trademarks, trade names and service marks appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are the property of their respective owners. Solely for convenience, the trademarks and trade names in this report may be referred to without the ® and ™ symbols, but such references should not be construed as any indicator that their respective owners will not assert their rights thereto.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (this "Annual Report") contains forward-looking statements that are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. Some of the statements under "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Business" and elsewhere in this Annual Report contain forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the following words: "may," "might," "will," "could," "would," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "intend," "seek," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "continue," "contemplate," "possible" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words.

These statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from the information expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that we have a reasonable basis for each forward-looking statement contained in this Annual Report, we caution you that these statements are based on a combination of facts and factors currently known by us as of the date of this Annual Report and our projections of the future, about which we cannot be certain. Forward-looking statements in this Annual Report include, but are not limited to, statements about:

- our ability to successfully commercialize our WiSE system;
- the size of the market opportunity for our WiSE system, including our estimates of the number of patients who suffer from the diseases we are targeting and the overall size of our target market;
- developments and projections relating to our competitors and our industry and the success of competing products that are or may become available;
- the beneficial characteristics, safety, and effectiveness of our products;
- our plans relating to the further development and commercialization of our products, including additional indications we may pursue;
- our plans and ability to obtain or protect intellectual property rights, including extensions of existing patent terms where available and our ability to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of others;
- our ability to effectively manage our growth, including the need to hire additional personnel and our ability to attract, recruit and retain such personnel, and maintain our culture;
- our estimates regarding expenses, future revenue, capital requirements and needs for additional financing;
- the performance of our suppliers, and our third-party manufacturers;
- our financial performance; and
- the period over which we estimate our existing cash will be sufficient to fund our future operating expenses and capital expenditure requirements.

You should refer to the "Item 1A. Risk Factors" section of this Annual Report for a discussion of other important factors that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by our forward-looking statements. As a result of these factors, we cannot assure you that the forward-looking statements in this Annual Report will prove to be accurate. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks and uncertainties emerge from time to time and existing risks and uncertainties may become more material, and it is not possible for us to predict all risks and uncertainties that could have an impact on the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report.

In addition, statements that "we believe" and similar statements reflect our beliefs and opinions on the relevant subject. These statements are based upon information available to us as of the date of this Annual Report, and although we believe such information forms a reasonable basis for such statements, such information may be limited or incomplete, and our statements should not be read to indicate that we have conducted a thorough inquiry into, or review of, all potentially available relevant information. These statements are inherently uncertain, and investors are cautioned not to unduly rely upon these statements. Furthermore, if our forward-looking statements prove to be inaccurate, the inaccuracy may be material. In light of the significant uncertainties in these forward-looking statements, you should not regard these statements as a representation or warranty by us or any other person that we will achieve our objectives and plans in any specified time frame, or at all. We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

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Part I

Item 1. Business

Overview

EBR is a U.S. based medical device company that developed the WiSE CRT System ("WiSE"), an implantable cardiac pacing system able to provide stimulation to endocardial heart tissue for the correction of heart rhythm conditions without requiring the use of leads. That implantable device is part of a cardiac resynchronization therapy ("CRT"), offering endocardial heart tissue stimulation without the complications associated with traditional lead-based systems. Cardiac rhythm management ("CRM") systems use leads to conduct electricity from an implantable pulse generator ("IPG") to electrodes that deliver therapeutic electric pulses to heart tissue. While leads are a critical part of most CRM systems, they have long been recognized as a primary shortcoming of these systems and are a leading cause of device failure.

We initially developed WiSE for use in conjunction with another implanted pacemaker to provide CRT to patients who are unable to receive CRT from a traditional lead-based system or are at high risk of complications from an upgrade procedure. WiSE CRT technology is engineered to benefit patients who have not seen success with conventional CRT or face high complication risks. By eliminating lead requirements for left ventricular pacing, WiSE CRT introduces a novel approach to cardiac pacing, with the potential to transform CRT delivery.

On April 11, 2025, we received notification that the Center for Devices and Radiological Health ("CDRH") of the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") had completed its review of our premarket approval application ("PMA") for WiSE and approved WiSE for commercial distribution in the U.S. for adult patients who are at least 22 years of age, are indicated for CRT, have an existing or are eligible for an implanted right ventricular pacing system, and are in one of the following two categories: 1) patients in whom previous coronary sinus ("CS") lead implantation was unsuccessful, or where an implanted lead has been turned off, referred to as "previously untreatable"; or 2) patients with previously implanted pacemakers or Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillators ("ICDs") in whom standard CRT upgrade is not advisable due to known relative contraindications for CS lead or CRT device implantation, referred to as "high risk upgrades".

We have launched WiSE with the focus on driving adoption of WiSE at key, high-volume, hospitals or medical facilities within the U.S. to be followed by select, high-volume hospitals or medical facilities in markets outside the U.S. ("OUS") that we would target after evaluating regulatory and reimbursement considerations. The growth of our business depends on our ability to successfully commercialize WiSE and gain wide acceptance of WiSE by continuing to make physicians and other hospital staff aware of the benefits of WiSE to generate increased demand and frequency of use and thus increase sales to our hospital customers. Our ability to grow our business will also depend on our ability to expand our customer base in existing or new target markets. The rate at which we grow our sales force and the speed at which newly hired salespeople become effective can impact our revenue growth or our costs incurred in anticipation of such growth. We intend to make significant investments in our sales and marketing organization by increasing the number of U.S. sales representatives and expanding our international marketing programs to help facilitate further adoption among existing hospital accounts as well as broaden awareness of our products to new hospital accounts.

Products

The WiSE CRT System, our only product, is an implantable cardiac pacing system capable of delivering pacing level energy to the heart without using a lead/ wire. The technology used to achieve this leadless pacing is based on converting ultrasound energy into electrical energy. The system consists of a battery connected to an ultrasound transmitter that is implanted subcutaneously and the electrode implanted in the LV endocardium. The system requires a co-implant (e.g., pacemaker, defibrillator, or CRT) capable of right ventricular ("RV") pacing. The transmitter senses the RV pacing spike of the co-implant and within approximately five milliseconds emits an ultrasonic pulse to the electrode, which converts the ultrasound energy received to electrical energy at sufficient amplitudes to pace/ stimulate cardiac tissue. The intensity of the ultrasound energy used is very low, even in comparison to levels used for echocardiographic imaging.

The leadless WiSE Electrode essentially replaces the pacing function of a traditional LV lead. The WiSE CRT System is used in conjunction with a typical, commercially available implanted pacemaker, implantable cardioverter defibrillator ("ICD"), or CRT device with an RV pacing function. Immediately after sensing an RV pacing output from the co-implanted device, the WiSE CRT System triggers an ultrasound pulse targeted at the Electrode to pace the left ventricle. The sequence of sensing, transmitting, receiving, and stimulating the left ventricle is essentially simultaneous with the co-implanted device's RV pacing output and thus provides biventricular ("BiV") pacing analogous to CRT pacing devices.

Components of the WiSE CRT System include the Delivery Sheath and Electrode Catheter which delivers the Electrode, the Pulse Generator (Transmitter and Battery), and the Programmer (Figure 1.1 below).

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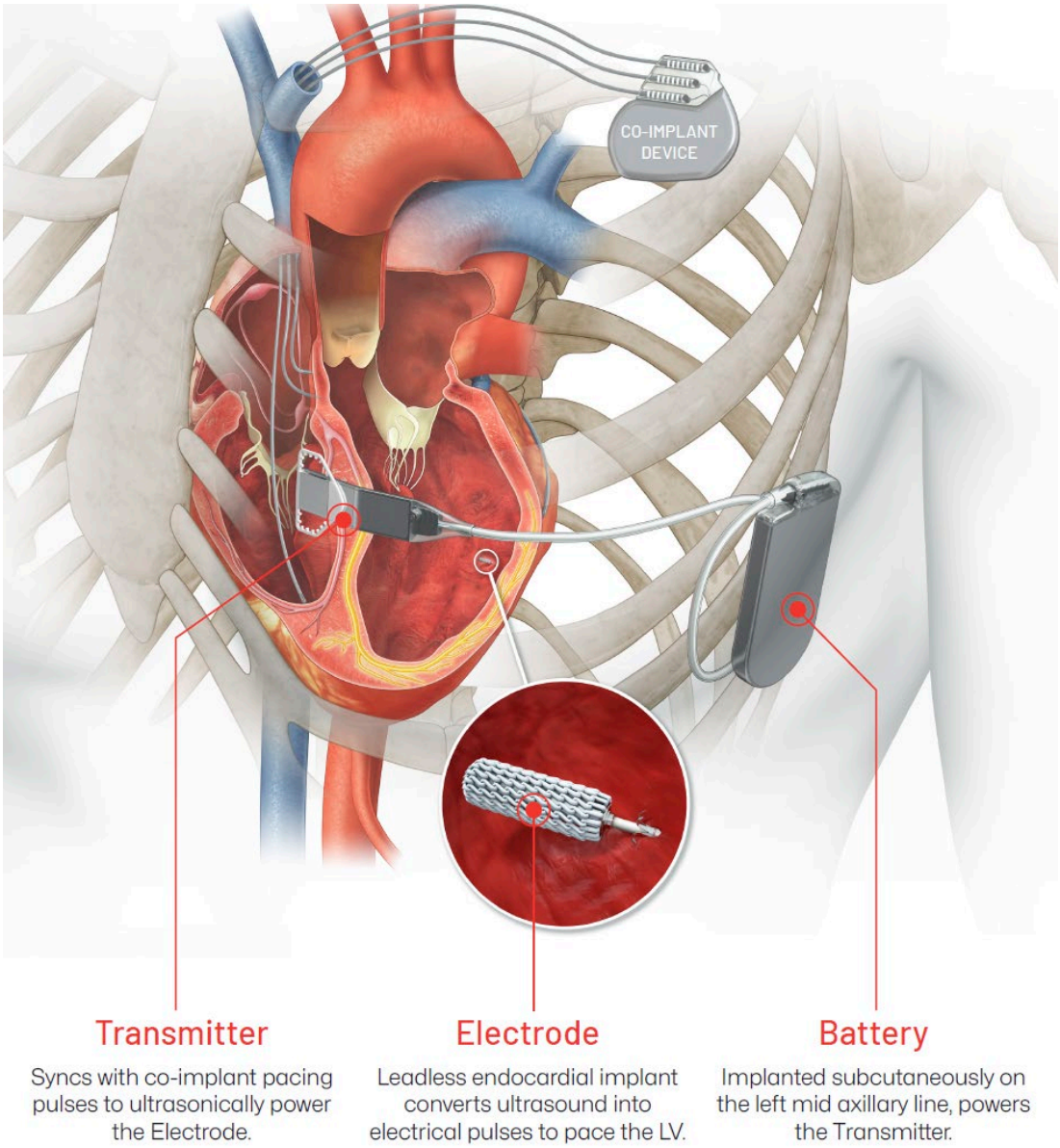


Figure 1.1 How WiSE CRT System Provides Leadless Cardiac Pacing

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SOLVE-CRT Clinical Trial

The SOLVE-CRT (Stimulation of the Left Ventricular Endocardium for Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy) investigational device exemption ("IDE") study was a prospective, multicenter trial consisting of an initial randomized, double-blind part and a subsequent single-arm part. It was originally designed as a randomized, multinational, double-blind study to enroll 350 patients from up to 45 centers. Patients were enrolled if they received right ventricular ("RV") pacing from a prior pacing implant and either did not have a fully functioning CRT system because of lead issues (Previously Untreatable ["PU"]), did not respond to CRT therapy (Non-Responders ["NR"]), or were considered high risk for a standard CRT upgrade (High-Risk Upgrade ["HRU"]), which included those with a cardiac pacemaker or intracardiac defibrillator ("ICD") requiring upgrade to CRT.

The first patient was enrolled in the SOLVE-CRT study in January 2018. Enrollment was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and was paused in March 2020 after 108 patients were enrolled. At that time, the investigators worked with the FDA to revise the clinical protocol, implementing a single-arm, non-randomized part to complete the study. Central to this strategy was a differentiation of the three original patient groups and the requirements for demonstration of safety and efficacy. For the patients in the PU and HRU groups, CRT was an approved therapy, and the WiSE CRT System could be viewed as an alternate method of providing CRT when conventional CRT was not possible, so a Single-Arm study with pre-specified objective performance goals was appropriate. In contrast, the NR group had suboptimal responses to conventional CRT due to a diverse set of pathophysiologic mechanisms. Thus, there was a different threshold for scientifically acceptable evidence for safety and effectiveness, and this group was excluded from the study continuation.

The modified study was designed to enroll up to 300 patients with a pre-specified interim analysis with early stopping rules after enrolling 183 patients. All 183 patients (PU/HRU/NR) were included in the safety analysis while only the PU and HRU patients (n = 100) were included in the efficacy analysis. The primary safety endpoint was the freedom from device- or procedure-related complications (Type I). The primary efficacy endpoint was the reduction in left ventricular systolic volume ("LVESV"). LVESV is a key marker of advanced heart failure and goes up as the HF progresses.

At the interim analysis, the primary 6-month efficacy endpoint was met with a 16.4% (95% confidence interval ["CI"], 11.7% to 21.0%) reduction in mean LVESV, significantly favorable to the 9.3% performance goal ($p = 0.003$). The primary 6-month safety endpoint was met with an 80.9% (148/183 participants) (lower boundary of the one-sided 98.8% CI, 73.4%) rate of freedom from device- or procedure-related (Type I) complications, significantly favorable to the 70% performance goal ($p < 0.001$). Since both the primary efficacy and safety endpoints met the pre-specified stopping rules for interim analysis, the trial was concluded early for success.

Secondary endpoints included an acoustic pacing capture threshold ("APCT") of < 2.9 mJ achieved in 95.2% of participants and APCT stability achieved in 81.3% of participants, indicating that the WiSE CRT System was capable of delivering CRT in the majority of patients enrolled in the study and that the energy required to deliver CRT remained stable. In addition, 93.1% of participants achieved a mean percent BiV pacing, 46.1% achieved an increase in Left ventricular ejection fraction ("LVEF") ≥ 5%, and 65.5% achieved an increase of ≥ 5 points in Kansas City Cardiomyopathy Questionnaire.

The SOLVE-CRT study demonstrated that leadless left ventricular endocardial pacing ("LVEP") with the novel WiSE CRT System is feasible, safe, and effective for delivering CRT in patients with advanced HF.

FDA Approval

On April 11, 2025, the Center for Devices and Radiological Health of the FDA completed its review of and approved our premarket approval application for the WiSE CRT System. The WiSE CRT System is indicated for adult patients who are at least 22 years of age, are indicated for cardiac resynchronization therapy, have an existing or are eligible for an implanted right ventricular pacing system and are in one of the following two categories: (a) patients in whom previous coronary sinus lead implantation was unsuccessful, or where an implanted lead has been turned off, referred to as "previously untreatable"; and (b) patients with previously implanted pacemakers or Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillators in whom standard CRT upgrade is not advisable due to know relative contraindications for CS lead or CRT device implantation, referred to as "high risk upgrades".

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Post-approval Study

To help assure the continued safety and effectiveness of the WiSE CRT System, the FDA has required a post-approval study ("PAS") as a condition of approval under 21 CFR 814.82(a)(2). As part of our PMA approval, we agreed with the FDA to conduct a PAS, with a goal to enroll approximately 320 patients such that 250 implanted patients will reach the 12-month follow-up for the primary endpoint. Participants will be enrolled, implanted, and followed at one month, six months, and annually thereafter for the duration of the study through 5 years follow-up. The primary endpoint is to evaluate the safety of the WiSE CRT System by assessing the rate of device- or procedure- related serious adverse events. The study will also measure: (i) procedural success; (ii) CRT response assessment; (iii) Heart Failure Clinical Composite Score; (iv) New York Heart Association Functional Classification; (v) QRS duration; (vi) 6-minute walk test; (vii) events assessment; (viii) mortality; (ix) Patient Global Assessment; and (x) device longevity and battery performance. We are required to submit an interim PMA PAS Report every six months until subject enrollment has been completed, and annually thereafter, from the date of the PMA approval.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, we enrolled four patients in the post-approval study, known as WiSE System Utilization and Performance Registry ("WiSE-UP'). The first three procedures were performed in November 2025 at St. Bernards heart and Vascular Center by globally respected electrophysiologist Dr. Devi Nair. In December 2025, one additional patient was successfully enrolled by Dr. Dinesh Sharma, at Naples Comprehensive Health (NCH).

Reimbursement

The process for determining whether a payor will provide coverage for a product is typically separate from the process for setting the reimbursement rate that the payor will pay for the product. A payor's decision to provide coverage for a product does not imply that an adequate reimbursement rate will be available. Some products may not be reimbursed separately but their cost may instead be bundled as part of the payment received by the provider for the procedure only. Separate reimbursement for the product itself or the treatment or procedure in which a product is used may not be available. Commercial third-party payors often rely upon Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting their own reimbursement policies but also have their own methods and approval process apart from Medicare coverage and reimbursement determinations. As such, one third-party payor's determination to provide coverage for a product does not ensure that other payors will also provide coverage for the product.

As a result of its breakthrough device designation, our WiSE CRT technology is eligible for incremental payment coverage in the U.S. for up to three years following FDA approval. The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services ("CMS") approved of the New Technology Add-On Payment ("NTAP") for WiSE. The program commenced on October 1, 2025. The NTAP is designed to bridge the financial gap between the costs of innovative technologies and the standard Medicare severity Diagnosis Related Groups ("MS-DRG" or "DRG") payment structure in place, while encouraging early adoption of the breakthrough medical advancements used in the inpatient setting for Medicare patients. NTAP secures the maximum reimbursement rate of up to $41,145 of the cost of WiSE. This is in addition to the DRG payments, which are intended to cover the procedure and the remaining device cost. CMS has set the level based on an average selling price of $63,300, which will remain in place for three years while claims data are collected. We intend to petition CMS during the second year to move WiSE procedures to a DRG that fully covers the device add procedure, which is the usual pathway for durable reimbursement. In June 2025, we received preliminary approval for Transitional Pass-Through ("TPT") reimbursement scheme of WiSE. Preliminary approval for the TPT reimbursement scheme commenced October 1, 2025, and is effective for three years. TPT provides hospitals with Medicare reimbursement when treating patients in an outpatient setting. In combination, these reimbursements are intended to fully cover the cost of WiSE in a hospital or outpatient setting.

Markets and Distribution

After receiving FDA approval in April 2025, we commercially launched WiSE with the focus on driving early adoption of WiSE at key, high-volume, luminary sites within the U.S. to be followed by select, high-volume sites in markets outside the U.S. ("OUS") that we are targeting after evaluating regulatory and reimbursement considerations.

a) U.S. Strategy

We commenced an initial soft launch of WiSE at select sites in the U.S. during the second and third quarters of 2025, aimed at collecting customer feedback to refine our longer-term strategy. On October 1, 2025, we launched our Limited Market Release ("LMR"), with the following objectives:

LMR Objective 1: Initial Target Accounts

- Launch in target accounts from the SOLVE-CRT pivotal trial.
- Leverage existing relationships with trial sites to streamline patient identification and device implantation.

LMR Objective 2: Expansion and Optimization

- Strategically expand our field team to broaden our market presence into additional high-volume sites.
- Focus on optimizing the customer training programs and enhancing EBR's business operations.

LMR Objective 3: Increase Implants Per Site

- The field team will focus on increasing the number of cases per month per site by improving hospital implant workflows and familiarity with the technology.

Full Market Release

We anticipate launching our full market release in the second half of 2026, which includes the following strategic objectives:

- Expand market presence and maximize product adoption.
- Utilize refined business operations and continue scaling the field team.
- Focus on expanding into additional sites, leveraging the experience and efficiency gained from the LMR.

b) OUS Strategy

Our OUS commercial activities will not commence until we obtain regulatory approvals and certification in select, target markets. These initial target markets include Australia, the United Kingdom, and the European Union. The timing of launch in each of these OUS markets thus depends on meeting additional regulatory requirements, as well as on securing the appropriate payment coverage for WiSE in each market.

Competitive Environment

Significant advances in pacing technology have been made in pacing technology have been made over the last 50 years including: multi-chamber pacing, improved rate of responsiveness, devise size reduction, internet-based remote monitoring, and market increases in battery longevity. However, the basic system format of using an implantable pulse generator ("IPG") connected to one or more leads to stimulate the heart muscle tissue, has remained unchanged over this time.

The most recent advance in the evolution of pacemakers has been the advent of leadless cardiac pacing systems, as most complications associated with pacemakers have been due to leads. To overcome this, leadless pacing systems have been developed in which the IPG and stimulating electrode are combined into a single unit that can be fully implanted inside the heart chamber. Advantages of this approach over lead-based systems include greater efficiency, system simplicity, and ease of implantation. However, these systems also have certain limitations, including the need to retrieve the device in future years due to battery depletion, risk of cardiac perforation and thrombus, and infection risk. Additionally, because of their size and thrombogenicity (tendency to generate and release clots that might cause heart attack or stroke) they cannot be used within the left ventricle.

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The three major CRM device companies (Medtronic plc, Boston Scientific, and Abbott) have each developed leadless cardiac pacemakers that can be implanted in the right ventricle, with Abbott having an approved device that can be used in the right atrium. Leadless devices are expected to play an increasingly important role in the future pacemaker market.

Leadless Cardiac Rhythm Management Landscape



Figure 1.2: Current Leadless Pacemakers for Cardiac Pacing

Opportunity for WiSE

While the leadless pacemakers currently on the market are for bradycardia indication, it is anticipated that the entry of Abbott's Aveir DR dual chamber device could further increase the adoption of leadless pacemakers.

It has been reported that up to 30% of patients with pacemakers develop pacing induced heart failure within four years. Thus, many of the patients implanted with leadless pacemakers may require an upgrade to CRT at a later date. The WiSE CRT System is the only device able to upgrade these patients to CRT.

A 14-patient clinical study, presented during Asia-Pacific Heart Rhythm Society meeting in 2022, demonstrated that WiSE is able to work in conjunction with Medtronic's Micra to provide BiV pacing and an entirely leadless option for upgrading these patients. Only WiSE can provide these patients with an entirely leadless upgrade solution.

Supply of Components

EBR's WiSE CRT System is comprised of five key components:

- an implantable endocardial electrode (Electrode);
- a catheter delivery system (used to implant the Electrode);
- a transmitter that operates the system (Transmitter);
- a battery that powers the Transmitter; and
- a programmer (device that programs the WiSE CRT System).

We source components and sub-assemblies for components from external suppliers and contract manufacturers. We require our suppliers and contract manufacturers to be compliant with the relevant quality standards and certifications required to manufacture medical device products such as the WiSE CRT System.

We conduct our own quality assessment and performance testing of components and subassemblies that we receive from our suppliers. We have developed and maintain the software that runs the WiSE CRT System which is uploaded into the transmitter and programmer. We inspect and evaluate the entire system prior to supplying it for use in patients.

Our existing suppliers have the capacity and capability to manufacture at volumes sufficient to meet commercial demand for WiSE. We will bring certain manufacturing processes in-house over time as we seek to reduce the cost of production. Many of the components or sub-assemblies used in the WiSE CRT System are custom built but use standard raw materials that can be provided by a variety of suppliers. Certain components within our sensor/transmitter and the receiver/transducer are unique to the WiSE CRT System design and functionality and would require redesign efforts if we need to change vendors arise. For instance**,** our piezo electric crystal is a single source component purchased from CTS Advanced Materials. We do not currently have a formal master supplier agreement in place with CTS as we generally procure on a purchase order basis. We work closely with our suppliers and have plans and measures in place to help ensure continuity of supply while maintaining high quality and reliability. Generally, we have been able to obtain adequate supplies of such raw materials and components. However, due to the U.S. FDA's manufacturing requirements and those of other regulatory authorities, we may not be able to quickly establish additional or replacement sources for certain components or materials if we experience a sudden or unexpected reduction or interruption in supply and are unable to develop alternative sources.

Intellectual Property

The generation and protection of intellectual property, including patents, trade secrets, trademarks, proprietary technology, proprietary manufacturing techniques, and know-how, is of critical importance in our field and in biotechnology generally. We rely on a combination of trade secrets, patent filings and other intellectual property protections in an effort to protect our WiSE CRT System as well as related methods of use. We will be able to protect our WiSE CRT System and methods of use from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our technology is effectively and diligently maintained as trade secrets or where applicable, covered by valid and enforceable patents. Our commercial success may also depend on whether we can defend our patents against third-party challenges and on operating without infringing on the intellectual property rights of others.

As of December 31, 2025, our WiSE CRT System and related technologies are covered by an extensive portfolio of patents which includes 59 granted U.S. patents, 38 granted non-U.S. patents, and 19 pending patent applications that cover different aspects of the WiSE CRT System including the technological inventions incorporated in:

- leadless cardiac pacing using ultrasound transduction;
- the sensor/transmitter;
- the receiver/stimulator electrode;
- the programmer;
- the delivery system; and
- mechanisms for detecting the location of the receiver/transducer electrode.

Our patents provide protection of the technology incorporated in the WiSE CRT System and a subset of these patents have expiry dates between 2025 and 2029. One pertinent patent related to the method of using an isotropic receiver-stimulator expired in December 2025. However, other active patents (including patents in the same family) with device claims that provide similar coverage of the isotropic receiver-stimulator concepts and those directed to the overarching system and method are not expiring until 2032. Other patents directed to the technology incorporated in the WiSE CRT System expire 2030 and later.

We continue to conduct research and development activities aimed at improving the use and performance of the WiSE CRT System and related technologies. This has resulted in the recent filing of new patent applications and may result in new inventions that potentially could provide opportunities to file additional patent applications. In addition, we have experience over many years with the WiSE CRT System and the underlying technology for providing leadless cardiac stimulation using ultrasound transduction. This has resulted in extensive know-how and trade secrets that are likely to represent significant barriers to any emerging competitors considering the development of a similar product.

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Trade Secrets

We also rely on trade secrets, technical know-how and continuing innovation to develop and maintain our competitive position. We seek to protect our proprietary information with respect to our employees and collaborators by obtaining executed agreements requiring protection of our trade secrets and assignment of patents to us. Internal processes around the production of such things as the receiver electrode are complex and require extensive training and fixturing, lending credence to our technical know-how reliance.

Trade secrets are only beneficial if the trade secret can be protected, which in turn requires certain internal record keeping and security measures. Further, third parties are not precluded from practicing such trade secret methods developed on their own because there is no right to prevent others from this innovation. Trade secrets are difficult to protect and enforce and therefore provide us with only limited protection. Trade secrets must be protected within the company. Those employees and former employees with knowledge of our trade secrets must not share them with a third party. It is difficult to ensure that our trade secrets will be kept secret and not shared with a third party, such as a third-party competitor. For this and more comprehensive risks related to our intellectual property, please see "*Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Intellectual Property*."

Trademarks

We also have applied for and been awarded certain trademarks as shown in the table below. We intend to maintain and protect our trademarks from unauthorized use.

Country	Trademark	Status	Reg. Date	Reg. No
Australia	EBR SYSTEMS	Registered	Dec 20 2021	2212887
Australia	WISE	Registered	Nov 20 2019	1951115
China	EBR SYSTEMS	Registered	Mar 28 2022	59571858
European Union	EBR SYSTEMS	Registered	Feb 22 2022	18564067
European Union	WISE	Registered	Feb 5 2021	18169605
Japan	EBR SYSTEMS	Registered	Jan 24 2022	6503797
Japan	WISE	Registered	Aug 11 2021	6427134
United Kingdom	EBR SYSTEMS	Registered	Dec 24 2021	UK00003698958
United Kingdom	WISE	Registered	Feb 8 2021	UK00003592127
United States of America	EBR SYSTEMS	Registered	Nov 22 2022	6908275
United States of America	WICS	Registered	Oct 6 2009	3692984
United States of America	WICS WIRELESS CARDIAC STIMULATION	Registered	Jan 10 2017	5118101
United States of America	WISE	Registered	Dec 13 2022	6925121
United States of America	WISE	Registered	Sep 19 2023	7169926

Government Regulation of Medical Devices

We intend to seek regulatory approval and certification for the WiSE CRT System in Australia, UK, and EU after initial commercialization in the U.S. We will evaluate the regulatory cost associated with securing CE Certificates of Conformity and affixing the CE Mark, which would allow it to be sold and used in countries within the E.U. and, potentially although not certainly, the U.K.

United States

Regulation of Medical Devices in the United States

The U.S. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA") classifies medical devices into one of three categories based on the risks associated with the device and the level of control necessary to provide reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness. Class I devices are deemed to be low risk and are subject to the fewest regulatory controls. Class III devices are generally the highest risk devices and are subject to the highest level of regulatory control and premarket approval to provide reasonable assurance of the device's safety and effectiveness.

Establishments that manufacture and/or distribute devices, including manufacturers, contract manufacturers, sterilizers, repackagers and relabelers, specification developers, initial importers, manufacturers of accessories and components sold directly to the end user, and U.S. manufacturers of export-only devices, are required to register their establishments with the FDA and provide the FDA a list of the devices that they handle at their facilities.

While most Class I and some Class II devices can be marketed without prior FDA authorization, most medical devices can be legally sold within the U.S. only if the FDA has: (i) approved a premarket approval application, or PMA, prior to marketing, generally applicable to Class III devices; or (ii) cleared the device in response to a premarket notification, or 510(k) submission, generally applicable to Class I and II devices. Some devices that have been classified as Class III are regulated pursuant to the 510(k) requirements because the FDA has not yet called for PMAs for these devices.

New PMA applications or PMA supplements are required for modification to the manufacturing process, equipment or facility, quality control procedures, sterilization, packaging, expiration date, labeling, device specifications, ingredients, materials, or design of a device that has been approved through the PMA process. PMA supplements often require submission of the same type of information as an initial PMA application, except that the supplement is limited to information needed to support any changes from the device covered by the approved PMA application and may or may not require as extensive technical or clinical data or the convening of an advisory panel, depending on the nature of the proposed change.

Post-market Requirements

After a device is placed on the market, numerous regulatory requirements apply. These include: Quality Management System Regulation ("QMSR"), labeling regulations, the FDA's general prohibition against promoting products for unapproved or off-label uses, the Medical Device Reporting ("MDR") regulation (which requires that manufacturers report to the FDA if their device may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or malfunctioned in a way that would likely cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if it were to recur), and the Reports of Corrections and Removals regulation (which requires manufacturers to report recalls and field actions to the FDA if initiated to reduce a risk to health posed by the device or to remedy a violation of the FDCA.

The FDA enforces these requirements by inspection and market surveillance. If the FDA finds a violation, it can institute a wide variety of enforcement actions, ranging from a public warning letter to more severe sanctions such as: fines, injunctions, and civil penalties; recall or seizure of products; operating restrictions, partial suspension or total shutdown of production; refusing requests for 510(k) clearance or PMA approval of new products; withdrawing 510(k) clearance or PMA approvals already granted; and criminal prosecution.

OUS

On May 26, 2021, Regulation (EU) 2017/745 on Medical Devices, entered into application, repealing and replacing both Directive 93/42/EEC concerning medical devices, and Directive 90/385/EEC concerning active implantable medical devices. The Regulation and its associated guidance documents and harmonized standards govern, among other things, device design and development, preclinical and clinical or performance testing, premarket conformity assessment, registration and listing, manufacturing, labeling, storage, claims, sales and distribution, export and import and post-market surveillance, vigilance, and market surveillance. Medical devices must comply with the General Safety and Performance Requirements, or GSPRs, set out in Annex I of the Medical Devices Regulation. Compliance with these requirements is a prerequisite to be able to affix the CE mark to devices, without which they cannot be marketed or sold in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). To demonstrate compliance with the GSPRs provided in the MDR and obtain the right to affix

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the CE mark, medical devices manufacturers must undergo a conformity assessment procedure, which varies according to the type of medical device and its classification. Apart from low risk medical devices (Class I with no measuring function and which are not sterile), in relation to which the manufacturer may issue an EU Declaration of Conformity based on a self-assessment of the conformity of its products with the GSPRs, a conformity assessment procedure requires the intervention of a Notified Body, which is an organization designated by a Competent Authority of an EEA country to conduct conformity assessments. Depending on the relevant conformity assessment procedure, the Notified Body will audit and examine the technical documentation and the quality system for the manufacture, design, and final inspection of the medical devices. The Notified Body issues a CE Certificate of Conformity following successful completion of a conformity assessment procedure conducted in relation to the medical device and its manufacturer and their conformity with the GSPRs. This Certificate and the related conformity assessment process entitle the manufacturer to affix the CE mark to its medical devices after having prepared and signed a related EU Declaration of Conformity.

As a general rule, demonstration of conformity of medical devices and their manufacturers with the GSPRs must be based, among other things, on the evaluation of clinical data supporting the safety and performance of the products during normal conditions of use. Specifically, a manufacturer must demonstrate that the device achieves its intended performance during normal conditions of use and that the known and foreseeable risks, and any adverse events, are minimized and acceptable when weighed against the benefits of its intended performance, and that any claims made about the performance and safety of the device (e.g., product labeling and instructions for use) are supported by suitable evidence. This assessment must be based on clinical data, which can be obtained from (1) clinical studies conducted on the devices being assessed, (2) scientific literature from similar devices whose equivalence with the assessed device can be demonstrated or (3) both clinical studies and scientific literature. The conduct of clinical studies in the EEA is governed by detailed regulatory obligations. These may include the requirement of prior authorization by the Competent Authorities of the country in which the study takes place and the requirement to obtain a positive opinion from a competent Ethics Committee. This process can be expensive and time-consuming. After a device is placed on the market in the EEA, it remains subject to significant regulatory requirements.

The changes to the regulatory system implemented in the EU by the Medical Devices Regulation include stricter requirements for clinical evidence and pre-market assessment of safety and performance, new classifications to indicate risk levels, requirements for third party testing by Notified Bodies, tightened and streamlined quality management system assessment procedures and additional requirements for the quality management system, additional requirements for traceability of products and transparency as well as a refined responsibility of economic operators, and the requirement to provide clinical data in the form of a clinical evaluation report.

The UK has devised a new route to market culminating in a United Kingdom Conformity Assessment ("UKCA") Mark to replace the CE Mark. Northern Ireland will, however, continue to be covered by the EU regulations governing CE Marks. Medical devices are regulated in the United Kingdom under the Medical Devices Regulations 2002, as amended, which implement requirements derived from the EU Medical Devices Directive. The MHRA is responsible for the regulation of medical devices in the United Kingdom. Manufacturers must demonstrate conformity with applicable essential requirements, including analytical and clinical performance, before placing medical devices on the UK market. The UK has devised a new route to market culminating in a United Kingdom Conformity Assessment ("UKCA") Mark to replace the CE Mark for medical devices placed on the Great Britain market. However, CE Marking continues to be recognized until June 30, 2028 or 2030, depending on the device type and the applicable EU regulatory regime. Northern Ireland remains subject to the EU Medical Devices Regulations under the terms of the Windsor Framework. Manufacturers must appoint a UK Responsible Person if they are not established in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is developing a new regulatory framework for medical devices based on a risk-based approach similar to the EU's Medical Devices Regulation with the stated aim of reducing regulatory burden, with UK-specific modifications. The new regime will include enhanced clinical evidence requirements, increased scrutiny by UK-approved bodies for higher-risk devices and strengthened post-market surveillance. The MHRA will provide transitional arrangements for compliance, though specific timelines remain subject to regulatory development and parliamentary approval.

Other Healthcare Laws

In the United States, we are subject to a number of federal and state healthcare regulatory laws that restrict business practices in the healthcare industry. These laws include, but are not limited to, federal and state anti-kickback laws, false claims laws, data privacy and security laws, and other healthcare fraud and abuse laws, such as transparency laws regarding payments or other items of value provided to healthcare providers.

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- The Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, knowingly and willingly soliciting, offering, receiving or paying remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward either the referral of an individual, or the purchase, order or recommendation of, items or services for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The term "remuneration" has been broadly interpreted to include anything of value, and the government can establish a violation of the Anti- Kickback Statute without proving that a person or entity had actual knowledge of the law or a specific intent to violate. In addition, the government may assert that a claim, including items or services resulting from a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute, constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act. The Anti-Kickback Statute is subject to evolving interpretations and has been applied by government enforcement officials to a number of common business arrangements in the medical device industry. There are a number of statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting certain business arrangements from prosecution under the Anti-Kickback Statute; however, those exceptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly, and there may be limited or no exception or safe harbor for many common business activities, such as reimbursement support programs, educational and research grants, or charitable donations. Practices that involve remuneration to those who prescribe, purchase, or recommend medical devices, including discounts, providing items or services for free or engaging such individuals as consultants, advisors, or speakers, may be subject to scrutiny if they do not fit squarely within an exception or safe harbor and would be subject to a facts and circumstances analysis to determine compliance with the Anti-Kickback Statute.

- Federal civil and criminal false claims laws, including the federal civil False Claims Act, and civil monetary penalties laws, which prohibit, among other things, persons or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment of government funds and knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false claim paid or to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government. A claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act. Actions under the federal civil False Claims Act may be brought by the government or as a qui tam action by a private individual in the name of the government. These individuals, sometimes known as "relators" or, more commonly, as "whistleblowers," may share in any amounts paid by the entity to the government in fines or settlement. Many pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers have been investigated and have reached substantial financial settlements with the federal government under the federal civil False Claims Act for a variety of alleged improper activities, including causing false claims to be submitted as a result of the marketing of their products for unapproved and thus non-reimbursable uses and interactions with prescribers and other customers, including those that may have affected their billing or coding practices and submission of claims to the federal government. Federal civil False Claims Act liability is potentially significant in the healthcare industry because the statute provides for treble damages and mandatory monetary penalties for each false or fraudulent claim or statement. Because of the potential for large monetary exposure, healthcare and medical device companies often resolve allegations without admission of liability for significant and material amounts to avoid the uncertainty of treble damages and per claim penalties that may be awarded in litigation proceedings.

- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA"), which imposes criminal and civil liability for, among other actions, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third-party payors, or knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making a materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation, or making or using any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services;

- HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH Act, and their implementing regulations, also impose obligations, including mandatory contractual terms, on covered entities subject to the rule, such as health plans, healthcare clearinghouses and certain healthcare providers, as well as their business associates and their subcontractors that perform certain services for them or on their behalf involving the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information with respect to safeguarding the privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information;

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- The federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act, also known as Open Payments, which requires manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to report annually, with certain exceptions, to the CMS information related to payments or other "transfers of value" made to physicians, (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), certain other healthcare professionals (such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners), and teaching hospitals, and requires applicable manufacturers and group purchasing organizations to report annually to CMS ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members; and

- Analogous state and foreign law equivalents of each of the above federal laws, such as anti-kickback and false claims laws which may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers; state and local laws that require certain regulatory licenses to manufacture or distribute medical devices commercially and/or the registration of sales representatives in the jurisdiction; state and foreign laws that require medical device companies to comply with the industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the applicable compliance guidance promulgated by the federal government or otherwise restrict payments that may be made to healthcare providers and other potential referral sources; state and foreign beneficiary inducement laws, which are laws that require medical device manufacturers to report information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures; and state and foreign laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and may not have the same effect, thus complicating compliance efforts.

Ensuring that our internal operations and business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable healthcare laws and regulations will likely be costly. It is possible that governmental authorities will conclude that our business practices do not comply with current or future statutes, regulations or case law involving applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations. If our operations were found to be in violation of any of these laws or any other governmental regulations that may apply to us, we may be subject to significant civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, fines, disgorgement, imprisonment, possible exclusion from government funded healthcare programs, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings, additional reporting obligations and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non-compliance with these laws, and curtailment of our operations, any of which could substantially disrupt our operations. If the physicians or other providers or entities with whom we expect to do business are found not to be in compliance with applicable laws, they may be subject to significant criminal, civil or administrative sanctions, including exclusions from government funded healthcare programs.

Healthcare Reform

In the United States and certain foreign jurisdictions, there have been, and we expect there will continue to be, a number of legislative and regulatory changes to the healthcare system. For example, implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (collectively, the ACA) substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers in the United States and significantly affected the pharmaceutical industry.

Since its enactment, there have been judicial, administrative, executive, and Congressional legislative challenges and amendments to certain aspects of the ACA. For example, on July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) was signed into law, which narrowed access to ACA marketplace exchange enrollment and declined to extend the ACA enhanced advanced premium tax credits that expired at the end of 2025, which, among other provisions in the law, are anticipated to reduce the number of Americans with health insurance. The OBBBA also is expected to reduce Medicaid spending and enrollment by implementing work requirements for some beneficiaries, capping state-directed payments, reducing federal funding, and limiting provider taxes used to fund the program. Congress is considering proposed legislation intended to further reduce healthcare costs with alternatives to replace the expired ACA subsidies. It is unclear how such challenges and the healthcare reform measures of the Trump administration will impact the ACA.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted, including aggregate reductions of Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 which went into effect on April 1, 2013, and due to subsequent legislative amendments, will remain in effect until 2032, unless additional Congressional action is taken.

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For example, on July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) was signed into law, which narrowed access to ACA marketplace exchange enrollment and declined to extend the ACA enhanced advanced premium tax credits that expired at the end of 2025, which, among other provisions in the law, are anticipated to reduce the number of Americans with health insurance. The OBBBA also is expected to reduce Medicaid spending and enrollment by implementing work requirements for some beneficiaries, capping state-directed payments, reducing federal funding, and limiting provider taxes used to fund the program. Congress is considering proposed legislation intended to further reduce healthcare costs with alternatives to replace the expired ACA subsidies.

Individual states in the United States have also become increasingly active in implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical and medical device product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures and, in some cases, mechanisms to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. In addition, regional healthcare authorities and individual hospitals are increasingly using bidding procedures to determine which products and supplies will be included in their healthcare programs. Furthermore, there has been increased interest by third-party payors and governmental authorities in reference pricing systems and publication of discounts and list prices.

In the EU, some EU Member States may, after a medical device is CE marked, require the completion of additional studies that compare the cost-effectiveness of a particular medical device candidate to currently available therapies. This Health Technology Assessment (HTA), process is the procedure according to which the assessment of the public health impact, therapeutic impact and the economic and societal impact of use of a given medical device in the national healthcare systems of the individual country is conducted. The outcome of HTA regarding specific medical devices will often influence the pricing and reimbursement status granted to these products by the competent authorities of individual EU Member States. At the EU level, on January 12, 2025, Regulation No 2021/2282 on Health Technology Assessment (HTA Regulation), entered into application through a phased implementation. Select high-risk medical devices came into scope in 2026. The HTA Regulation is intended to boost cooperation among Member States in assessing health technologies, including new medical devices. The Regulation establishes a framework for EU-level joint clinical assessments and increased cooperation among Member States on clinical aspects of health technology evaluation. Individual EEA countries will continue to be responsible for assessing non-clinical (e.g., economic, social, ethical) aspects of health technologies, and making decisions on pricing and reimbursement.

Jurisdiction of Incorporation

We are incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States of America, and are a registered foreign company in Australia. As a foreign company registered in Australia, we are subject to different reporting and regulatory regimes than Australian companies. As a foreign company registered in Australia, we are not subject to Chapters 6, 6A, 6B and 6C of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia ("Corporations Act") dealing with the acquisition of shares (including substantial shareholdings and takeovers).

Employees

As of December 31, 2025, we had 135 full-time employees including 90 in research and development and 45 in selling, general and administrative. As of December 31, 2025, we had 126 employees located in the U.S., six in Europe, and three in Australia. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

Available Information

Copies of our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements as well as any amendments to those reports, are filed or furnished with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Such reports and other information filed by the Company with the SEC are available on our website at https://www.ebrsystemsinc.com/ as soon as reasonably practicable after it is electronically filed with the SEC. References to our website address do not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained on the website, and the information contained on the website is not part of this document. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Summary of Risk Factors

Our business and operations are subject to a number of risks, which you should be aware of prior to deciding to invest in our common stock. Listed below is a summary of these risks, which are discussed more fully immediately following this summary.

Risks Related to Our Business and the Development, Manufacturing and Commercialization of Our Products

- The commercial success of our products will depend upon attaining significant market acceptance of these products among hospitals, physicians, patients, and payors;
- Adoption of our products depends upon appropriate physician training, and inadequate training may lead to negative patient outcomes, affect adoption of our products, and adversely affect our business;
- We have limited sales and marketing resources. If we are unable to grow our marketing and sales capabilities to support our commercialization effort, we may not be able to effectively market and sell our CRT products or generate product revenue;
- We have limited experience manufacturing our products in commercial quantities, which could harm our business
- We depend upon third-party suppliers, including single-source suppliers, making us vulnerable to supply disruptions and price fluctuations; and
- Changes in economic conditions, domestic and foreign trade policies, monetary policies and other factors beyond our control may adversely impact our business, operations, and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Industry

- If our information technology systems or those third parties with whom we work or our data, are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.
- Litigation and other legal proceedings may adversely affect our business; and
- We may face difficulties encountered by many medical technology companies early in their commercialization.

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital

- There is substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to raise additional capital when needed, we may be forced to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our product development programs, commercialization efforts, or other operations;
- Our existing indebtedness contains restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business. In addition, we may be required to make a prepayment or repay our outstanding indebtedness earlier than we expect;
- We have a history of net losses, and we expect to continue to incur losses for at least the next several years. We may never generate any revenue from commercial products or become profitable or, if we ever achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain it;
- The issuance of additional shares of our common stock in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, and share incentive plans or otherwise will dilute all other stockholders;
- Our quarterly and annual results may fluctuate significantly and may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business;
- Our disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies and smaller reporting companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors; and
- Our results may be impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

- Regulatory compliance is expensive, complex, and uncertain, and failure to comply could lead to enforcement actions against us and other negative consequences for our business;
- Our operations are subject to pervasive and continuing FDA regulatory requirements;
- If we or our suppliers fail to comply with ongoing FDA or other foreign regulatory authority requirements, or if we experience unanticipated problems with our products, these products could be subject to restrictions or withdrawal from the market;
- Our products may be subject to recalls after receiving FDA or foreign approval or clearance, which could divert managerial and financial resources, harm our reputation, and adversely affect our business;

- If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, and the market price of our common stock may be negatively affected.
- Failure to comply with anti-bribery, anti-corruption, and anti-money laundering laws, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), as well as export control laws, customs laws, sanctions laws and other laws governing our operations could result in civil or criminal penalties, other remedial measures, and legal expenses; and
- The impact of the new E.U. Medical Device Regulation may be costly and disruptive to our business.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

- We are dependent on the protection and enforcement of our intellectual property rights;
- We may be subject to future third party intellectual property rights disputes;
- If we are unable to obtain and maintain patent protection or freedom to operate for any products we develop and for our technology, or if the scope of the patent protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technology similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize any products we may develop, and our technology, may be adversely affected; and
- Obtaining and maintaining patient protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment, and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

Risks Related to Our CDIs and Common Stock

- Our common stock may never be listed on a major U.S. stock exchange;
- The issuance of additional securities in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our share incentive plans or otherwise may adversely affect the value of and rights associated with our common stock;
- The market price of our CDIs and common stock may be volatile, which could cause the value of our common stock to decline;
- The requirements of being an SEC registrant may strain our resources, divert management's attention, and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified Board of Directors (the "Board") members;
- The different characteristics of the capital markets in Australia and the United States may negatively affect the trading prices of our CDIs and common stock and may limit our ability to take certain actions typically performed by a U.S. company; and
- Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or employees.

Risks Related to Our Business and the Development, Manufacturing and Commercialization of Our Products

The commercial success of WiSE will depend upon attaining significant market acceptance among hospitals, physicians, patients, and payors.

Our success will depend, in part, on the acceptance of WiSE as safe, effective and, with respect to providers, cost-effective. We cannot predict how quickly, if at all, hospitals, physicians, patients, or payors will accept our product or, if accepted, how frequently it will be used. Our product and planned or future products we may develop, or market may never gain broad market acceptance for some or all of our targeted indications. Hospitals, physicians, patients, and payors must believe that our product offers benefits over alternative treatment methods. Our future growth and profitability largely depend on our ability to increase physician awareness of WiSE and on the willingness of hospitals, physicians, patients, or payors to adopt it. These parties may not adopt our product unless they are able to determine, based on experience, clinical data, medical society recommendations and other analyses, that our product is safe, effective and, with respect to providers, cost- effective, on a stand-alone basis and relative to competitors' products. Healthcare providers must believe that our product offers benefits over alternative treatment methods. Even if we are able to raise awareness, physicians tend to be slow in changing their medical treatment practices and may be hesitant to select our product for recommendations to their hospitals or patients for a variety of reasons, including:

- lack of experience with our product and concerns that we are relatively new to market;
- lack or perceived lack of sufficient clinical evidence, including long-term data, supporting safety or clinical benefits; and

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- time commitment and skill development that may be required to gain familiarity and proficiency with our products.

Physicians play a significant role in determining the course of a patient's treatment, and, as a result, the type of treatment that will be utilized and provided to a patient. We focus our sales, marketing, and education efforts primarily on cardiac electrophysiologists, and aim to educate referring physicians regarding the patient population that would benefit from our products. However, we cannot assure you that we will achieve broad market acceptance among these practitioners.

The process for determining whether a payor will provide coverage for a product is typically separate from the process for setting the reimbursement rate that the payor will pay for the product. A payor's decision to provide coverage for a product does not imply that an adequate reimbursement rate will be available. Our product may not be reimbursed separately but their cost may instead be bundled as part of the payment received by the provider for the procedure only. Separate reimbursement for the product itself or the treatment or procedure in which our product is used may not be available. Commercial third-party payors often rely upon Medicare coverage policy and payment limitations in setting their own reimbursement policies but also have their own methods and approval process apart from Medicare coverage and reimbursement determinations. As such, one third-party payor's determination to provide coverage for a product does not ensure that other payors will also provide coverage for the product. Coverage policies and third-party reimbursement rates may change at any time. Even if favorable coverage and reimbursement status is attained for our product, less favorable coverage policies and reimbursement rates may be implemented in the future. A decision by a third-party payor not to cover or separately reimburse for our product or procedures using our product, could reduce physician utilization of our products.

We cannot assure you that our product will achieve broad market acceptance among hospitals and physicians. Additionally, even if our product achieves market acceptance, it may not maintain that market acceptance over time if competing products, procedures, or technologies are considered safer or more cost-effective or otherwise superior. Any failure of our product to generate sufficient demand or to achieve meaningful market acceptance and penetration will harm our future prospects and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our reputation among our current or potential customers, as well as among electrophysiologists, could also be negatively affected by safety or customer satisfaction issues involving us or our product, including product recalls. Future product recalls or other safety or customer satisfaction issues relating to our reputation could negatively affect our ability to establish or maintain broad adoption of our products, which would harm our future prospects and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Adoption of our products depends upon appropriate physician training, and inadequate training may lead to negative patient outcomes, affect adoption of our products, and adversely affect our business.

The success of our products depends in part on hospitals and physicians' adherence to appropriate patient selection and proper techniques provided in training sessions conducted by the Company. However, physicians rely on their previous medical training and experience, and we cannot guarantee that all such physicians will have the necessary skills or training to effectively utilize our WiSE CRT System. If physicians use our products in a manner that is inconsistent with their labelled indications, with components that are not compatible with our products or without adhering to or completing the requisite training sessions, their patient outcomes may not be consistent with the outcomes achieved by other physicians or in our clinical trials. This result may negatively impact the perception of patient benefit and safety and limit adoption of our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.***We have limited sales and marketing resources. If we are unable to grow our marketing and sales capabilities to support our commercialization efforts, we may not be able to effectively market and sell our WiSE CRT System or generate product revenue.***

In order to successfully commercialize our WiSE CRT System, we need to, among other things, grow marketing, sales, distribution, managerial and other non-technical capabilities, and we may not be successful in doing so. We have elected to build a targeted specialty sales force which is expensive and time-consuming. Any failure or delay in the development of our internal sales, marketing and distribution capabilities would adversely impact the commercialization of our CRT products. If we are not successful in commercializing our WiSE CRT System our future revenue will be materially and adversely impacted.

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We have limited experience manufacturing our products in commercial quantities, which could harm our business.

Because we have only limited experience in manufacturing our products in commercial quantities, we may encounter production delays or shortfalls. Such production delays or shortfalls may be caused by many factors, including the following:

- our intent to expand our manufacturing capacity, as a result of which our production processes may have to change;
- key components of our products are provided by a single supplier or limited number of suppliers, and we do not maintain large inventory levels of these components; if we experience a shortage or quality issues in any of these components, we will need to identify and qualify new supply sources, which could increase our expenses and result in manufacturing delays;
- a delay in completing validation and verification testing for new controlled environment rooms at our manufacturing facility;
- state and federal regulations, including the FDA's Quality Management System Regulation ("QMSR") for the manufacture of our products, noncompliance with which could cause an interruption in our manufacturing; and
- attraction and retention of qualified employees for our operations in order to significantly increase our manufacturing output.

If we are unable to keep up with demand for our products, our growth could be impaired, and market acceptance for our products could be harmed and physicians may instead elect to use our competitors' products. Our inability to successfully manufacture our products in sufficient quantities would materially harm our business.

In addition, our manufacturing facility, and processes and those of our third-party suppliers must meet stringent quality standards and are subject to unannounced FDA and state regulatory inspections for compliance with the QMSR. Developing and maintaining a compliant quality system is time consuming and expensive. Failure to maintain compliance with, or not fully complying with the requirements of the FDA and state regulators, could result in enforcement actions against us or our third-party suppliers, which could include the issuance of warning letters, seizures, prohibitions on product sales, recalls, temporary manufacturing shutdowns, and civil and criminal penalties, any one of which could significantly impact our manufacturing supply and impair our financial results. For example, to maintain Notified Body certification permitting us to affix the CE Mark to our devices in the E.U., the Company's Notified Body is expected to regularly audit the Company and its suppliers. In 2018, while our device was CE Marked under the prior EU MDD, we received a warning notice from the Company's Notified Body, BSI Group ("BSI") for non-conformance with manufacturing standards. In 2020, we identified manufacturing process issues with our contract manufacturer of the Transmitter Model 4100, which were subsequently ratified in 2021. Although the process improvements were reviewed and approved by BSI and by the FDA, any failure to comply with the applicable regulatory requirements in the future can result in such enforcement actions noted above and a damaged brand name.

We depend upon third-party suppliers, including single-source suppliers, making us vulnerable to supply disruptions and price fluctuations.

Our products include components that are manufactured and supplied by third parties, some of which are single-source suppliers. The products are then assembled, validated, and tested by these third parties or at our headquarters in California. There are inherent risks in relying on third-party suppliers for our product components, especially since any change to the manufacturing process of an approved medical device requires significant documentation and, in many cases, supplemental testing. A disruption at a key supplier could cause a substantial delay in the availability of our products, leading to a potential loss of sales. In general, we do not have long-term supply agreements with our suppliers as we generally order on a purchase order basis. We depend on our suppliers to provide us and our customers with materials in a timely manner that meets our quality, quantity, and cost requirements. These suppliers may encounter problems during manufacturing for a variety of reasons, any of which could delay or impede their ability to meet our demand. Our suppliers may also cease producing the components we purchase from them or otherwise decide to cease doing business with us. Any supply interruption from our suppliers or failure to obtain additional suppliers for any of the components used in our products would limit our ability to manufacture our products and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, for reasons of quality assurance, cost effectiveness, or availability, some of the components needed to manufacture our products are obtained from sole suppliers. For instance, our piezo electric crystal is a single source component purchased from CTS Advanced Materials. We do not currently have a formal master supplier agreement in

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place with CTS as we generally procure on a purchase order basis. Although we work closely with our suppliers to try to ensure continuity of supply while maintaining high quality and reliability, the supply of these components may, at times, be interrupted or insufficient. In addition, due to the stringent regulations and requirements of regulatory agencies like the FDA, we may not be able to quickly establish additional or replacement sources. Further, dependence on a sole source for certain key components of our products may allow such sole source suppliers to command increased leverage in negotiating prices and other terms of sale, which could adversely affect our potential future profitability. As a result, we may be left with little choice but to accept such higher prices or other fees for key components in order to ensure continuity of supply. This could affect our potential profitability or if we choose to push back against more onerous terms, could lead to inadequate supply, which could materially affect our business. It could be difficult, costly and time-consuming to obtain alternative sources for these components, or to change product designs to make use of alternative components.

Changes in economic conditions, domestic and foreign trade policies, monetary policies and other factors beyond our control may adversely impact our business, operations, and financial condition.

Our operations and performance are impacted by global, regional and U.S. economic and geopolitical conditions. There is inherent risk, based on the complex relationships among the U.S. and the countries in which we conduct our business, that political, diplomatic, and national security factors can lead to global trade restrictions and changes in trade policies and export regulations that may adversely affect our business and operations. The current international trade and regulatory environment is subject to significant ongoing uncertainty. The U.S. government has announced substantial new tariffs affecting a wide range of products and jurisdictions and has indicated an intention to continue developing new trade policies, including with respect to the medical device industry. In response, certain foreign governments have announced or implemented retaliatory tariffs and other protectionist measures. These developments have created a dynamic and unpredictable trade landscape, which may adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

The complexity of announced or future tariffs may also increase the risk that we or our customers or suppliers may be subject to civil or criminal enforcement actions in the United States or foreign jurisdictions related to compliance with trade regulations. Foreign governments may also adopt non-tariff measures, such as procurement preferences or informal disincentives to engage with, purchase from or invest in U.S. entities, which may limit our ability to attract non-U.S. investment, employees, customers, and suppliers. Foreign governments may also take other retaliatory actions against U.S. entities, such as decreased intellectual property protection, increased enforcement actions, or delays in regulatory approvals, which may result in heightened international legal and operational risks. In addition, the United States and other governments have imposed and may continue to impose additional sanctions, such as trade restrictions or trade barriers, which could restrict us from doing business directly or indirectly in or with certain countries or parties and may impose additional costs and complexity to our business.

Trade disputes, tariffs, restrictions and other political tensions between the United States and other countries may also exacerbate unfavorable macroeconomic conditions including inflationary pressures, foreign exchange volatility, financial market instability, and economic recessions or downturns. Notwithstanding the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision invalidating tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, the magnitude and the ultimate impact of current or future tariffs and trade restrictions remains uncertain and are subject to a variety of factors, including the effective date and duration of additional tariffs, changes in the amount, scope and nature of tariffs in the future, including as a result of litigation or other challenges**,** any retaliatory tariffs that other countries may impose in response to tariffs levied by the United States and any mitigating actions that may become available. While we actively monitor these risks, any prolonged economic downturn, escalation in trade tensions, or deterioration in international perception of U.S.-based companies could materially and adversely affect our business, ability to access the capital markets or other financing sources, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

We are subject to ongoing FDA post-marketing obligations concerning our WiSE CRT System, which may result in significant additional expense, and we may be subject to penalties or product withdrawal if we fail to comply with these regulatory requirements and commitments or if we experience unanticipated regulatory issues with WiSE CRT System.

Our WiSE CRT System's regulatory approval in the United States is subject to certain post-marketing obligations and commitments to the FDA. We are required to conduct a prospective, real-world, observational study aimed at understanding acute and long-term product performance, including patient safety, clinical outcomes, and CRT response information associated with the use of the market released WiSE. We began enrollment for this post-marketing study in

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November 2025, and it is scheduled to be concluded in December 2027. Participants enrolled in the study will be monitored at one month, six month, and annual follow-up visits for up to five years post implant. Failure to meet enrollment requirements or complete the study to the satisfaction of the FDA could result in withdrawal of WiSE's application approval, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects. The results of the post-marketing study may also result in additional warnings or precautions for the WiSE CRT System label, or expose additional safety concerns that may result in product liability, reputational damage with physicians and/or withdrawal of the product from the market, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

In addition, the manufacturing processes, labelling, packaging, distribution, adverse event reporting, storage, advertising, promotion and recordkeeping for WiSE are subject to extensive and ongoing regulatory requirements in the United States. These requirements include submissions of safety and other post-marketing information and reports, registration, as well as continued compliance with current good manufacturing practices ("cGMP"), good clinical practices ("GCP"), and good laboratory practices ("GLP"). If we are not able to meet and maintain regulatory compliance for WiSE, we may lose marketing approval and be required to withdraw our product. Withdrawal of our product would have a material adverse effect on our business.

We have limited data and experience regarding the safety and efficacy of its WiSE-CRT system.

Even though the preliminary clinical data from SOLVE-CRT met our primary endpoints, and in April 2025 we received FDA approval to commercialize WiSE CRT System in the U.S, it may not necessarily be predictive of the results of future clinical trials that will need to be conducted to support regulatory approval in other jurisdictions.

WiSE CRT is a relatively new potential solution for treating heart failure with CRT, so have performed clinical trials only with limited patient populations. The long-term effects of using our WiSE CRT System in a large number of patients have not been studied and the results of short-term clinical use do not necessarily predict long-term clinical benefits or reveal long-term adverse effects. The results of preclinical studies, completed clinical trials, ongoing trials, and future studies of our current, planned, or future technology may not be predictive of the results of later clinical trials, and interim results of a clinical trial do not necessarily predict final results.

There is no assurance that future trials will meet their endpoints or that regulatory bodies such as the FDA and TGA will agree that our products are sufficiently safe and effective to support ongoing regulatory approval.

The sizes of the markets for our current and future products may be smaller than our estimates.

Our estimates of the annual total addressable markets for WiSE CRT are based on internal and third-party estimates, including the number of patients with heart failure requiring Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy and our average selling price. While we consider the assumptions and the data underlying our estimates as reasonable, these assumptions and estimates may not be correct and the conditions supporting our assumptions or estimates may change at any time, thereby reducing the predictive accuracy of these underlying factors. As a result, our estimates of the annual total addressable market for our current or future products may prove to be incorrect. If the actual number of patients who would benefit from our products, or the annual total addressable market for our products is smaller than we have estimated, it may impair our sales growth and have an adverse impact on our business.

We may not realize the benefits from continued research and development costs.

Developing medical devices and related technologies is expensive and the investment in the development of these product offerings often involves an extended period of time to achieve a return on investment. An important element of our business strategy is to continue to make investments in innovation and related product opportunities. We believe that we must continue to dedicate resources to our innovation efforts to develop or enhance product offerings in order to maintain our competitive position and expand the total addressable market opportunity. We may not, however, receive significant revenues from these investments for several years, or may not realize such benefits at all.

We have limited management resources and must attract and retain skilled staff.

Our long-term growth and performance is dependent on attracting and retaining highly skilled staff. Despite having structured incentive programs, there is a risk that we will be unable to attract and retain the necessary staff to pursue our

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business model. If Mr. John McCutcheon, our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), was to leave EBR, we would lose significant technical and business expertise, and we may not be able to find a suitable replacement. This would affect how efficiently we operate our business, and our future financial performance could be impacted.

Our success depends largely on the continued services of key members of our executive management team and others in key management positions. We do not currently maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our employees. If we lose one or more key employees, we may experience difficulties in competing effectively, developing our technologies, and implementing our business strategy.

In addition, our research and development programs, clinical operations and sales and marketing efforts depend on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled scientists, engineers, and sales professionals. Competition for skilled personnel in our market is intense, and we have from time to time experienced, and we expect to continue to experience difficulty in hiring and retaining employees with appropriate qualifications on acceptable terms, or at all. Many of the companies with which we compete for experienced personnel have greater resources than we do, and any of our employees may terminate their employment with us at any time. If we hire employees from competitors or other companies, their former employers may attempt to assert that these employees or we have breached legal obligations, resulting in a diversion of our time and resources and, potentially, damages. In addition, job candidates and existing employees often consider the value of the stock awards they receive in connection with their employment. If the perceived benefits of our stock awards decline, it may harm our ability to recruit and retain highly skilled employees. If we fail to attract new personnel or fail to retain and motivate our current personnel, our business and future growth prospects will be harmed.

Defects or failures associated with our products could lead to recalls, safety alerts, or litigation, as well as significant costs and negative publicity.

Our business is subject to significant risks associated with manufacture, distribution and use of medical devices that are placed inside the human body, including the risk that patients may be severely injured by or even die from the misuse or malfunction of our products caused by design flaws or manufacturing defects. In addition, component failures, design defects, off-label uses, or inadequate disclosure of product-related information could also result in an unsafe condition or the injury or death of a patient. These problems could lead to a recall or market withdrawal of, or issuance of a safety alert relating to, our products and could result in significant costs, negative publicity, and adverse competitive pressure. Furthermore, the reporting of product defects or voluntary recalls to the FDA or analogous regulatory bodies outside the United States could result in manufacturing audits, inspections and broader recalls or other disruptions to our manufacturing processes. The circumstances giving rise to recalls are unpredictable, and any recalls of existing or future products could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

During our WiSE CRT Premarket Clinical study, three instances of pericardial effusion were observed associated with the implantation of our system. The study was terminated during March 2012, and procedural changes were enacted to mitigate future risk. The key mitigation was a requirement for real-time echocardiography during the Electrode implant procedure and the mandatory use of fluoroscopy with use of contrast while advancing the delivery catheter. Another key change was the implementation of physician training for Electrode implantation using Electrode Implant Simulator (EIS) prior to the physician implanting any WiSE CRT device in a patient.

During 2020, we notified our SOLVE-CRT study investigators in the US informing them of a transmitter issue resulting in premature battery depletion. Based upon the investigation of the devices in question, the likely failure mode appeared to be a related manufacturing process that led to a conductive breach in the transmitter feedthrough area. Ultimately, the suspect transmitters were replaced. During 2022, similar further failure instances were observed resulting in the same premature battery depletion. Analysis of the impacted devices confirmed that the failure mode was an insulation breach in the transmitter feedthrough. We paused further shipment of the transmitter model for new patient implants effective immediately. The root cause analysis identified manufacturing process and design elements as contributors.

We provide a limited warranty that our products are free of material defects and conform to specifications, and offer to repair, replace, or refund the purchase price of defective products. As a result, we bear the risk of potential warranty claims on our products. In the event that we attempt to recover some, or all of the expenses associated with a warranty claim against us from our suppliers or vendors, we may not be successful in claiming recovery and any recovery from such vendor or supplier may not be adequate.

The medical device industry has historically been subject to extensive litigation over product liability claims. We may be subject to product liability claims if our products cause, or merely appear to have caused, an injury or death, even

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if due to physician error. In addition, an injury or death that is caused by the activities of our suppliers, such as those that provide us with components and raw materials, or by an aspect of a treatment used in combination with our products, such as a complementary drug or anesthesia, may be the basis for a claim against us by patients, hospitals, physicians or others purchasing or using our products, even if our products were not the actual cause of such injury or death. We may choose to settle any such claims even if we believe that such injuries were not due to the failure of our products. An adverse outcome of any such claim involving one of our products could result in reduced market acceptance and demand for any or all of our products and could harm our reputation or brand and our ability to market our products in the future. In some circumstances, adverse events arising from or associated with the design, manufacture or marketing of our products could result in the suspension or delay of regulatory reviews of our premarket notifications or applications for marketing. Any of the foregoing problems could disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Although we carry product liability insurance, including for clinical trials and product marketing, we can give no assurance that such coverage will be available or adequate to satisfy any claims. Product liability insurance is expensive, subject to significant deductibles and exclusions, and may not continue to be available on acceptable terms, if at all. Any product liability claims brought against us, with or without merit, could increase our product liability insurance rates or prevent us from securing continuing coverage, harm our reputation, significantly increase our expenses, and reduce product sales. If we are unable to obtain or maintain insurance at an acceptable cost or on acceptable terms with adequate coverage or otherwise protect against potential product liability claims, we could be exposed to significant liabilities. Product liability claims could cause us to incur significant legal fees and deductibles and claims in excess of our insurance coverage would be paid out of cash reserves, harming our financial condition and operating results. Defending a suit, regardless of its merit or eventual outcome, could be costly, could divert management's attention from our business, and might result in adverse publicity, which could result in reduced acceptance of our products in the market, product recalls, or market withdrawals.

We are required to file adverse event reports under Medical Device Reporting, or MDR, regulations with the FDA and analogous regulatory bodies outside the United States, which reports are publicly available on the competent authority's website. We are required to file MDRs if our products may have caused or contributed to a serious injury or death or malfunctioned in a way that could likely cause or contribute to a serious injury or death if it were to recur. Any such MDR that reports a significant adverse event could result in negative publicity, which could harm our reputation and future sales. See "—Risks Related to Government Regulation—If any of our products cause or contribute to a death or a serious injury or malfunction in certain ways, we will be required to report under applicable medical device reporting regulations, which can result in voluntary corrective actions or agency enforcement actions."

If we are unable to manage the anticipated growth of our business, our future revenue and operating results may be adversely affected.

We are experiencing substantial growth in our operations, and we expect to experience continued substantial growth in our business. This growth has placed and will continue to place significant demands on our management and our operational infrastructure. Any growth that we experience in the future could require us to expand our sales and marketing personnel and manufacturing operations and general and administrative infrastructure. In addition to the need to scale our organization, future growth will impose significant added responsibilities on management, including the need to identify, recruit, train and integrate additional employees. We cannot assure you that any increases in scale, related improvements and quality assurance will be successfully implemented or that appropriate personnel will be available to facilitate the growth of our business. Rapid expansion in personnel could mean that less experienced people manufacture, market and sell our products, which could result in inefficiencies and unanticipated costs, reduced quality, and disruptions to our operations. In addition, rapid and significant growth may strain our administrative and operational infrastructure and could require significant capital expenditures that may divert financial resources from other projects, such as research and development of potential future products. Our ability to manage our business and growth will require us to continue to improve our operational, financial and management controls, and reporting systems and procedures. If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, including by failing to implement necessary procedures, transition to new processes or hire necessary personnel, it may be difficult for us to execute our business strategy, and our business could be adversely affected.***The continuing development of our products depends upon maintaining strong working relationships with physicians.***

The research, development, marketing, and sale of our products and potential new and improved products depend upon us maintaining working relationships with physicians. We rely on these professionals to provide us with considerable knowledge and experience regarding the development, marketing, and sale of our products. Physicians assist us in clinical

trials, marketing, and as researchers, product consultants and public speakers. Our advisory agreements with physicians can typically be terminated by either party upon notice to the other. If we cannot maintain our strong working relationships with these professionals and continue to receive their advice and input, the development and marketing of our products could suffer, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

At the same time, the medical device industry's relationship with physicians is under increasing scrutiny by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General ("OIG"), the U.S. Department of Justice ("DOJ"), U.S. state attorneys general, comparable foreign regulatory authorities, and domestic government agencies. Our failure to comply with requirements governing the industry's relationships with physicians or an investigation into its compliance by the OIG, the DOJ, state attorneys general and/or other government agencies, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Cost-containment efforts of our potential customers, purchasing groups and governmental organizations could have a material adverse effect on future sales and profitability.

Our ability to generate revenue will largely depend on how effectively we can market and sell WiSE to the healthcare industry. Hospitals and healthcare organizations are constantly facing significant budget constraints. The competition for limited capital budgets is intense and the budget allocation process and approvals for spending on medical devices is complex and time consuming.

In an effort to reduce costs, many hospitals in the U.S. have become members of Group Purchasing Organizations ("GPOs"), and Integrated Delivery Networks ("IDNs"). GPOs and IDNs negotiate pricing arrangements with medical device companies and distributors and then offer these negotiated prices to affiliated hospitals and other members. GPOs and IDNs typically award contracts on a category-by-category basis through a competitive bidding process. Bids are generally solicited from multiple providers with the intention of driving down pricing or reducing the number of vendors. Due to the highly competitive nature of the GPO and IDN contracting processes, we may not be able to obtain new, or maintain existing, contract positions with major GPOs and IDNs. Furthermore, the increasing leverage of organized buying groups may reduce market prices for our products, thereby reducing our revenue and margins.

Uncertainties in the interpretation and application of existing, new and proposed tax laws and regulations could materially affect our tax obligations and effective tax rate.

The tax regimes to which we are subject or under which we operate are unsettled and may be subject to significant change. The issuance of additional guidance related to existing or future tax laws, or changes to tax laws, tax treaties or regulations proposed or implemented by the current or a future U.S. presidential administration, Congress, or taxing authorities in other jurisdictions, including jurisdictions outside of the United States, could materially affect our tax obligations and effective tax rate. To the extent that such changes have a negative impact on us, including as a result of related uncertainty, these changes may adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

The amount of taxes we pay in different jurisdictions depends on the application of the tax laws of various jurisdictions, including the United States, to our international business activities, the relative amounts of income before taxes in the various jurisdictions in which we operate, new or revised tax laws, or interpretations of tax laws and policies, the outcome of current and future tax audits, examinations or administrative appeals, our ability to realize our deferred tax assets, and our ability to operate our business in a manner consistent with our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements. The taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for pricing intercompany transactions pursuant to our intercompany arrangements or disagree with our determinations as to the income and expenses attributable to specific jurisdictions. If such a challenge or disagreement were to occur, and our position was not sustained, we could be required to pay additional taxes, interest, and penalties, which could result in one-time tax charges, higher effective tax rates, reduced cash flows, and lower overall profitability of our operations. Our financial statements could fail to reflect adequate reserves to cover such a contingency. Similarly, a taxing authority could assert that we are subject to tax in a jurisdiction where we believe we have not established a taxable connection, often referred to as a "permanent establishment" under international tax treaties, and such an assertion, if successful, could increase our expected tax liability in one or more jurisdictions.

Our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards may be limited.

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As of December 31, 2025, we had U.S. federal and state net operating loss, or NOL, carryforwards of approximately $251.2 million and $254.8 million, respectively. Subject to certain limitations, we may use these NOL carryforwards to offset our taxable income for U.S. federal and state income tax purposes. If not utilized, our U.S. federal NOL carryforwards (and our state NOL carryforwards in conforming states) arising in taxable years beginning before 2018 will begin to expire in 2027. Under current law, U.S. federal NOL carryforwards arising in taxable years beginning after 2017 may be carried forward indefinitely, but their deductibility in any tax year is limited to 80% of our taxable income in such year before the deduction for such NOL carryforwards. Additionally, Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, may limit the NOL carryforwards we may use in any year for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the event we undergo an "ownership change." A Section 382 "ownership change" generally occurs if one or more stockholders or groups of stockholders who own at least 5% of a company's stock increase their ownership by more than 50 percentage points over their lowest ownership percentage within a rolling three-year period. Similar rules may apply under state tax laws. We have not conducted any study with respect to the impact of Section 382 on our NOL carryforwards. We may have previously undergone an "ownership change." In addition, any future issuances or sales of our stock, including certain transactions involving our stock that are outside of our control, could result in future "ownership changes." "Ownership changes" that have occurred in the past or that may occur in the future, could result in the imposition of an annual limit on the amount of pre-ownership change NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes we can use to reduce our taxable income, potentially increasing and accelerating our liability for income taxes, and also potentially causing certain of those tax attributes to expire unused. Any limitation on our ability to use NOL carryforwards could, depending on the extent of such limitation and the NOL carryforwards previously used, result in our retaining less cash after payment of U.S. federal and state income taxes during any year in which we have taxable income, than we would retain if such NOL carryforwards were available as an offset against such income for U.S. federal and state income tax reporting purposes, which could adversely impact operating results.

Risks Related to Our Industry

If our information technology systems or those third parties with whom we work or our data, are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.

In the ordinary course of business, we, and the third parties with whom we work, collect and store sensitive and confidential data, including intellectual property, personal information, our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners, and personally identifiable information of employees in our data centers and on our networks. Secure maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations business strategy. We generally rely on commercially available systems, software, tools and domestically available monitoring to provide security for processing, transmitting and storing this sensitive and confidential data.

Cyber-attacks, malicious internet-based activity, online and offline fraud, and other similar activities threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our sensitive information and information technology systems, and those of the third parties with whom we work. Further, some threat actors now engage and are expected to continue to engage in cyber-attacks, including without limitation nation-state actors for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. During times of war and other major conflicts, we, the third parties with whom we work, and our customers may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of these attacks, including retaliatory cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell and distribute our goods and services.

We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to a variety of evolving threats, including but not limited to social-engineering attacks (including through deep fakes, which may be increasingly more difficult to identify as fake, and phishing attacks), malicious code (such as viruses and worms), malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), denial-of-service attacks, credential stuffing attacks, credential harvesting, personnel misconduct or error, ransomware attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, telecommunications failures, earthquakes, fires, floods, attacks enhanced or facilitated by AI, and other similar threats. These, and other similar threats, could result in unauthorized access to our computer systems or our third-party IT service providers' systems and, if successful, misappropriate personal, sensitive, or confidential information. We have had in the past and may in the future experience cybersecurity incidents. If successful, these attacks could lead to service interruptions, extortion, theft of confidential, personal or proprietary information, the compromise of data integrity or unauthorized information disclosure.

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In particular, severe ransomware attacks are becoming increasingly prevalent and can lead to significant interruptions in our operations, ability to provide our products or services, loss of sensitive data and income, reputational harm, and diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to, for example, applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments.

We have outsourced significant elements of our IT infrastructure and, as a result, we manage relationships with third-party providers who may or could have access to our sensitive and confidential information. We rely on technology developed, supplied and/or maintained by third-parties that has made, and may make the Company in the future, vulnerable to "supply chain" style cyber-attacks. Further, technology and security vulnerabilities of acquisitions, business partners or third-party providers may not be identified during due diligence or soon enough to mitigate exploitation. Additionally, remote work has increased risks to our information technology systems and data, as more of our employees utilize network connections, computers and devices outside our premises or network, including working at home, while in transit and in public locations. A contractor or other third party with whom we do business may attempt to circumvent its security measures or obtain such information and may purposefully or inadvertently cause an incident involving sensitive information. While we continue to evaluate and implement additional protective measures to reduce the risk and detect cybersecurity incidents, cyberattacks are becoming more sophisticated and frequent and the techniques used in such attacks change rapidly. Despite our cybersecurity measures, information technology networks and infrastructure may still be vulnerable to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to cybersecurity incidents, compromises, or malfeasance.

Even the most well protected IT networks, systems and facilities remain potentially vulnerable because the techniques used in attempted cybersecurity incidents are continually evolving and generally are not recognized until launched against a target or, in some cases, are designed not to be detected and, in fact, may not be detected. Any such compromise of our or our third party's IT service providers' data security and access, public disclosure, or loss of personal, sensitive, or confidential business information, could result in legal claims and proceedings, liability under laws to protect privacy of personal information, and regulatory penalties, and could disrupt our operations, require significant management attention and resources to remedy any damages that result, and damage our reputation and customers willingness to transact business with us, any of which could adversely affect our business.

As our activities continue to evolve and expand, it may be subject to additional laws which impose further restrictions on the transfer, access, use, and disclosure of health and other personal information which may impact EBR either directly or indirectly. Our failure to comply with applicable privacy or security laws or significant changes in these laws could significantly impact our business and future business plans.

Our contracts may not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our privacy and security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims. In addition to experiencing a security incident, third parties may gather, collect, or infer sensitive information about us from public sources, data brokers, or other means that reveals competitively sensitive details about our organization and could be used to undermine our competitive advantage or market position.

We may face difficulties encountered by many medical technology companies early in their commercialization.

Our company is currently in the early commercialization phase. As is common with companies at the early commercialization stage, we have incurred net losses since its inception, have never been profitable and can give no assurance that we will be profitable or cash-flow positive in the future. In assessing our business prospects, you should consider the various risks encountered by companies early in their commercialization, particularly companies that develop and sell medical devices. These risks include our ability to:

- transition into a commercialization-stage company, and implement and execute its business strategy;
- increase awareness of its brand and market acceptance of its products;
- obtain future regulatory registrations and market approvals;
- manage expanding operations; and
- respond effectively to competitive pressures and developments.

Litigation and other legal proceedings may adversely affect our business.

From time to time, we may become involved in legal proceedings relating to patent and other intellectual property matters, product liability claims, employee claims, tort or contract claims, federal regulatory investigations, securities class action and other legal proceedings or investigations, which could have an adverse impact on our reputation, business and financial condition and divert the attention of our management from the operation of our business. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and can result in excessive or unanticipated verdicts and/or injunctive relief that affect how we operate our business. We could incur judgments or enter into settlements of claims for monetary damages or for agreements to change the way we operate our business, or both. There may be an increase in the scope of these matters or there may be additional lawsuits, claims, proceedings, or investigations in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Adverse publicity about regulatory or legal action against us could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers' confidence, and reduce long-term demand for our products, even if the regulatory or legal action is unfounded or not material to our operations.

Consolidation in the medical device industry could have an adverse effect on our revenue and results of operations.

Many medical device companies are consolidating to create new companies with greater market power. As the medical device industry consolidates, competition to provide goods and services to industry participants will become more intense. These industry participants may try to use their market power to negotiate price concessions or reductions for the Company's products. If we reduce our prices because of consolidation in the medical device industry, our future revenue will decrease, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

New or competing technologies or products could emerge which may adversely affect future sales of our products and may cause our products to become obsolete.

We expect to generate the vast majority of our revenue going forward from the sale of our WiSE CRT System. The medical device industry is competitive, subject to rapid change and significantly affected by new product introductions. Although we believe that there are currently no products or technologies that are commercially comparable to the WiSE CRT System, there are a number of other products and devices on the market which are commonly used to perform conventional CRT procedures. If competitors develop new products (which could include devices or drugs) or technologies that offer better combinations of price and performance than we can offer for the treatment of certain types of heart failure, our products or future products may become obsolete or not competitive, which would have a significant negative effect on our business and financial position.

We are subject to stringent privacy laws, rules, regulations, information security and privacy policies, contractual obligations, and other obligations governing the use, processing and cross-border transfer of personal information.

We receive, generate, store, and otherwise process sensitive information, such as health information, insurance information and other potentially personally identifiable information.

We may be subject to a variety of local, state, national and foreign laws, directives, and regulations that apply to the collection, use, retention, protection, disclosure, transfer and other processing of personal data in the different jurisdictions in which we operate, including comprehensive regulatory systems in the U.S. and the European Union. For example, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act, or CCPA, which creates individual privacy rights for California consumers and increases the privacy and security obligations of entities handling certain personal data. Other U.S. states have enacted or are considering comprehensive privacy laws. The CCPA and other comprehensive U.S. state privacy laws exempt some data processed in the context of clinical trials, but these developments may be subject to varying interpretations by courts and government agencies, creating complex compliance issues for us and data we receive, use and share, potentially exposing us to additional expense, adverse publicity, and liability. Legal requirements relating to the collection, storage, handling, and transfer of personal information and personal data continue to evolve and may result in ever-increasing public scrutiny and escalating levels of enforcement, sanctions, and increased costs of compliance.

The collection and use of personal data in the European Union are governed by the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation, or GDPR. The GDPR imposes stringent requirements for controllers and processors of personal data, including, for example, more robust disclosures to individuals and a strengthened individual data rights regime, shortened timelines for data breach notifications, limitations on retention of information, increased requirements pertaining

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to special categories of data, such as health data, and additional obligations when we contract with third-party processors in connection with the processing of the personal data.

If we or our vendors fail to comply with the GDPR and the applicable national data protection laws of the European Union member states, or if regulators assert, we have failed to comply with these laws, it may lead to regulatory enforcement actions, which can result in monetary penalties of up to €20,000,000 or up to 4% of the total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher, and other administrative penalties. Other jurisdictions outside the European Union are similarly introducing or enhancing privacy and data security laws, rules, and regulations, which could increase our compliance costs, and the risks associated with non-compliance.

In addition, we may be unable to transfer personal data from Europe and other jurisdictions to the United States or other countries due to data localization requirements or limitations on cross-border data flows. Although there are various mechanisms that may be used in some cases to lawfully transfer personal data to the United States or other countries, these mechanisms are subject to legal challenges and may not be available to us. An inability or material limitation on our ability to transfer personal data to the United States or other countries could materially impact our business operations.

We are also bound by contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, and our efforts to comply with such obligations may not be successful. For example, certain privacy laws, such as the GDPR and the CCPA, require our customers to impose specific contractual restrictions on their service providers.

We publish privacy policies, marketing materials and other statements, such as compliance with certain certifications or self-regulatory principles, regarding data privacy and security. If these policies, materials or statements are found to be deficient, lacking in transparency, deceptive, unfair, or misrepresentative of our practices, we be subject to investigation, enforcement actions by regulators or other adverse consequences.

Compliance with U.S. or foreign data protection laws, regulations, and other obligations could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices and compliance procedures in a manner adverse to our business. Penalties for violations of these laws vary. Moreover, complying with these various laws could require us to take on more onerous obligations in our contracts, restrict our ability to collect, use and disclose data, or in some cases, impact our ability to operate in certain jurisdictions. In addition, we rely on third-party vendors to collect, process and store data on our behalf and we cannot guarantee that such vendors are in compliance with all applicable data protection laws and regulations. Our or our vendors' failure to comply with U.S. or foreign data protection laws, regulations, or other obligations could result in government enforcement actions (which could include civil or criminal penalties), private litigation (including class demands), mass arbitration demands, additional reporting requirements and/or oversight, bans or restrictions on processing personal data, orders to destroy or not use personal data, imprisonment of company officials and/or adverse publicity and could negatively affect our operating results and business. Claims that we have violated individuals' privacy rights, failed to comply with data protection laws, or breached our contractual obligations, even if we are not found liable, could be expensive and time consuming to defend, could result in adverse publicity and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be subject to securities litigation, which is expensive and could divert management attention.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile and, in the past, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

Regulatory registrations or market approvals may be withdrawn, or regulatory requirements may change.

The manufacture, testing, labelling, sale, and marketing of medical devices are subject to extensive regulation in the U.S., Europe, Australia, and other countries. We have received FDA approval to commercialize our WiSE CRT System in April 2025. However, regulatory registrations or market approval of products can subsequently be withdrawn for a variety of reasons, including failure to comply with manufacturing regulatory requirements by the Company or any third-party contractors engaged by us to manufacture our products. Regulators have the power to ban products sold by us as well as to require the recall, repair, replacement, or refund of such products. Further, regulators may change their approval policies or impose additional regulatory requirements that could increase our compliance costs, restrict our ability to maintain our current regulatory registrations or market approvals, prevent or delay approval of future products under development or impact our

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ability to modify our currently cleared products. We cannot guarantee that we will successfully maintain the registrations and approvals we currently have or obtain the additional registrations and approvals that we are seeking or may receive in the future, or that we will successfully obtain the registrations and approvals required for future products.

Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital

There is substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to raise additional capital when needed, we may be forced to delay, limit, reduce or terminate our product development programs, commercialization efforts or other operations.

In April 2025, we received FDA approval to commercialize WiSE CRT System in the U.S. and initiated a commercial launch of WiSE in the U.S. during the second quarter of 2025. Our product revenue in the year ended December 31, 2025 has been minimal. WiSE is our only product approved for marketing by the FDA and our ability to generate revenue from product sales and achieve profitability is wholly dependent on our ability to successfully commercialize WiSE in the U.S. Our operations have consumed substantial amounts of cash since our inception.

As of December 31, 2025, we had working capital of $59.1 million and accumulated deficit of $402.2 million. For the year ended December 31, 2025, we incurred a net loss of $48.8 million and had negative cash flows from operations of $53.2 million. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Until we are able to generate consistent and sufficient revenue from the sales of our WiSE CRT System, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to raise additional capital through the issuance of additional common stock or borrowings from financial institutions. Our ability to obtain additional capital in the equity capital markets is subject to several factors, including market and economic conditions, our performance, and investor sentiment with respect to our company and our industry.

We may not be able to obtain additional funding on acceptable terms, or at all. As a result of geopolitical events, including the conflicts in Ukraine, Iran and Gaza, inflation, rising interest rates and other conditions, the global credit and financial markets have experienced volatility and disruptions. If we seek additional financing to fund our business activities in the future and there remains substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, investors or other financing sources may be unwilling to provide funding to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Moreover, the terms of any financing may adversely affect the holdings or the rights of our stockholders and the issuance of additional securities, whether equity or debt, by us, or the possibility of such issuance, may cause the market price of our common stock to decline. The sale of additional equity or convertible securities would dilute all of our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed payment obligations, and we may be required to agree to certain restrictive covenants and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. Our current lender already has a security interest in substantially all of our assets, including proceeds from the sale of our intellectual property, which may prevent or limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness.

Our funding requirements and the timing of our need for additional capital are subject to change based on a number of factors, including:

- the degree of success we experience in commercializing our WiSE CRT System;
- the cost, timing and results of our post-marketing trial and regulatory reviews;
- the cost of our research and development activities for new and modified products;
- the cost and timing of growing our sales, marketing and distribution capabilities;
- the terms and timing of any collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish, including any contract manufacturing arrangements;
- the timing, receipt and amount of sales from our WiSE CRT System;
- the emergence of competing or complementary technologies;
- the impact of global business, political and macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, rising interest rates, uncertainty with respect to the federal budget, instability in the global banking system, volatile market conditions, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, and global events, including regional conflicts around the world;
- the cost of preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights; and

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- the extent to which we acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies, although we currently have no commitments or agreements relating to any of these types of transactions.

If we raise additional capital through debt financing, we may be subject to covenants that restrict our operations including limitations on our ability to incur liens or additional debt, pay dividends, make certain investments, and engage in certain merger, consolidation, or asset sale transactions. Any debt financing or additional equity that we raise may contain terms that are not favorable to us. If we raise funds through collaborations, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs, product candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds when needed, we may be required to delay, reduce, or terminate some or all of our development programs and clinical trials or delay investments in our manufacturing scale-up and automation. In addition, our ability to raise additional capital may be adversely impacted by potential worsening global economic conditions and the recent disruptions to and volatility in the credit and financial markets. Furthermore, this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements expressing substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we seek additional financing to fund our business activities in the future and there remains substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, investors or other financing sources may be unwilling to provide funding to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Our existing indebtedness contains restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business. In addition, we may be required to make a prepayment or repay our outstanding indebtedness earlier than we expect.

In June 2022, we entered into a loan and security agreement with Runway Growth Finance Corp. for term a loan facility, under which we have drawn $40 million. The loan agreement contains various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur or assume certain debt;
- merge or consolidate or acquire all or substantially all of the capital stock or property of another entity;
- enter into any transaction or series of related transactions that would be deemed to result in a change in control of us under the terms of the agreement;
- change the nature of our business;
- change our organizational structure or type;
- license, transfer, or dispose of certain assets;
- grant certain types of liens on our assets;
- make certain investments;
- pay cash dividends; and
- enter into material transactions with affiliates.

The restrictive covenants in the Loan Agreement could prevent us from pursuing business opportunities that we or our stockholders may consider beneficial.

A breach of any of these covenants could result in an event of default under the loan agreement. An event of default will also occur if, among other things, a material adverse effect in our business, operations, or condition occurs, which could potentially include a material impairment of the prospect of our repayment of any portion of the amounts we owe under the loan agreement. In the case of a continuing event of default under the loan agreement, the lender could elect to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable, proceed against the collateral in which we granted the lender a security interest under the loan agreement, or otherwise exercise the rights of a secured creditor. Amounts outstanding under the loan agreement are secured by substantially all of our existing and future assets, excluding intellectual property, but includes all proceeds from the sale of intellectual property.

We may not have enough available cash or be able to raise additional funds on satisfactory terms, if at all, through equity or debt financing to repay or refinance our indebtedness at the time any such repayment is required. In such an event, we may be required to delay, limit, reduce, or terminate our product development or commercialization efforts. Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially adversely affected as a result.

We have a history of net losses, and we expect to continue to incur losses for at least the next several years. We may never generate significant revenue from commercial products or become profitable or, if we ever achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain it.

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Our losses and accumulated deficit have primarily been due to the significant investments we have made in research and development, and clinical trials designed to provide clinical evidence of the safety and efficacy of our products and in support of appropriate regulatory submissions. We have limited experience manufacturing a commercial-scale product, and limited sales and marketing resources necessary for successful product commercialization.

We expect to continue to incur significant sales and marketing, research and development, regulatory and other expenses as we expand our marketing efforts to support our commercialization efforts, expand existing relationships with our customers, obtain regulatory clearances or approvals for our planned or future products, conduct clinical trials on our existing and planned or future products and develop new products or add new features to our existing products. In addition, as a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. Accordingly, we expect to continue to incur operating losses and net losses for at least the next several years, and we cannot assure you that we will achieve profitability in the future or that, if we do become profitable, we will sustain profitability. Our failure to achieve and sustain profitability in the future would make it more difficult to finance our business and accomplish our strategic objectives, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In order to support our continued operations and the growth of our business, we may seek to raise additional capital, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

We expect capital expenditures and operating expenses to increase over the next several years as we continue to operate our business and expand our infrastructure, commercial operations and research and development activities. Our primary uses of capital are, and we expect will continue to be, investment in our commercial organization and related expenses, clinical research and development services, laboratory and related supplies, legal and other regulatory expenses, general administrative costs and working capital. In addition, we may in the future seek to acquire or invest in additional businesses, products, or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our portfolio, enhance our technical capabilities, or otherwise offer growth opportunities. For further information regarding our recent financing transactions, see the section titled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Because of these and other factors, we expect to continue to incur substantial net losses and negative cash flows from operations for at least the next several years. Our future liquidity and capital funding requirements will depend on numerous factors, including:

- our revenue growth;
- our research and development efforts;
- our sales and marketing activities;
- our success in leveraging strategic partnerships or strategic transactions in the future;
- our ability to raise additional funds to finance our operations;
- the outcome, costs, and timing of any clinical trial results for our current or future products;
- the emergence and effects of competing or complementary products;
- the availability and amount of reimbursement for procedures using our products;
- our ability to maintain, expand and defend the scope of our intellectual property portfolio, including the amount and timing of any payments we may be required to make, or that we may receive, in connection with the licensing, filing, prosecution, defense and enforcement of any patents or other intellectual property rights;
- our ability to retain our current employees and the need and ability to hire additional management and sales, scientific and medical personnel;
- the terms and timing of any collaborative, licensing, or other arrangements that we have or may establish;
- debt service requirements;
- the extent to which we acquire or invest in businesses, products, or technologies; and
- the impact of adverse worldwide economic conditions.

The issuance of additional shares of our common stock in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our share incentive plans or otherwise will dilute all other stockholders.

Our current stockholders do not have preemptive rights to any shares that we issue in the future. Under our Certificate of Incorporation, we have authority to issue a total of 610,000,000 shares. Of the total shares authorized, 600,000,000 are

classified as shares of common stock and 10,000,000 are classified as shares of preferred stock. Subject to compliance with applicable rules and regulations, we may issue common stock or securities convertible into common stock from time to time in connection with financing, acquisition, investment, our equity incentive plans or otherwise. Any such issuance could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders and cause the market price of our common stock to decline, which will negatively impact the value of a stockholder's investment, especially if we sell these securities at prices less than the price paid for shares.

Our quarterly and annual results may fluctuate significantly and may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business.

Our quarterly and annual results of operations, including potential future revenue, profitability or losses, and cash flow, may vary significantly in the future, and period-to-period comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful. Accordingly, the results of any one quarter or other period should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. Our quarterly and annual financial results may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control and, as a result, may not fully reflect the underlying performance of our business. Factors that may cause fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results include, without limitation:

- the level of demand for our products, which may vary significantly from period to period;
- expenditures that we may incur to acquire, develop, or commercialize additional products and technologies;
- the timing and cost of clinical trials, including obtaining regulatory approvals or clearances for planned or future products;
- the rate at which we grow our sales force and the speed at which newly hired salespeople become effective, and the cost and level of investment therein;
- the degree of competition in our industry and any change in the competitive landscape of our industry, including consolidation among our competitors or future partners;
- coverage and reimbursement policies with respect to the procedures using our products and potential future products that compete with our products;
- the timing and success or failure of clinical trials for our current or planned products or any future products we develop or competing products;
- the timing of customer orders or medical procedures, the number of available selling days in a particular period, which can be impacted by a number of factors, such as holidays or days of severe inclement weather in a particular geography, the mix of products sold and the geographic mix of where products are sold;
- the timing and cost of, and level of investment in, research, development, regulatory approval, and commercialization activities relating to our products, which may change from time to time;
- the cost of manufacturing our products, which may vary depending on the quantity of production and the terms of our agreements with third-party suppliers and manufacturers;
- natural disasters, or outbreaks of disease or public health crises;
- the timing and nature of any future acquisitions or strategic partnerships; and
- future accounting pronouncements or changes in our accounting policies.

Because our quarterly and annual results may fluctuate, period-to-period comparisons may not be the best indication of the underlying results of our business and should only be relied upon as one factor in determining how our business is performing.

In addition, this variability and unpredictability could result in our failing to meet the expectations of industry or financial analysts or investors for any period. If our revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of analysts or investors or below any forecasts we may provide to the market, it may result in a decrease in the price of our common stock.

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We are an emerging growth company, and a smaller reporting company under U.S. securities laws; should we choose to list on a US exchange, and any decision on our part to comply only with certain reduced reporting and disclosure requirements applicable to emerging growth companies and smaller reporting companies could make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act, and, for as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may choose to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements applicable to other public companies but not to emerging growth companies, including:

- not being required to have our independent registered public accounting firm audit our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and annual report on Form 10-K; and
- exemptions from the requirements of holding non-binding advisory votes on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

Our status as an emerging growth company will end as soon as any of the following takes place:

- the last day of the fiscal year in which we have more than $1.235 billion in annual revenue;
- the date we qualify as a "large accelerated filer," with at least $700 million of equity securities held by non-affiliates;
- the date on which we have issued, in any three-year period, more than $1.0 billion in non-convertible debt securities; or
- the last day of the fiscal year ending following the fifth anniversary of the date of our first sale of our common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act.

We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive if we choose to rely on any of the exemptions afforded emerging growth companies. If some investors find our common stock less attractive because we rely on any of these exemptions, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and the market price of our common stock may be more volatile.

Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can also delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have elected to avail ourselves of this provision of the JOBS Act. As a result, we will not be subject to new or revised accounting standards at the same time as other public companies that are not emerging growth companies. Therefore, our consolidated financial statements may not be comparable to those of companies that comply with new or revised accounting pronouncements as of public company effective dates.

We are also a "smaller reporting company" as defined in the Exchange Act. We may continue to be a smaller reporting company even after we are no longer an emerging growth company. We may take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies and will be able to take advantage of these scaled disclosures for so long as our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than $250.0 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter, or our annual revenue is less than $100.0 million during the most recently completed fiscal year and our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than $700.0 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter.

Our results may be impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar, and our expenses are generally denominated in the currencies in which our operations are located, which is primarily in the United States, Australia, and Europe. If our operations in countries outside of the United States grow, our results of operations and cash flows will be subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, which could harm our business in the future. For example, if the value of the U.S. dollar increases relative to foreign currencies, in the absence of a corresponding change in local currency prices, our revenue could be adversely affected as we convert revenue from local currencies to U.S. dollars. In addition, because we conduct business in currencies other than U.S. dollars, but report our results of operations in U.S. dollars, we also face remeasurement exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could hinder our ability to predict our future results and earnings and could impact our results of operations. We do not currently maintain a program to hedge exposures to non-U.S. dollar

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currencies. If we are unable to address these risks effectively, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Government Regulation

Regulatory compliance is expensive, complex, and uncertain, and a failure to comply could lead to enforcement actions against us and other negative consequences for our business.

Our current products are subject to extensive regulation by the FDA in the United States. Complying with these regulations is costly, time-consuming, complex, and uncertain. Government regulations specific to medical devices are wide- ranging and include, among other things, oversight of:

- product design, development, manufacture (including suppliers) and testing;
- laboratory, preclinical and clinical trials;
- product safety and effectiveness;
- product labeling;
- product storage and shipping;
- record keeping;
- premarket clearance or approval;
- marketing, advertising, and promotion;
- product sales, distribution, and use of device;
- product modifications;
- product recalls, repairs, replacements, or refunds;
- product tracking;
- reports of corrections, removals, enhancements, recalls and field corrective actions;
- post-market surveillance and reporting of deaths or serious injuries and certain malfunctions; and
- product import and export.

Before a new medical device or service, or a new intended use for an existing product or service, can be marketed in the United States, a company must first submit and receive either 510(k) clearance or PMA from the FDA, unless an exemption applies. In the 510(k) clearance process, before a device may be marketed, the FDA must determine that a proposed device is substantially equivalent to a legally marketed predicate device, which includes a device that has been previously cleared through the 510(k) process, a device that was legally marketed prior to May 28, 1976 (pre-amendments device), a device that was originally on the U.S. market pursuant to an approved PMA and later down-classified, or a 510(k)-exempt device. To be substantially equivalent, the proposed device must have the same intended use as the predicate device, and either have the same technological characteristics as the predicate device or have different technological characteristics and not raise different questions of safety or effectiveness than the predicate device. Clinical data are sometimes required to support substantial equivalence. In the process of obtaining PMA approval, the FDA must determine that a proposed device is safe and effective for its intended use based, in part, on extensive data, including, but not limited to, technical, preclinical, clinical trial, manufacturing and labeling data. The PMA process is typically required for devices that are deemed to pose the greatest risk, such as life-sustaining, life-supporting or implantable devices.

Either the 510(k) or PMA process can be expensive, lengthy, and unpredictable. We may not be able to obtain any necessary clearances or approval or may be unduly delayed in doing so, which will negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, even if we are granted regulatory clearances or approvals, they may include significant limitations on the indicated uses for the product, which may limit the market for the product. Although we have obtained 510(k) clearance to market our products, our clearance can be revoked if safety or efficacy problems develop.

Further, all of our potential products and improvements of our current products will be subject to extensive regulation and will likely require permission from regulatory agencies and ethics boards to conduct clinical trials and clearance or approval from the FDA and non-U.S. regulatory agencies prior to commercial sale and distribution. Failure to comply with applicable U.S. requirements regarding, for example, promoting, manufacturing, or labeling our products, may subject us to a variety of administrative or judicial actions and sanctions, such as Form 483 observations, warning letters, untitled letters, product recalls, product seizures, total or partial suspension of production or distribution, injunctions, fines, civil

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penalties, and criminal prosecution. The FDA can also refuse to clear or approve pending applications. Equivalent rules and powers apply outside the U.S.

Any enforcement action by the FDA and other comparable non-U.S. regulatory agencies could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in enforcement action by the FDA or state or comparable foreign regulatory agencies, which may include any of the following actions:

- untitled letters, warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;
- unanticipated expenditures to address or defend such actions;
- customer notifications for repair, replacement, or refunds;
- recall, detention or seizure of our products;
- operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- refusing or delaying our requests for 510(k) clearance or PMA approval of new products or modified products;
- operating restrictions;
- withdrawing 510(k) clearances or PMA approvals that have already been granted;
- refusal to grant export approval for our products; or
- criminal prosecution.

If any of these events were to occur, it would have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The FDA and the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"), also regulates the advertising and promotion of our products to ensure that the claims we make are consistent with our regulatory clearances and approvals, that there are adequate and reasonable data to substantiate the claims and that our promotional labeling and advertising is neither false nor misleading in any respect. If the FDA or FTC determines that any of our advertising or promotional claims are misleading, not substantiated or not permissible, we may be subject to enforcement actions, including warning letters, and we may be required to revise our promotional claims and make other corrections or restitutions. Equivalent rules and powers apply outside the U.S.

Our operations are subject to pervasive and continuing FDA regulatory requirements.

Medical devices regulated by the FDA are subject to "general controls" which include: registration with the FDA; listing commercially distributed products with the FDA; complying with current good manufacturing practice ("cGMP") under quality management system regulation ("QSR"); filing reports with the FDA of and keeping records relative to certain types of adverse events associated with devices under the medical device reporting regulation; assuring that device labeling complies with device labeling requirements; reporting certain device field removals and corrections to the FDA; and obtaining premarket notification 510(k) clearance for devices prior to marketing. Some devices known as "510(k)-exempt" devices can be marketed without prior marketing-clearance or approval from the FDA. In addition to the "general controls," some Class II medical devices are also subject to "special controls," including adherence to a particular guidance document and compliance with the performance standard. Instead of obtaining 510(k) clearance, most Class III devices are subject to PMA.

The medical device industry is now experiencing greater scrutiny and regulation by federal, state, and comparable foreign regulatory authorities. Companies in our industry are subject to more frequent and more intensive reviews and investigations, often involving marketing, business practices and product quality management. Such reviews and investigations may result in civil and criminal proceedings; the imposition of substantial fines and penalties; the receipt of warning letters, untitled letters, demands for recalls or the seizure of our products; the requirement to enter into corporate integrity agreements, stipulated judgments or other administrative remedies; and could result in our incurring substantial unanticipated costs and the diversion of key personnel and management's attention from their regular duties, any of which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, and may result in greater and continuing governmental scrutiny of our business in the future.

Additionally, federal, state, and foreign governments and entities have enacted laws and issued regulations and other standards requiring increased visibility and transparency of our interactions with healthcare providers. For example, Open Payments requires us to annually report to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services("CMS"), payments, and other transfers of value to all U.S. physicians and U.S. teaching hospitals, with the reported information made publicly available

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on a searchable website. Failure to comply with these legal and regulatory requirements could impact our business, and we have had and will continue to spend substantial time and financial resources to develop and implement enhanced structures, policies, systems, and processes to comply with these legal and regulatory requirements, which may also impact our business, and which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Equivalent transparency obligations and related powers and penalties exist outside the U.S.

If we or our suppliers fail to comply with ongoing FDA or other foreign regulatory authority requirements, or if we experience unanticipated problems with our products, these products could be subject to restrictions or withdrawal from the market.

Any product that we market will be subject to continued regulatory review, oversight and periodic inspections by the FDA and other domestic and foreign regulatory bodies. Such oversight will cover, among other things, the product's design and manufacturing processes, our quality system and compliance with reporting requirements, our compliance with post-approval clinical data requirements, and our promotional activities related to our products.

Even if regulatory clearance or approval of a product is granted, such clearance or approval may be subject to limitations on the intended uses for which the product may be marketed and reduce our potential to successfully commercialize the product and generate revenue from the product. If the FDA determines that our promotional materials, labeling, training or other marketing or educational activities constitute promotion of an unapproved use, it could request that we cease or modify our training or promotional materials or subject us to regulatory enforcement actions. It is also possible that other federal, state or foreign enforcement authorities might take action if they consider our training or other promotional materials to constitute promotion of an unapproved use, which could result in significant fines or penalties under other statutory authorities, such as laws prohibiting false claims for reimbursement.

In addition, we may be required to conduct costly post-market testing and surveillance to monitor the safety or effectiveness of our products. Later discovery of previously unknown problems with our products, including unanticipated adverse events or adverse events of unanticipated severity or frequency, manufacturing problems, or failure to comply with regulatory requirements such as QSR or QMSR, may result in, among other things, changes to labeling, restrictions on such products or manufacturing processes, product corrections, removal of the products from the market, voluntary or mandatory recalls, a requirement to repair, replace or refund the cost of any medical device we manufacture or distribute, fines, withdrawal of regulatory clearance or approvals, delays in or refusals of new 510(k)s, de novo requests or PMA applications, untitled letters, warning letters, refusal to grant export certificates for our products, product seizures, injunctions or the imposition of civil or criminal penalties which would adversely affect our business, operating results and prospects.

Our products may be subject to recalls which could divert managerial and financial resources, harm our reputation, and adversely affect our business.

The FDA and comparable foreign regulatory authorities have the authority to require the recall of our products because of any failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, or defects in design or manufacture. A government mandated or voluntary product recall by us could occur because of, for example, component failures, device malfunctions or other adverse events, such as serious injuries or deaths, or quality- related issues, such as manufacturing errors or design or labeling defects. Any future recalls of our products could divert managerial and financial resources, harm our reputation, and adversely affect our business.

If we initiate a correction or removal for one of our devices to reduce a risk to health posed by the device, we would be required to submit a publicly available Correction and Removal report to the FDA and, in many cases, similar reports to other regulatory agencies, including comparable foreign regulatory authorities. This report could be classified by the FDA as a device recall which could lead to increased scrutiny by the FDA, other comparable foreign regulatory authorities and our customers regarding the quality and safety of our devices. Furthermore, the submission of these reports has been and could be used by competitors against us in competitive situations and cause customers to delay purchase decisions or cancel orders and would harm our reputation.

In addition, we are subject to medical device reporting regulations that require us to report to the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities if one of our products may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or if we become aware that it has malfunctioned in a way that would likely cause or contribute to a death or serious injury if the malfunction recurred. Failures to properly identify reportable events or to file timely reports, as well as failure to address

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each of the observations to the satisfaction of the FDA or a comparable foreign regulatory authority, can subject us to sanctions and penalties, including warning letters and recalls. Physicians, hospitals, and other healthcare providers may make similar reports to regulatory authorities. Any such reports may trigger an investigation by the FDA or comparable foreign regulatory authorities, which could divert managerial and financial resources, harm our reputation, and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock may be negatively affected.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal controls. In addition, beginning with our second annual report on Form 10-K, we expect we will be required to furnish annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. However, while we remain an emerging growth company, we will not be required to include a report by our independent registered public accounting firm addressing these assessments pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. These reporting and other obligations may place significant demands on management, and administrative and operational resources, including accounting systems and resources.

The process of designing, implementing, and testing the internal control over financial reporting required to comply with this obligation is time-consuming, costly and complicated. If we identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, if we are unable to comply with the applicable requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in a timely manner or to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or, when applicable, if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock could be negatively affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are then listed, the SEC, or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

Failure to comply with anti-bribery, anti-corruption, and anti-money laundering laws, including the FCPA, as well as export control laws, customs laws, sanctions laws and other laws governing our operations could result in civil or criminal penalties, other remedial measures, and legal expenses.

As we grow our international presence, we are increasingly exposed to anti-corruption, trade and economic sanctions and other restrictions imposed by the United States, the European Union and other governments and organizations. The FCPA generally prohibits companies and their employees and third-party intermediaries from offering, promising, giving, or authorizing the provision of anything of value, either directly or indirectly, to a non-U.S. government official in order to influence official action or otherwise obtain or retain business. In addition, the U.K. Bribery Act prohibits both domestic and international bribery, as well as bribery across both private and public sectors. We may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or government-affiliated hospitals, universities, and other organizations. Violations of the FCPA, U.K. Bribery Act and anti-corruption laws could result in fines, criminal sanctions against us, our officers or our employees and prohibitions on the conduct of our business. Violations would also negatively affect our business and reputation, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, our solutions may be subject to U.S. and foreign export controls, trade sanctions and import laws and regulations. Governmental regulation of the import or export of our solutions, or our failure to obtain any required import or export authorization for our solutions, when applicable, could harm our international sales and adversely affect our revenue. Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements regarding the export of our solutions may create delays in the introduction of our solutions in international markets or, in some cases, prevent the export of our solutions to some countries altogether. Furthermore, U.S. export control laws and economic sanctions prohibit the shipment of certain products and services to countries, governments, and persons targeted by U.S. sanctions. If we fail to comply with export and import regulations and such economic sanctions, penalties could be imposed, including fines and/or denial of certain export privileges. Moreover, any new export or import restrictions, new legislation or shifting approaches in the enforcement or scope of existing regulations, or in the countries, persons or products targeted by such regulations, could result in decreased use of our solutions by, or in our decreased ability to export our solutions to, existing or potential customers with international operations. Any decreased use of our solutions or limitation on our ability to export or sell access to our solutions would likely adversely affect our business.

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We have implemented policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance by us and our directors, officers, employees, representatives, consultants, and agents with the FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act, export control and economic sanctions laws, and other anti-corruption, anti-money-laundering and anti-terrorism laws, and regulations. We cannot assure you, however, that our policies and procedures are or will be sufficient or that directors, officers, employees, representatives, consultants, and agents have not engaged and will not engage in prohibited conduct for which we may be held responsible. Violations of the FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act, export control and economic sanctions laws, or other anti-corruption, anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism laws or regulations may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The impact of the E.U. Medical Device Regulation may be costly and disruptive to our business.

Compliance with the Medical Device Regulation and its associated guidance documents and harmonized standards is a prerequisite to be able to affix the CE mark to devices, without which they cannot be marketed or sold in the EEA.

The changes to the regulatory system implemented in the EU by the Medical Device Regulation include stricter requirements for clinical evidence and pre-market assessment of safety and performance, new classifications to indicate risk levels, requirements for third-party testing by Notified Bodies, additional requirements for the quality management system, traceability of products and transparency as well a refined responsibility of economic operators. We are also required to provide clinical data in the form of a clinical evaluation report. Fulfilment of the obligations imposed by the Medical Device Regulation may cause us to incur substantial costs. We may be unable to fulfil these obligations, or our Notified Body, where applicable, may consider that we have not adequately demonstrated compliance with our related obligations to merit a CE Certificate of Conformity on the basis of the Medical Device Regulation or continued certification under the Medical Device Regulation. We must obtain the appropriate CE Certificate(s) of Conformity in accordance with the Medical Device Regulation to continue to place our products on the EU market, or other countries that relate their medical device regulations to a CE mark, once we can no longer benefit from the transitional provisions of the Medical Device Regulation. The modifications of the Medical Device Regulation may have an effect on the way we conduct our business in the EEA. Additional regulatory changes may negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

On May 26, 2021, the Medical Device Regulation became applicable in the EU. However, the Medical Device Regulation is not applicable in Great Britain (i.e., England, Wales and Scotland), but does apply in Northern Ireland. In Great Britain, medical devices are governed by the Medical Devices Regulations 2002 (SI 2002 No 618, as amended) (UK MDR 2002) which, for the time being, retains a regulatory framework similar to the framework set out by the MDD. The MHRA has published a roadmap to new regulations for medical devices. The new regime will include enhanced clinical evidence requirements, increased scrutiny by UK-approved bodies for higher-risk devices, and strengthened post-market surveillance. The MHRA will provide transitional arrangements for compliance, though specific timelines remain subject to regulatory development and parliamentary approval. The first of the regulations, which strengthen post-market surveillance requirements, came into force on June 16, 2025. Further updated regulations are scheduled to follow in 2026. Should the UK or Great Britain further diverge from the EU from a regulatory perspective, we could face significant additional expenses to operate our business, which could significantly and materially harm or delay our ability to generate revenue or achieve profitability of our business. Any further changes in international trade, tariff and import/export regulations as a result of Brexit or otherwise may impose unexpected duty costs or other non-tariff barriers on us. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the EU and the UK.

Legislative or regulatory reforms may make it more difficult and costly for us to obtain regulatory clearance or approval of our planned or future products and to manufacture, market and distribute our products after clearance or approval is obtained.

From time to time, legislation is drafted and introduced in Congress that could significantly change the statutory provisions governing the regulatory approval, manufacture and marketing of regulated products or the reimbursement thereof. In addition, FDA regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the FDA in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. For example, the FDA issued a final rule in February 2024 replacing the QSR with the Quality Management System Regulation ("QMSR"), which incorporates by reference the quality management system requirements of ISO 13485:2016, the international consensus standard for medical device quality management systems used by regulatory authorities in many countries around the world. This final rule did not go into

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effect until February 2026. Any new regulations or revisions or reinterpretations of existing regulations may impose additional costs or lengthen review times of future products. FDA regulations and guidance are often revised or reinterpreted by the agency in ways that may significantly affect our business and our products. It is impossible to predict whether legislative changes will be enacted, or FDA regulations, guidance or interpretations changed, and what the impact of such changes, if any, may be.

Compliance with the Medical Device Regulation and its associated guidance documents and harmonized standards is a prerequisite to be able to affix the CE mark to devices, without which they cannot be marketed or sold in the EEA. The changes to the existing regulatory system implemented in the EU by the Regulation include stricter requirements for clinical evidence and pre-market assessment of safety and performance, new classifications to indicate risk levels, requirements for third party testing by Notified Bodies, tightened and streamlined quality management system assessment procedures and additional requirements for the quality management system, additional requirements for traceability of products and transparency as well a refined responsibility of economic operators. We are also required to provide clinical data in the form of a clinical evaluation report. Fulfilment of the obligations imposed by this may cause us to incur substantial costs. We may be unable to fulfil these obligations for medical devices we intend to place on the EU market, or our Notified Body, where they are involved, may consider that we have not adequately demonstrated compliance with our related obligations to merit a CE Certificate of Conformity on the basis of the Medical Device Regulation. We must obtain the appropriate CE Certificate(s) of Conformity in accordance with the Medical Device Regulation to continue to place our products on the EU market, or other countries that relate their medical device regulations to a CE mark, once we can no longer benefit from the transitional provisions of the Medical Device Regulation. The modifications of the Medical Device Regulation may have an effect on the way we conduct our business in the EEA. Additional regulatory changes may negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Any change in the laws or regulations that govern the clearance and approval processes relating to our current, planned, and future products could make it more difficult and costly to obtain clearance or approval for new products or to produce, market and distribute existing products. Significant delays in receiving clearance or approval or the failure to receive clearance or approval for our new products would have an adverse effect on our ability to expand our business.

If we fail to comply with U.S. federal and state fraud and abuse and other healthcare laws and regulations, including those relating to kickbacks and false claims for reimbursement, we could face substantial penalties, and our business operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Healthcare providers and third-party payors play a primary role in the distribution, recommendation, ordering and purchasing of any medical device for which we have or obtain marketing clearance or approval. Through our arrangements with principal investigators, healthcare professionals and customers, we are exposed to broadly applicable anti-fraud and abuse, anti-kickback, false claims and other healthcare laws and regulations that may constrain our business, our arrangements, and relationships with customers, and how we market, sell, and distribute our marketed medical devices. We have a compliance program, code of business conduct and ethics and associated policies and procedures, but it is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by our employees and other third parties, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent noncompliance may not be effective in protecting us from governmental investigations for failure to comply with applicable fraud and abuse or other healthcare laws and regulations.

In the United States, we are subject to various state and federal anti-fraud and abuse laws, including, without limitation, the federal healthcare Anti-Kickback Statute and federal civil False Claims Act, federal data privacy and security laws and federal transparency laws related to payments and/or other transfers of value made to physicians and other healthcare professionals and teaching hospitals. There are similar laws in other countries. Our relationships and our distributors' relationships with physicians, other health care professionals and hospitals are subject to scrutiny under these laws.

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Healthcare fraud and abuse laws and related regulations are complex, and even minor irregularities can potentially give rise to claims that a statute or prohibition has been violated. The laws that may affect our ability to operate include:

- The Anti-Kickback Statute, which prohibits, among other things, knowingly and willingly soliciting, offering, receiving or paying remuneration, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to induce or reward either the referral of an individual, or the purchase, order or recommendation of, items or services for which payment may be made, in whole or in part, under a federal healthcare program, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The term "remuneration" has been broadly interpreted to include anything of value, and the government can establish a violation of the Anti- Kickback Statute without proving that a person or entity had actual knowledge of the law or a specific intent to violate. In addition, the government may assert that a claim, including items or services resulting from a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute, constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act. The Anti-Kickback Statute is subject to evolving interpretations and has been applied by government enforcement officials to a number of common business arrangements in the medical device industry. There are a number of statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors protecting certain business arrangements from prosecution under the Anti- Kickback Statute; however, those exceptions and safe harbors are drawn narrowly, and there may be limited or no exception or safe harbor for many common business activities, such as reimbursement support programs, educational and research grants, or charitable donations. Practices that involve remuneration to those who prescribe, purchase, or recommend medical devices, including discounts, providing items or services for free or engaging such individuals as consultants, advisors, or speakers, may be subject to scrutiny if they do not fit squarely within an exception or safe harbor and would be subject to a facts and circumstances analysis to determine compliance with the Anti-Kickback Statute.

- Federal civil and criminal false claims laws, including the federal civil False Claims Act, and civil monetary penalties laws, which prohibit, among other things, persons or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false or fraudulent claim for payment of government funds and knowingly making, using or causing to be made or used, a false record or statement to get a false claim paid or to avoid, decrease or conceal an obligation to pay money to the federal government. A claim including items or services resulting from a violation of the Anti-Kickback Statute constitutes a false or fraudulent claim for purposes of the federal civil False Claims Act. Actions under the federal civil False Claims Act may be brought by the government or as a qui tam action by a private individual in the name of the government. These individuals, sometimes known as "relators" or, more commonly, as "whistleblowers," may share in any amounts paid by the entity to the government in fines or settlement. Many pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers have been investigated and have reached substantial financial settlements with the federal government under the federal civil False Claims Act for a variety of alleged improper activities, including causing false claims to be submitted as a result of the marketing of their products for unapproved and thus non-reimbursable uses and interactions with prescribers and other customers, including those that may have affected their billing or coding practices and submission of claims to the federal government. Federal civil False Claims Act liability is potentially significant in the healthcare industry because the statute provides for treble damages and mandatory monetary penalties for each false or fraudulent claim or statement. Because of the potential for large monetary exposure, healthcare and medical device companies often resolve allegations without admissions of liability for significant and material amounts to avoid the uncertainty of treble damages and per claim penalties that may be awarded in litigation proceedings.

- HIPAA, which imposes criminal and civil liability for, among other actions, knowingly and willfully executing, or attempting to execute, a scheme to defraud any healthcare benefit program, including private third-party payors, or knowingly and willfully falsifying, concealing or covering up a material fact or making a materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation, or making or using any false writing or document knowing the same to contain any materially false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items or services;

- HIPAA, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, or HITECH Act, and their implementing regulations, also impose obligations, including mandatory contractual terms, on covered entities subject to the rule, such as health plans, healthcare clearinghouses and certain healthcare providers, as well as their business associates and their subcontractors that perform certain services for them or on their behalf involving the use or disclosure of individually identifiable health information with respect to safeguarding the privacy, security and transmission of individually identifiable health information;

- The federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act, also known as Open Payments, which requires manufacturers of drugs, devices, biologics and medical supplies for which payment is available under Medicare, Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program to report annually, with certain exceptions, to the CMS information related to payments or other "transfers of value" made to physicians, (defined to include doctors, dentists, optometrists, podiatrists and chiropractors), certain other healthcare professionals (such as physician assistants and nurse practitioners), and teaching hospitals, and requires applicable manufacturers and group purchasing organizations to report annually to CMS ownership and investment interests held by physicians and their immediate family members; and

- Analogous state and foreign law equivalents of each of the above federal laws, such as anti-kickback and false claims laws which may apply to items or services reimbursed by any third-party payor, including commercial insurers; state and foreign laws that require medical device companies to comply with the industry's voluntary compliance guidelines and the applicable compliance guidance promulgated by the government or otherwise restrict payments that may be made to healthcare providers and other potential referral sources; state and foreign beneficiary inducement laws, which are laws that require medical device manufacturers to report information related to payments and other transfers of value to physicians and other healthcare providers or marketing expenditures; and state and foreign laws governing the privacy and security of health information in certain circumstances, many of which differ from each other in significant ways and may not have the same effect, thus complicating compliance efforts.

State and federal regulatory and enforcement agencies continue to actively investigate violations of healthcare laws and regulations, and the U.S. Congress continues to strengthen the arsenal of enforcement tools. Most recently, the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, or BBA, increased the criminal and civil penalties that can be imposed for violating certain federal health care laws, including the Anti-Kickback Statute. Enforcement agencies also continue to pursue novel theories of liability under these laws. Government agencies have continued regulatory scrutiny and enforcement activity with respect to manufacturer reimbursement support activities and patient support programs, including bringing criminal charges or civil enforcement actions under the Anti-Kickback Statute, federal civil False Claims Act and HIPAA's healthcare fraud and privacy provisions.

Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the statutory exceptions and regulatory safe harbors available under such laws, it is possible that some of our business activities, including certain sales and marketing practices, and financial arrangements with physicians, other healthcare providers and other customers, could be subject to challenge under one or more such laws. If an arrangement were deemed to violate the Anti- Kickback Statute, it may also subject us to violations under other fraud and abuse laws such as the federal civil False Claims Act and civil monetary penalties laws. Moreover, such arrangements could be found to violate comparable state fraud and abuse laws.

Achieving and sustaining compliance with applicable federal and state anti-fraud and abuse laws may prove costly. If we or our employees are found to have violated any of the above laws, we may be subjected to substantial criminal, civil and administrative penalties, including imprisonment, exclusion from participation in federal healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid, and significant fines, monetary penalties, forfeiture, disgorgement and damages, contractual damages, reputational harm, administrative burdens, diminished profits and future earnings and the curtailment or restructuring of our operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our financial results. Any action or investigation against us for the violation of these healthcare fraud and abuse laws, even if successfully defended, could result in significant legal expenses, and could divert our management's attention from the operation of our business. Companies settling federal civil False Claims Act, Anti-Kickback Statute or civil monetary penalties law cases also may be required to enter into a Corporate Integrity Agreement with the OIG in order to avoid exclusion from participation (i.e., loss of coverage for their products) in federal healthcare programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Corporate Integrity Agreements typically impose substantial costs on companies to ensure compliance. Defending against any such actions can be costly, time-consuming and may require significant personnel resources, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Healthcare reform initiatives and other administrative and legislative proposals may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in our key markets.

In the United States and certain foreign jurisdictions, there have been, and we expect there will continue to be, a number of legislative and regulatory changes to the healthcare system. For example, implementation of the ACA

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substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers in the United States and significantly affected the pharmaceutical industry.

Since its enactment, there have been judicial, administrative, executive, and Congressional legislative challenges to certain aspects of the ACA. For example, on July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) was signed into law, which narrowed access to ACA marketplace exchange enrollment and declined to extend the ACA enhanced advanced premium tax credits that expired at the end of 2025, which, among other provisions in the law, are anticipated to reduce the number of Americans with health insurance. The OBBBA also is expected to reduce Medicaid spending and enrollment by implementing work requirements for some beneficiaries, capping state-directed payments, reducing federal funding, and limiting provider taxes used to fund the program. Congress is considering proposed legislation intended to further reduce healthcare costs with alternatives to replace the expired ACA subsidies. It is unclear how such challenges and the healthcare reform measures of the current administration will impact the ACA.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the ACA was enacted, including aggregate reductions of Medicare payments to providers of 2% per fiscal year pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 which went into effect on April 1, 2013, and due to subsequent legislative amendments, will remain in effect until 2032, unless additional Congressional action is taken. In addition, on January 2, 2013, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 was signed into law which, among other things, further reduced Medicare payments to several types of providers, including hospitals, imaging centers and cancer treatment centers, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover overpayments to providers from three to five years. Congress is considering additional health reform measures.

The current Trump administration is pursuing policies to reduce regulations and expenditures across government including at HHS, the FDA, CMS, and related agencies. These actions, presently directed by executive orders or memoranda from the Office of Management and Budget, may propose policy changes that create additional uncertainty for our business. For example, the current administration has announced agreements with pharmaceutical companies that require the drug manufacturers to offer, through a direct-to-consumer platform (TrumpRx), U.S. patients and Medicaid programs prescription drug Most-Favored Nation pricing equal to or lower than those paid in other developed nations, with additional mandates for direct-to-patient discounts and repatriation of foreign revenues. Other recent actions may, for example, include directives to reduce agency workforce, imposing tariffs on imported products; and as part of the Make America Healthy Again Commission's Strategy Report released in September 2025, working across government agencies to increase enforcement on direct-to-consumer advertising. Additionally, the current administration recently called on Congress to enact "The Great Healthcare Plan," to codify and expand Most-Favored Nation pricing, lower government subsidies to private insurance companies, and increase healthcare price transparency, among other things. These actions and policies may significantly reduce U.S. drug prices, potentially impacting manufacturers' global pricing strategies and profitability, while increasing their operational costs and compliance risks. In June 2024, in Loper Bright Enterprises v. Raimondo, the U.S. Supreme Court greatly reduced judicial deference to regulatory agencies, which could increase successful legal challenges to federal regulations affecting our operations. Congress may introduce and ultimately pass health care related legislation that could impact the drug approval process.

Individual states in the United States have also become increasingly active in implementing regulations designed to control pharmaceutical and device product pricing, including price or patient reimbursement constraints, discounts, restrictions on certain product access and marketing cost disclosure and transparency measures and, in some cases, mechanisms to encourage importation from other countries and bulk purchasing. In addition, regional healthcare authorities and individual hospitals are increasingly using bidding procedures to determine which products and supplies will be included in their healthcare programs. Furthermore, there has been increased interest by third-party payors and governmental authorities in reference pricing systems and publication of discounts and list prices.

We expect additional state and federal healthcare reform measures to be adopted in the future, any of which could limit the amounts that federal and state governments will pay for healthcare products and services. Further, the expansion in any government's regulation of the healthcare industry may result in decreased profits to EBR and reduced medical procedure volumes, all of which may adversely affect the Company's business and financial position.

Our global operations expose us to numerous and sometimes conflicting legal and regulatory requirements, and violation of these requirements could harm our business.

We are subject to numerous, and sometimes conflicting, legal regimes in the countries in which we operate, including on matters as diverse as health and safety standards, marketing and promotional activities, anticorruption, import/export

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controls, content requirements, trade restrictions, tariffs, taxation, sanctions, immigration, internal and disclosure control obligations, securities regulation, anti-competition, data privacy and labor relations. This includes emerging markets where legal systems may be less developed or familiar to us. We strive to abide by and maintain compliance with these laws and regulations. Compliance with diverse legal requirements is costly, time-consuming and requires significant resources. Violations of one or more of these regulations in the conduct of our business could result in significant fines, criminal sanctions against us or our officers, prohibitions on doing business and damage to our reputation. Violations of these regulations in connection with the performance of our obligations to our customers also could result in liability for significant monetary damages, fines and/or criminal prosecution, unfavorable publicity and other reputational damage, restrictions on our ability to process information and allegations by our customers or distributors that we have not performed our contractual obligations. Due to the varying degrees of development of the legal systems of the countries in which we operate, local laws might be insufficient to protect our rights.

Our international operations could be affected by changes in laws, trade regulations, labor and employment regulations, and procedures and actions affecting approval, products and solutions, pricing, reimbursement and marketing of our products and solutions, as well as by inter-governmental disputes. Any of these changes could adversely affect our business. The imposition of new laws or regulations, including potential trade barriers, may increase our operating costs, impose restrictions on our operations or require us to spend additional funds to gain compliance with the new rules, if possible, which could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Modifications to our products may require new regulatory clearances, or other premarket approvals or may require us to recall or cease marketing our products and services until clearances or approvals are obtained.

Any modification to a 510(k)-cleared device that could significantly affect its safety or effectiveness, including significant changes to a device's design, materials, chemical composition, energy source, or manufacturing process, or that would constitute a major change in its intended use, may require a new 510(k) clearance, a de novo classification, or possibly a PMA. Modifications to our products that were implemented without obtaining clearance or approval and for which FDA subsequently concludes that clearance or approval was required, may require us to recall or cease marketing the modified devices until clearance or approval is obtained. The FDA requires device manufacturers to initially make and document a determination of whether or not a modification requires a new approval, supplement, or clearance. To do that, a manufacturer must determine if a change/modification to labeling of the device is a "major" change to the intended use statement (previously cleared by the FDA) or if a physical change/modification to the device itself "could significantly affect safety or effectiveness." If the labeling change is major and/or the physical change significantly affects safety and effectiveness, the manufacturer must file for an additional 510(k) clearance, de novo classification, or PMA for those changes before the modified device can be lawfully marketed. If the Company concludes in its own self-determination that the changes do not meet either of the thresholds of "major "or "significantly affects," it may simply document those changes by way of an internal letter-to-file as part of the manufacturer's quality system recording keeping. However, the FDA can review a manufacturer's decision and may disagree. The FDA will normally review a decision made by a manufacturer in a letter-to-file during a routine plant inspection, which FDA targets to conduct every two years for high-risk (Class III) device manufacturers and certain low and moderate risk (Class I and II) device manufacturers. In such a review the FDA may determine that a new clearance or approval was required before the device was put into commercial distribution.

If any of our products cause or contribute to a death or a serious injury or malfunction in certain ways, we will be required to report under applicable medical device reporting regulations, which can result in voluntary corrective actions or agency enforcement actions.

Under FDA regulations, medical device manufacturers are required to report to the FDA information that a device has or may have caused or contributed to a death or serious injury or has malfunctioned in a way that would likely cause or contribute to death or serious injury if the malfunction of the device or one of our similar devices were to recur. If we fail to report events required to be reported to the FDA within the required timeframes, or at all, the FDA could take enforcement action and impose sanctions against us. Any such adverse event involving our products also could result in future voluntary corrective actions, such as recalls or customer notifications, or agency action, such as inspection or enforcement action. Any corrective action, whether voluntary or involuntary, as well as defending ourselves in a lawsuit, would require our time and capital, distract management from operating our business and may harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Comparable foreign regulatory authorities have equivalent rules and powers exist outside the U.S.

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Our employees, independent contractors, consultants, strategic partners, distributors, and vendors may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements.

We are exposed to the risk that our employees, independent contractors, consultants, strategic partners, distributors, and vendors may engage in fraudulent or illegal activity. Misconduct by these parties could include intentional, reckless and/or negligent conduct or disclosure of unauthorized activities to us that violates: (i) the laws of the FDA and other comparable foreign regulatory authorities, including those laws requiring the reporting of true, complete and accurate information to such regulators; (ii) manufacturing standards; (iii) healthcare fraud and abuse laws in the United States and similar foreign fraudulent misconduct laws; or (iv) laws that require the true, complete and accurate reporting of financial information or data. These laws may impact, among other things, future sales, marketing, and education programs. In particular, the promotion, sales and marketing of healthcare items and services, as well as certain business arrangements in the healthcare industry, are subject to extensive laws designed to prevent fraud, kickbacks, self-dealing and other abusive practices. These laws and regulations may restrict or prohibit a wide range of pricing, discounting, marketing and promotion, structuring and commissions, certain customer incentive programs and other business arrangements generally. Activities subject to these laws also involve the improper use of information obtained in the course of patient recruitment for clinical trials.

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics, but it is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct by our employees and other third parties, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent these activities may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could result in the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions, including the imposition of civil, criminal and administrative penalties, damages, monetary fines, disgorgement, individual imprisonment, additional integrity reporting and oversight obligations, possible exclusion from participation in Medicare, Medicaid and other federal healthcare programs, contractual damages, reputational harm, diminished profits and future earnings and curtailment of operations, any of which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our results of operations. Whether or not we are successful in defending against any such actions or investigations, we could incur substantial costs, including legal fees, and divert the attention of management in defending ourselves against any of these claims or investigations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Compliance with environmental laws and regulations could be expensive, and failure to comply with these laws and regulations could subject us to significant liability.

Our research and development and manufacturing operations involve the use of hazardous substances and are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign environmental laws and regulations relating to the storage, use, discharge, disposal, remediation of, and human exposure to, hazardous substances and the sale, labeling, collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of products containing hazardous substances. Liability under environmental laws and regulations can be joint and several and without regard to fault or negligence. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may be expensive and noncompliance could result in substantial liabilities, fines and penalties, personal injury and third-party property damage claims and substantial investigation and remediation costs. Environmental laws and regulations could become more stringent over time, imposing greater compliance costs, and increasing risks and penalties associated with violations. We cannot assure you that violations of these laws and regulations will not occur in the future or have not occurred in the past as a result of human error, accidents, equipment failure or other causes. The expense associated with environmental regulation and remediation could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

We could be adversely affected by violations of the FCPA and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws and any investigation.

The FCPA and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws prohibit companies and their intermediaries from corruptly providing any benefits to government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Due to the significant role government entities play in the administration and regulation of many foreign healthcare markets, we may be exposed to heightened FCPA, and similar risks arising from its efforts to promote and sell its products and to seek regulatory approval of and reimbursement for its products in such countries. In the future, we also may operate in parts of the world that have experienced governmental corruption to some degree. We cannot assure investors that our internal control policies and procedures will protect us from improper acts committed by our employees or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could significantly disrupt our business and have a material adverse effect on our business, brand, financial condition, and results of operations.

If our facilities become damaged or inoperable, or if we are required to vacate a facility, we may be unable to manufacture our products or we may experience delays in production or an increase in costs, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

We currently maintain our research and development, manufacturing and administrative operations in a building located in Sunnyvale, California, and we do not have redundant facilities. Should our building be significantly damaged or destroyed by natural or man-made disasters, such as earthquakes, fires (both of which are prevalent in California) or other events, it could take months to relocate or rebuild, during which time our employees may seek other positions, our research, development, and manufacturing would cease or be delayed, and our products may be unavailable. Because of the time required to authorize manufacturing in a new facility under federal, state, and non-U.S. regulatory requirements, we may not be able to resume production on a timely basis even if we are able to replace production capacity. While we maintain property and business interruption insurance, such insurance has limits and would not cover all damages, including losses caused by earthquakes or losses we may suffer due to our products being replaced by competitors' products. The inability to perform our research, development, and manufacturing activities if our facilities become inoperable, combined with our limited inventory of materials and components and manufactured products, may cause physicians to discontinue using our products or harm our reputation, and we may be unable to re-establish relationships with such physicians in the future. Consequently, a catastrophic event at our current facility or any future facilities could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The current lease for our manufacturing facility expires at the end of December 2026. In January 2025, we entered into a new lease agreement to lease our new corporate headquarters, laboratory and manufacturing facility until December 31, 2036. Relocating our manufacturing facility involves significant expense in connection with the movement and installation of key manufacturing equipment and any necessary recertification with regulatory bodies, and we cannot assure you that such a move would not delay or otherwise adversely affect our manufacturing activities or operating results. If our manufacturing capabilities were impaired by our move, we may not be able to manufacture and ship our products in a timely manner, which would adversely impact our business.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

We are dependent on the protection and enforcement of our intellectual property rights.

The protection of the intellectual property relied upon by EBR is critical to its business and commercial success. Our patent portfolio comprises 59 issued U.S. patents and 38 corresponding granted foreign patents. In addition, as of December 31, 2025, we have 19 pending patent applications worldwide. Though a patent may be issued, there can be no assurance that the patent is valid and enforceable. However, it should be noted in the U.S., a patent granted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is presumed to be valid in court proceedings. In addition, there can be no assurance that any of the Company's pending patent applications will result in the issuance of a patent, or that the scope of protection provided by any patent that is granted will be identical to the scope of the application as originally filed. There is a risk that the Company's competitors may be able to compete with EBR by designing around the claims of EBR's patents, or by otherwise using products and techniques that are outside the scope of EBR's patents.

We may be subject to future third party intellectual property rights disputes.

We do not believe that our activities infringe on any third party's intellectual property rights. However, in the future the Company may be subjected to infringement claims or litigation arising out of patents and pending applications of third parties. Intellectual property authorities may also re-examine the patentability of licensed or owned patents. The defense and prosecution of intellectual property claims can be costly and time consuming to pursue, and their outcome is uncertain. If we are determined to have infringed the rights of third parties, we could be prevented from selling some of our products, which would have a significant negative effect on our business and financial position. We have not budgeted for potential legal costs of intellectual property claims and significant legal costs would have a negative effect on our financial position.

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If we are unable to obtain and maintain patent protection or freedom to operate for any products we develop and for our technology, or if the scope of the patent protection obtained is not sufficiently broad, our competitors could develop and commercialize products and technology similar or identical to ours, and our ability to successfully commercialize any products we may develop, and our technology, may be adversely affected.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to obtain and maintain patent and other intellectual property protection in the United States and other countries with respect to our products and technology we develop.

We seek to protect our position by filing patent applications in the United States and abroad related to our technologies and products that are important to our business. We also rely on a combination of contractual provisions, confidentiality procedures and copyright, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property rights to protect the proprietary aspects of our brands, technologies, and data. These legal measures afford only limited protection, and competitors or others may gain access to or use our intellectual property and proprietary information. Our success will depend, in part, on obtaining and maintaining patents, preserving our trade secrets, maintaining the security of our data and know-how and obtaining other intellectual property rights.

We may not be able to obtain and maintain intellectual property or other proprietary rights necessary to our business or in a form that provides us with a competitive advantage. For example, our trade secrets, data and know-how could be subject to unauthorized use, misappropriation or disclosure to unauthorized parties, despite our efforts to enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, contractors, clients and other vendors who have access to such information and could otherwise become known or be independently discovered by third parties. In addition, the patent prosecution process is expensive, time-consuming, and complex, and we may not be able to file, prosecute, maintain, enforce or license all necessary or desirable patent applications at a reasonable cost, in a timely manner, or in all jurisdictions where protection may be commercially advantageous, or we may not be able to protect our intellectual property at all. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property, unauthorized parties may be able to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. It is also possible that we will fail to identify patentable aspects of our research and development output in time to obtain patent protection. Although we enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with parties who have access to confidential or patentable aspects of our research and development output, such as our employees, consultants, contractors, collaborators, vendors and other third parties, any of these parties may breach the agreements and disclose such output before a patent application is filed, thereby jeopardizing our ability to seek patent protection. In addition, publications of discoveries in the scientific literature often lag behind the actual discoveries, and patent applications in the United States and other jurisdictions are typically not published until 18 months after filing, or in some cases not at all. Therefore, we cannot be certain that we were the first to make the inventions claimed in our owned or any licensed patents or pending patent applications, or that we were the first to file for patent protection of such inventions.

The patent position of medical device companies generally is highly uncertain, involves complex legal and factual questions, and has been the subject of much litigation in recent years. Changes in either the patent laws or their interpretation in the United States and other countries may diminish our ability to protect our inventions, obtain, maintain, and enforce our intellectual property rights and, more generally, could affect the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our owned and licensed patents. With respect to both in-licensed and owned intellectual property, we cannot predict whether the patent applications we and our licensors are currently pursuing will issue as patents in any particular jurisdiction or whether the claims of any issued patents will provide sufficient protection from competitors. As a result, the issuance, scope, validity, enforceability, and commercial value of our patent rights are highly uncertain.

Moreover, the coverage claimed in a patent application can be significantly reduced before a patent is issued, and its scope can be reinterpreted after issuance. Even if patent applications we license or own currently or in the future issue as patents, they may not issue in a form that will provide us with any meaningful protection, prevent competitors or other third parties from competing with us, or otherwise provide us with any competitive advantage. Any patents that we hold may be challenged, narrowed, or invalidated by third parties. Additionally, our competitors or other third parties may be able to circumvent our patents by developing similar or alternative technologies or products in a non-infringing manner. Third parties may also have blocking patents that could prevent us from marketing our own products and practicing our own technology. Alternatively, third parties may seek approval to market their own products similar to or otherwise competitive with our products. In these circumstances, we may need to defend and/or assert our patents, including by filing lawsuits alleging patent infringement. In any of these types of proceedings, a court or agency with jurisdiction may find our patents invalid, unenforceable, or not infringed, in which case, our competitors and other third parties may then be able to market products and use manufacturing and analytical processes that are substantially similar to ours. Even if we

have valid and enforceable patents, these patents still may not provide protection against competing products or processes sufficient to achieve our business objectives.

Given that patent applications are confidential for a period of time after filing, we cannot be certain that we were the first to file any patent application related to our products. Competitors may also contest our patents, if issued, by showing the patent examiner that the invention was not original, was not novel or was obvious. In litigation, a competitor could claim that our patents, if issued, are not valid for a number of reasons. If a court agrees, we will lose our rights to those challenged patents.

In addition, given the amount of time required for the development, testing and regulatory review of new products, patents protecting such products might expire before or shortly after such products are commercialized. As a result, our intellectual property may not provide us with sufficient rights to exclude others from commercializing products similar or identical to ours. Moreover, some of our owned and in-licensed patents and patent applications may in the future be co-owned with third parties. If we are unable to obtain an exclusive license to any such third-party co-owners' interest in such patents or patent applications, such co-owners may be able to license their rights to other third parties, including our competitors, and our competitors could market competing products and technology. In addition, we may need the cooperation of any such co-owners of our patents in order to enforce such patents against third parties, and such cooperation may not be provided to us.

Our other intellectual property, including our trademarks, could also be challenged, invalidated, infringed and circumvented by third parties, and our trademarks could also be diluted, declared generic or found to be infringing on other marks, in which case we could be forced to re-brand our products, resulting in loss of brand recognition and requiring us to devote resources to advertising and marketing new brands, and suffer other competitive harm. Third parties may also adopt trademarks similar to ours, which could harm our brand identity and lead to market confusion.

We may in the future also be subject to claims by our former employees, consultants or contractors asserting an ownership right in our patents or patent applications, as a result of the work they performed on our behalf. Although we generally require all of our employees, consultants, contractors and any other partners or collaborators who have access to our proprietary know-how, information or technology to assign or grant similar rights to their inventions to us, we cannot be certain that we have executed such agreements with all parties who may have contributed to our intellectual property, nor can we be certain that our agreements with such parties will be upheld in the face of a potential challenge, or that they will not be breached, for which we may not have an adequate remedy.

Failure to obtain and maintain patents, trademarks, and other intellectual property rights necessary to our business and failure to protect, monitor and control the use of our intellectual property rights could negatively impact our ability to compete and cause us to incur significant expenses. The intellectual property laws and other statutory and contractual arrangements in the United States and other jurisdictions we depend upon may not provide sufficient protection in the future to prevent the infringement, use, violation or misappropriation of our patents, trademarks, data, technology, and other intellectual property, and may not provide an adequate remedy if our intellectual property rights are infringed, misappropriated, or otherwise violated. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial conditions, results of operations and prospects.

Furthermore, our owned patents may be subject to a reservation of rights by one or more third parties. For example, this could arise if the research resulting in certain of our owned or in-licensed patent rights and technology was funded in part by the U.S. government. As a result, the government may have certain rights, or march-in rights, to such patent rights and technology. When new technologies are developed with government funding, the government generally obtains certain rights in any resulting patents, including a non-exclusive license authorizing the government to use the invention for non-commercial purposes. These rights may permit the government to disclose our confidential information to third parties and to exercise march-in rights to use or allow third parties to use our licensed technology. The government can exercise its march-in rights if it determines that action is necessary because we fail to achieve practical application of the government- funded technology, because action is necessary to alleviate health or safety needs, to meet requirements of federal regulations, or to give preference to U.S. industry. In addition, our rights in such inventions may be subject to certain requirements to manufacture products embodying such inventions in the United States. Any exercise by the government of such rights could harm our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

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Obtaining and maintaining patent protection depends on compliance with various procedural, document submission, fee payment and other requirements imposed by governmental patent agencies, and our patent protection could be reduced or eliminated for non-compliance with these requirements.

The USPTO and various foreign governmental patent agencies require compliance with a number of procedural, documentary, fee payment and other similar provisions during the patent application process. In addition, periodic maintenance fees, renewal fees, annuity fees and various other government fees on issued patents and patent applications will be due to the USPTO and foreign patent agencies over the lifetime of our owned or licensed patents and applications. In certain circumstances, we rely on our licensing partners to pay these fees due to U.S. and non-U.S. patent agencies. While an unintentional lapse can in many cases be cured by payment of a late fee or by other means in accordance with the applicable rules, there are situations in which noncompliance can result in abandonment or lapse of the patent or patent application, resulting in partial or complete loss of patent rights in the relevant jurisdiction. Non-compliance events that could result in abandonment or lapse of a patent or patent application include, but are not limited to, failure to respond to official actions within prescribed time limits, non-payment of fees and failure to properly legalize and submit formal documents. If we fail to maintain the patents and patent applications covering our products, we may not be able to stop a competitor from marketing products that are the same as or similar to our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may become a party to intellectual property litigation or administrative proceedings that could be costly and could interfere with our ability to sell and market our products.

The medical device industry has been characterized by extensive litigation regarding patents, trademarks, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights, and companies in the industry have used intellectual property litigation to gain a competitive advantage. It is possible that U.S. and foreign patents and pending patent applications or trademarks controlled by third parties may be alleged to cover our products, or that we may be accused of misappropriating third parties' trade secrets. Additionally, our products include components that we purchase from vendors and may include design components that are outside of our direct control. Our competitors, many of which have substantially greater resources and have made substantial investments in patent portfolios, trade secrets, trademarks, and competing technologies, may have applied for or obtained, or may in the future apply for or obtain, patents or trademarks that will prevent, limit or otherwise interfere with our ability to make, use, sell and/or export our products or to use product names. Because patent applications can take years to issue and are often afforded confidentiality for some period of time, there may currently be pending applications, unknown to us, that later result in issued patents that could cover one or more of our products. Moreover, in recent years, individuals and groups that are non-practicing entities, commonly referred to as "patent trolls," have purchased patents and other intellectual property assets for the purpose of making claims of infringement in order to extract settlements. From time to time, we may receive threatening letters, notices or "invitations to license," or may be the subject of claims that our products and business operations infringe or violate the intellectual property rights of others. The defense of these matters can be time consuming, costly to defend in litigation, divert management's attention and resources, damage our reputation, and brand and cause us to incur significant expenses or make substantial payments. Vendors from whom we purchase hardware or software may not indemnify us in the event that such hardware or software is accused of infringing a third party's patent or trademark or of misappropriating a third party's trade secret, or any indemnification granted by such vendors may not be sufficient to address any liability and costs we incur as a result of such claims. Additionally, we may be obligated to indemnify our customers or business partners in connection with litigation and to obtain licenses or refund subscription fees, which could further exhaust our resources.

Even if we believe a third party's intellectual property claims are without merit, there is no assurance that a court would find in our favor, including on questions of infringement, validity, enforceability, or priority of patents. The strength of our defenses will depend on the patents asserted, the interpretation of these patents, and our ability to invalidate the asserted patents. A court of competent jurisdiction could hold that these third-party patents are valid, enforceable, and infringed, which could materially and adversely affect our ability to commercialize any products or technology we may develop, and any other products or technologies covered by the asserted third-party patents. In order to successfully challenge the validity of any such U.S. patent in federal court, we would need to overcome a presumption of validity. As this burden is a high one requiring us to present clear and convincing evidence as to the invalidity of any such U.S. patent claim, there is no assurance that a court of competent jurisdiction would invalidate the claims of any such U.S. patent. Conversely, the patent owner need only prove infringement by a preponderance of the evidence, which is a lower burden of proof.

Further, if patents, trademarks, or trade secrets are successfully asserted against us, this may harm our business and result in injunctions preventing us from developing, manufacturing, or selling our products, or result in obligations to pay license fees, damages, attorney fees and court costs, which could be significant. In addition, if we are found to willfully infringe on third-party patents or trademarks or to have misappropriated trade secrets, we could be required to pay treble damages in addition to other penalties.

Although patent, trademark, trade secret and other intellectual property disputes in the medical device area have often been settled through licensing or similar arrangements, costs associated with such arrangements may be substantial and could include ongoing royalties. We may be unable to obtain necessary licenses on satisfactory terms, if at all. In addition, if any license we obtain is non-exclusive, we may not be able to prevent our competitors and other third parties from using the intellectual property or technology covered by such license to compete with us. If we do not obtain the necessary licenses, we may not be able to redesign our products to avoid infringement. Any of these events could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Similarly, interference or derivation proceedings provoked by third parties or brought by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, or USPTO, may be necessary to determine priority with respect to our patents, patent applications, trademarks, or trademark applications. We may also become involved in other proceedings, such as reexamination, *inter partes* review, derivation, or opposition proceedings before the USPTO or other jurisdictional body relating to our intellectual property rights or the intellectual property rights of others. Adverse determinations in a judicial or administrative proceeding or failure to obtain necessary licenses could prevent us from manufacturing our products or using product names, which would have a significant adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Additionally, we may file lawsuits or initiate other proceedings to protect or enforce our patents or other intellectual property rights, which could be expensive, time consuming and unsuccessful. Competitors may infringe our issued patents or other intellectual property, which we may not always be able to detect. To counter infringement or unauthorized use, we may be required to file infringement claims, which can be expensive and time-consuming. Any claims we assert against perceived infringers could provoke these parties to assert counterclaims against us alleging that we infringe their intellectual property or alleging that our intellectual property is invalid or unenforceable. Grounds for a validity challenge could be an alleged failure to meet any of several statutory requirements, including lack of novelty, obviousness, or non-enablement. Grounds for an unenforceability assertion could be an allegation that someone connected with prosecution of the patent withheld relevant information from the USPTO, or made a misleading statement, during prosecution. Third parties may raise challenges to the validity of certain of our owned or in-licensed patent claims before administrative bodies in the United States or abroad, even outside the context of litigation. Such mechanisms include re-examination, post-grant review, *inter partes* review, interference proceedings, derivation proceedings and equivalent proceedings in foreign jurisdictions (e.g., opposition proceedings). In any such lawsuit or other proceedings, a court or other administrative body may decide that a patent of ours is invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, construe the patent's claims narrowly or refuse to stop the other party from using the technology at issue on the grounds that our patents do not cover the technology in question.

The outcome following legal assertions of invalidity and unenforceability is unpredictable. If a third party were to prevail on a legal assertion of invalidity or unenforceability, we would lose at least part, and perhaps all, of the patent protection on our products or products that we may develop. If our patents are found to be valid and infringed, a court may refuse to grant injunctive relief against the infringer and instead grant us monetary damages and/or ongoing royalties. Such monetary compensation may be insufficient to adequately offset the damage to our business caused by the infringer's competition in the market. An adverse result in any litigation or other proceeding could put one or more of our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly. Any of these events could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Even if resolved in our favor, litigation or other proceedings relating to intellectual property claims may cause us to incur significant expenses and could distract our personnel from their normal responsibilities. In addition, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments, and if securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Such litigation or proceedings could substantially increase our operating losses and reduce the resources available for development activities or any future sales, marketing, or distribution activities. We may not have sufficient financial or other resources to conduct such litigation or proceedings adequately. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of such litigation or proceedings more effectively than we can because of their greater financial resources

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and more mature and developed intellectual property portfolios. Furthermore, because of the substantial amount of discovery required in connection with intellectual property litigation, there is a risk that some of our confidential or sensitive information could be compromised by disclosure in the event of litigation. Uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of patent and other intellectual property litigation or other proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may not be successful in obtaining necessary rights to any products we may develop through acquisitions and in-licenses.

We may need to obtain or otherwise acquire or in-license any intellectual property rights from third parties that we identify as necessary for our products. It is possible that we may be unable to obtain any additional licenses or acquire such intellectual property rights at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms, if at all. The licensing or acquisition of third-party intellectual property rights is a competitive area, and several more established companies may pursue strategies to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights that we may consider attractive or necessary. These established companies may have a competitive advantage over us due to their size, capital resources and greater clinical development and commercialization capabilities. In addition, companies that perceive us to be a competitor may be unwilling to assign or license rights to us. We also may be unable to license or acquire third-party intellectual property rights on terms that would allow us to make an appropriate return on our investment or at all. In that event, we may be required to expend significant time and resources to redesign our technology, products, or the methods for manufacturing them or to develop or license replacement technology, all of which may not be feasible on a technical or commercial basis. If we are unable to do so, we may be unable to develop or commercialize the affected products, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

If we are unable to protect the confidentiality of our other proprietary information, our business and competitive position may be harmed.

In addition to patent protection, we also rely on other proprietary rights, including protection of trade secrets, and other proprietary information that is not patentable or that we elect not to patent. However, trade secrets can be difficult to protect, and some courts are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets. To maintain the confidentiality of our trade secrets and proprietary information, we rely heavily on confidentiality provisions that we have in contracts with our employees, consultants, contractors, collaborators, and others upon the commencement of their relationship with us. We cannot guarantee that we have entered into such agreements with each party that may have or have had access to our trade secrets or proprietary technology and processes. We may not be able to prevent the unauthorized disclosure or use of our technical knowledge or other trade secrets by such third parties, despite the existence generally of these confidentiality restrictions. These contracts may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use, misappropriation or disclosure of such trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information. There can be no assurance that such third parties will not breach their agreements with us, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, or that our trade secrets will not otherwise become known or independently developed by competitors. Despite the protections we do place on our intellectual property or other proprietary rights, monitoring unauthorized use and disclosure of our intellectual property is difficult, and we do not know whether the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property, or other proprietary rights will be adequate. Enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated a trade secret is difficult, expensive, and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. The laws of many foreign countries will not protect our intellectual property or other proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Consequently, we may be unable to prevent our proprietary technology from being exploited in the United States and abroad, which could affect our ability to expand in domestic and international markets or require costly efforts to protect our technology.

To the extent our intellectual property or other proprietary information protection is incomplete, we are exposed to a greater risk of direct competition. A third party could, without authorization, copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology, or develop similar technology. Our competitors could purchase our products and attempt to replicate some or all of the competitive advantages we derive from our development efforts or design around our protected technology. Our failure to secure, protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could substantially harm the value of our products, brand, and business. The theft or unauthorized use or publication of our trade secrets and other confidential business information could reduce the differentiation of our products and harm our business, the value of our investment in development or business acquisitions could be reduced and third parties might make claims against us related to losses of their confidential or proprietary information.

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Further, it is possible that others will independently develop the same or similar technology or otherwise obtain access to our unpatented technology, and in such cases, we could not assert any trade secret rights against such parties. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our trade secret rights and related confidentiality and nondisclosure provisions. If we fail to obtain or maintain trade secret protection, or if our competitors obtain our trade secrets or independently develop technology similar to ours or competing technologies, our competitive market position could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, some courts are less willing or unwilling to protect trade secrets, and agreement terms that address non-competition are difficult to enforce in many jurisdictions and might not be enforceable in certain cases.

We also seek to preserve the integrity and confidentiality of our data and other confidential information by maintaining physical security of our premises and physical and electronic security of our information technology systems. While we have confidence in these individuals, organizations and systems, agreements or security measures may be breached and detecting the disclosure or misappropriation of confidential information and enforcing a claim that a party illegally disclosed or misappropriated confidential information is difficult, expensive, and time-consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. Further, we may not be able to obtain adequate remedies for any breach. Any of the foregoing could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights throughout the world.

A company may attempt to commercialize competing products utilizing our proprietary design, trademarks, or trade names in foreign countries where we do not have any patents or patent applications and where legal recourse may be limited or unavailable. This may have a significant commercial impact on any potential foreign business operations.

Filing, prosecuting, and defending patents or trademarks on our current and future products in all countries throughout the world would be prohibitively expensive. The requirements for patentability and trademarking may differ in certain countries, particularly developing countries. The laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as laws in the United States. Consequently, we may not be able to prevent third parties from utilizing our inventions and trademarks in all countries outside the United States. Competitors may use our technologies or trademarks in jurisdictions where we have not obtained patent or trademark protection to develop or market their own products and, further, may export otherwise infringing products to territories where we have patent and trademark protection but enforcement on infringing activities is inadequate. These products may compete with our products, and our patents, trademarks or other intellectual property rights may not be effective or sufficient to prevent them from competing.

Many companies have encountered significant problems in protecting and defending intellectual property rights in foreign jurisdictions. The legal systems of certain countries, particularly certain developing countries, do not favor the enforcement of patents, trademarks, and other intellectual property protection, which could make it difficult for us to stop the infringement of our patents and trademarks or marketing of competing products in violation of our intellectual property rights generally. Proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and divert our efforts and attention from other aspects of our business, could put our patents and trademarks at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and our patent or trademark applications at risk, and could provoke third parties to assert claims against us. We may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate, and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially meaningful. In addition, many countries, including India, China, and certain countries in Europe, have compulsory licensing laws under which a patent owner may be compelled to grant licenses to third parties. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against government agencies or government contractors. In those countries, we may have limited remedies if our patents are infringed or if we are compelled to grant a license to our patents to a third party, which could materially diminish the value of those patents. This could limit our potential revenue opportunities. Accordingly, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights around the world may be inadequate to obtain a significant commercial advantage from the intellectual property that we own or license. Finally, our ability to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights may be adversely affected by unforeseen changes in foreign intellectual property laws.

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We may be subject to claims that we or our employees, consultants or contractors have wrongfully used, disclosed, or otherwise misappropriated the intellectual property of a third party, including trade secrets or know-how, or are in breach of non-competition or non-solicitation agreements with our competitors or claims asserting an ownership interest in intellectual property we regard as our own.

Many of our employees, consultants and contractors were previously employed at or engaged by other medical device, biotechnology, or pharmaceutical companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. Some of these employees, consultants and contractors may have executed proprietary rights, non-disclosure and non-competition agreements in connection with such previous employment. Although we try to ensure that our employees, consultants and contractors do not use the intellectual property, proprietary information, know-how or trade secrets of others in their work for us, we may be subject to claims that we or these individuals have, inadvertently or otherwise, used, disclosed or otherwise misappropriated intellectual property, including trade secrets or other proprietary information, of their former employers or our competitors or potential competitors. Additionally, we may be subject to claims from third parties challenging our ownership interest in intellectual property we regard as our own, based on claims that our employees, consultants, or contractors have breached an obligation to assign inventions to another employer, to a former employer, or to another person or entity.

Litigation may be necessary to defend against such claims, and it may be necessary, or we may desire to enter into a license to settle any such claim; however, there can be no assurance that we would be able to obtain a license on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. If our defense to those claims fails, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. For example, a court could prohibit us from using technologies or features that are essential to our products, if such technologies or features are found to incorporate or be derived from the trade secrets or other proprietary information of the former employers. Even if we are successful in defending against such claims, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

An inability to incorporate technologies or features that are important or essential to our products could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations, and may prevent us from selling our products. Any litigation or the threat thereof may adversely affect our ability to hire employees or contract with independent sales representatives. A loss of key personnel or their work product could hamper or prevent our ability to commercialize our products, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We may be subject to claims challenging the inventorship of our patents and other intellectual property.

We or our licensors may be subject to claims that former consultants, contractors or other third parties have an interest in our owned or in-licensed patents, trade secrets or other intellectual property as an inventor or co-inventor. While it is our policy to require our employees, consultants and contractors who may be involved in the conception or development of intellectual property to execute agreements assigning such intellectual property to us, we may be unsuccessful in executing such an agreement with each party who, in fact, conceives or develops intellectual property that we regard as our own. The assignment of intellectual property rights may not be self-executing, or the assignment agreements may be breached, and we may be forced to bring claims against third parties, or defend claims that they may bring against us, to determine the ownership of what we regard as our intellectual property. If we or our licensors fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights, such as exclusive ownership of, or right to use, intellectual property that is important to our products. Any such events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Changes in patent law could diminish the value of patents in general, thereby impairing our ability to protect our existing and future products.

Recent patent reform legislation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of patent applications and the enforcement or defense of issued patents. In 2011, the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, or Leahy-Smith Act, was signed into law. The Leahy-Smith Act includes a number of significant changes to U.S. patent law. These include provisions that affect the way patent applications are prosecuted and also may affect patent litigation. These also include provisions that switched the United States from a "first-to-invent" system to a "first-inventor-to-file" system, allow third-party submission of prior art to the USPTO during patent prosecution and set forth additional procedures to attack the validity of a patent by the USPTO administered post grant proceedings, including post-grant review, *inter partes* review and derivation proceedings. Under a first- inventor-to-file system, assuming the other requirements for patentability are

met, the first inventor to file a patent application generally will be entitled to the patent on an invention regardless of whether another inventor had made the invention earlier. The USPTO recently developed new regulations and procedures to govern administration of the Leahy-Smith Act, and many of the substantive changes to patent law associated with the Leahy-Smith Act, and in particular, the first to file provisions, became effective in 2013. Accordingly, it is not clear what, if any, impact the Leahy-Smith Act will have on the operation of our business. The Leahy-Smith Act and its implementation could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, patent reform legislation may pass in the future that could lead to additional uncertainties and increased costs surrounding the prosecution, enforcement and defense of our patents and applications. Furthermore, the U.S. Supreme Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit have made, and will likely continue to make, changes in how the patent laws of the United States are interpreted. Similarly, foreign courts have made, and will likely continue to make, changes in how the patent laws in their respective jurisdictions are interpreted. We cannot predict future changes in the interpretation of patent laws or changes to patent laws that might be enacted into law by U.S. and foreign legislative bodies. Those changes may materially affect our patents or patent applications and our ability to obtain additional patent protection in the future.

If our trademarks and trade names are not adequately protected, then we may not be able to build name recognition in our markets and our business may be adversely affected.

We rely on trademarks, service marks, trade names and brand names to distinguish our products from the products of our competitors and have registered or applied to register these trademarks. Our registered or unregistered trademarks, service marks, trade names and brand names may be challenged, infringed, diluted, circumvented, or declared generic or determined to be infringing on other marks. Additionally, we cannot assure you that our trademark applications will be approved. During trademark registration proceedings, we may receive rejections. Although we are given an opportunity to respond to those rejections, we may be unable to overcome such rejections. In addition, in proceedings before the USPTO and comparable agencies in many foreign jurisdictions, third parties are given an opportunity to oppose pending trademark applications and to seek to cancel registered trademarks. Opposition or cancellation proceedings may be filed against our trademarks, and our trademarks may not survive such proceedings. In the event that our trademarks are successfully challenged, we could be forced to rebrand our products, which could result in loss of brand recognition and could require us to devote resources towards advertising and marketing new brands. At times, competitors may adopt trade names or trademarks similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to market confusion. Certain of our current or future trademarks may become so well known by the public that their use becomes generic, and they lose trademark protection. Over the long term, if we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, then we may not be able to compete effectively and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our CDIs and Common Stock

Our common stock may never be listed on a major U.S. stock exchange.

While we may seek the listing of our common stock on a U.S. securities exchange at some time in the future, we cannot ensure when, if ever we will do so, that we will be able to satisfy such listing standards or that our common stock will be accepted for listing on any such exchange. Should we fail to satisfy the initial listing standards of such exchange, or our common stock is otherwise rejected for listing, the trading price of our common stock could suffer, the trading market for our common stock may be less liquid, and our common stock price may be subject to increased volatility.

The issuance of additional securities in connection with financings, acquisitions, investments, our share incentive plans or otherwise may adversely affect the value of and rights associated with our common stock.

Our current stockholders do not have preemptive rights to any Shares that we issue in the future. Under our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, our board of directors has the authority to issue a total of 610,000,000 shares. Of the total shares authorized, 600,000,000 are classified as shares of common stock and 10,000,000 are classified as shares of preferred stock. The board of directors is authorized to issue the preferred stock, subject to limitations prescribed by applicable law, rules and regulations and the provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as shares of preferred stock in series, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series

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and to fix the designation, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof. The powers, preferences and rights of these series of preferred stock may (i) be senior to or on parity with our common stock, which may reduce its value, and (ii) adversely affect the rights of the holders of the common stock. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, delay, defer, discourage, or prevent a change in control of EBR and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock and the rights of the holders of common stock. Subject to compliance with applicable rules and regulations, the board of directors may also issue common stock or other securities convertible into common stock from time to time in connection with financing, acquisition, investment, our equity incentive plans or otherwise. Any such issuance could result in substantial dilution to our existing stockholders and cause the market price of our common stock to decline, which will negatively impact the value of a stockholder's investment, especially if we sell these securities at prices less than the price paid for shares.

The market price of our CDIs and common stock may be volatile, which could cause the value of our common stock to decline.

The trading price of our CDIs on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") has been volatile and may continue to be subject to fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our CDIs and common stock if a market develops may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. Securities markets worldwide experience significant price and volume fluctuations as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control but may nonetheless decrease the market price of our CDIs and common stock if a market develops, regardless of our actual operating performance, including:

- public reaction to our press releases, announcements and filings with the SEC and ASX;
- our operating and financial performance;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- departures of key personnel;
- commencement of or involvement in litigation;
- changes in economic and political conditions, financial markets, and/or the technology industry;
- interest rate fluctuations;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations, or principles;
- actions by our security holders;
- the failure of securities analysts to cover our common stock and/or changes in their recommendations and estimates of our financial performance;
- Future sales of our common stock or CDIs;
- trading prices and trading volumes of our CDIs on the ASX; and
- the other factors described in these "Risk Factors".

The stock market has in the past experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, and following periods of such volatility in the overall market and the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against these companies. Such litigation, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Additionally, our securities may in the future trade on more than one stock exchange and this may result in price variations between the markets and volatility in our stock price. Our CDIs are currently listed on the ASX, and we may list our common stock on a U.S. securities exchange in the future. Trading in our common stock and CDIs therefore may take place in different currencies (U.S. dollars on the U.S. securities exchange and Australian dollars on the ASX), and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Australia). The trading prices of our CDIs and our common stock on two markets may differ as a result of these, or other, factors. Any decrease in the price of our CDIs or common stock on either market could cause a decrease in the trading prices of our CDIs or our common stock on the other market. In addition, investors may seek to profit by exploiting the difference, if any, between the price of our CDIs on the ASX and the price of shares of our common stock on a U.S. securities exchange. Such arbitrage activities could cause our stock price in the market with the higher value to decrease to the price set by the market with the lower value and could also lead to significant volatility in the price of our common stock or CDIs.

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The requirements of being an SEC registrant may strain our resources, divert management's attention and affect our ability to attract and retain qualified board members.

As an SEC registrant, we are subject to the reporting and corporate governance requirements of the Exchange Act. Compliance with these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming or costly and increase demand on our systems and resources, particularly after we are no longer an "emerging growth company" as defined in the JOBS Act. Among other things, the Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and results of operations and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to meet this standard, significant resources and management oversight may be required. As a result, management's attention may be diverted from other business concerns, which could harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Although we have already hired additional personnel to help comply with these requirements, we may need to further expand our legal and finance departments in the future, which will increase our costs and expenses.

In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure may create uncertainty for SEC registrants, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time-consuming. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expense and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us, and our business and prospects may be harmed. As a result of disclosure of information in the filings required of an SEC registrant, our business and financial condition will become more visible, which may result in threatened or actual litigation. If such claims are successful, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially harmed, and even if the claims do not result in litigation or are resolved in our favor, these claims, and the time and resources necessary to resolve them, could divert the resources of our management and materially harm our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We also expect that being a SEC registrant and these new rules and regulations will make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified executive officers and members of our board of directors, particularly to serve on our audit committee and compensation committee.

The different characteristics of the capital markets in Australia and the United States may negatively affect the trading prices of our CDIs and common stock and may limit our ability to take certain actions typically performed by a U.S. company.

We are subject to ASX listing and associated Australian regulatory requirements and may in the future determine to concurrently list our shares on a U.S. securities exchange as well, which will have its own listing and regulatory requirements. Such exchanges will have different trading hours, trading characteristics (including trading volume and liquidity), trading and listing rules, and investor bases (including different levels of retail and institutional participation). As a result of these differences, the trading prices of our CDIs and our common stock may not be the same, even allowing for currency differences. Fluctuations in the price of our common stock due to circumstances unusual to the U.S. capital markets could materially and adversely affect the price of the CDIs, or vice versa. Certain events having significant negative impact specifically on the Australian capital markets may result in a decline in the trading price of our CDIs notwithstanding that such event may not impact the trading prices of securities listed in Australia generally or to the same extent, or vice versa.

In addition, the listing and regulatory requirements of the ASX may limit our ability to take certain actions typically performed by a U.S. company. For example, the ASX Listing Rules limit the amount of equity securities that a listed company can issue without the approval of its stockholders over any 12-month period to 15% of the outstanding share capital on issue at the start of the period, unless an exception applies. Failure to obtain this approval may make it more

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difficult for us to issue equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that we deem appropriate. ASX rules also require stockholder approval for the granting of options and restricted stock units to our directors, even when the underlying equity incentive plan has already been approved. This creates a risk that, if stockholders do not approve the grants, our directors will not receive their expected amount of equity compensation. This may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain directors, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

Further, the ASX Listing Rules prohibit us from buying back CDIs on-market at a price which is more than 5% above the volume weighted average market price of our CDIs, calculated over the last five days on which sales of CDIs were recorded before the day on which the purchase under the buy-back was made, which, as a result, may make it more difficult to repurchase our CDIs on-market. In addition, should we wish to undertake an on-market buy-back, the ASX may impose further requirements on us as if we were subject to share buy-back provisions of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) of Australia ("Corporations Act"), which may include the need to obtain stockholder approval to do so.

Finally, the ASX Listing Rules prohibit the issuance of equity securities by a company without stockholder approval during the three-month period after it learns that a person is making, or proposes to make, a takeover for its securities, unless an exception applies. As a result, if a hostile takeover bid is made in respect of our CDIs or common stock, the ASX Listing Rules may limit our ability to issue equity securities, either as a countermeasure to the takeover bid or to fund operations.

If securities and industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our CDIs on the ASX may be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of the analysts currently covering our securities ceases coverage, the trading price for our CDIs on the ASX could be negatively impacted. If any of the analysts who cover us issue an adverse or misleading opinion regarding us, our business model, our intellectual property or our CDI performance, or if our results of operations fail to meet the expectations of analysts, the price of our CDIs would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our CDI price or trading volume to decline.

Our principal stockholders could collectively exert control over us and may not make decisions that are in the best interests of all stockholders.

As of December 31, 2025, our principal stockholders beneficially owned a significant percentage of our voting stock. If these significant stockholders were to act together, they would be able to exert a significant degree of influence over our management and affairs and over matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. Accordingly, there is a risk that these stockholders, although unrelated to each other, may make collective decisions that do not accord with, or are not in the best interests of, other stockholders and CDI holders. For example, the principal stockholders could, through their concentration of ownership, delay or prevent a change of control, even if a change of control is in the best interests of our other stockholders and CDI holders.

Provisions of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, our Amended and Restated Bylaws and Delaware law could make an acquisition of us more difficult and may prevent attempts by stockholders to replace or remove current members of the Board.

Certain provisions of Delaware law, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws could discourage, delay or prevent a change of control or deter tender offers for our common stock that stockholders and CDI holders may consider favorable, including transactions in which CDI holders might otherwise receive a premium for their CDIs.

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Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions, including effecting changes in our management. These provisions include:

- providing for a classified board of directors with staggered, three-year terms, which could delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our board of directors;
- not providing for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which limits the ability of minority stockholders to elect director candidates;
- authorizing our board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, preferred stock rights senior to those of common stock, which could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquiror;
- prohibiting stockholder action by written consent, which forces stockholder action to be taken at an annual or special meeting of our stockholders;
- requiring the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of the voting power of all of the then outstanding shares of voting stock, voting as a single class, to amend provisions of our certificate of incorporation relating to the management of our business, our board of directors, stockholder action by written consent, advance notification of stockholder nominations and proposals, forum selection and the liability of our directors, or to amend our bylaws, which may inhibit the ability of stockholders or an acquiror to effect such amendments to facilitate changes in management or an unsolicited takeover attempt;
- requiring special meetings of stockholders may only be called by our chairperson of the board, if any, our chief executive officer, our president or a majority of our board of directors, which could delay the ability of our stockholders to force consideration of a proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors; and
- requiring advance notification of stockholder nominations and proposals, which may discourage or deter a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquiror's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

The anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law and provisions in our organizational documents may prevent our stockholders from receiving the benefit from any premium to the market price of our common stock offered by a bidder in a takeover context. Even in the absence of a takeover attempt, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock if they are viewed as discouraging takeover attempts in the future.

The costs and management time involved in complying with Delaware laws, Australian laws and U.S. reporting requirements are likely to be significant.

As a Delaware company with an ASX listing and a registration as a foreign company in Australia, we need to ensure continuous compliance with Delaware law and relevant Australian laws and regulations, including the ASX Listing Rules and certain provisions of the Corporations Act. To the extent of any inconsistency between Delaware law and Australian law and regulations, we may need to make changes to our business operations, structure or policies to resolve such inconsistency. If we are required to make such changes, this is likely to result in interruptions to our operations, additional demands on key employees and extra costs.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forums for substantially all disputes between us and our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or employees.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides that the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware and any appellate court therefrom are the exclusive forums for the following types of actions or proceedings under Delaware statutory or common law:

- any derivative claim or cause of action brought on our behalf;
- any claim or cause of action for breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders;
- any claim or cause of action asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former directors, officers, or other employees, arising under the Delaware General Corporation Law, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, or our Amended and Restated Bylaws

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- any claim or cause of action seeking to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation or Amended and Restated Bylaws;
- any claim or cause of action as to which Delaware General Corporation Law confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware; and
- any claim or cause of action against us or any of our current or former directors, officers, or other employees, that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine or otherwise related to the Company's internal affairs.

This provision would not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Exchange Act. Furthermore, Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all such Securities Act actions. Accordingly, both state and federal courts have jurisdiction to entertain such claims. To prevent having to litigate claims in multiple jurisdictions and the threat of inconsistent or contrary rulings by different courts, among other considerations, our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation further provides that the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid and several state trial courts have enforced such provisions and required that suits asserting Securities Act claims be filed in federal court, there is no guarantee that courts of appeal will affirm the enforceability of such provisions and a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive forum provisions. In such an instance, we would expect to vigorously assert the validity and enforceability of the exclusive forum provisions of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. This may require significant additional costs associated with resolving such actions in other jurisdictions and there can be no assurance that the provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. If a court were to find either exclusive forum provision in Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur further significant additional costs associated with litigating Securities Act claims in state court, or both state and federal court, which could seriously harm our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

These exclusive forum provisions may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees, which may discourage lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and other employees. If a court were to find either exclusive-forum provision in our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur further significant additional costs associated with resolving the dispute in other jurisdictions, all of which could seriously harm our business.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

We have developed, implemented, and maintain various information security processes designed to identify, assess, and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats to our critical computer networks, third-party hosted services, communication systems, hardware and software, and our critical data, including intellectual property, confidential information that is proprietary, strategic, or competitive in nature ("Information Systems and Data").

Our third-party service providers help identify, assess, and manage the Company's cybersecurity threats and risks. Our cybersecurity function identifies and assesses risks from cybersecurity threats by monitoring and evaluating our threat environment using various methods, including, for example: manual tools, automated tools, subscribing to reports and services that identify cybersecurity threats, analyzing reports of threats and threat actors, conducting scans of the threat environment, evaluating threats reported to us, and use of external intelligence feeds.

Our cybersecurity risk management program is integrated into our overall enterprise risk management program, for example by sharing common methodologies, reporting channels, and governance processes that apply across the enterprise risk management program to other legal, compliance, strategic, operational, and financial risk areas.

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Depending on the environment, we implement and maintain various technical, physical, and organizational measures, processes, standards, and policies designed to manage and mitigate material cybersecurity risks, including, for example:

- risk assessments designed to help identify material cybersecurity risks to our critical systems, information, products, services, and our broader enterprise IT environment;
- a security team principally responsible for managing (1) our cybersecurity risk assessment processes, (2) our security controls, and (3) our response to cybersecurity incidents;
- monitoring of our systems in real-time to help identify, contain, and report exposures as appropriate;
- cybersecurity awareness training for our employees, incident response personnel, and senior management;
- a cybersecurity incident response plan that includes procedures for responding to cybersecurity incidents;
- incident detection and response measures;
- a vulnerability management policy;
- business continuity plans;
- security certifications;
- encryption of data;
- network security controls;
- data segregation;
- access controls;
- physical security;
- asset management, tracking and disposal;
- a vendor risk management program;
- penetration testing; and
- cybersecurity insurance.

We use third-party service providers from time to time to assess, test, or otherwise assist with aspects of our management of material risks from cybersecurity threats, including, for example: threat intelligence service providers, cybersecurity consultants, cybersecurity software providers, and managed cybersecurity service providers.

We also use third-party service providers to perform a variety of functions throughout our business, such as hosting companies. We have a third-party risk management process for service providers, suppliers, and vendors, which includes conducting audits. Depending on the nature of the services provided, the sensitivity of the Information Systems and Data at issue, and the identity of the provider, our vendor management process may involve different levels of assessment designed to help identify cybersecurity risks associated with a provider and impose contractual obligations related to cybersecurity on the provider.

For a description of the risks from cybersecurity threats that may materially affect the Company and how they may do so, see our risk factors under Part 1. Item 1A. Risk Factors in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including "If our information technology systems or those third parties with whom we work or our data, are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences."

Cybersecurity Governance

Our Board considers cybersecurity risk as part of its risk oversight function and has delegated to the audit and risk committee oversight of cybersecurity and other information technology risks. The audit and risk committee oversees management's implementation of our cybersecurity risk management program. Pursuant to its charter, the audit committee's oversight of the integrity of our information technology systems and cybersecurity risks includes the review and assessment, with management, of the adequacy of controls and security for our Information Systems and Data, as well as our contingency plans in the event of a breakdown or security breach affecting our information technology systems.

Our cybersecurity risk assessment and management processes are implemented and maintained by certain members of our management. These individuals are responsible for helping to integrate cybersecurity risk considerations into the Company's overall risk management strategy and communicating key priorities to relevant personnel. Additionally, they are responsible for approving budgets, helping prepare for cybersecurity incidents, approving cybersecurity processes, and reviewing security assessments and other security-related reports.

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Our cybersecurity incident response plan is designed to escalate certain cybersecurity incidents to members of management depending on the circumstances, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. These individuals work with the Company's incident response team to help the Company mitigate and remediate cybersecurity incidents of which they are notified. The Company's incident response plan includes reporting to the audit and risk committee on certain cybersecurity risks, including any material cybersecurity incidents, as well as certain incidents with lesser impact potential.

The audit and risk committee receives periodic reports from our Chief Financial Officer concerning the Company's significant cybersecurity threats and risk and the processes the Company has implemented to address them. The audit and risk committee reports to the full Board regarding its activities, including those related to cybersecurity. In addition, management may from time to time directly provide the full Board with briefings on our cyber risk management.

Item 2. Properties

We lease office and laboratory facilities for our business and operations located in Sunnyvale, California, where we occupy approximately 15,237 square feet of office space under a lease until December 31, 2026. In January 2025, we entered into a new lease agreement to lease our new corporate headquarters, laboratory and manufacturing facility in Santa Clara, California, where we will occupy approximately 51,136 square feet under a lease until December 31, 2036. We believe our new facility is adequate for our needs for the foreseeable future.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may become involved in litigation or other legal proceedings. We are not currently a party to any litigation or legal proceedings that, in the opinion of our management, are likely to have a material adverse effect on our business. Regardless of outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information for Common Stock

Our securities began trading on the Australian Securities Exchange on November 24, 2021, under the symbol "EBR". Prior to such time there was no public market for our securities. There is no public market in the U.S. for our CDIs or shares of our common stock.

Holders of our Common Stock

As of March 9, 2026, we had 450,435,794 shares of common stock outstanding, held of record by 25 stockholders. The holders included CHESS Depositary Nominees Pty Limited ("CDN"), which held 449,700,702 shares of our common stock. CDN, a subsidiary of ASX Limited, acts as our Australian depositary nominee and issues depository interests, in the form of CDIs, to the CDI holders; of which there were approximately 6,376 registered owners of our CDIs on March 7, 2026, a substantial majority of whom are non-U.S. holders. There were no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

Dividend Policy

Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any then outstanding preferred stock, holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends as may be declared from time to time by our Board of Directors out of legally available funds. However, we have never paid cash dividends on any of our capital stock, and we currently intend to retain our future earnings, if any, to fund the development and growth of our business. We do not intend to pay cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future.

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Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliate Purchases

None.

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations (MD&A) should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of factors, including but not limited to those discussed in "Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Overview

EBR is a U.S. based medical device company that developed the WiSE CRT System ("WiSE"), an implantable cardiac pacing system able to provide stimulation to endocardial heart tissue for the correction of heart rhythm conditions without requiring the use of leads. That implantable device is part of a cardiac resynchronization therapy ("CRT"), offering endocardial heart tissue stimulation without the complications associated with traditional lead-based systems. Cardiac rhythm management ("CRM") systems use leads to conduct electricity from an implantable pulse generator ("IPG") to electrodes that deliver therapeutic electric pulses to heart tissue. While leads are a critical part of most CRM systems, they have long been recognized as a primary shortcoming of these systems and are a leading cause of device failure.

We initially developed WiSE for use in conjunction with another implanted pacemaker to provide CRT to patients who are unable to receive CRT from a traditional lead-based system or are at high risk of complications from an upgrade procedure. WiSE CRT technology is engineered to benefit patients who have not seen success with conventional CRT or face high complication risks. By eliminating lead requirements for left ventricular pacing, WiSE CRT introduces a novel approach to cardiac pacing, with the potential to transform CRT delivery.

On April 11, 2025, we received notification that the Center for Devices and Radiological Health ("CDRH") of the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") had completed its review of our premarket approval application ("PMA") for WiSE and approved WiSE for commercial distribution in the U.S. for adult patients who are at least 22 years of age, are indicated for CRT, have an existing or are eligible for an implanted right ventricular pacing system, and are in one of the following two categories: 1) patients in whom previous coronary sinus ("CS") lead implantation was unsuccessful, or where an implanted lead has been turned off, referred to as "previously untreatable"; or 2) patients with previously implanted pacemakers or Implantable Cardioverter-Defibrillators ("ICDs") in whom standard CRT upgrade is not advisable due to known relative contraindications for CS lead or CRT device implantation, referred to as "high risk upgrades".

We have launched WiSE with the focus on driving adoption of WiSE at key, high-volume, hospitals or medical facilities within the U.S. to be followed by select, high-volume hospitals or medical facilities in markets outside the U.S. ("OU") that we would target after evaluating regulatory and reimbursement considerations.

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Financial Overview

Our WiSE CRT System received approval from the FDA for commercial distribution in April 2025, and we began commercializing WiSE during the second quarter of 2025. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we had commercial implants at eleven hospitals in the US, and recognized revenue of $1.6 million. A total of 33 physicians were trained to implant the WiSE CRT System, and 21 purchase agreements were signed with target LMR sites during the year ended December 31, 2025. The commercial potential of and our ability to successfully commercialize WiSE is unproven and will require, among other things, effective sales, marketing, manufacturing, distribution, information systems and pricing strategies, as well as compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Since inception, we have incurred significant net losses and expect to continue to incur net losses until we are able to generate sufficient revenue. Since our inception, our operations have been financed primarily by net proceeds from the sale of our CDIs, common stock, convertible preferred stock, and indebtedness. As of December 31, 2025, we had $54.2 million in cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities and an accumulated deficit of $402.2 million. For a more comprehensive discussion see “Liquidity and Capital Resources” and “Future Funding Requirements” below.

In May 2025, we completed an institutional placement of 55,900,000 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.64 per share, for proceeds of $33.5 million, net of $2.5 million of related issuance costs. In June 2025, we completed a non-underwritten rights offering to existing stockholders, or Securities Purchase Plan, and issued an additional 20,000,000 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.64 per share, for proceeds of $12.8 million, net of $0.1 million of related issuance costs.

Factors Affecting Our Business

There are a number of factors that have impacted, and we believe will continue to impact, our results of operations and growth. These factors include:

- ***Regulatory approvals/clearances.*** Our business strategy depends on the successful FDA submission of our PAS and ongoing annual reporting of our WiSE CRT System to the FDA.
- ***Market acceptance***. The growth of our business depends on our ability to successfully commercialize WiSE and gain wide acceptance of WiSE by continuing to make physicians and other hospital staff aware of the benefits of WiSE to generate increased demand and frequency of use and thus increase sales to our hospital customers. Our ability to grow our business will also depend on our ability to expand our customer base in existing or new target markets.
- ***Sales force size and effectiveness***. The rate at which we grow our sales force and the speed at which newly hired salespeople become effective can impact our revenue growth or our costs incurred in anticipation of such growth. We intend to make significant investments in our sales and marketing organization by increasing the number of U.S. sales representatives and expanding our international marketing programs to help facilitate further adoption among existing hospital accounts as well as broaden awareness of our products to new hospital accounts.
- ***Competition***. Our industry is intensely competitive and, in particular, we compete with a number of large, well-capitalized companies on multiple fronts. We must strive to be successful in light of our competitors’ existing and future products and related pricing and their resources to successfully market to the physicians who use our products.
- ***Clinical results***. Publications of clinical results by us, our competitors and other third parties can have a significant influence on whether, and the degree to which, our products are used by physicians and the procedures and treatments those physicians choose to administer for a given condition.

While these factors may present significant opportunities for us, they also pose significant risks and challenges that we must address.

Components of our Consolidated Results of Operations

Revenue

We derive most of our revenue from sales of WiSE to the hospital facilities that implant our WiSE CRT System. We recognize revenue upon the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the expected consideration to be received in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, revenue from the sale of WiSE is recognized at an amount that reflects the expected consideration upon notice that our products have been used in a surgical procedure. Our revenue fluctuates primarily based on the volume of procedures performed. Our revenue is expected to continue to fluctuate in the future from quarter-to-quarter due to a variety of factors, including the success of our sales force in expanding adoption of WiSE in new accounts and the number of physicians who are aware of and implant WiSE.

Nearly all our revenue results from sales in the United States, but we also have limited sales of replacement batteries for our WiSE CRT System to hospital facilities with patients who have been or are currently enrolled in our clinical study in the United Kingdom ("UK").

Cost of Goods Sold and Gross Margin

Cost of goods sold consists primarily of costs related to materials, components and subassemblies, personnel-related expenses for our manufacturing and quality assurance employees, manufacturing overhead and charges for excess, obsolete and non-sellable inventories. Overhead costs include the cost of quality assurance, testing, material procurement, inventory control, operations supervision and management personnel, an allocation of facilities and information technology expenses, including rent and utilities, and equipment depreciation. Cost of goods sold also includes certain indirect costs such as those incurred for shipping our WiSE CRT System. We record adjustments to our inventory valuation for estimated excess, obsolete and non-sellable inventories based on assumptions about future demand, past usage, changes to manufacturing processes and overall market conditions.

We calculate gross margin as gross profit divided by revenue. Our gross margin has been and will continue to be affected by a variety of factors, primarily by our manufacturing costs, pricing, and the use of inventory that was previously expensed during our clinical trial. Our gross margin is expected to decrease over the near term as we continue to utilize inventory that was previously expensed as research and development costs, but over the long term our gross margin may increase to the extent our production volume increases as our fixed manufacturing costs would be spread over a larger number of units, thereby reducing our per-unit manufacturing costs. We expect our gross margin will fluctuate from period to period based upon the factors described above.

Operating Expenses*Research and Development Expenses*

Research and development expenses primarily consist of personnel-related expenses, including salaries, bonuses, fringe benefits and other compensation-related costs, including stock-based compensation expense, for employees engaged in research and development functions. Research and development expenses also include costs of conducting our post-approval study, such as expenses associated with our clinical research organization, or CRO, who provided project management, outside service fees paid to third party consultants and contractors related to WiSE engineering, quality assurance and regulatory approval, as well as contract manufacturing of WiSE and allocated facility costs.

We expense research and development costs as incurred. Non-refundable advance payments that we make for goods or services to be received in the future for use in research and development activities are recorded as prepaid expenses and other long-term assets, which are expensed as the related goods are delivered or the services are performed, or when it is no longer expected that the goods will be delivered, or the services rendered.

We anticipate that our research and development expenses will increase significantly in the future as we:

- hire and retain additional personnel, including research, clinical, development, manufacturing, quality control, quality assurance and regulatory personnel;
- conduct our post-approval study;
- continue to advance the research and development of our WiSE CRT system or other product candidates; and
- develop and validate our commercial-scale current good manufacturing practice ("cGMP").

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses primarily consist of personnel-related costs, including salaries, bonuses, fringe benefits and other compensation-related costs, including stock-based compensation expense, for our personnel and external contractors involved in our sales and marketing, executive, finance, legal and other administrative functions. Selling, general and administrative expenses also include costs incurred for outside services associated with such functions, including costs associated with obtaining and maintaining our patent portfolio and professional fees for accounting, auditing, tax, legal services, and other consulting expenses.

We anticipate that our selling, general and administrative expenses will increase significantly in the future as we:

- hire and retain additional sales, general and administrative personnel to support the expected growth in our sales and marketing activities;
- continue to expand our sales, marketing and administrative function to support the sales adoption of WiSE;
- maintain, expand, and protect our intellectual property portfolio; and
- incur increased expenses associated with operating as a U.S. publicly reporting company, including increased costs of accounting, audit, legal, regulatory, and tax-related services, and director and officer insurance premiums.

Other (expense) income

Interest expense

Interest expense primarily consists of cash and non-cash interest related to our notes payable. See "Loan and Security Agreements" section below for more details about our debt agreements.

Interest income

Interest income consists of interest income, including accretion of discounts, generated from our cash, cash equivalent, and marketable securities.

Other income

Other income includes reimbursements of clinical trial expenses as well as refundable tax incentives from the Australian Taxation Office.

(Loss) gain on foreign currency

Gains and losses arising from the settlement and remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than a subsidiary's functional currency.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported expenses incurred during the reporting periods. Our estimates are based on our historical experience, known trends and events, and various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and recorded amounts of expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

While our significant accounting policies are described in more detail in Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K, we believe the following accounting policies used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements require the most significant judgments and estimates. Accordingly, these are the

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policies we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our audited consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Stock-Based Compensation

We measure all stock options and other stock-based awards based on their fair value on the date of the grant. Those awards typically have a graded vesting schedule and compensation expense for awards with only service conditions are recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is generally the vesting period of the respective award. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates assumptions and estimates, to measure the fair value of its option awards on the date of grant of each stock option award. We determined the assumptions for the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as discussed below. Each of these inputs is subjective and generally requires significant judgment to determine.

- *Fair Value of Our Common Stock.* Our stock is publicly traded on the ASX, and therefore we use the closing market price on the day before the option grant.
- *Expected Term*. The expected term represents the period the stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding. As we do not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the expected term, the expected term of stock options granted has been determined using the simplified method, which is the average of the midpoints between the vesting date and the contractual term for all vesting tranches.
- *Risk-Free Interest Rate.* The risk-free interest rate is based on the rate of the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant of the award for time periods approximately equal to the expected term of the award.
- *Expected Volatility.* The expected volatility was derived from the combination of the average historical stock volatilities of several public companies within our industry that we consider to be comparable to our business, and our stock price, as quoted on the ASX.
- *Dividend Rate.* The expected dividend is zero as we have not paid and do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future.

If any of the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model change significantly, stock-based compensation for future awards may differ materially compared with the awards granted previously.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and multiple foreign jurisdictions. Our effective tax rates differ from the United States federal statutory rate, primarily due to changes in our valuation allowance, stock-based compensation expense, state and foreign tax benefit, federal research and development tax credits and other adjustments. Our effective tax rate was 0.01% for each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The calculation of our provision for income taxes involves the use of estimates, assumptions and judgments while taking into account current tax laws, our interpretation of current tax laws and possible outcomes of future tax audits. We review our tax positions quarterly and adjust the balances as new information becomes available.

Significant management judgement is required in assessing our ability to realize any future benefit from our net deferred tax assets. Due to our history of net losses, the difficulty in predicting future results, the length of statutory carryforward periods, and tax planning alternatives, we believe that we cannot rely on projections of future taxable income to realize most of our deferred tax assets. Accordingly, we have established a full valuation allowance against our United States federal and states net deferred tax assets. We intend to maintain this valuation allowance until sufficient positive evidence exists to support its reversal. Our income tax expense recorded in the future will be reduced to the extent that sufficient positive evidence materializes to support a reversal, or decrease in, our valuation allowance.

We recognize tax benefits from uncertain tax positions only if it is more likely than not (more than 50%) that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. We file annual income tax returns in multiple taxing jurisdictions around the world and a number of years may elapse before an uncertain tax position is audited by the relevant tax authorities and finally resolved. We have established reserves to address potential exposures related to tax positions that could be challenged by tax authorities. While it is often difficult to predict

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the final outcome or the timing of resolution of any particular uncertain tax position and we can provide no assurance that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be materially different, we believe that we have adequately reserved for our uncertain tax positions.

Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected if actual earnings are different than our estimates, by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, outcomes resulting from income tax examinations, or by changes or interpretations in tax laws, regulations or accounting principles.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See the section titled "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Recently issued accounting pronouncements" in Note 3 to our financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information on recent accounting pronouncements and the expected impact on our financial statements.

Non- GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA"), a non-GAAP measure used by management to assess operating performance, is defined as net loss, excluding interest expense, net, depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation, and expenses associated with our Form 10 filling. Adjusted EBITDA is intended as a supplemental measure of our performance and provides useful information to management and investors regarding our operating results.

We present Adjusted EBITDA in this filing because we believe it assists investors and analysts in comparing our operating performance across reporting periods on a consistent basis by excluding items that we do not believe are indicative of our ongoing operating performance. Period-to-period comparison of Adjusted EBITDA helps our management identify additional trends in our Company's financial results that may not be shown solely by period-to-period comparison of net loss. In addition, we believe that providing Adjusted EBITDA, together with a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net loss, helps investors make comparisons between our Company and other companies that may have different capital structures, different capitalized asset values, different forms of employee compensation and different strategic nonrecurring projects. Adjusted EBITDA has its limitations as an analytical tool because of the excluded items, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. Some of these limitations include:

- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect interest expense and interest income because these items are not directly attributable to the performance of our business operations and may vary over time due to a variety of financing transactions that we have entered into or may enter into in the future.
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect certain non-cash items, including depreciation and amortization, and stock-based compensation expense. We believe that excluding the effect of these expenses from Adjusted EBITDA assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons in our company's operating performance because the amount of such expenses in any specific period may not directly correlate to the underlying performance of our business operations.
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the impact of certain cash charges resulting from matters we do not find indicative of our ongoing operations, such as costs associated with our filing of Form 10-12G.

A reconciliation between net loss and adjusted EBITDA is presented below:

	Year Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024
Reconciliation of net loss to Non-GAAP Adjusted EBITDA:		
Net loss	$ (48,758)	$ (40,799)
Interest expense, net	2,937	2,849
Depreciation and amortization	403	587
Stock-based compensation [(a)]	3,051	1,742
Expenses associated with Form 10 filling [(b)]	-	1,398
Adjusted EBITDA	$ (42,367)	$ (34,223)

[(a)] Represents non-cash expense associated with our share-based payments.

[(b)] Represents nonrecurring expenses associated with our Form 10 filing in 2024.

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Results of Operations

The following discussion analyzes our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2025, and compares those results to results for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

We recorded a net loss of $48.8 million in 2025, an increase of $8.0 million, or 19.5 % from 2024. The increased loss in 2025 was due to an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2025, which was partially offset by a decrease in research and development expenses, as discussed below.

The following table summarizes our operating results for 2025 and 2024:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	Amount	%
Revenue	$ 1,617	$ -	$ 1,617	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	1,127	-	1,127	100.0%
Gross profit	490	-	490	100.0%
Operating expenses				
Research and development	23,940	27,065	(3,125)	(11.5%)
Selling, general and administrative	22,637	11,254	11,383	101.1%
Total operating expenses	46,577	38,319	8,258	21.6%
Other (expense), net	(2,669)	(2,478)	191	7.7%
Loss before income tax	(48,756)	(40,797)	(7,959)	19.5%
Income tax expense	(2)	(2)	-	0.0%
Net Loss	$ (48,758)	$ (40,799)	$ (7,959)	19.5%

We derive the majority of our revenue from sales to customers in the United States. International revenue is attributable to the battery replacements for clinical trial patients in the UK. Revenue by geography is based on the billing address of the customer. The table below summarizes our revenue by geography:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	Amount	%
United States	$ 1,593	$ -	$ 1,593	100.0%
International	24	-	24	100.0%
Total Revenue	$ 1,617	$ -	$ 1,617	100.0%

Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold, Gross Profit, and Gross Margin:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	Amount	%
Revenue	$ 1,617	$ -	$ 1,617	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	1,127	-	1,127	100.0%
Gross profit	$ 490	$ -	$ 490	100.0%
Gross margin	30.3%	-	30.3%	100.0%

Revenue and Cost of Goods Sold

Revenue and cost of goods sold was $1.6 million and $1.1 million, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2025, resulting from the FDA approval of our WiSE CRT System in April 2025. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we had commercial implants at eleven hospitals in the US. There was no revenue or cost of goods sold during the year ended December 31, 2024.

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Gross Profit, and Gross Margin

Gross profit and gross margin was $0.5 million and 30.3%, respectively, during the year ended December 31, 2025, resulting from the FDA approval of our WiSE CRT System in April 2025. Our gross margin was positively affected and will continue to be affected in the near future by the use of inventory that was previously expensed during our clinical trial. Excluding the use of previously expensed inventory, we would have had a negative gross margin of 26.8%. There was no gross profit and gross margin during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Operating Expenses

Research and Development

The following table presents our total research and development expenses by category:

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
(in thousands)	2025	2024	Amount	%
Research and development expenses:				
R&D personnel expense	$ 18,983	$ 17,770	$ 1,213	6.8%
Clinical expenses	2,319	2,023	296	14.6%
Quality assurance	390	272	118	43.4%
Contract manufacturing, materials & components	1,959	5,340	(3,381)	(63.3%)
Facility allocation & depreciation	289	1,660	(1,371)	(82.6%)
Total research and development expense	$ 23,940	$ 27,065	$ (3,125)	(11.5%)

Research and development expenses decreased by $3.1 million, or 11.5%, during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a $3.4 million decrease in contract manufacturing, materials and components, resulting from the capitalization of inventory, as well as a decrease in professional services related to the development testing of the WiSE CRT System. Facility-related expenses decreased by $1.4 million, as we capitalized certain overhead costs to inventory during the year ended December 31, 2025. These decreases were partially offset by a $1.2 million increase in personnel-related expenses, including salaries, bonuses, and certain fringe benefits, resulting from the normal annual salary increases and a workforce expansion, and a $0.3 million increase in clinical expenses to support the WiSE CRT post-approval study.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by $11.4 million, or 101.1%, during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. Personnel-related expenses including salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and certain fringe benefits increased by $8.1 million as a result of the expansion of our workforce to support increased adoption of our WiSE CRT System. Travel-related expenses increased by $2.1 million due to the expansion of our workforce to support our sales and marketing efforts. Facility-related and other expenses increased by $0.5 million, primarily resulting from the higher non-cash rent expense due to a new lease agreement entered in 2025 for our new corporate headquarters and manufacturing facility. Corporate expenses increased by $0.7 million, primarily resulting from the higher expenses related to insurance premiums, and computer hardware and software.

Other Expense, net

Other expense, net increased by $0.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. Interest expense decreased by $0.4 million, and interest income earned on investments in marketable securities, including the accretion of discounts on marketable securities has decreased by $0.5 million. Additionally, other income decreased by $0.1 million, primarily resulting from a decrease in refundable tax incentive.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We manage our cash and capital structure to maximize shareholder return, maintain its financial condition and maintain flexibility for future strategic initiatives. We continuously assess our working capital needs, debt and leverage levels, debt maturity schedule, capital expenditure requirements and future investments. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had approximately $54.2 million and $66.0 million, respectively, in cash, cash equivalents, and marketable

securities. Based on our cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities as of December 31, 2025, and our expectation to generate operating losses and negative operating cash flows in the foreseeable future, substantial doubt exists regarding our ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of this Form 10-K.

Going Concern Consideration

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities during the normal course of business. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we incurred a net loss of $48.8 million and $40.8 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had negative cash flows from operations of $53.2 million and $41.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, we had working capital of $59.1 million and accumulated deficit of $402.2 million. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Until we are able to generate consistent and sufficient revenue from sales of our WiSE CRT System, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to raise additional capital through the issuance of additional common stock or borrowings from financial institutions. Our ability to obtain additional capital in the equity capital markets is subject to several factors, including market and economic conditions, our performance, and investor sentiment with respect to our company and our industry; however, no assurance can be given as to whether additional needed financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all.

Recent Financings

In May 2025, we completed an institutional placement of 55,900,000 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.64 per share, for proceeds of $33.5 million, net of $2.5 million of related issuance costs. In June 2025, we completed a non-underwritten rights offering to existing stockholders, or Securities Purchase Plan, and issued an additional 20,000,000 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.64 per share, for proceeds of $12.8 million, net of $0.1 million of related issuance costs.

Loan and Security Agreements

On June 30, 2022, we entered into a loan and security agreement with Runway Growth Finance Corp. The debt is secured against substantially all of our assets, except for intellectual property, but includes all proceeds from the sale of intellectual property.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the outstanding principal balance was $41.8 million, which includes the final payment of 4.5% of the principal borrowings to date.

Interest on the term loan accrues on the principal amount outstanding at a floating per annum rate equal to the greater of the rate of interest noted in The Wall Street Journal Money Rates section, as the "Prime Rate" or 4.00% plus a margin of 4.9% and is payable monthly in arrears and shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days elapsed. We are required to make interest only payments from July 2022 to May 2027. The note payable has a maturity date of June 15, 2027, at which time any unpaid interest, outstanding principal balance, and a final payment of 4.5% of the original principal amount borrowed shall be due in full. If we repay the loan prior to maturity, we will be required to pay a prepayment fee of 0.5% - 1% of the outstanding principal balance. We are also required to pay a 3% success fee of the funded principal amount of the term loan at the time of a liquidity event, as defined in the loan and security agreement. The success fee is enforceable within 10 years from the execution date of the agreement.

We are subject to customary financial and reporting covenants under the loan and security agreement. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we were in compliance with all debt covenants.

Future Funding Requirements

Despite recent FDA approval of WiSE CRT System, the outcome of any clinical activities and/or regulatory approval process is highly uncertain, we cannot reasonably estimate whether our future development activities may succeed; or whether we will be able to effectively commercialize WiSE CRT System in the U.S. and generate sufficient revenue. We may never recoup our investment in any WiSE CRT System development which would adversely affect our financial condition and our business and business prospects. In addition, our plans and timing expectations could be further delayed

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or interrupted by the effects of macroeconomic or other global conditions, including those resulting from inflation, rising interest rates, prospects of a recession, bank failures and other disruptions to financial systems, civil or political unrest, military conflicts, pandemics or other health crises and supply chain and resource issues.

To date we have not generated significant commercial product revenue. We will continue to require additional capital to successfully commercialize WiSE CRT System and fund operations for the foreseeable future. Our primary uses of cash are to fund our operations, which consist primarily of research and development expenses, manufacturing automation and scaleup, and selling, general and administrative expenses. We expect our expenses to continue to increase in connection with our ongoing activities as we continue to commercialize WiSE CRT System.

We may seek to raise capital through equity offerings or debt financings, collaboration agreements, or other arrangements with other companies, or through other sources of financing. Adequate additional funding may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. Our failure to raise capital as and when needed could have a negative impact on our consolidated financial condition and our ability to pursue our business strategies. We anticipate that we will need to raise substantial additional capital, the requirements of which will depend on many factors, including:

- the degree of success we experience in commercializing our WiSE CRT System;
- the cost, timing and results of our post-marketing trial and regulatory reviews;
- the cost of our research and development activities for new and modified products;
- the cost and timing of growing our sales, marketing and distribution capabilities;
- the terms and timing of any collaborative, licensing and other arrangements that we may establish, including any contract manufacturing arrangements;
- the timing, receipt and amount of sales from our WiSE CRT System;
- the emergence of competing or complementary technologies;
- the impact of global business, political and macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, rising interest rates, uncertainty with respect to the federal budget, instability in the global banking system, volatile market conditions, supply chain disruptions, cybersecurity events, and global events, including regional conflicts around the world;
- the cost of preparing, filing, prosecuting, maintaining, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights; and
- the extent to which we acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies, although we currently have no commitments or agreements relating to any of these types of transactions.

If we raise additional capital through debt financing, we may be subject to covenants that restrict our operations including limitations on our ability to incur liens or additional debt, pay dividends, make certain investments, and engage in certain merger, consolidation, or asset sale transactions. Any debt financing or additional equity that we raise may contain terms that are not favorable to us. If we raise funds through collaborations, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, future revenue streams, research programs, product candidates or grant licenses on terms that may not be favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds when needed, we may be required to delay, reduce, or terminate some or all of our development programs and clinical trials or delay investments in our manufacturing scale-up and automation. In addition, our ability to raise additional capital may be adversely impacted by potential worsening global economic conditions and the recent disruptions to and volatility in the credit and financial markets. Furthermore, this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements expressing substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we seek additional financing to fund our business activities in the future and there remains substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, investors or other financing sources may be unwilling to provide funding to us on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

As of December 31, 2025, we had $0.6 million in operating lease obligations for our corporate headquarters and laboratory space located in Sunnyvale, California. Additionally, in January 2025, we entered into a new lease agreement for our new corporate headquarters, laboratory and manufacturing facility in Santa Clara, California, for which we had recorded $17.1 million in operating lease obligations as of December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding principal balance under our loan and security agreement described above was $41.8 million, which included the principal borrowings under tranche one and tranche two, as well as the final payment of 4.5% of the principal borrowings to date.

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In addition, we have agreements with suppliers and other parties to purchase inventory. Product inventory obligations consist primarily of purchase order commitments for raw materials and sub-assemblies used in the production of the WiSE CRT System. In certain instances, our purchase agreements allow us to cancel, reschedule, or adjust our purchase requirements based on our business needs prior to firm orders being placed. As of December 31, 2025, our obligations under such arrangements were approximately $7.8 million.

Working Capital

December 31, 2025, Compared to December 31, 2024

As of December 31, 2025, we had working capital of $59.1 million, comprised of current assets of $73.1 million and current liabilities of $14.0 million. Current assets, consisting of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts and other receivables, inventory, prepaid expenses, and other current assets, increased by $8.6 million as of December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024. The capitalization of inventory resulted in a $12.4 million increase in working capital, and an increase in accounts and other receivables, primarily due to the reimbursements for leasehold improvements, resulted in a $1.9 million increase in working capital as of December 31, 2025. Additionally, higher prepaid insurance costs resulted in a $0.8 million increase in prepaid expenses and increase in other current assets primarily due to deposits to vendors for the purchases of machinery and equipment for the new manufacturing facility resulted in a $1.0 million increase in working capital as of December 31, 2025. These increases in current assets were partially offset by a $7.5 million decrease in cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities which were used to support our working capital and capital expenditure requirements.

Current liabilities, consisting primarily of accounts payable, accrued liabilities, lease obligations, and interest payable, increased by approximately $5.7 million as of December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024. The increase primarily resulted from a $3.8 million increase in accounts payable, which was mainly due to the activity related to construction of leasehold improvements at the new corporate headquarters, as well as the purchases of raw materials. Accrued expenses increased by approximately $1.3 million as of December 31, 2025, compared to December 31, 2024. The increase primarily resulted from an increase in payroll-related accruals due to the expansion of our workforce, as well as an increase in deferred revenue from sales of our WiSE CRT System. Additionally, the execution of a new lease agreement in 2025 resulted in $0.7 million increase in operating lease liabilities, which contributed to the overall increase in current liabilities.

Cash Flows

December 31, 2025, Compared to December 31, 2024

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Year Ended December 31,	
(in thousands)	2025	2024
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (53,192)	$ (41,230)
Net cash provided by investing activities	7,836	1,114
Net cash provided by financing activities	46,829	32,484
Effect of exchange rate change on cash	7	(29)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,480	$ (7,661)

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2025, was $53.2 million, compared to $41.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2024, representing an increase in use of $12.0 million. This increase was primarily attributed to an increase in net loss of $8.0 million, a decrease in cash from changes in working capital of $6.7 million, offset by a $2.7 million increase in non-cash adjustments.

- The increase in net loss of $8.0 million primarily resulted from an increase in personnel costs, which was partially offset by a decrease in contract manufacturing, materials and components, as further described under "Results of Operations" above.

- The decrease in changes from working capital activities primarily consisted of $10.0 million use of cash for inventory purchases, a $1.7 million decrease in cash provided from accounts and other receivables primarily due to the timing of collections on reimbursable leasehold improvements, and a $1.1 million increase in use of cash for prepayments and deposits to vendors. These decreases were partially offset by a $4.2 million increase in the operating lease liability due to the reimbursement of tenant improvements and the amortization of the right of use operating lease asset, and a $1.9 million increase in cash provided from accounts payable and accrued expenses due to the timing of invoice payments.

- Non-cash adjustments increased due to decrease in gain in accretion of discount on marketable securities of $0.8 million driven by fluctuating interest rates and maturity term, $0.8 million increase in the adjustment to lease amortization due to the Company entering into a new lease agreement in 2025, and $1.3 million increases in stock-based compensation due to new options issuance to new hires and existing employees. These increases were partially offset by a $0.2 million decrease in depreciation and amortization due to assets that have been fully depreciated.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025, was $7.8 million, compared to $1.1 million provided in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2024, representing an increase in cash provided of $6.7 million. The increase was mainly attributable to a $10.8 million decrease in the purchase of marketable securities during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. This change was partially offset by a $3.4 million increase in purchase of property and equipment, and a $0.7 million decrease in cash provided from sales and maturities of marketable securities during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025, was $46.8 million, compared to $32.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2024, representing an increase of $14.3 million. This increase was primarily attributed to the $14.3 million increase in proceeds from a capital raise, net of issuance cost, during the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information specified under this item.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Deloitte & Touche LLP; Tempe AZ; PCAOB ID #34)	74
Consolidated Balance Sheets	75
Consolidated Statements of Operations	76
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss	77
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity	78
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	79
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	80

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of EBR Systems, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EBR Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Tempe, Arizona

March 18, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2022.

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EBR SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,794	$ 6,918
Marketable securities	47,395	53,746
Accounts and other receivables, net	2,320	441
Inventory	13,789	1,391
Prepaid expenses	2,490	1,694
Other current assets	1,323	276
Total current assets	73,111	64,466
Restricted cash, noncurrent	2,604	-
Property and equipment, net	5,477	795
Right of use operating lease asset	12,613	929
Marketable securities	1,011	5,304
Inventory, noncurrent	1,864	1,452
Other assets	546	614
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 97,226**	**$ 73,560**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 7,049	$ 3,247
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	5,605	4,296
Interest payable	212	225
Operating lease liability	1,182	522
Current portion of notes payable	-	37
Total current liabilities	14,048	8,327
Other liabilities	184	38
Operating lease liability	16,520	575
Notes payable, net	40,886	40,264
Total liabilities	71,638	49,204
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, $0.0001 par value; 600,000,000 shares authorized, 450,259,169 and 371,076,200 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	45	37
Additional paid-in capital	426,812	376,903
Accumulated deficit	(402,216)	(353,458)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	947	874
Total stockholders' equity	25,588	24,356
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	**$ 97,226**	**$ 73,560**

These financial statements should be read in connection with the notes to consolidated financial statements.

EBR SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	2024
Revenue	$ 1,617	$ -
Cost of goods sold	1,127	-
Gross profit	490	-
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	23,940	27,065
Selling, general and administrative	22,637	11,254
Total operating expenses	46,577	38,319
Loss from operations	(46,087)	(38,319)
Other (expense) income:		
Interest expense	(5,644)	(6,030)
Interest income	2,707	3,181
Other income	304	361
(Loss) gain on foreign currency	(36)	10
Total other (expense), net	(2,669)	(2,478)
Loss before income taxes	(48,756)	(40,797)
Income tax expense	(2)	(2)
Net loss	$ (48,758)	$ (40,799)
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders:		
Basic and diluted	$ (0.12)	$ (0.13)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	417,327,276	324,995,419

These financial statements should be read in connection with the notes to consolidated financial statements.

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EBR SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
Net loss	$ (48,758)	$ (40,799)
Other comprehensive (loss) income		
Change in unrealized income (loss) on marketable securities	47	(45)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	26	(44)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	73	(89)
Comprehensive loss	$ (48,685)	$ (40,888)

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These financial statements should be read in connection with the notes to consolidated financial statements.

EBR SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated Other	Total
	Shares	Par Value	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Comprehensive Income	Stockholders' Equity
Balance at December 31, 2023	307,020,758	$ 31	$ 342,722	$ (312,659)	$ 963	$ 31,057
Exercise of stock options	3,123,384	-	486	-	-	486
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,742	-	-	1,742
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	60,932,058	6	31,953	-	-	31,959
Net loss	-	-	-	(40,799)	-	(40,799)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(89)	(89)
Balance at December 31, 2024	371,076,200	37	376,903	(353,459)	874	24,356
Exercise of stock options	3,280,666	-	646	-	-	646
Exercise of warrants	2,303	-	1	-	-	1
Stock-based compensation	-	-	3,051	-	-	3,051
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs	75,900,000	8	46,211	-	-	46,219
Net loss	-	-	-	(48,758)	-	(48,758)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	73	73
Balance at December 31, 2025	450,259,169	$ 45	$ 426,812	$ (402,216)	$ 947	$ 25,588

These financial statements should be read in connection with the notes to consolidated financial statements.

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EBR SYSTEMS, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	$ (48,758)	$ (40,799)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	403	587
Amortization of deferred loan costs and discount on notes payable	622	617
Lease amortization	1,153	380
Stock-based compensation	3,051	1,742
Loss on disposal of assets	38	-
Allowance for credit losses	-	5
Accretion of discount on marketable securities	(828)	(1,621)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(1,879)	(215)
Inventory	(12,807)	(2,843)
Prepaid expenses	(501)	(248)
Other assets	(770)	57
Accounts payable	2,240	1,349
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,090	171
Interest payable	(13)	1
Operating lease liability	3,767	(413)
Net cash used in operating activities	(53,192)	(41,230)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(3,683)	(273)
Purchase of marketable securities	(54,700)	(65,515)
Maturities of marketable securities	57,607	65,776
Sales of marketable securities	8,612	1,126
Net cash provided by investing activities	7,836	1,114
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of notes payable	(37)	(45)
Proceeds from notes payable	-	82
Proceeds from common stock offering	48,828	34,022
Payment of common stock offering costs	(2,609)	(2,061)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	647	486
Net cash provided by financing activities	46,829	32,484
Effect of exchange rate change on cash	7	(29)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	1,480	(7,661)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of the period	6,918	14,579
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of the period	$ 8,398	$ 6,918
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest expense	$ 5,035	$ 5,412
Cash paid for income taxes	$ 2	$ 2
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Remeasurement of lease liabilities	$ -	$ 411
Purchases of property and equipment not yet paid	$ 1,934	$ 48
Initial recognition of ROU asset and operating lease liability	$ 12,838	$ -
Accrued common stock offering costs	$ -	$ 2
Purchases of property and equipment with note payable	$ -	$ 82

These financial statements should be read in connection with the notes to consolidated financial statements.

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EBR SYSTEMS, INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 - Business and organization

Business overview

EBR Systems, Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively, "EBR", "we", "our" or the "Company") is a United States based medical device company that developed the WiSE CRT System ("WiSE"), an implantable cardiac device able to provide stimulation to endocardial heart tissue for the correction of heart rhythm conditions without requiring the use of leads. This implantable device delivers left-ventricle endocardial pacing for cardiac resynchronization therapy ("CRT"), without the use of wires or leads going into the heart. On April 11, 2025, the Company received notification that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") has completed its review of the premarket approval application ("PMA") and approved WiSE for commercial distribution in the United States.

The Company completed its initial public offering of CDIs ("CHESS Depositary Interests") and began trading on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") on November 24, 2021, under the symbol "EBR".

The Company operates wholly owned foreign subsidiary entities in Australia, EBR Systems (AUST) Pty Ltd ("EBR-AU"), and the United Kingdom, EBR Systems (UK) Limited ("EBR-UK"), which establish clinical trials in Australia and the United Kingdom, respectively, and work on intellectual property development. EBR-AU was incorporated on February 23, 2017, and EBR-UK was incorporated on July 31, 2015.

Note 2 - Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities during the normal course of business. At each reporting period, the Company evaluates whether there are conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. The Company's evaluation entails analyzing prospective operating budgets and forecasts for expectations of its cash needs and comparing those needs to the current cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities balances. The Company is required to make certain additional disclosures if it concludes substantial doubt exists and it is not alleviated by its plans or when its plans alleviate substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern.

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company incurred a net loss of $48.8 million and $40.8 million, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had negative cash flows from operations of $53.2 million and $41.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had working capital of $59.1 million and accumulated deficit of $402.2 million.

Based on the Company's cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities as of December 31, 2025, and its expectation to generate operating losses and negative operating cash flows in the foreseeable future, as well as potential liquidity to become less than the $2.5 million required under its existing debt covenants during the next twelve months, there exists substantial doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of issuance of these consolidated financial statements. The Company was in compliance with its debt covenant as of December 31, 2025. Upon the occurrence of a breach of debt covenants, Runway Growth Finance Corp may, at its option, declare all obligations immediately due and payable. In an effort to alleviate these conditions, the Company will need to raise capital through the issuance of additional common stock or borrowings from financial institutions. The Company's ability to obtain additional capital in the equity capital markets is subject to several factors, including market and economic conditions, the Company's performance, and investor sentiment with respect to the Company and its industry; however, no assurance can be given as to whether additional needed financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all. The consolidated financial statements of the Company do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of these aforementioned uncertainties.

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Note 3 - Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of EBR Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries, and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The Company has eliminated all intercompany transactions and balances during consolidation.

In the third quarter of 2025, the Company changed the presentation of Note 15, "Segment information" to better align with the information the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") uses to allocate resources and assess operating performance. Prior period segment information was updated to conform to the current period presentation. See Note 15 "Segment information" for additional disclosures.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company changed its rounding presentation of these consolidated financial statements to the nearest thousands, except share or per share data or as otherwise indicated. The accompanying notes to the financial statements are denominated in millions of dollars. The change in rounding presentation has been applied to all prior year amounts presented. In certain circumstances, this change adjusted previously reported balances, however, these changes were not significant, and no other changes were made to previously reported financial information. Additionally, certain columns and rows within the financial statements and tables presented may not add due to rounding. Percentages have been calculated from the underlying whole-dollar amounts for all periods presented.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Significant estimates and assumptions made by management include the fair value of stock-based awards issued, and the valuation allowance on deferred taxes.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company measures certain assets and liabilities at fair value, which is defined as the price that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability on the measurement date in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The fair value measurement guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires the Company to maximize the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value. The following levels of inputs may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1: Valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for assets or liabilities that are identical to the assets or liabilities being measured.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques in which significant inputs include quoted prices from active markets for assets or liabilities that are similar to the assets or liabilities being measured and/or quoted prices for assets or liabilities that are identical or similar to the assets or liabilities being measured from markets that are not active. Also, model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable in active markets are Level 2 valuation techniques.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs are unobservable. Such inputs reflect our estimate of assumptions that market participants would use to price an asset or liability.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currencies of our foreign subsidiaries are their local currencies. Accordingly, the Company translates the foreign currency financial statements into US Dollars using the reporting period-end or average exchange rates. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries were translated at exchange rates as of the balance sheet dates. Expenses are translated at average rates in effect for the periods presented. The cumulative translation adjustment is included in the accumulated other comprehensive income within stockholders' equity. Gains and losses arising from the settlement and remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than a subsidiary's functional currency are included in "(loss) gain on foreign currency" in the period in which they occur.

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Employee benefits

Employees that satisfy certain eligibility requirements, including requirements related to age and length of service, are eligible to participate in the EBR Systems, Inc. 401(k) Plan ("Plan"). The Plan is intended to qualify as a tax-qualified 401(k) plan so that contributions to the Plan, and income earned on such contributions, are not taxable to participants until withdrawn or distributed from the Plan. Under the Plan, each employee is fully vested in his or her deferred salary contributions. Employee contributions are held and invested by the plan's trustee as directed by participants.

Effective January 1, 2025, the Company began a matching contribution under the Plan. The Company matches 100% of employee contributions to the Plan up to 3% of eligible compensation, with a maximum annual match of $5,000 per employee. Matching contributions vest 25% after one year of service and are fully vested after two years of service. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company match expense was $0.4 million and $0.0 million, respectively.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Cash equivalents are reported at fair value.

Restricted cash

The restricted cash, noncurrent balance of $2.6 million as of December 31, 2025, relates to cash deposits restricted under letters of credit issued on behalf of the Company in support of indebtedness to creditors incurred in the ordinary course of business. There was no restricted cash as of December 31, 2024.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities, all of which are available-for-sale, consist of U.S. treasury bonds, U.S. government notes, and corporate debt securities. Marketable securities are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported as accumulated other comprehensive income.

On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews its available-for-sale debt securities for credit-related impairment. An investment security is deemed impaired if the fair value of the investment is less than its amortized cost. For available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position, the Company evaluates at the individual security level whether the decline in fair value has resulted from credit losses or other factors. In making this assessment the Company considers the issuer of the securities and their creditworthiness, any changes to the rating of the security and any adverse conditions specifically related to the security, among other factors. If this assessment indicates that a credit loss exists, an allowance for credit losses is recorded with an offsetting entry to earnings. Any impairment that has not been recorded through an allowance for credit losses is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The Company typically invests in highly-rated securities and generally limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The Company did not identify any credit losses associated with its available-for-sale debt securities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and no impairment was recorded during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Interest and dividends on available-for-sale securities are included in other income and expense. See Note 4, "Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities" for additional disclosure on marketable securities.

Concentration of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are primarily held at U.S. financial institutions that management believes are of high credit quality. Such deposits exceed federally insured limits.

Accounts and other receivables and allowance for credit losses

Trade receivables represent amounts due from customers for the sale of our product. Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount, net of allowances for credit losses for any potential uncollectible amounts. The allowance for credit losses is based on our assessment of the collectability of accounts. Management regularly reviews the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses on a collective basis by considering the age of each outstanding invoice, each customer's expected ability to pay and collection history, current market conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions to determine whether the allowance is appropriate. Accounts and other receivables are written-off and charged against an allowance for credit losses when the Company has exhausted collection efforts without success.

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Non-trade receivables are recorded from amounts due to the Company from contract manufacturers. Unbilled reimbursements represent reimbursement of clinical trial expenses for which reimbursements have not been billed. Reimbursement for leasehold improvements represent allowable costs and fees that will be reimbursed by the landlord in according to the lease agreement. See Note 6, "Consolidated balance sheet components" for additional information on accounts and other receivables.

Inventory

Inventory is comprised of raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost (determined using the first-in, first-out method) or net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

Pre-launch inventory costs associated with products that had not received regulatory approval were capitalized if there were probable future commercial use and future economic benefit. If future commercial use and future economic benefit were not considered probable, then costs associated with pre-launch inventory that had not yet received regulatory approval were expensed as research and development expense during the period the costs were incurred. The determination to capitalize was based on the particular facts and circumstances relating to the product. Capitalization of such pre-launch inventory began when the Company determined that (i) positive clinical trial results had been obtained in order to support regulatory approval was probable; (ii) uncertainties regarding regulatory approval had been significantly reduced; and (iii) it was probable that these capitalized costs would provide future economic benefit, in excess of capitalized costs. Pre-launch inventory was recorded at the lower of cost (determined using the first-in, first-out method) and net realizable value.

On April 11, 2025, the Company received notification from the FDA that WiSE had been approved for commercial distribution in the United States. At that time, the Company began presenting pre-launch inventory as inventory in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of normal, recurring, or periodic repairs and maintenance activities related to property and equipment are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the related assets. The estimated useful lives by asset classification are generally as follows:

Equipment	3 - 8 years
Computer software	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of 15 years or the remainder of the lease

Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset or asset group be tested for potential impairment, the Company first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by that asset or asset group to its carrying value. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment is recognized to the extent that carrying value exceeds fair value. Fair value is determined using various valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values, and third-party independent appraisals, depending on the nature of the asset. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not recognize any impairment charges associated with long-lived assets.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Company determines whether the contract is or contains a lease based on all relevant facts and circumstances. Leases with a term greater than twelve months are recognized on the balance sheet date as right of use ("ROU") operating lease assets and current and non-current lease liabilities, as applicable. The Company has elected not to recognize leases on the balance sheet, with terms of twelve months or less. The Company includes lease option extensions in the assessment of the lease arrangement when it is reasonably certain the option will be exercised.

Lease liabilities and the corresponding right of use operating lease assets are recorded based on the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The discount rate used to calculate the present value is the rate implicit in the lease, or if not readily determinable, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company's incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term, an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment. Certain adjustments to the right of use operating lease asset may be required for items such as initial direct costs or incentives received. Lease payments on operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected term of the lease. Lease payments on financing leases are recognized using the effective interest method. See Note 7, "Leases" for additional disclosure on leases.

For all asset classes of its leases, the Company has elected to account for the lease and non-lease components together for existing classes of underlying assets.

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 606 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606"), the Company recognizes revenue when control is transferred to the customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for the goods or services. To recognize revenue, the Company applied the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company recognizes all of its revenue from contracts with customers at a point in time. As the majority of revenue consists of sales of the WiSE CRT System and battery replacements, where the Company's sales representative provides assistance at the point of implantation at hospitals or medical facilities, the Company recognizes revenue upon completion of the procedure. The Company also generates a small portion of its revenue from the sale of surgical tool kits. As the performance obligation is the shipment of the product, the Company recognizes revenue for surgical tool kits upon shipment to the customers. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the total transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the relative standalone selling price. Sales prices are specified in the executed customer contract and purchase order prior to the transfer of control to the customer. The Company's standard payment terms are generally net 30 days.

The following table summarizes revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated by product for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
WiSE CRT System	$ 1,548	$ -
Surgical tool kits	15	-
Battery replacements	$ 54	$ -
Total revenue	$ 1,617	-

Cost of goods sold

The Company purchases components and materials from third-party suppliers and manufacturers. Cost of goods sold consists primarily of costs related to materials, manufacturing overhead costs, reserves for excess, and obsolete and non-sellable inventories. Manufacturing overhead costs includes the cost of material procurement and operations and quality supervision and management personnel, including employee compensation, stock-based compensation, supplies, and travel. Cost of goods sold also includes depreciation expense for production equipment and certain direct costs, such as shipping and handling costs.

Warranty

The Company has a warranty program that offers a warranty on the battery, electrode and transmitter ("Warranty Parts") of the WiSE for a period of three years commencing on the date of implant. In the event the Warranty Parts function in a manner inconsistent with their intended operation and performance due to the quality of materials or workmanship and should such an event occur with the three-year period commencing on the implantation date, the Company will provide the customer a replacement at no additional cost. The warranty is not priced or sold separately. It is intended to safeguard the customer against defects, and it does not provide incremental service to the customer. As such, it is considered an assurance type warranty and is not accounted for as a service type warranty, which could represent a separate performance obligation. The warranty is accounted for as an accrued warranty reserve. The current portion is included within "Accrued expenses and other liabilities", and the long-term portion is included within "Other liabilities" in our consolidated balance sheets. See Note 6, "Consolidated balance sheet components" for additional disclosure on accrued warranty reserves.

Research and development

Research and development costs are expensed when incurred. Research and development costs include operating expenses for the Company's engineering and product management functions supporting research, new development, and related product enhancement. Additionally, costs incurred in connection with preclinical development, clinical testing, as well as costs associated with the regulatory and FDA approval process are also included as a component of research and development expense.

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Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Advertising costs were immaterial during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Stock-based compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense related to employees over the requisite service period based on the grant-date fair value of the awards. The fair value of options granted is estimated using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Company recognizes the grant-date fair value of an award as compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which typically corresponds to the vesting period for the award. The Company elects to account for forfeitures as they occur and, upon forfeiture of an award prior to vesting, the Company reverses any previously recognized compensation expense related to that award. See Note 12, "Stock-based compensation" for additional details.

Interest Income

The Company's interest income was generated from its cash, cash equivalent, and marketable securities, including accretion of discounts. The following table provides a summary of the components of interest income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Interest income	$ 1,879	$ 1,560
Accretion of discount on marketable securities, net	828	1,621
Total interest income	$ 2,707	$ 3,181

Other Income

The Company periodically receives reimbursements of clinical trial expenses, which are recorded as other income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, other income includes refundable tax incentives from the Australian Taxation Office. Components of Other Income were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Clinical trial reimbursements	$ -	$ 10
Research and development tax incentive	304	351
Total other income	$ 304	$ 361

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the tax effects of net operating losses, tax credits, and temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. These are determined using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which such temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company records deferred tax assets to the extent the Company believes these assets will more likely than not be realized. In making such a determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial operations. When we establish or reduce the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets, our provision for income taxes will increase or decrease, respectively, in the period that determination to change the valuation allowance is made.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements on a particular tax position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted as appropriate for changes in facts and circumstances, such as significant amendments to existing tax law, new regulations or interpretations by the taxing authorities, new information obtained during a tax examination, or resolution of an examination. We recognize both accrued interest and penalties, where appropriate, related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

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Earnings per share

Basic income or loss per share is determined by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income or loss per share is determined by dividing net income by diluted weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted weighted average shares reflect the dilutive effect, if any, of potential common shares. To the extent their effect is dilutive, employee equity awards and other commitments to be settled in common stock are included in the calculation of diluted income or loss per share based on the treasury stock method. Potential common shares are excluded from the calculation of dilutive weighted average shares outstanding if their effect would be anti-dilutive at the balance sheet date based on a treasury stock method or due to a net loss.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, "*Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*". The ASU focuses on income tax disclosures around effective tax rates and cash income taxes paid. ASU 2023-09 is effective for public filers for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company adopted ASU 2023-09 in the year ended December 31, 2025 on a retrospective basis. Refer to Note 13 for enhanced disclosures associated with the adoption of this ASU.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*. The amendments in ASU 2024-03 address investor requests for more detailed expense information and require additional disaggregated disclosures in the notes to financial statements for certain categories of expenses that are included on the face of the income statement. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. In January 2025, the FASB issued an update 2025-01 "*Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date",* which revises the effective date of ASU 2024-03 to clarify that all public business entities are required to adopt the guidance in annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its disclosures.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*, which amends ASC 326-20 to provide a practical expedient related to the estimation of expected credit losses for current accounts receivable and current contract assets that arise from transactions accounted for under ASC 606. The practical expedient permits all entities to assume that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the new guidance on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, "*Intangible - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software."* This ASU is intended to simplify the capitalization guidance by removing all references to software development project stages and introducing a more judgment-based approach. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11, *Interim Reporting (Topic 270) Narrow-Scope Improvements.* The ASU is intended to clarify the applicability of interim reporting guidance and addresses the form and content of interim financial statements and interim disclosure requirements. ASU 2025-11 is effective for interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued *ASU 2025-12, Codification Improvements*. ASU 2025-12 addresses suggestions received from stakeholders regarding the Accounting Standards Codification and makes other incremental improvements to U.S. GAAP. The update represents changes to the Codification that clarify, correct errors or make other improvements to a variety of topics. ASU 2025-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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Note 4 – Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities

Cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities consisted of the following at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash	$ 1,386	$ 3,211
Money market funds	4,408	3,707
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,794	$ 6,918
Marketable securities, short-term:		
Asset backed securities	$ 1,012	$ 2,003
Commercial paper	9,125	1,157
Corporate bonds	18,171	23,951
US Treasury securities	19,087	26,635
Total marketable securities, short-term	$ 47,395	$ 53,746
Marketable securities, long-term:		
Asset backed securities	$ 1,011	$ 2,305
Corporate bonds	-	2,387
US Treasury securities	-	612
Total marketable securities, long-term	$ 1,011	$ 5,304
Total cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities	$ 54,200	$ 65,968

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within our consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, to the total of such amounts as presented in the consolidated statements of cash flows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,794	$ 6,918
Restricted cash, noncurrent	2,604	-
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	$ 8,398	$ 6,918

During the year ended December 31, 2025, marketable securities were sold or matured for proceeds of $66.2 million. The Company recorded an immaterial amount of realized gain for the year ended December 31, 2025. During the year ended December 31, 2024, marketable securities were sold or matured for proceeds of $66.9 million with no gain or loss realized. See Note 5, “Fair value measurements” for additional information regarding the fair value of cash equivalents and marketable securities.

The following tables summarizes the unrealized gains and losses related to the Company’s available-for-sale marketable securities, by major security type, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized (losses)	Fair Value
Marketable securities				
Asset backed securities	$ 2,022	$ 1	$ -	$ 2,023
Commercial paper	9,120	5	-	9,125
Corporate bonds	18,148	23	-	18,171
US Treasury securities	19,062	25	-	19,087
Total marketable securities	$ 48,352	$ 54	$ -	$ 48,406

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	As of December 31, 2024			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized (losses)	Fair Value
Marketable securities				
Asset backed securities	$ 4,305	$ 4	$ -	$ 4,309
Commercial paper	1,161	-	(4)	1,157
Corporate bonds	26,341	20	(23)	26,338
US Treasury securities	27,236	26	(15)	27,247
Total marketable securities	$ 59,043	$ 50	$ (42)	$ 59,051

The following table shows the unrealized losses and fair values for those marketable securities that were in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, aggregated by major security type and the length of time the marketable securities have been in a continuous loss position (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2025					
	In Loss Position for Less Than 12 Months		In Loss Position for 12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Commercial paper	$ 1,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000	$ -
Corporate Bonds	298	-	-	-	298	-
Total	$ 1,298	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,298	$ -

	As of December 31, 2024					
	In Loss Position for Less Than 12 Months		In Loss Position for 12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Commercial paper	$ 1,157	$ (4)	$ -	$ -	$ 1,157	$ (4)
Corporate Bonds	13,839	(23)	-	-	13,839	(23)
US Treasury Securities	14,095	(15)	-	-	14,095	(15)
Total	$ 29,091	$ (42)	$ -	$ -	$ 29,091	$ (42)

The contractual maturities of the Company's marketable securities as of December 31, 2025, were as follows (in thousands):

	Fair Value
One year or less	$ 47,395
After one year to five years	1,011
Total	$ 48,406

Note 5 – Fair value measurement

Management's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgement and may affect the valuation of financial assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy, as discussed in Note 3, "Summary of significant accounting policies". At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value measurement of the Company's financial assets measured on a recurring basis were as follows (in thousands):

	Fair Values as of December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents				
Money market funds	$ 4,408	$ -	$ -	$ 4,408
Marketable securities				
Asset backed securities	-	2,023	-	2,023
Commercial paper	-	9,125	-	9,125
Corporate bonds	-	18,171	-	18,171
US Treasury securities	-	19,087	-	19,087
Total	$ 4,408	$ 48,406	$ -	$ 52,814

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	Fair Values as of December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents				
Money market funds	$ 3,707	$ -	$ -	$ 3,707
Marketable securities				
Asset backed securities	-	4,308	-	4,308
Commercial paper	-	1,157	-	1,157
Corporate bonds	-	26,338	-	26,338
US Treasury securities	-	27,247	-	27,247
Total	$ 3,707	$ 59,050	$ -	$ 62,757

In the Company's consolidated balance sheets, the carrying values of non-trade receivables, other assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximated their fair values due to the nature and relatively short maturities. The fair value of debt approximates its carrying value as it is variable rate debt or has relatively short maturities.

Note 6 –Consolidated balance sheet components

Accounts and other receivables, net

Accounts and other receivables includes amounts due from sales of Company's product to customers, sales of materials to contract manufacturers, reimbursements of clinical trial expenses incurred, and reimbursements for leasehold improvements. Accounts and other receivables, net were as follows as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Trade receivables	$ 452	$ -
Non-trade receivables	154	433
Unbilled reimbursements	-	8
Reimbursement for leasehold improvements	1,714	-
Accounts and other receivables	2,320	441
Less: provision for credit losses	-	-
Accounts and other receivables, net	$ 2,320	$ 441

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded no provision for credit losses. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an immaterial amount of provision for credit losses.

Inventory

Inventory consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025, and pre-launch inventory consisted of the following at December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Raw materials	$ 2,019	$ 2,843
Work in process	9,168	-
Finished goods	4,466	-
Inventory	$ 15,653	$ 2,843
Inventory – current	$ 13,789	$ 1,391
Inventory – noncurrent	$ 1,864	$ 1,452

Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Equipment	$ 3,300	$ 3,434
Computer software	560	575
Leasehold improvements	554	514
Construction in progress	4,289	-
Total property and equipment	8,703	4,523
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,226)	(3,728)
Total property and equipment, net	$ 5,477	$ 795

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As of December 31, 2025, construction in progress pertains to tenant improvements for the Company's new corporate headquarters, laboratory, and manufacturing facility in Santa Clara, California. Depreciation expense on property and equipment was $0.4 million and $0.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were no impairments recorded during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Accrued expenses and other liabilities

Accrued expenses and other liabilities consisted of the following at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Accrued compensation and related liabilities	$ 4,049	$ 3,116
Accrued development expenses	354	483
Accrued warranty reserve	185	692
Accrued other expenses	1,017	5
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	$ 5,605	$ 4,296

Changes in accrued warranty reserves were as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Beginning of period	$ 692	$ 827
Warranty reserve accrued during the period	275	-
Settlement of warranty claims	(728)	(135)
End of period	$ 240	$ 692
Warranty reserve - current	$ 185	$ 692
Warranty reserve - noncurrent	$ 55	$ -

Note 7 – Leases

The Company has an operating lease for its corporate headquarters and laboratory space, located in Sunnyvale, California. The initial lease expired June 30, 2024, with an option to extend the lease an additional sixty-months, which was used in the calculation of the right of use operating lease asset and operating lease liability. The Company held no other lease agreements at December 31, 2024. In January 2024, the Company signed an addendum to the operating lease, extending the expiration of the lease through June 30, 2025, and adjusting the monthly rent. The January 2024 lease remeasurement resulted in a $1.2 million reduction in the right of use operating lease asset and corresponding reduction to operating lease liability. In March 2024, the Company signed an additional addendum to the operating lease, extending the expiration of the lease through December 31, 2025. The March 2024 lease remeasurement resulted in a $0.3 million increase in the right of use operating lease asset and corresponding increase in operating lease liability. In July 2024, the Company signed an additional addendum to the operating lease, extending the expiration of the lease through December 31, 2026. The July 2024 lease remeasurement resulted in a $0.5 million increase in the right of use operating lease asset and corresponding increase in operating lease liability. In April 2025, the Company signed an addendum to lease additional office space on a short-term basis in an adjacent office space. The Company accounted for the modification as a separate contract and will recognize associated lease payments in net loss over the lease term.

In January 2025, the Company executed an operating lease for its new corporate headquarters, laboratory and manufacturing facility in Santa Clara, California. The term of the lease commenced on January 17, 2025, the date on which the landlord made the property available to the Company for the purpose of constructing leasehold improvements that will remain the property of the Company during lease term. As a result of entering into this lease agreement, the Company recorded a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability of $12.9 million, net of the tenant improvement allowance of $4.1 million on the commencement date. The lease payments will begin in January 2026. The lease provides for a term of 132 months and includes an option to extend the lease for an additional five years, which was used in the calculation of the right of use asset and lease liability, as the Company is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. The Company determined the probability of the exercise of a lease extension option based on its long-term strategic business outlook, significant leasehold improvements that are expected to have significant economic value to the Company, and costs relating to signing a new lease, among other factors.

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Amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for operating leases in which the Company is the lessee as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, were as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Right of use operating lease asset	$ 12,613	$ 929
Lease liability, current	1,182	522
Lease liability, noncurrent	16,520	575
Weighted-average remaining lease term	15.71 years	2.00 years
Weighted-average discount rate	6.40%	10.00%

The following table presents the components of lease costs in our statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Operating lease costs	$ 2,341	$ 474
Variable lease costs	130	124
Short-term lease costs	26	16
Total lease expense	$ 2,497	$ 614

Future lease payments for non-cancellable operating leases as of December 31, 2025, were as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	
2026	$ 1,224
2027	964
2028	1,324
2029	1,743
2030	1,796
Thereafter	23,689
Total undiscounted lease payments	30,740
Less: effects of discounting	(12,179)
Less: tenant improvement allowance	(859)
Total operating lease liabilities	$ 17,702

Note 8 - Notes payable

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, notes payable consisted of the following (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Notes payable, current		
Current portion of notes payable	$ -	$ 37
Notes payable, non-current		
Long-term portion of notes payable	41,800	41,800
Less: unamortized deferred loan costs	(311)	(523)
Less: unamortized discount	(603)	(1,013)
Notes payable, non-current, net	$ 40,886	$ 40,264
Total notes payable, net	$ 40,886	$ 40,301

The following table presents information regarding the Company's notes payable principal repayment obligations as of December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

Years Ended December 31,	
2026	$ -
2027	41,800
Total minimum payments	$ 41,800

Runway Growth Finance Corp

On June 30, 2022, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement with Runway Growth Finance Corp. The debt is secured against substantially all assets of the Company, except for the Company's intellectual property but includes all proceeds from the sale of intellectual property. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the outstanding principal balance was $41.8 million and $41.8 million, respectively.

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Interest on the term loan accrues on the principal amount outstanding at a floating per annum rate equal to the greater of the rate of interest noted in The Wall Street Journal Money Rates section, as the "Prime Rate" or 4.00% plus a margin of 4.9% and is payable monthly in arrears and shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year for the actual number of days elapsed. The Company is required to make interest only payments from July 2022 to May 2027. The note payable has a maturity date of June 15, 2027, at which time any unpaid interest, outstanding principal balance, and a final payment of 4.5% of the original principal amount borrowed shall be due in full. If the Company repays the loan prior to maturity, the Company will be required to pay a prepayment fee of 0.5% - 1% of the outstanding principal balance. The Company is also required to pay a 3% success fee of the funded principal amount of the term loan at the time of a liquidity event, as defined in the loan and security agreement. The success fee is enforceable within 10 years from the execution date of the agreement.

The Company has accounted for the final payment of $1.8 million as a discount of the note that will be amortized over the life of the loan using the effective interest method. Amortization of the discount was $0.4 million during both years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. This amount was recorded as additional interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the note has been shown net of unamortized discounts of $0.6 million and $1.0 million, respectively.

The Company incurred loan costs of $1.0 million, which are being amortized over the life of the loan using the effective interest method. Amortization of loan costs was $0.2 million for both years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the note has been shown net of unamortized loan costs of $0.3 million and $0.5 million, respectively.

The Company is subject to customary financial and reporting covenants under the loan and security agreement. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

Bank of America Leasing & Capital, LLC

In March 2024, the Company entered into an equipment purchase agreement for the purchase of software. The agreement requires payments beginning July 1, 2024 through May 1, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, no balance was outstanding under the agreement. As of December 31, 2024, the outstanding principal balance was immaterial and was included in the current portion of notes payable in the consolidated balance sheets.

Note 9 – Convertible preferred stock

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 10,000,000 shares of convertible preferred stock were authorized, of which no shares were issued or outstanding.

Note 10 – Common stock

Each share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of the Company's stockholders. Common stockholders are entitled to receive dividends, as may be declared by the Company's board of directors. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no dividends have been declared.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, 600,000,000 shares were authorized, of which 450,259,169 shares and 371,076,200 shares, respectively, were outstanding.

The Company completed its initial public offering and began trading on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX") on November 24, 2021, under the symbol "EBR". The ASX uses an electronic system called CHESS for the clearance and settlement of trades on the ASX. The State of Delaware does not recognize the CHESS system of holding securities or electronic transfers of legal title to shares. To enable companies to have their securities cleared and settled electronically through CHESS, CHESS depository instruments called CDIs are issued. CDIs are units of beneficial ownership in shares and are traded in a manner similar to shares of Australian companies listed on the ASX. The legal title to the shares are held by a depository, CDN, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the ASX, and is an approved general participant of ASX Settlement.

In September 2024, the Company completed a fully underwritten institutional placement, and the institutional component of a 1-for-20 pro-rata accelerated non-renounceable entitlement issuance of 55,856,325 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.56 per share, for proceeds of $29.4 million, net of $1.9 million of related issuance costs.

In September 2024, the Company announced the retail component of the fully underwritten 1-for-20 pro-rata non-renounceable entitlement offer of 5,075,733 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.82 Australian dollars per share. On October 16, 2024, the Company issued 5,075,733 CDIs and received proceeds of $2.6 million, net of $0.2 million of related issuance costs.

In May 2025, the Company completed an institutional placement of 55,900,000 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.64 per share, for proceeds of $33.5 million, net of $2.5 million of related issuance costs. In June 2025, the Company completed a non-underwritten rights offering to existing stockholders, or Securities Purchase Plan, and issued an additional 20,000,000 CDIs representing the same number of common stock at $0.64 per share, for proceeds of $12.8 million, net of $0.1 million of related issuance costs.

Additionally, the Company reserved the following shares of common stock for issuance as of December 31, 2025:

Conversion of Common Stock warrants	19,477,798
2013 Equity Incentive Plan	16,177,239
Amended 2021 Equity Incentive Plan	36,957,557
Outside of Amended 2021 Equity Incentive Plan	897,558
Total shares of common stock reserved for issuance	73,510,152

Note 11 – Warrants

Equity classified common stock warrants

The Company has issued warrants to purchase shares of its common stock, which are exercisable any time at the option of the holder until their expiration date.

Warrant activity for the year ended December 31, 2025, was as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
Balance at December 31, 2024	19,789,379	$ 0.57	5.28
Granted	-	-	
Cancelled / Expired	(309,278)	0.82	
Exercised	(2,303)	0.59	
Balance at December 31, 2025	19,477,798	$ 0.56	4.34

As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding warrants was $0.56 and $0.57, respectively, with a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 4.34 years and 5.28 years, respectively.

The following warrants were outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Shares of Common Stock Issuable for Outstanding Warrants as of			
Warrant Issuance	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Exercise Price	Expiration Date
October 6, 2015	-	309,278	$ 0.82	October 6, 2025
June 30, 2016	36,385	36,385	$ 0.82	June 30, 2026
October 30, 2017	1,950,607	1,950,607	$ 0.41	October 29, 2027
February 28, 2018	234,176	234,176	$ 0.82	February 28, 2028
August 26, 2019	4,437,759	4,438,347	$ 0.59	August 26, 2029
March 13, 2020	4,422,801	4,423,389	$ 0.59	March 13, 2030
March 25, 2020	441,500	441,500	$ 0.14	March 24, 2030
February 12, 2021	1,731,888	1,732,123	$ 0.59	February 12, 2031
June 25, 2021	2,887,072	2,887,518	$ 0.59	June 25, 2031
August 16, 2021	224,269	224,269	$ 0.59	June 25, 2031
October 4, 2021	3,111,341	3,111,787	$ 0.59	October 4, 2031
Total	19,477,798	19,789,379		

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Note 12 – Stock-based compensation

The Company and its stockholders adopted an equity incentive plan (the "2013 Plan") in 2013, which reserved shares of the Company's common stock for the granting of incentive and nonqualified stock options to employees, directors, and consultants. On October 14, 2021, the Company replaced the 2013 Plan with the 2021 Plan, as the 2013 Plan was expiring. Under the 2021 Plan, 36,957,557 shares of common stock are reserved. The Company may grant options to purchase common stock, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards and other forms of stock-based compensation. Stock options generally vest over four years and expire no later than 10 years from the date of grant. The Board of Directors has the authority to select the employees to whom options are granted and determine the terms of each option, including: i) the number of shares of common stock subject to the option; ii) when the option becomes exercisable; iii) the option exercise price, which must be at least 100% of the fair market value of the common stock as of the date of grant; and iv) the duration of the option, which may not exceed 10 years.

As of December 31, 2025, options to purchase a total of 31,032,134 shares of common stock remained outstanding and 5,925,423 shares remain available for grant under the 2021 Plan, and 897,558 remained outstanding outside of the 2021 Plan. As of December 31, 2025, options to purchase a total of 16,177,239 shares of common stock remained outstanding and no shares of common stock remained available for grant under the 2013 Plan.

Stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2025, was as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
Outstanding at January 1, 2025	41,918,671	$ 0.38	6.88
Granted	10,787,255	0.84	
Cancelled	(1,318,329)	0.57	
Exercised	(3,280,666)	0.20	
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	48,106,931	$ 0.49	6.76
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2025	48,106,931	$ 0.49	6.76
Exercisable at December 31, 2025	30,238,231	$ 0.37	5.59

The fair value of the options granted to employees is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. This valuation model for stock-based compensation expense requires the Company to make assumptions and judgments about the variables used in the calculation, including the expected term (weighted-average period of time that the options granted are expected to be outstanding), the volatility of the Company's common stock, an assumed risk-free interest rate and an expected dividend of zero as the Company has not paid and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. The Company uses the simplified calculation of expected life and volatility is calculated from the combination of the average historical stock volatilities of the common stock of several publicly traded entities with characteristics similar to those of the Company, and the Company's stock price, as quoted on the ASX. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods corresponding with the expected life of the option. The Company uses the straight-line method for expense attribution. The weighted-average grant-date fair values of stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, was $0.53 per share and $0.42 per share, respectively.

The following assumptions were used to calculate the grant-date fair value of employee stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Expected term (in years)	5.53 – 6.08	7.00
Expected volatility	65.27% - 67.80%	63.98% - 67.34%
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Risk-free interest rate	3.78% - 4.47%	3.67% - 4.71%

The following table presents classification of stock-based compensation expense within the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Cost of goods sold	$ 87	$ -
Research and development	1,090	850
General and administrative	1,874	892
Total	$ 3,051	$ 1,742

At December 31, 2025, there was $9.5 million of unamortized stock-based compensation cost related to unvested stock options which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.74 years.

Note 13 – Income taxes

The Company recorded an immaterial amount of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. The Company has historically incurred operating losses and maintains a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets.

The components of loss before income taxes are as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Domestic	$ (47,281)	$ (40,258)
Foreign	(1,475)	(539)
Total	$ (48,756)	$ (40,797)

The components of income tax expense are as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense:		
Federal	$ -	$ -
State	2	2
Foreign	-	-
Total current income tax expense	$ 2	$ 2
Deferred income tax expense:		
Federal	$ -	$ -
State	-	-
Foreign	-	-
Total deferred tax expense	$ -	$ -
Income tax expense	$ 2	$ 2

The Company adopted ASU 2023-09 "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures" on a retrospective basis beginning with the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company's effective tax rate of 0.01% for each of the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 differs from the statutory U.S. federal rate as follows (in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	Tax	Percent	Tax	Percent
U.S. Federal Statutory Tax Rate	$ (10,239)	(21.00)%	$ (8,577)	(21.02)%
State and Local Income Taxes, net [1]	2	0.00%	2	0.00%
Foreign Tax Effects	310	0.64%	113	0.28%
Tax credits	(947)	(1.94)%	(426)	(1.04)%
Changes in valuation allowances	10,230	20.98%	8,473	20.77%
Nontaxable or nondeductible items	373	0.77%	252	0.62%
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	283	0.58%	128	0.31%
Other adjustments	(10)	(0.02)%	37	0.09%
Effective tax rate	$ 2	0.01%	$ 2	0.01%

[1] State taxes in California and New Jersey made up the majority (greater than 50%) of the tax effect in this category.

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The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant components of the deferred tax assets are as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss	$ 77,216	$ 67,009
Other accruals	2,623	1,058
Stock based compensation	1,126	693
Credit carryforwards	4,250	3,054
Intangible assets	8,610	10,709
Research & development capitalization	10,463	7,820
Fixed assets	54	80
Total deferred tax assets	104,342	90,423
Valuation allowance	(104,342)	(90,423)
Net deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

As of December 31, 2025, the Company recorded the portion of its deferred tax assets that were determined to meet the more likely than not threshold. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, recording valuation allowances against deferred tax assets and evaluating the Company's uncertain tax positions. Due to net losses since inception and the uncertainty of realizing the deferred tax assets, the Company has a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets. To the extent that the Company generates positive income and expects, with reasonable certainty, to continue to generate positive income, the Company may release all, or a portion of, the valuation allowance in a future period. This release would result in the recognition of all, or a portion of, the Company's deferred tax assets, resulting in a decrease to income tax expense for the period such release is made. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's valuation allowance was $104.3 million, which increased by $13.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2025.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") was enacted in the U.S. The OBBBA includes significant provisions, such as the permanent extension of certain expiring provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, modifications to the international tax framework and the restoration of favorable tax treatment for certain business provisions. The legislation has multiple effective dates, with certain provisions effective in 2025 and others implemented through 2027. These tax law changes do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Company does not meet the Pillar II consolidated annual revenue threshold of EUR 750 million and as such is not expected to be subject to any Pillar II top-up taxes.

Net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards are subject to review and possible adjustment by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and may become subject to annual limitation due to ownership changes that have occurred previously or that could occur in the future under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended and similar state provisions. These ownership changes may limit the amount of carryforwards that can be utilized annually to offset future taxable income. In general, an ownership change, as defined by Section 382, results from transactions increasing the ownership of certain shareholders or public groups in the stock of a corporation by more than 50% over a three-year period. The Company has not conducted a study to assess whether a change of control has occurred or whether there have been multiple changes of control since inception due to the significant complexity and cost associated with such a study. If the Company has experienced a change of control, as defined by Section 382, at any time since inception, utilization of the net operating loss carryforwards or research and development tax credit carryforwards would be subject to an annual limitation under Section 382, which is determined by first multiplying the value of the Company's stock at the time of the ownership change by the applicable long-term tax-exempt rate, and then could be subject to additional adjustments, as required. Any limitation may result in expiration of a portion of the net operating loss carryforwards or research and development tax credit carryforwards before utilization. Further, until a study is completed, and any limitation is known, no amounts are being presented as an uncertain tax position.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had federal NOL carryforwards of $251.2 million available to reduce taxable income, of which $45.6 million begin to expire starting in 2027 and $205.5 million do not expire. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had state NOL carryforwards of $254.8 million available to reduce future state taxable income of which $250.8 million expire beginning in 2027 and $4.0 million do not expire.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had federal and state research and development credit carryforwards of $3.2 million and $2.9 million, respectively. The federal research and development credit carryforwards expire beginning in 2035 and the state credit carryforwards do not expire.

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The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world. Fiscal years 2007 through 2024 remain open to examination by the various tax authorities.

The Company's policy is to classify interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if and when required, as a component of interest expense, in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Company did not record any interest or penalties for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's uncertain tax positions totaled $1.8 million, which are netted against the underlying deferred tax assets. The entire balance in uncertain tax positions would cause a decrease in the effective income tax rate upon recognition.

The following is a roll-forward of the Company's liability related to uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Balance as of January 1	$ 1,309	$ 1,060
Gross increases for current period tax positions	403	249
Gross increases for prior period tax positions	110	-
Gross decrease for release of FIN 48 reserves	-	-
Balance as of December 31	$ 1,822	$ 1,309

The amount of cash income taxes paid by the Company during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was immaterial.

Note 14 – Net loss per share

The following tables sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2025	2024
Numerator – basic & diluted:		
Net loss attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	$ (48,758)	$ (40,799)
Denominator:		
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted	417,327,276	324,995,419
Net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	$ (0.12)	$ (0.13)

The following potentially dilutive shares were not included in the calculation of diluted shares outstanding for the periods presented as the effect would have been anti-dilutive at December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025	2024
Outstanding warrants	19,477,798	19,789,379
Outstanding stock options	48,106,931	41,918,671
Total dilutive shares	67,584,729	61,708,050

Note 15 - Segment information

The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is the Chief Executive Officer. The Company has determined that it has a single operating and reportable segment. The CODM uses revenue, gross margin and operating expenses at the consolidated level to allocate resources, monitor budget versus actual results, and manage operations. Significant expenses within operating expenses include engineering and development, clinical and regulatory, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses at the consolidated level.

Substantially all of the segment revenue is derived from sales to customers in the U.S. Revenue by geography is based on billing address of the customer. International revenue accounted for less than 5% of the total revenue during the periods presented. Long-lived assets held outside the U.S. are immaterial.

The following table summarizes the Company's revenue by geography for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
United States	$ 1,593	$ -
International	24	-
Total Revenue	$ 1,617	$ -

The following table disaggregates amounts that comprise research and development, and selling, general and administrative expenses within the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Engineering and development	$ 14,189	$ 16,746
Clinical and regulatory	9,751	10,319
Total research and development	$ 23,940	$ 27,065
Sales and marketing	$ 11,440	$ 827
General and administrative	11,197	10,427
Total selling, general and administrative	$ 22,637	$ 11,254

The segment's net loss equals the Company's net loss as presented in the consolidated statements of operations. Other segment items within net loss include interest expense, interest income, other income, and (loss) gain on foreign currency at the consolidated level.

Note 16 – Commitments and contingencies

Purchase commitments

The Company has agreements with suppliers and other parties to purchase inventory. Product inventory obligations consist primarily of purchase order commitments for raw materials and sub-assemblies used in the production of the WiSE CRT System. In certain instances, the purchase agreements allow the Company to cancel, reschedule, or adjust our purchase requirements based on our business needs prior to firm orders being placed. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's obligations under such arrangements were approximately $7.8 million.

Contingencies

The Company is party to various legal proceedings from time to time. A liability is accrued when a loss is both probable and can be reasonably estimated. Management believes that the probability of a material loss with respect to any currently pending legal proceeding is remote. However, litigation is inherently uncertain, and it is not possible to definitively predict the ultimate disposition of any of these proceedings. The Company does not believe that there are any pending legal proceedings or other loss contingencies that will, either individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 17 – Related party transactions

On May 22, 2025, we issued 55,900,000 shares of common stock at a price of $0.64 per share in connection with an institutional placement on the ASX. H.E.S.T. Australia Ltd., a beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock, participated in the institutional placement and purchased 1,359,000 CDIs for the aggregate purchase price of $0.9 million.

On September 25, 2024, the Company issued 55,856,325 shares of common stock at a price to the public of $0.56 per share in connection with an institutional placement and the institutional component of a 1-for-20 pro-rata accelerated non-renounceable entitlement offer on the ASX. Host-Plus, a beneficial owner of more than 5% of our common stock, participated in the institutional placement and purchased 7,868,138 CDIs for the aggregate purchase price of $4.4 million.

Note 18 – Subsequent Event

The Company held a Special Meeting of Stockholders (the "Special Meeting") on March 11, 2026. In that Special Meeting, stockholders of the Company approved an amendment to the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation (the "Amendment") to effect the reverse stock split of its common stock and the transmutation ratio of CDIs to common stock at a ratio in the range of 1-for-5 to 1-for-20, with such ratio to be determined in the discretion of the Company's board of directors and with such reverse stock split to be effected at such time and date, if at all, as determined by the Company's board of directors in its sole discretion.

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Pursuant to such authority granted by the Company's stockholders, the Company's board of directors approved a 1-for-10 (1:10) reverse stock split (the "Reverse Stock Split") of the Company's common stock and the filing of the Amendment to effectuate the Reverse Stock Split. As of the date of this filing, the Amendment has not been filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, and the Reverse Stock Split has not become effective.

The Company anticipates filing the Amendment with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware on March 27, 2026. When the Company effects the Reverse Stock Split, every 10 shares of its issued and outstanding common stock immediately prior to the effective time will be automatically reclassified into one share of common stock, without any change in the par value per share, and the net loss per share will increase in proportion to the ratio of the Reverse Stock Split. The Reverse Stock Split will reduce the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise or vesting of its outstanding stock options and warrants in proportion to the ratio of the Reverse Stock Split and causes a proportionate increase in the conversion and exercise prices of such stock options and warrants. In addition, the number of shares reserved for issuance under its equity incentive plan immediately prior to the effective time will be reduced proportionately. The Reverse Stock Split will not change the number of authorized shares of common stock or preferred stock.

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2025.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, using the criteria described in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013 framework) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

Attestation report of the registered public accounting firm.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm due to the established rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and implemented, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues within a company are detected. The inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple errors or mistakes. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be detected.

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Item 9B. Other Information

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated any "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as those terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdiction that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item will be contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for its 2026 Annual Stockholder Meeting, to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after December 31, 2025 (the "2026 Proxy Statement"), under the headings "Proposal 1 — Election of Directors" and "Executive Officers" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a code of conduct and ethics that applies to our directors, officers, and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. If we make any substantive amendments to the code of conduct or grant any waiver from a provision of the code of conduct to any executive officer or director, we will promptly disclose the nature of the amendment or waiver on our website. The full text of our code of conduct is on the investor relations portion of our website at ebrsystemsinc.com/investor-center. The inclusion of our website address in this Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include or incorporate by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K the information on or accessible through our website.

Securities Trading Policy

We have adopted a Securities Trading Policy which governs the purchase, sale and/or any other dispositions of our securities by the Company and its directors, officers and employees and is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations and applicable exchange listing standards. A copy of our Securities Trading Policy is filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item will be contained in the Company's 2026 Proxy Statement, under the heading "Executive Compensation," and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item will be contained in the Company's 2026 Proxy Statement, under the headings "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Equity Compensation Plan Information," and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

The information required by this item will be contained in the Company's 2026 Proxy Statement, under the heading "Transactions with Related Persons" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item will be contained in the Company's 2026 Proxy, under the heading - Principal Accountant Fees and Services," and is incorporated herein by reference.

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Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statements and Schedule

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements. Our consolidated financial statements are listed in the "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements" under Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.
2. Financial Statement Schedules. The financial statement schedules have been omitted as they are either not applicable, or the required information is otherwise included.
3. Exhibits. The exhibits required to be filed as part of this report are listed in the Exhibit List attached hereto and are incorporated herein by reference.

		Filed	Incorporated by Reference			
Number	**Description**	**Herewith**	**Schedule/Form**	**File No.**	**Exhibit**	**Filing Date**
3.1*	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EBR Systems, Inc.		10-12G	000-56671	3.1	11/21/2024
3.2*	Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of EBR Systems, Inc.		8-K	000-56671	3.1	5/23/2025
3.3*	Amended and Restated Bylaws of EBR Systems, Inc.		8-K	000-56671	3.1	03/20/2025
4.3*	Form of Warrant to Purchase Stock issued on March 25, 2020		10-12G	000-56671	4.3	11/21/2024
4.4*	Warrant to Purchase Stock, dated October 30, 2017, between the Company and M.H. Carnegie Co. Pty Ltd		10-12G	000-56671	4.4	11/21/2024
4.5*	Form of Warrant to Purchase Stock issued between August 16, 2019, and October 4, 2021		10-12G	000-56671	4.5	11/21/2024
4.6*	Form of Warrant to Purchase Stock issued between October 6, 2015, and February 28, 2018.		10-12G	000-56671	4.6	11/21/2024
4.7*	Description of Capital Stock		10-K	000-56671	4.7	3/24/2025
10.1*†	Loan and security Agreement, dated June 28, 2022, between the Company and Runway Growth Finance Corp.		10-12G	000-56671	10.1	11/21/2024
10.2*	First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated March 21, 2025, between the Company and Runway Growth Finance Corp.		10-K	000-56671	10.2	03/24/2025

10.3*†	Standard Industrial/Commercial Multi-Tenant Lease, dated March 30, 2017, between the Company and 480 Oakmead Properties, LLC (the "Oakmead Lease")		10-12G	000-56671	10.2	11/21/2024
10.4*†	Addendum "B" to the Oakmead Lease, dated January 2024, between the Company and 480 Oakmead Properties, LLC.		10-12G	000-56671	10.3	11/21/2024
10.5*†	Addendum "C" to the Oakmead Lease, dated March 2024, between the Company and 480 Oakmead Properties, LLC.		10-12G	000-56671	10.4	11/21/2024
10.6*†	Addendum "D" to the Oakmead Lease, dated July 2024, between the Company and 480 Oakmead Properties, LLC.		10-12G	000-56671	10.5	11/21/2024
10.7*	Addendum "E" to the Oakmead Lease, dated April 2025, between the Company and 480 Oakmead Properties, LLC		10-Q	000-56671	10.3	5/13/2025
10.8*	Lease Agreement, dated January 17, 2025, between the Company and Drawbridge 4600 Patrick Henry, LLC		10-K	000-56671	10.7	03/24/2025
10.9*+	Offer Letter entered into between the Company and John McCutcheon, dated May 29, 2019		10-12G	000-56671	10.6	11/21/2024
10.10*+	Offer Letter entered into between the Company and Allan Will, dated August 21, 2019		10-12G	000-56671	10.7	11/21/2024
10.11*+	Offer Letter entered into between the Company and Gary Doherty, dated August 29, 2023		10-12G	000-56671	10.8	11/21/2024
10.12*+	Offer Letter entered into between the Company and Michael Hendricksen, dated October 27, 2021		10-12G	000-56671	10.9	11/21/2024
10.13	Offer Letter entered into between the Company and Erik Strandberg, dated April 2, 2024	X				
10.14*+	Form of Severance and Change of Control Agreement entered into between the Company and each of its executive officers#		10-12G	000-56671	10.10	11/21/2024
10.15*+	2021 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended#		10-12G	000-56671	10.11	11/21/2024
10.16*+	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Stock Option Agreement under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (Australian Grants)#		10-12G	000-56671	10.12	11/21/2024

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10.17*+	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Stock Option Agreement under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (United Kingdom Grants)#		10-12G	000-56671	10.13	11/21/2024
10.18*+	Australian Sub-Plan under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan#		10-12G	000-56671	10.14	11/21/2024
10.19*+	United Kingdom Sub-Plan under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan#		10-12G	000-56671	10.15	11/21/2024
10.20*+	2013 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended		10-12G	000-56671	10.16	11/21/2024
10.21*+	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Stock Option Amendment under the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan		10-12G	000-56671	10.17	11/21/2024
10.22*+	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between the Company and each of its directors and executive officers		10-12G	000-56671	10.19	11/21/2024
19.1*	Securities Trading Policy		10-K	000-56671	19.1	03/24/2025
21.1*	List of Subsidiaries		10-12G	000-56671	21.1	11/20/2024
23.1	Consent of Deloitte and Touche, LLP, an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	X				
24.1	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page to this report)	X				
31.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act.	X				
31.2	Chief Financial Officer Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act.	X				
32.1	Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	X				
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					

* Filed previously.

+ Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

† Certain exhibits and schedules to this exhibit have been omitted in accordance with Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K. The registrant hereby agrees to furnish supplementally a copy of any omitted exhibit or schedule to the SEC upon its request.

§ Portions of this exhibit have been redacted in accordance with Regulation S-K Item 601(b)(10)(iv).

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

EBR SYSTEMS, INC.

By:	*/s/John McCutcheon*
Name:	John McCutcheon
Title:	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

By:	*/s/Gary Doherty*
Name:	Gary Doherty
Title:	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: March 18, 2026

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POWER OF ATTORNEY

Each person whose individual signature appears below hereby authorizes and appoints John McCutcheon and Gary Doherty, and each of them, with full power of substitution and resubstitution and full power to act without the other, as his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent to act in his or her name, place and stead and to execute in the name and on behalf of each person, individually and in each capacity stated below, and to file any and all amendments to this report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing, ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them or their or his substitute or substitutes may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ John McCutcheon John McCutcheon	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 18, 2026
/s/ Gary Doherty Gary Doherty	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	March 18, 2026
/s/ Allan Will Allan Will	Executive Chairman of the Board	March 18, 2026
/s/ Karen Drexler Karen Drexler	Director	March 18, 2026
/s/ Bronwyn Evans, Ph.D., A.M. Bronwyn Evans, Ph.D., A.M.	Director	March 18, 2026
/s/ Trevor Moody Trevor Moody	Director	March 18, 2026
/s/ Christopher Nave, Ph.D. Christopher Nave, Ph.D.	Director	March 18, 2026
/s/ David Steinhaus, M.D. David Steinhaus, M.D.	Director	March 18, 2026

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

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Overview

The Company held a Special Meeting of Stockholders (Special Meeting) on March 11, 2026. In that Special Meeting, stockholders of the Company approved an amendment to the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation (Amendment) to effect the reverse stock split of its common stock (Share) and the transmutation ratio of CDIs to Shares at a ratio in the range of 1-for-5 to 1-for-20, with such ratio to be determined in the discretion of the Company's Board and with such reverse stock split to be effected at such time and date, if at all, as determined by the Company's Board in its sole discretion.

Pursuant to such authority granted by the Company's stockholders, the Company's Board approved a 10-for-1 (1:10) reverse stock split of its Shares and the transmutation of CDIs to Shares (Reverse Stock Split), and the filing of the Amendment to effectuate the Reverse Stock Split. The information set forth in this Annual Report does not reflect adjustments for the Company's proposed Reverse Stock Split of its Shares and the change to the transmutation ratio of CDIs to Shares.

The Company has CHESS Depositary Interests (CDIs) quoted on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) trading under the symbol EBR. Each CDI represents an interest in one Share. Legal title to the Shares underlying the CDIs is held by CHESS Depositary Nominees Pty Ltd (CDN), a wholly owned subsidiary of the ASX.

Except where noted, all information provided below is current as at 9 March 2026. To avoid double-counting, the holding of Shares by CDN (underpinning the CDIs on issue) has been disregarded in the presentation of the information below, unless otherwise stated.

The Company's share capital was as follows:

Type of Security	Number of Securities
Total number of issued CDIs / Shares[1]	450,435,794
Total number of issued Options	48,061,839
Total number of issued Warrants[2]	19,477,798

1. Includes Shares held by CDN.
2. Including 3,032,515 warrants issued by EBR (AUST) Pty Ltd which on exercise, are automatically exchanged for the issue of new Shares in the Company.

Distribution of CDIs and Shares

Range	Number	% of Issued Capital	No. of Holders
1 – 1,000	534,061	0.12%	822
1,001 – 5,000	5,253,193	1.17%	1,737
5,001 – 10,000	9,024,238	2.00%	1,137
10,001 – 100,000	75,029,551	16.66%	2,405
100,001 and over	360,594,751	80.05%	298
Total	**450,435,794**	**100.00%**	**6,399**

Unmarketable Parcels

Based on the market price on 9 March 2026, there were 480 security holders holding less than a marketable parcel (i.e. a parcel of securities of less than AU$500).

Distribution of Options

Range	Number	% of Issued Capital	No. of Holders
1 – 1,000	500	0.00%	1
1,001 – 5,000	19,687	0.04%	5
5,001 – 10,000	132,209	0.28%	15
10,001 – 100,000	4,621,408	9.62%	94
100,001 and over	43,288,035	90.06%	52
Total	**48,061,839**	**100.00%**	**167**

Distribution of Warrants

Range	Number	% of Issued Capital	No. of Holders
1 – 1,000	720	0.00%	1
1,001 – 5,000	15,302	0.08%	6
5,001 – 10,000	5,872	0.03%	1
10,001 – 100,000	383,205	1.97%	9
100,001 and over	19,072,699	97.92%	23
Total	**19,477,798**	**100.00%**	**40**

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Top 20 Holders of CDIs and Shares

Set out below is a schedule of the 20 largest holders of quoted securities in the Company, including the number and percentage of securities held by those holders as at 9 March 2026. Related but separate legal entities are not aggregated for the purposes of the table below.

	Name of registered holder	No. of CDIs and Shares held	% of total of CDIs and Shares
1	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	21,001,778	4.66%
2	Split Rock Partners LP	19,732,458	4.38%
3	MRCF3 Services (H) Pty Ltd <MRCF3 (H) A/C>	18,480,532	4.10%
4	MRCF3 Services (HP) Pty Ltd <MRCF3 (HP) A/C>	16,823,969	3.74%
5	Argo Investments Limited	16,638,837	3.69%
6	Citicorp Nominees Pty Limited	14,635,564	3.25%
7	Carnegie Innovation Fund No 2 L	14,162,839	3.14%
8	CHV III LP	12,818,782	2.85%
9	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	12,093,029	2.68%
10	MRCF3 Services (HP) Pty Ltd <MRCF3 (HP) A/C>	10,203,745	2.27%
11	BNP Paribas Noms Pty Ltd	9,979,796	2.22%
12	MRCF3 Services Pty Ltd <MRCF3 (AS) A/C>	8,782,983	1.95%
13	Carnegie Healthcare Fund LP	8,776,909	1.95%
14	HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	8,272,331	1.84%
15	BB6 Services (HP) Coinvestment Trusco Pty Ltd <BCP (HP) Co-Investment A/C>	7,868,138	1.75%
16	SPVC VI LLC	6,996,473	1.55%
17	MHC Fund Services B Pty Ltd <MHC Hostplus Co-Invt A/C>	6,615,306	1.47%
18	Carnegie Venture Captial Pty Ltd <Carnegie Healthcare F/LP A/C>	6,175,754	1.37%
19	MRCF3 Services (SW) Pty Ltd <MRCF3 (SW) A/C>	6,161,947	1.37%
20	MRCF5 Services (TS) Pty Ltd <MRCF5 (TS) A/C>	6,111,111	1.36%
	Total CDIs and Shares held by top 20	**232,332,281**	**51.59%**
	Total CDIs and Shares held by all others	218,103,513	48.41%
	Total	**450,435,794**	**100.00%**

Options issued to Directors under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan

Details of the options to purchase Shares (Options) issued to directors of the Company during the 2025 financial year under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan are provided below and in the Remuneration Report of this Annual Financial Report.

Approval by stockholders under ASX Listing Rule 10.14 for the issue during the 2025 financial year of 1,884,615 Options to Mr McCutcheon, 214,844 Options Mr Will, and 175,781 Options to each of Ms Drexler, Mr Moody and Dr Steinhaus was obtained at the 2025 Annual Meeting of the Company. The Options were issued under the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan.

Approval by stockholders under ASX Listing Rule 10.11 for the issue of 175,781 Options to the entity nominated by Dr Nave, being MRCF BTF Service (BCPIT) Pty Ltd as trustee for the MRCF BTF (BCP Investment) Trust, and the joint holding of Dr Evans with her spouse, Mr Peter Gordon, was also granted at the 2025 Annual Meeting and was outside of the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan but on substantially the same terms as all other option awards.

The expiry date for all of the Options issued to the directors, the nominated entity of Dr Nave and the nominated holding of Dr Evans is 17 March 2035 and the exercise price of the Options is US$1.04.

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Substantial Holders

The names of substantial holders in the Company and their respective stock holdings (to the best of the Company's knowledge) follow below:

HESTA

Holder of relevant interest	Registered holder	Person entitled to be registered holder	Nature of relevant interest	Class and number of securities	Person's votes
H.E.S.T. Australia Limited as Trustee of HESTA	MRCF3 Services (H) Pty Ltd ATF MRCF3 (H) Trust	MRCF3 Services (H) Pty Ltd ATF MRCF3 (H) Trust	Power to control voting and disposal of securities	15,875,392 CDIs	3.52%
H.E.S.T. Australia Limited as Trustee of HESTA	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	J P Morgan Nominees Australia Pty Limited	Power to control voting and disposal of securities	17,633,860 CDIs	3.91%
Total				**33,509,252 CDIs**	**7.44%**

HOSTPLUS

Holder of relevant interest	Registered holder	Person entitled to be registered holder	Nature of relevant interest	Class and number of securities	Person's votes
HOST-PLUS Pty Ltd as Trustee of Hostplus Pooled Superannuation Trust (HOSTPLUS)	MRCF3 Services (HP) Pty Ltd ATF MRCF3 (HP) Trust	MRCF3 Services (HP) Pty Ltd ATF MRCF3 (HP) Trust	Power to control voting and disposal of securities	26,551,391 CDIs	5.89%
HOSTPLUS	MRCF3 Services (SW) Pty Ltd ATF MRCF3 (SW) Trust	MRCF3 Services (SW) Pty Ltd ATF MRCF3 (SW) Trust	Power to control voting and disposal of securities	8,376,377 CDIs	1.86%
HOSTPLUS	BB6 Service (HP) Co-Investment Trusco Pty Ltd ATF BCP HostPlus Co-Investment Trust	BB6 Service (HP) Co-Investment Trusco Pty Ltd ATF BCP HostPlus Co-Investment Trust	Power to control voting and disposal of securities	7,868,138 CDIs	1.75%
Total				**42,795,906 CDIs**	**9.50%**

M.H. CARNEGIE FUNDS

Holder of relevant interest	Registered holder	Person entitled to be registered holder	Nature of relevant interest	Class and number of securities	Person's votes
Carnegie Healthcare Fund, LP	Carnegie Healthcare Fund, LP	Carnegie Healthcare Fund, LP	Registered Holder	14,952,663 CDIs	3.32%
Carnegie Innovation Fund No.2, LP	Carnegie Innovation Fund No.2, LP	Carnegie Innovation Fund No.2, LP	Registered Holder	14,162,839 CDIs	3.14%
MHC Fund Services 2A Pty Ltd ATF Carnegie Private Opportunities Fund No. 2A	MHC Fund Services 2A Pty Ltd	MHC Fund Services 2A Pty Ltd	Registered Holder	3,323,193 CDIs	0.74%
MHC Fund Services B Pty Ltd ATF MHC HOSTPLUS Co-Investment Trust	MHC Fund Services B Pty Ltd	MHC Fund Services B Pty Ltd	Registered Holder	7,833,287 CDIs	1.74%
M. Carnegie Pty Ltd**	M. Carnegie Pty Ltd	M. Carnegie Pty Ltd	Registered Holder	784,209 CDIs	0.17%
TOTAL				**41,056,191 CDIs**	**9.11%**

SPLIT ROCK PARTNERS

Holder of relevant interest	Registered holder	Person entitled to be registered holder	Nature of relevant interest	Class and number of securities	Person's votes
SPVC VI, LLC	SPVC VI, LLC	SPVC VI, LLC	Registered Holder	6,996,473 CDIs	1.55%
Split Rock Partners, LP	Split Rock Partners, LP	Split Rock Partners, LP	Registered Holder	19,732,458 CDIs	4.38%
Total				**26,728,931 CDIs**	**5.93%**

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Restricted Securities

There were no ASX restricted securities or securities subject to voluntary escrow as at 9 March 2026.

Voting Rights

Every holder of Shares present in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote for each Share held on the record date for the meeting on all matters submitted to a vote of Shareholders.

CDI holders may attend and vote at the Company's general meetings. The Company must allow CDI holders to attend any meeting of Shareholders unless relevant US law at the time of the meeting prevents CDI holders from attending those meetings.

Proxy forms, CDI voting instruction forms and details of these alternatives will be included in each notice of meeting or proxy statement sent to CDI holders by the Company.

Holders of issued but unexercised options and warrants are not entitled to vote.

Australian Corporate Governance Statement

The Board of Directors has confirmed that the Company's corporate governance framework complies in almost all respects with the ASX's Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations* (4th Edition) (Recommendations) and that where it does not comply, it is due to the current relative size of the Company, its stage of development, and the scale and nature of its operations.

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement and further details in relation to the Company's governance framework are set out in a dedicated corporate governance information section of the Company's website https://www.ebrsystemsinc.com/investor-center. This section of the Company's website contains copies of all of the corporate governance policies and Board Committee charters.

Required Statements

a. There is no current on-market buy-back of the Company's securities.

b. The Company is incorporated in the state of Delaware in the United States of America.

c. The Company is not subject to Chapters 6, 6A, 6B and 6C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) dealing with the acquisition of shares (ie, substantial holdings and takeovers).

d. The Company's securities are not quoted on any exchange other than the ASX.

e. Under the Delaware General Corporation Law, shares are generally freely transferable subject to restrictions imposed by US federal or state securities laws, by the Company's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or by an agreement signed with the holders of the shares at issue. The Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws do not impose any specific restrictions on transfer. The Company's CDIs were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration contained in Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 (US Securities Act) for offers or sales which are made outside the US. Accordingly, the CDIs have not been, and will not be, registered under the US Securities Act or the laws of any state or other jurisdiction in the US. The holders of the Company's CDIs are unable to sell the CDIs into the US or to a US person unless the re-sale of the CDIs is registered under the US Securities Act or an exemption is available. To enforce the above transfer restrictions, all CDIs issued bear a "FOR US" designation on the ASX. This designation restricts any CDIs from being sold on the ASX to US persons. However, you still may freely transfer your CDIs on the ASX to any person other than a US person. In addition, hedging transactions with regard to the CDIs may only be conducted in accordance with the US Securities Act.

f. Since the Company's listing on ASX in November 2021, it has used the cash it had at the time of admission in a way consistent with its business objectives.

g. The name of the Australian Company Secretary is Kobe Li. The name of the US Company Secretary is Philip Oettinger.

h. The address and telephone number of the Company's registered office in Australia is:
Level 13, 41 Exhibition Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000
+ 61 410 442 393

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

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US Office and Headquarters

480 Oakmead Parkway,
Sunnyvale, CA 94085, United States

Phone: +1 (408) 720-1906
Website: https://ebrsystemsinc.com/

Company address of registered office

251 Little Falls Drive,
Wilmington, DE 19808,
County of New Castle, United States

Registered Office in Australia

Level 13, 41 Exhibition Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000 Australia

Phone: + 61 410 442 393

Board of Directors

Allan Roger Will
Executive Chair

John Graham McCutcheon
President, CEO and executive Director

Christopher Dean Nave
Non-executive Director

Trevor John Moody
Non-executive Director

Bronwyn Joy Evans
Non-executive Director

David Mark Steinhaus
Non-executive Director

Karen Ruth Drexler
Non-executive Director

Secretaries

Kobe Zheng Li
Australian Company Secretary

Philip Hale Oettinger
Unites States Company Secretary

Executive Team

Allan Roger Will
Executive Chair

John Graham McCutcheon
President, CEO and Director

Gary William Doherty
Chief Financial Officer

Investors Relations

Vesparum Capital

Harry Halstead
Phone: (61) 3 8582 4800
Website: EBRSystems@vesparum.com

ASX Code

EBR

Securities Registry

CDI Registry

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited
GPO Box 2975
Melbourne, VIC 3001 Australia

Share Registry

Computershare Trust Company, N.A
150 Royall Street
Canton, Massachusetts 02021,
United States

Computershare Investor Services Pty Limited

Phone:
1300 850 505 (within Australia) or
+61 3 9415 4000 (outside Australia)

US Auditor

Deloitte & Touche LLP

100 South Mill Avenue
Suite 1800
Tempe, AZ 85281 -2904,
United States

Phone: +1 602 234 5100
Website: www.deloitte.com

Annual Meeting of Stockholders

The Annual Meeting of stockholders will be held as a virtual meeting on Thursday, 7 May 2026 at 9:00am Australian Eastern Standard Time (Wednesday, 6 May 2026 at 4:00pm U.S. Pacific Daylight Time).

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