

Forward-looking statements



This presentation may contain forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are statements of future expectations that are based on management's current expectations and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance, or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in these statements. These forward-looking statements are identified by their use of terms and phrases such as "aim", "ambition", "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "goals", "intend", "may", "milestones", "objectives", "outlook", "plan", "probably", "project", "risks", "schedule", "seek", "should", "target", "will" and similar terms and phrases. Examples of forward-looking statements may include statements with respect to timing and progress of Pharming's preclinical studies and clinical trials of its product candidates, Pharming's clinical and commercial prospects, and Pharming's expectations regarding its projected working capital requirements and cash resources, which statements are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including, but not limited to the scope, progress and expansion of Pharming's clinical trials and ramifications for the cost thereof; and clinical, scientific, regulatory, commercial, competitive and technical developments. In light of these risks and uncertainties, and other risks and uncertainties that are described in Pharming's 2023 Annual Report and the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the events and circumstances discussed in such forward-looking statements may not occur, and Pharming's actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied thereby. All forward-looking statements contained in this presentation are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Readers should not place undue reliance on forwardlooking statements. Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this presentation and are based on information available to Pharming as of the date of this presentation. Pharming does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or revise any forwardlooking statement as a result of new information, future events or other information.

Building a leading global rare disease biopharma company







Ongoing pipeline development and management of rare disease assets



- Revenue FY23 US\$227.1M
 3Q24 US\$63.6M (+6% vs. '23)
 9M24 US\$172.6M (+12% vs. '23)
- Increase in patients and prescribers driving growth
- Patients reliant on RUCONEST®
 despite increased therapy options

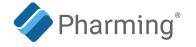
Successful commercialization of Joenja® (leniolisib) – first and only FDA approved treatment for APDS

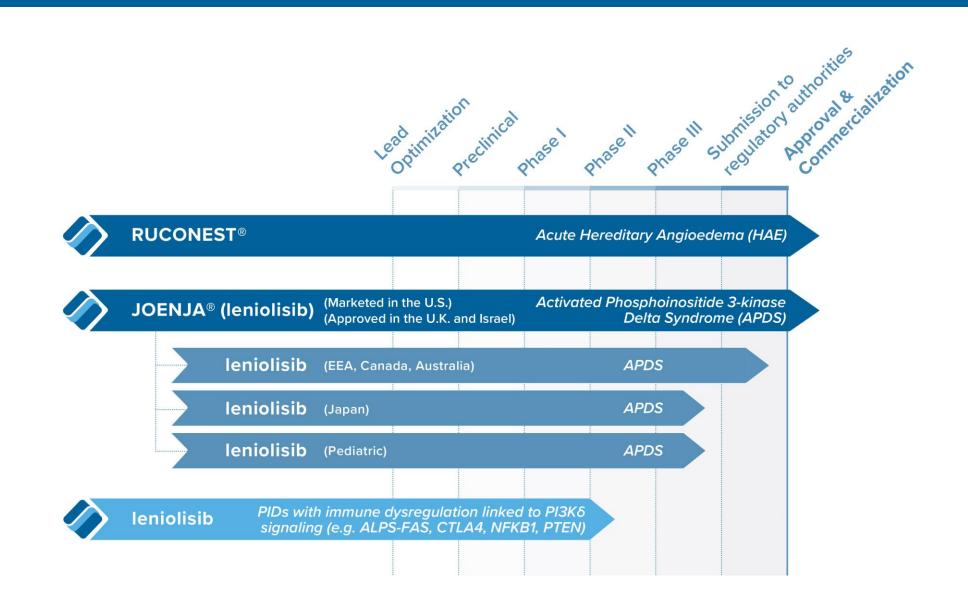
- Revenue U.S. and NPP
 3Q24 US\$11.2M (+73% vs. '23)
 9M24 US\$31.9M (+210% vs. '23)
- Strong focus on patient finding
- U.K., Israel approvals
- Regulatory reviews ongoing in EUR, CAN, AUS
- Pediatric and Japan clinical trials

Advance internal projects and rare disease in-licensing and acquisition strategy

- Leniolisib development for PIDs with immune dysregulation beyond APDS – Started 1st Ph II
- BD focus on clinical programs in immunology, hematology, respiratory and gastroenterology

Pipeline – multiple commercial stage rare disease products

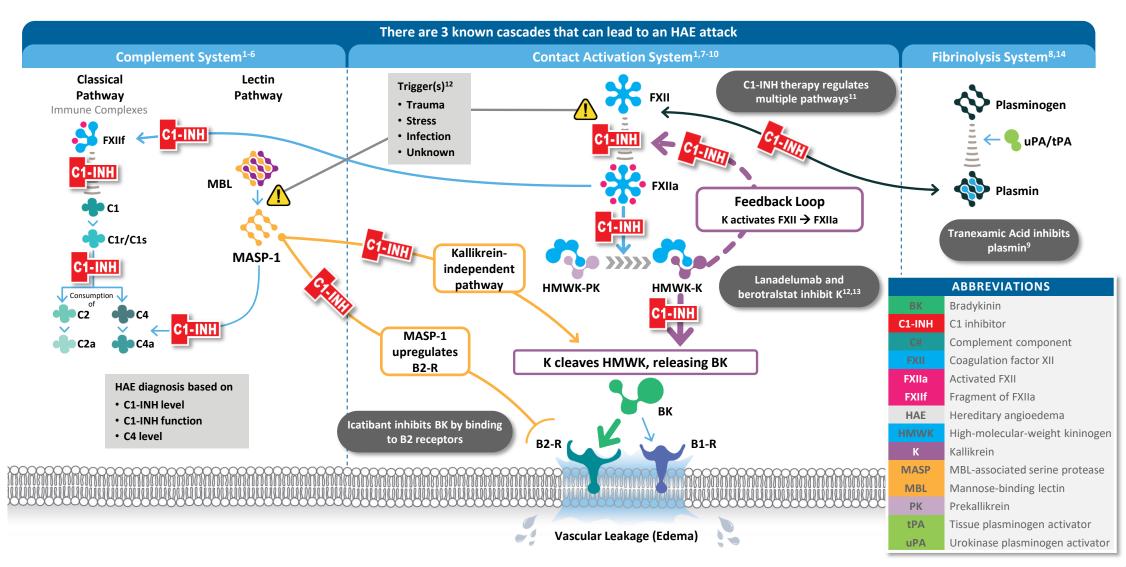






C1-INH targets the root cause of HAE





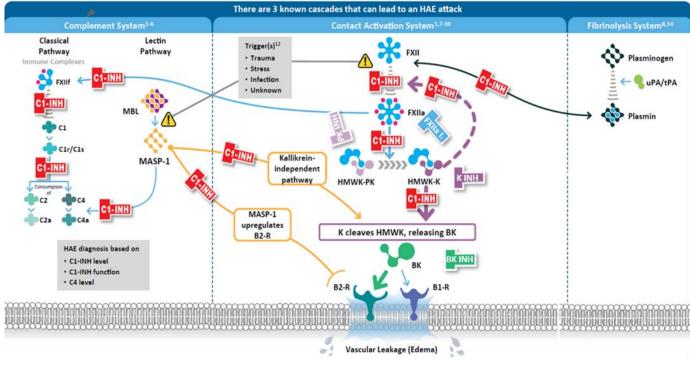
Adapted from a clinical cascade developed in partnership with Dr. Allen Kaplan. This is a current scientific understanding of the cascades. Clinical implications are unknown.

C1-INH targets the root cause of HAE Addresses patient needs unmet by other therapies



	TARGET		
BRAND NAME	GENERIC NAME	STATUS	ТҮРЕ
—	C1 Inhibitor		
Ruconest	C1 esterase inhibitor (recombinant)	Marketed	OD
Berinert	C1 esterase inhibitor (human)	Marketed	OD
Haegarda	C1 esterase inhibitor (human)	Marketed	Prophy
Cinryze	C1 esterase inhibitor (human)	Marketed	Prophy
	Pre-Kallikrein		
n/a	donidalorsen	Phase 3	Prophy
n/a	NTLA-2002	Phase 1/2	Prophy
	Plasma Kallikrein		
Kalbitor	ecallantide	Marketed	OD
Orladeyo	berotralstat	Marketed	Prophy
Takhzyro	lanadelumab	Marketed	Prophy
n/a	sebetralstat	NDA	OD
n/a	STAR-0215	Phase 2	Prophy
	FXIIa		
n/a	garadacimab	BLA	Prophy
	Bradykinin B2		
Firazyr	icatibant	Marketed	OD
n/a	deucrictibant (PHVS416)	Phase 3	OD
n/a	deucrictibant (PHVS719)	Phase 2	Prophy

Overview of Marketed and In-Development Therapies and Their Targets Within the Three Known Cascades Leading to HAE Attacks



Source: Cascade Adapted from a clinical cascade developed in partnership with Dr. Allen Kaplan. This is a current scientific understanding of the cascades.

Clinical implications are unknown.

RUCONEST® (rhC1INH): trusted treatment cornerstone for HAE





The only recombinant treatment that targets the root cause of HAE by replacing missing or dysfunctional C1-INH



2nd most prescribed product for acute attacks

Typical patient: failed icatibant
(BK inh) and on prophy Tx (K inh)



Well-tolerated and effective treatment option for acute hereditary angioedema (HAE) - including breakthrough attacks



97%: needed just 1 dose of RUCONEST®1

93%: acute attacks stopped with RUCONEST® for at least 3 days²



Strong U.S. in-market demand – New enrollments up 25% in FY23 ~100 enrollments in 3Q24



Performing well in leading U.S. revenue indicators: patients on therapy, vials shipped, physicians prescribing (786, +57 vs. 2023)



Revenue: FY23 US\$227.1M (+10%) 9M24 US\$172.6M (+12%)



Strong growth in 2024, well positioned vs. acute orals in late-stage development



U.S. launch of Joenja®: first and only approved therapy for APDS, corrects the underlying immune defect



Joenja® (leniolisib) is a prescription medicine that is used to treat activated phosphoinositide 3-kinase delta (PI3K δ) syndrome (APDS) in adult and pediatric patients 12 years of age and older

APDS is a complex syndrome caused by pathogenic variants of the PI3K δ enzyme, with significant mortality

Joenja® is an oral, selective PI3K δ inhibitor designed to help regulate the hyperactive signaling pathway

FDA approval (March 2023) based on randomized pivotal study and OLE study U.S. launch (April 2023)

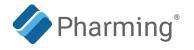
Joenja® is an oral immune modulator targeting the root cause of APDS

- Normalizes the hyperactive PI3Kδ pathway to correct the underlying immune defect in APDS patients
- Helps address both immune deficiency and immune dysregulation

No drug-related serious adverse events or study withdrawals in Joenja® trials Clinical data and tolerability for long term treatment



Joenja® (leniolisib) – strong execution and growth opportunity Pharming®



Joenja® U.S. (APDS)	Leniolisib (APDS)	Leniolisib for Primary Immunodeficiencies (PIDs)
 Marketed (12+) Found >230 of ~500 patients 93 patients on paid therapy + 5 pending >30 diagnosed patients (12+) not yet enrolled and >60 pediatric Growth potential from patient finding and VUS efforts 	 Found >870 patients globally Global expansion / regulatory reviews Pediatric studies / label expansion (>25% patients) 164 patients in EAP, clinical studies, and NPP 	 Phase II POC trial in PIDs with immune dysregulation linked to PI3Kδ signaling Similar to APDS Seeking regulatory feedback on third PID indication
~1.5 / I		

- Revenues:
 - U.S. commercial sales
 - Europe / RoW access program
- 3Q24 revenue US\$11.3M
- ♦ 9M24 revenue US\$31.9M
- U.S. Pricing
 - 30-day supply \$47,220
 - Annual cost (WAC) \$566,640
- Global expansion:
 - Europe, U.K., Japan, Asia Pacific, Middle East, Latin America and Canada

Prevalence: ~2,400 patients

~7 / million

Hiding in plain sight: Patient finding strategy





Medical education to raise awareness of APDS and share leniolisib data

- Conferences and congresses
- Abstracts
- Publications







CONGRESS



& Immunology

Genetic testing

- Sponsored, no-cost testing program
 navigateAPDS
 by Pharming
- Assistance from Genetic counselors
- Partnering with genetic testing companies to identify APDS patients



Family testing

- Inherited disease* but most APDS patients do not have diagnosed family members
- Cooperating with clinicians to educate/encourage family testing
- Genetic testing offered through partner Genome Medical



VUS resolution

- Validation studies with various laboratories to confirm which Variants of Uncertain Significance (VUSs) should be classified as APDS
- Diagnose additional APDS patients amongst those who have clinical symptoms and a VUS test result (>1,200 patients in U.S.)**
- Variant curation (ClinGen, Genomenon)
- Functional testing (PI3K pathway activity)
- Multiplexed assays of variant effect (MAVE) studies (complete 4Q24)

^{*}APDS genes are autosomal dominant meaning there is a 50% chance that a blood relative of an APDS patient may also carry that gene and in turn have APDS.

^{**}To date Pharming has identified more than 1,200 patients in the U.S. with VUSs. As results become available, patients with validated variants could be diagnosed with APDS and be eligible for Joenja® treatment.

VUS by the numbers



VUSs frustrate patients and doctors, limiting diagnosis of genetic diseases such as APDS



Pharming is aware of ~1,200 US patients harboring PIK3CD/R1 VUSs

- This figure will continue to grow over time
- VUS are identified at ~4x the rate of likely pathogenic/pathogenic (LP/P) variants
- Similar VUS frequencies expected worldwide
- Published literature, which includes more than 1.5 million patients, showed that
 20% of reclassified VUSs are upgraded to LP/P
- Pilot study in 25 VUS patient samples findings consistent with APDS identified in
 5 patients (20%) including patient preparing for enrollment

No systemic initiatives exist to resolve *PIK3CD/R1* VUSs, yet these patients remain a significant opportunity to identify incremental patients with APDS

Joenja® – geographic / pediatric / indication expansion





Europe – CHMP review extended to January 2026

Single outstanding CMC request Positive clinical benefit and safety concluded



Israel marketing authorization received April 30, 2024



U.K. marketing authorization received September 25, 2024



CAN, AUS submissions under regulatory review

Australia approval in 2025*



Japan clinical study: Patient enrollment is now complete PMDA filing mid-2025



Pediatric studies

4 to 11 years - Enrollment complete 1 to 6 years - Enrollment continuing Filing to begin 2H 2025



Expanded Access and Named Patient Programs



Initiated Phase II trial for PIDs with immune dysregulation linked to PI3Kδ signaling

^{*} Anticipate regulatory action in 2025 for Australia

Leniolisib for PIDs with immune dysregulation



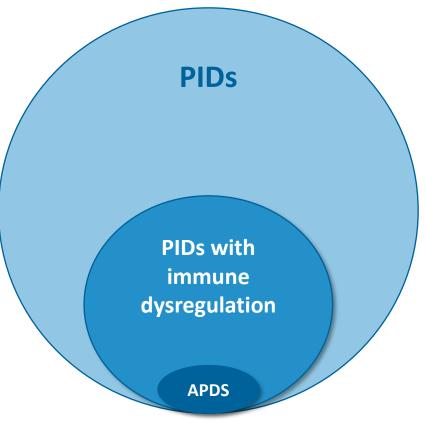
- Primary Immunodeficiencies (PIDs) are a broad group of disorders with key potential features:
 - Genetic basis
 - Immune dysfunction → increased risk of infection
 - Immune dysregulation → lymphoproliferation and autoimmunity
 - High morbidity and mortality
- Pharming developing leniolisib for PIDs with immune dysregulation beyond APDS

PIDs with immune dysregulation linked to PI3Kδ signaling

- Multiple PIDs with alterations in PI3Kδ signaling (including ALPS-FAS,
 CTLA4 haploinsufficiency, NFKB1 haploinsufficiency and PTEN deficiency)
- Clinical manifestations, disease onset and severity similar to APDS
- No approved therapies
- Prevalence ~7/million (approximately five times that of APDS)
- Phase II proof of concept clinical trial started October 2024

Next indication

Obtaining regulatory feedback on proposed clinical development plan



Not to scale with population sizes

PIDs linked to PI3Kδ signaling – Phase II study design



Phase II proof of concept clinical trial – single arm, openlabel, dose range-finding study (N=12)



- Patients with PIDs linked to PI3Kδ signaling, e.g. ALPS-FAS¹, CTLA4 haploinsufficiency², NFKB1 haploinsufficiency³, PTEN deficiency⁴ (treatable population ~7/million)
- Primary: Safety & Tolerability
- Secondary/Exploratory: PK/PD, efficacy measures
- 10/30/70 mg: 4/4/12 wks treatment, respectively
- Pick Best Dose regimen for Phase III



Lead Investigator: Gulbu Uzel, M.D., Senior Research Physician

Co-Investigator: V. Koneti Rao, M.D., FRCPA, Senior Research Physician Primary Immune Deficiency Clinic (ALPS Clinic)

^{1.} Bride K & Teachey D. F1000Res. 2017;6:1928.; Rao VK & Oliveria JB. Blood 2011; 118(22):5741-51.

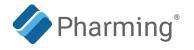
^{2.} Kuehn HS, et al. Science 2014; 345:1623-27.; Schwab C, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2018;142(6):1932-1946.

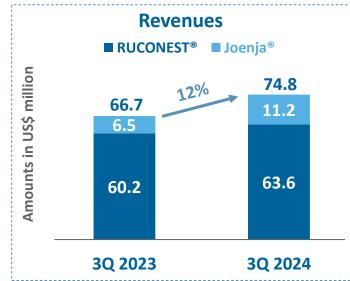
^{3.} Lorenzini T, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2020:146:901-11.

^{4.} Eissing M, et al. Transl Oncol. 2019;12(2):361-367.; Tsujita, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2016;138(6):1872-80.



Financial highlights: 3Q 2024 vs 3Q 2023

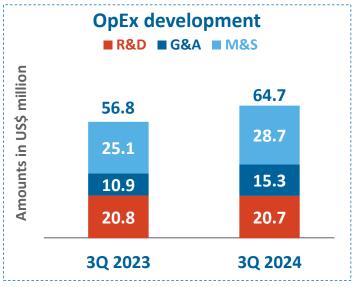








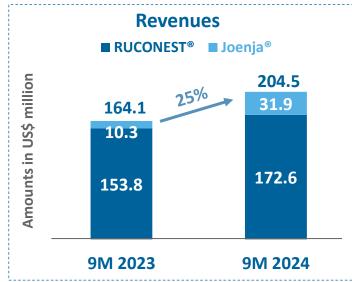




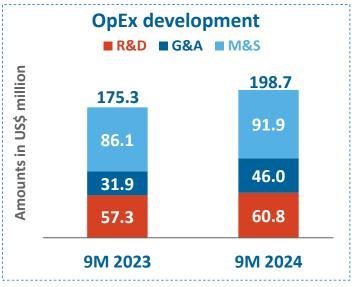


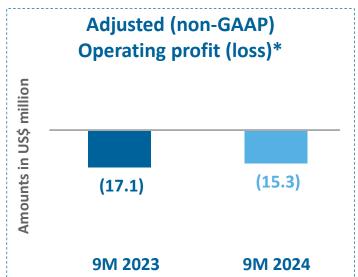
Financial highlights: 9M 2024 vs 9M 2023















^{*} Operating profit (loss) for 9M 2023 excludes milestone payments for Joenja® (US\$10.5 million) and gain on sale of Priority Review Voucher to Novartis (US\$21.1 million).

^{**} US\$30.4 million of the US\$41.6 million decrease in overall cash and marketable securities is due to convertible bond refinancing.

2024 Financial guidance



		% Growth vs. FY 2023
Total Revenues	US\$280 - 295 million	14-20%

- ✓ Joenja® significant driver of revenue growth, continued RUCONEST® growth
- Joenja® revenue assumptions:
 - Continued growth in patients on paid therapy
 - Continued high (monthly) adherence (compliance) rates >85%
 - U.S. Pricing: 30-day supply \$47,220, Annual cost (WAC) \$566,640, GTN Discount ~15%
- OpEx adjustments to continue in 4Q

Pharming 2024 Outlook





Total revenues between US\$280 and US\$295 million (14% to 20% growth).



Joenja® (leniolisib) U.S.: Continued progress finding additional APDS patients, supported by family testing and VUS validation efforts, and subsequently converting patients to paid therapy.



Leniolisib ex-U.S.: Increasing revenues through our Named Patient Program and other funded early access programs in key global markets.



Completion of leniolisib clinical trials to support regulatory filings for approval in Japan and pediatric label expansion in key global markets.



Progress towards regulatory approvals for leniolisib in the EEA, Canada and Australia.



Advancing the Phase II clinical trial for leniolisib in PIDs with immune dysregulation linked to PI3K δ signaling to significantly expand the long-term commercial potential of leniolisib.



Continued focus on potential acquisitions and in-licensing of clinical stage opportunities in rare diseases (e.g. immunology, hematology, respiratory and gastroenterology).

