

## **U.S. Government Releases US\$66.9 Billion Antimicrobial Resistance Biodefense Strategy**

### **Highlights:**

- **United States Government outlines a five-year, US\$66.9 billion strategy to strengthen national defences against pandemics and drug-resistant superbugs**
- **Strategy complements Recce's two ongoing Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs) with the U.S. Army's USAMRIID and USAISR and USD\$2 million CDMRP grant**
- **Antimicrobial resistance ranked the second-highest funding priority in the plan, with US\$4.46 billion earmarked for broad-spectrum antimicrobials — directly aligned with Recce's technology**
- **Strategy outlines priority pathogen threats including melioidosis, tularemia, plague, anthrax and drug-resistant superbugs including *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* as national security priorities - pathogen classes against which RECCE® 327 has demonstrated activity under Recce's existing U.S. Department of War research programs**
- **Funding aims to assist antimicrobial candidates through each development stage through to clinical trials and regulatory approval**

**Sydney Australia, 29 July 2026:** Recce Pharmaceuticals Limited (**ASX:RCE, FSE:R9Q**), (**Recce or the Company**), a leading developer of synthetic anti-infectives, highlights the release of a five-year, US\$66.9 billion medical countermeasures funding strategy by the U.S. Administration for Strategic Preparedness and Response (ASPR), the preparedness arm of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Broad-spectrum antimicrobials are the second-largest single-threat priority in the strategy, behind only pandemic influenza, with a projected need of US\$4.46 billion. The Company notes the continued prioritisation by the U.S. Government of antimicrobial resistance and broad-spectrum antimicrobial development, this is most significant with respect to Recce's ongoing engagement with the U.S. Department of War biodefense programs.



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This new directed funding plan underscores the significance of Recce's support from a USD\$2 million Congressionally Directed Medical Research Programs (CDMRP) grant. Additionally, this recognition has been expanded with two CRADAs with the United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) and the United States Army Institute of Surgical Research (USAISR).

The budget sets out ASPR's assessed five-year funding need across four HHS agencies: ASPR, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to prepare for a broad range of public health emergency threats, including pandemics, antimicrobial resistance, and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. Total assessed need across the five-year period is US\$66.9 billion.

Funding aims to assist antimicrobial candidates through each development stage, from preclinical research through to clinical trials and regulatory approval, supporting a coordinated pathway toward FDA approval and market availability. Of the pathogen-specific investment, broad-spectrum antimicrobials (US\$4.46 billion) are the second-largest single-threat category in the plan, reflecting a clear shift in national biodefense priorities.

Within the broad-spectrum antimicrobials' portfolio, the budget outlines continued NIH and BARDA-supported development of antimicrobial candidates targeting multidrug-resistant pathogens, including biothreat agents such as melioidosis, tularemia, plague and anthrax, as well as MDR ESKAPE pathogens including MDR *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Recce's lead asset, RECCE® 327 (R327), has demonstrated activity against a number of pathogen classes under the Company's existing U.S. Department of War programs.

Recce is well positioned to benefit from this new initiative though cannot guarantee that it will receive any new funding opportunities referenced in this announcement.

**Recce Pharmaceuticals Chief Executive Officer, James Graham, said:** "This substantial budget confirms the national security and health threats caused by antimicrobial resistance and the U.S. government's prioritisation of the need for new anti-infective drugs. We are pleased to continue to progress our engagement with the U.S. Department of War to address national security priorities. RECCE® 327 has demonstrated activity against many of the priority pathogens named in this plan, which reinforces the strategic value of our ongoing biodefense collaborations, and we look forward to continuing that work."

This announcement has been approved for release by Recce Pharmaceuticals Board.

## About Recce Pharmaceuticals Ltd

Recce Pharmaceuticals Ltd (ASX: RCE, FSE: R9Q) is developing a New Class of Synthetic Anti-Infectives designed to address the urgent global health problems of antibiotic-resistant superbugs.

Recce's anti-infective pipeline includes three patented, broad-spectrum, synthetic polymer anti-infectives: RECCE® 327 (R327) as an intravenous and topical therapy that is being developed for the treatment of serious and potentially life-threatening infections due to Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including their superbug forms; RECCE® 435 (R435) as an orally administered therapy for bacterial infections; and RECCE® 529 (R529) for viral infections. Through their multi-layered mechanisms of action, Recce's anti-infectives have the potential to overcome the processes utilised by bacteria and viruses to overcome resistance – a current challenge facing existing antibiotics.

The World Health Organization (WHO) added R327, R435, and R529 to its list of antibacterial products in clinical development for priority pathogens, recognising Recce's efforts to combat antimicrobial resistance. The FDA granted R327 Qualified Infectious Disease Product designation under the Generating Antibiotic Incentives Now (GAIN) Act, providing Fast Track Designation and 10 years of market exclusivity post approval. R327 is also included on The Pew Charitable Trusts' Global New Antibiotics in Development Pipeline as the sole synthetic polymer and sepsis drug candidate in development.

Recce wholly owns its automated manufacturing, supporting current clinical trials. Recce's anti-infective pipeline aims to address synergistic, unmet medical needs by leveraging its unique technologies.