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- 1 pricing and product initiatives of competitors;
- 2 legislative and regulatory developments and economic conditions;
- 3 delay or inability in obtaining regulatory approvals or bringing products to market;
- 4 fluctuations in currency exchange rates and general financial market conditions;
- 5 uncertainties in the discovery, development or marketing of new products or new uses of existing products, including without limitation negative results of clinical trials or research projects, unexpected side-effects of pipeline or marketed products;
- 6 increased government pricing pressures;
- 7 interruptions in production;
- 8 loss of or inability to obtain adequate protection for intellectual property rights;
- 9 litigation;
- 10 loss of key executives or other employees; and
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Roche

HY 2022 results

Basel, 21 July 2022



Group

Severin Schwan
Chief Executive Officer

HY 2022 performance

Outlook

HY 2022: Good Group performance

Group sales +5% driven by both divisions

- Pharma portfolio performing well (+3%) outgrowing biosimilar erosion
- Diagnostics with strong growth momentum (+11%) including good base business growth (+6%)

Key products growing strongly; new launches with significant sales potential

- Pharma growth drivers Hemlibra, Ocrevus, Evrysdi, Phesgo and Tecentriq with strong momentum
- Promising new launches with Vabysmo in ophthalmology and Polivy & Lunsumio in hematology
- Diagnostics receives EUA for SARS-CoV-2 DUO test and BDD for Alzheimer's disease amyloid plasma panel tests*; new launches of Elecsys[®] HCV DUO Immunoassay and Monkeypox assays; Benchmark Ultra PLUS and Digital Pathology slide scanner

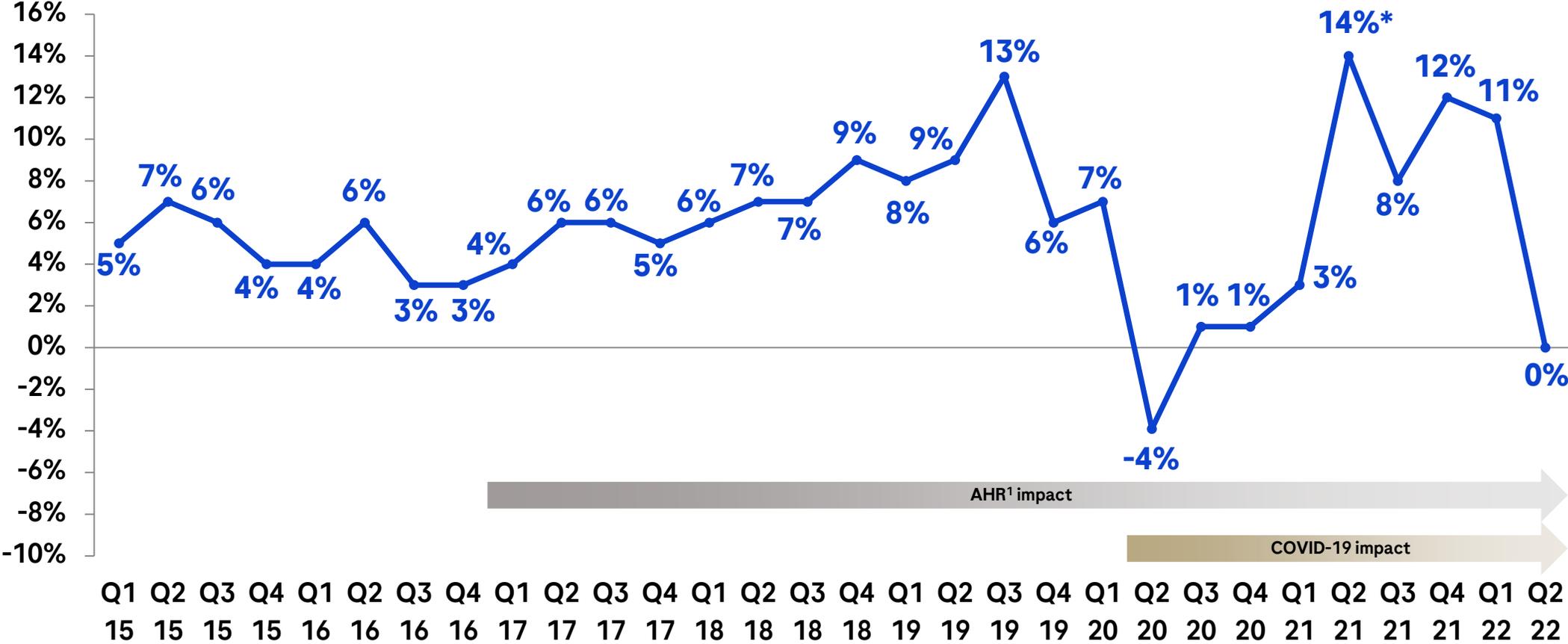
Upcoming late-stage newsflow in 2022

- Pharma: Tecentriq in adjuvant HCC and neoadjuvant NSCLC; tiragolumab + Tecentriq in esophageal cancer; Venclexta in MM; Vabysmo in RVO; Susvimo in DME & DR and gantenerumab in Alzheimer's disease
- Diagnostics: Elecsys[®] IGRA SARS-CoV-2, Elecsys[®] pTau/AB42 ratio Gen2 CSF (FDA), Digital LightCycler, cobas[®] 5800 (FDA), cobas[®] pure (FDA), cobas[®] pulse (FDA)

HY 2022: Group sales driven by both divisions

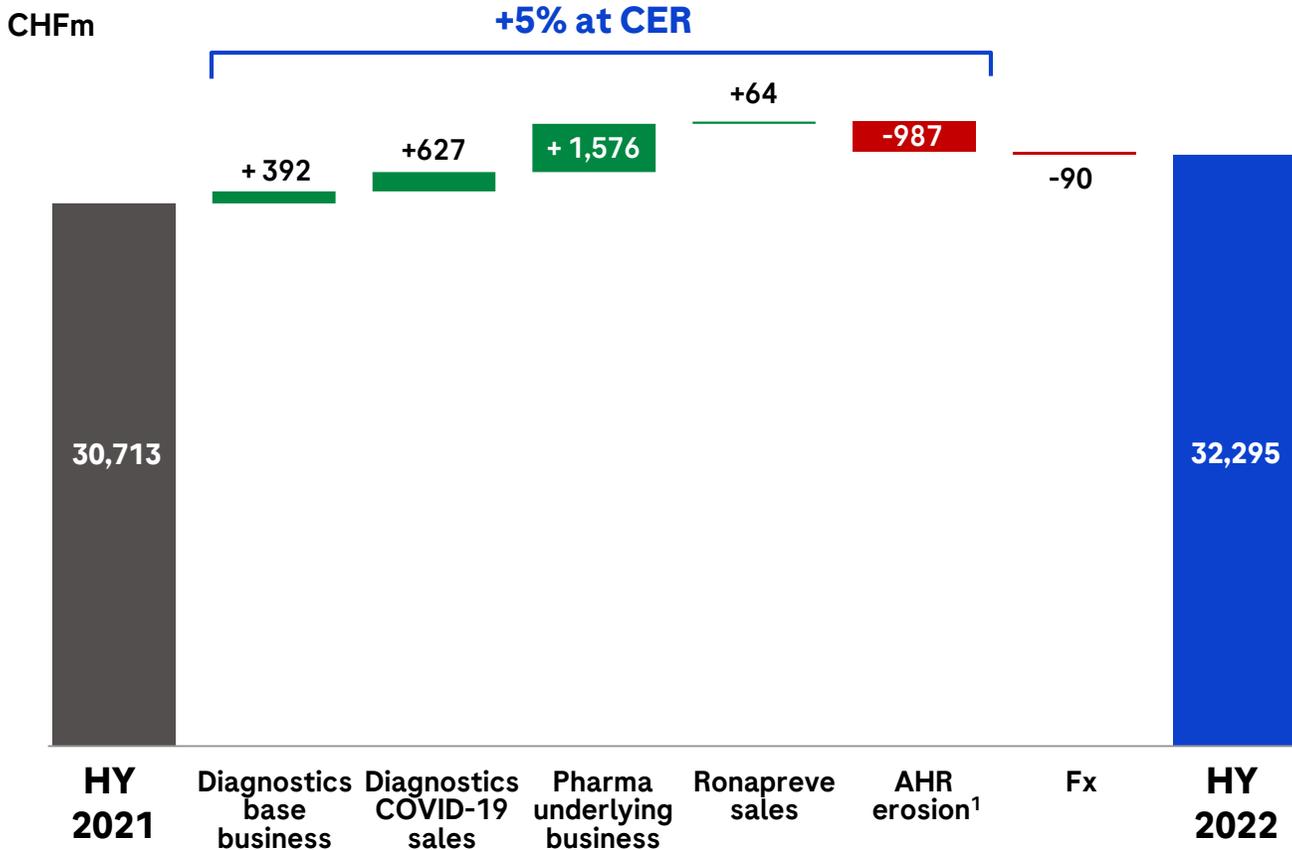
| | 2022 | 2021 | Change in % | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | CHFbn | CHFbn | CHF | CER |
| Pharmaceuticals Division | 22.3 | 21.7 | 3 | 3 |
| Diagnostics Division | 9.9 | 9.0 | 10 | 11 |
| Roche Group | 32.3 | 30.7 | 5 | 5 |

Quarterly sales performance: As guided COVID-19 sales coming down in Q2

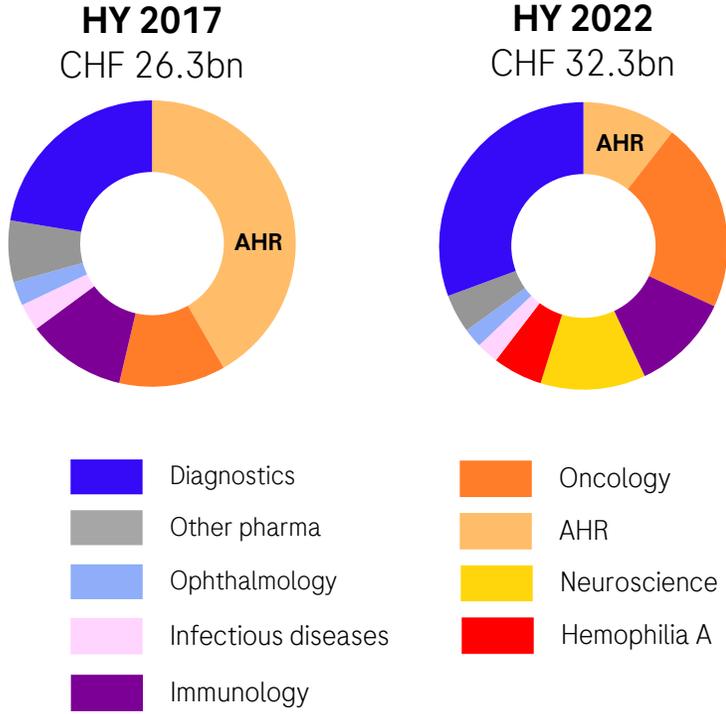


Growth rates at CER (Constant Exchange Rates); * Q2 2020 sales severely impacted by COVID-19 pandemic onset; ¹ AHR: Avastin, Herceptin, Rituxan/MabThera

HY 2022: Portfolio diversification progressing



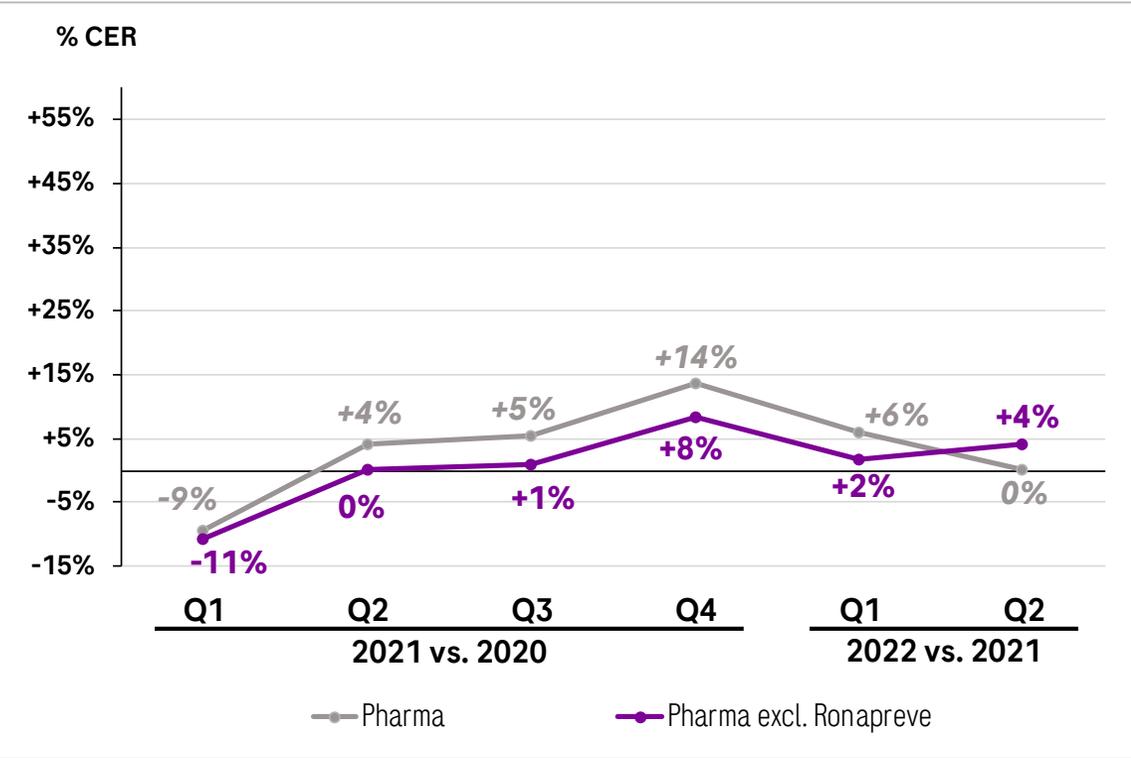
Diversification of Roche business



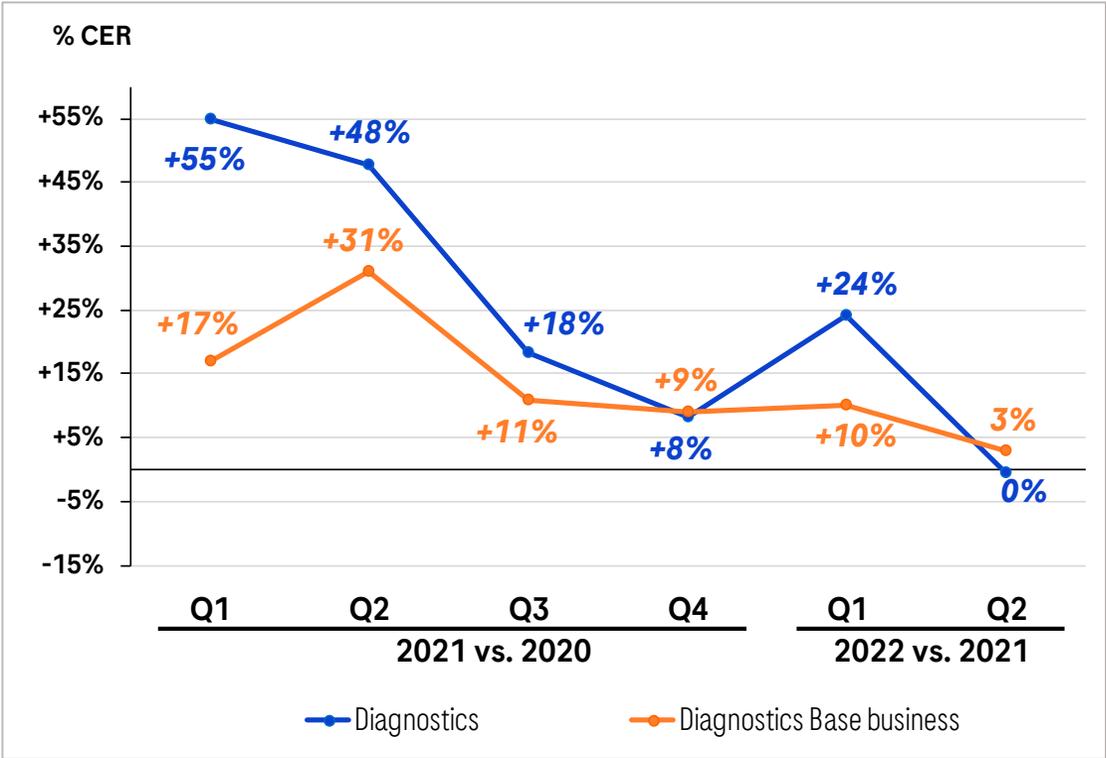
HY 2022 values in reported CHFm, variances in CERm; ¹AHR: Avastin, Herceptin, Rituxan/MabThera sales erosion (2.5bn for FY 2022)

HY 2022: Good underlying business momentum for both divisions

Pharma
Quarterly sales evolution 2021-2022



Diagnostics
Quarterly sales evolution 2021-2022

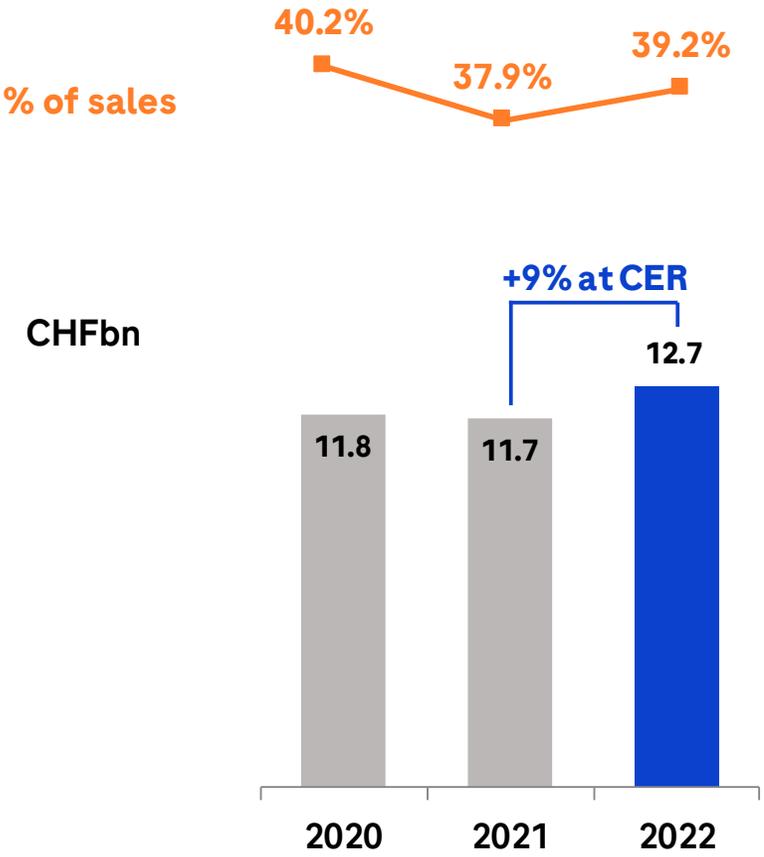


Growth rates at CER (Constant Exchange Rates)

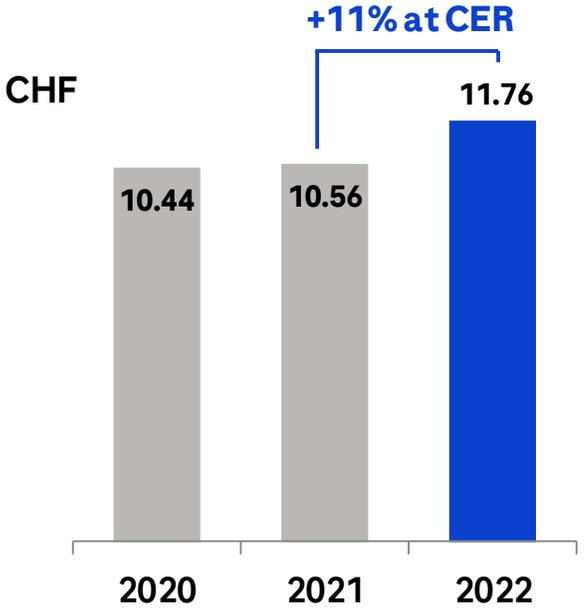
HY 2022: Growth of profitability and Core EPS

Benefit from Ultomiris patent settlement and share repurchase

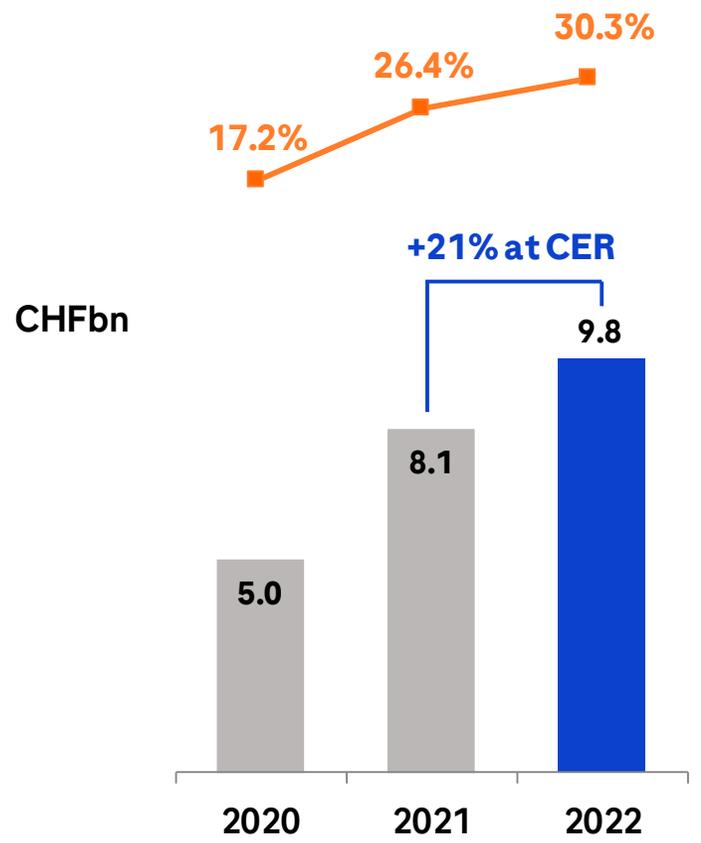
Core operating profit



Core EPS



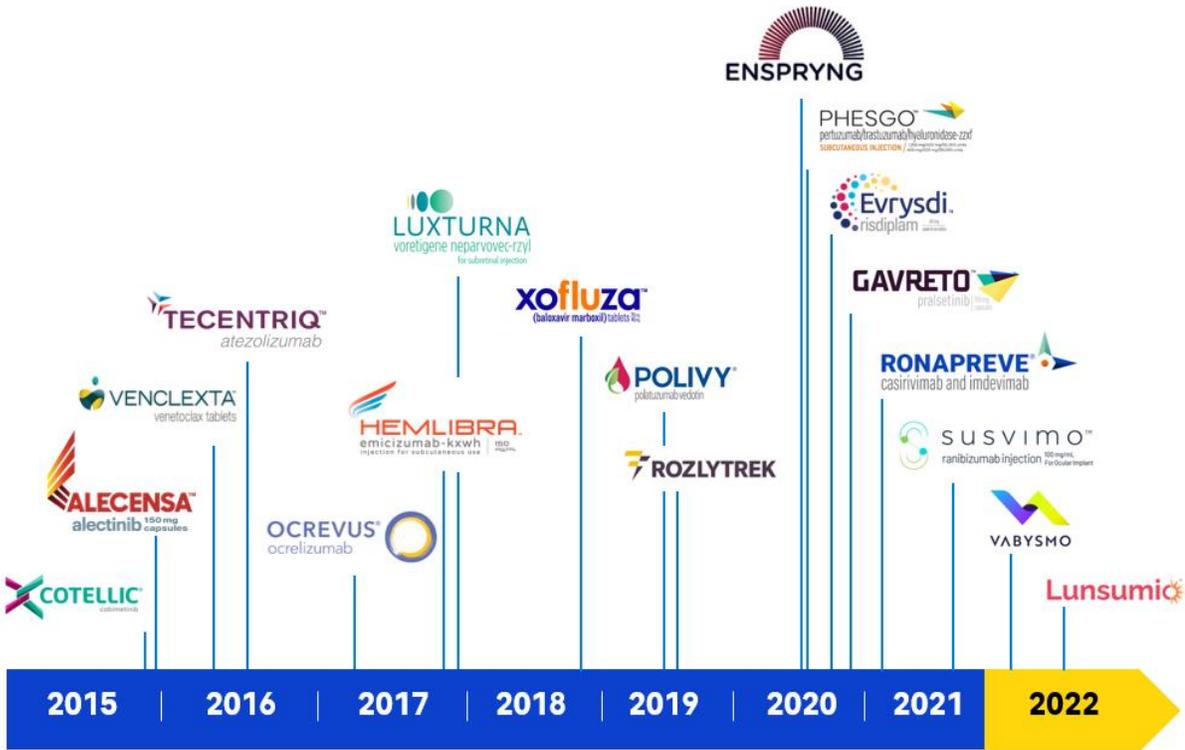
Operating free cash flow



CER=Constant Exchange Rates

2 NMEs launched in 2022: Vabysmo and Lunsumio

First-in-class bispecifics launched in ophthalmology and malignant hematology



Roche: Leading in bispecific antibodies

2017



- First bispecific mAb that bridges activated factor IX (FIXa) and FX to restore function of missing FVIII
- Approved for severe, moderate and mild hemophilia A and for patients with inhibitors



2022



- First bispecific mAb to simultaneously target VEGF-A and Ang2 to reduce neovascularization and inflammation to stabilise vessels
- Approved by FDA in nAMD and DME; RVO trials ongoing



- T cell engaging bispecific mAb that binds simultaneously to CD20 on the surface of malignant B cells and to CD3 on the surface of T cells, thereby activating T cell induced cancer cell killing
- Approved by EMA in FL, DLBCL trials ongoing



NME=new molecular entity; mAb=monoclonal antibody; VEGF=Vascular endothelial growth factor; Ang-2=Angiopoietin-2; DME=diabetic macular edema; nAMD=neovascular age-related macular degeneration; DLBCL=diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL=follicular lymphoma; RVO=retinal vein occlusion

HY 2022 performance

Outlook

2022: Upcoming newsflow

Pharma

Ongoing and upcoming launches

Vabysmo in DME/nAMD

Susvimo in nAMD

Polivy in 1L DLBCL

Lunsumio in 3L+ FL

Late stage pipeline read outs

tiragolumab + Tecentriq studies
NSCLC, Cervical, Esophageal cancer

Tecentriq adjuvant studies
HCC, neoadjuvant NSCLC

Venclexta in MM (t11;14)

Vabysmo in RVO

Susvimo in DMR/DR

gantenerumab in Alzheimer's disease

Upcoming launches

Diagnostics

cobas[®] 5800 (FDA)

Real-time PCR molecular testing for low volume labs

cobas[®] pure (FDA)

Serum work area analyzer for low-to-medium sized labs

cobas[®] pulse (FDA)

Device combining glucose meter and digital platform

Elecsys[®] IGRA SARS-CoV-2

Measure T-cell release of IFN-γ following stimulation by SARS-COV-2 specific antigens

Digital LightCycler

Novel digital PCR platform

Elecsys[®] pTau/AB42 ratio Gen2 CSF (FDA)

Detect amyloid disease & enable a broader availability of testing for Alzheimer's Disease

Neuroscience

Oncology

Ophthalmology

Diagnostics

DME=diabetic macular edema; nAMD=neovascular age-related macular degeneration; DLBCL=diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; FL=follicular lymphoma; NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer; HCC=hepatocellular carcinoma; MM=multiple myeloma; RVO=retinal vein occlusion; CSF=cerebrospinal fluid; PCR=polymerase chain reaction

2022 sales outlook confirmed

Sales drivers¹



Pharma: New products with accelerating growth

Diagnostics: Base business with strong growth



AHR² biosimilars: Roughly CHF -2.5 bn sales erosion

COVID-19 sales for Diagnostics and Pharma around CHF 5 bn



- **Guidance stable to low-single digit group sales growth**
- **Group sales to grow high-single digit if COVID-19 sales and AHR get excluded**
- **Guidance based on a scenario with significantly reduced COVID-19 impact in H2**

¹At Constant Exchange Rates (CER); ²AHR=Avastin, Herceptin, Rituxan/MabThera

2022 outlook confirmed



Group sales growth¹

- Stable to low-single digit

Core EPS growth¹

- Low- to mid-single digit

Dividend outlook

- Further increase dividend in Swiss francs

¹At Constant Exchange Rates (CER)



Pharmaceuticals Division

Bill Anderson

CEO Roche Pharmaceuticals

HY 2022: Pharmaceuticals Division sales

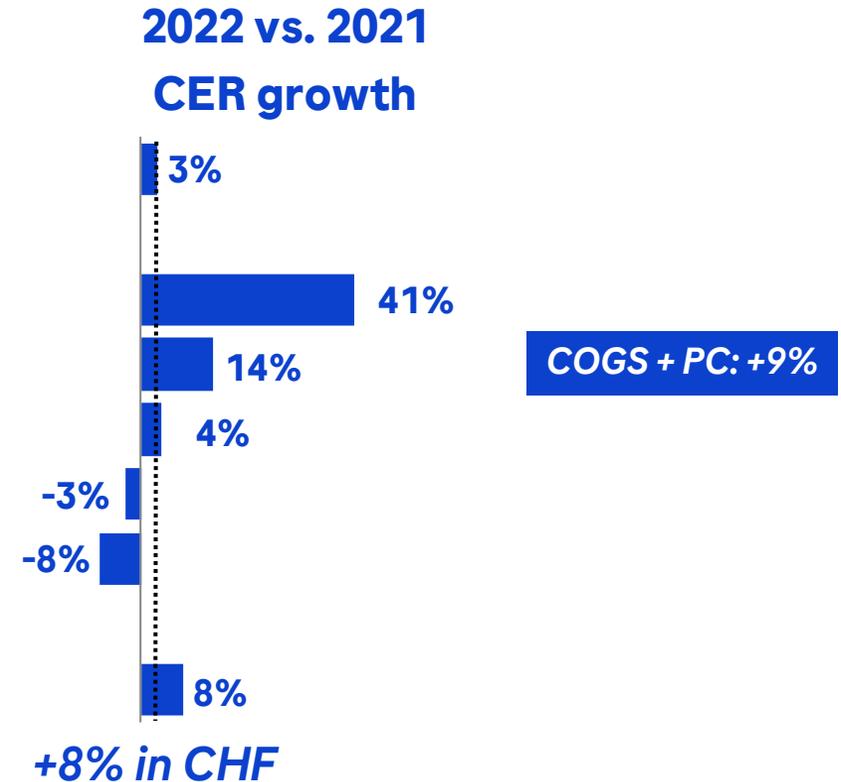
New products compensate for biosimilar erosion

| | 2022 | 2021 | Change in % | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------|
| | CHFm | CHFm | CHF | CER |
| Pharmaceuticals Division | 22,347 | 21,671 | 3 | 3 |
| United States | 11,363 | 10,802 | 5 | 1 |
| Europe | 4,104 | 4,485 | -8 | -4 |
| Japan | 2,202 | 1,808 | 22 | 34 |
| International | 4,678 | 4,576 | 2 | 2 |

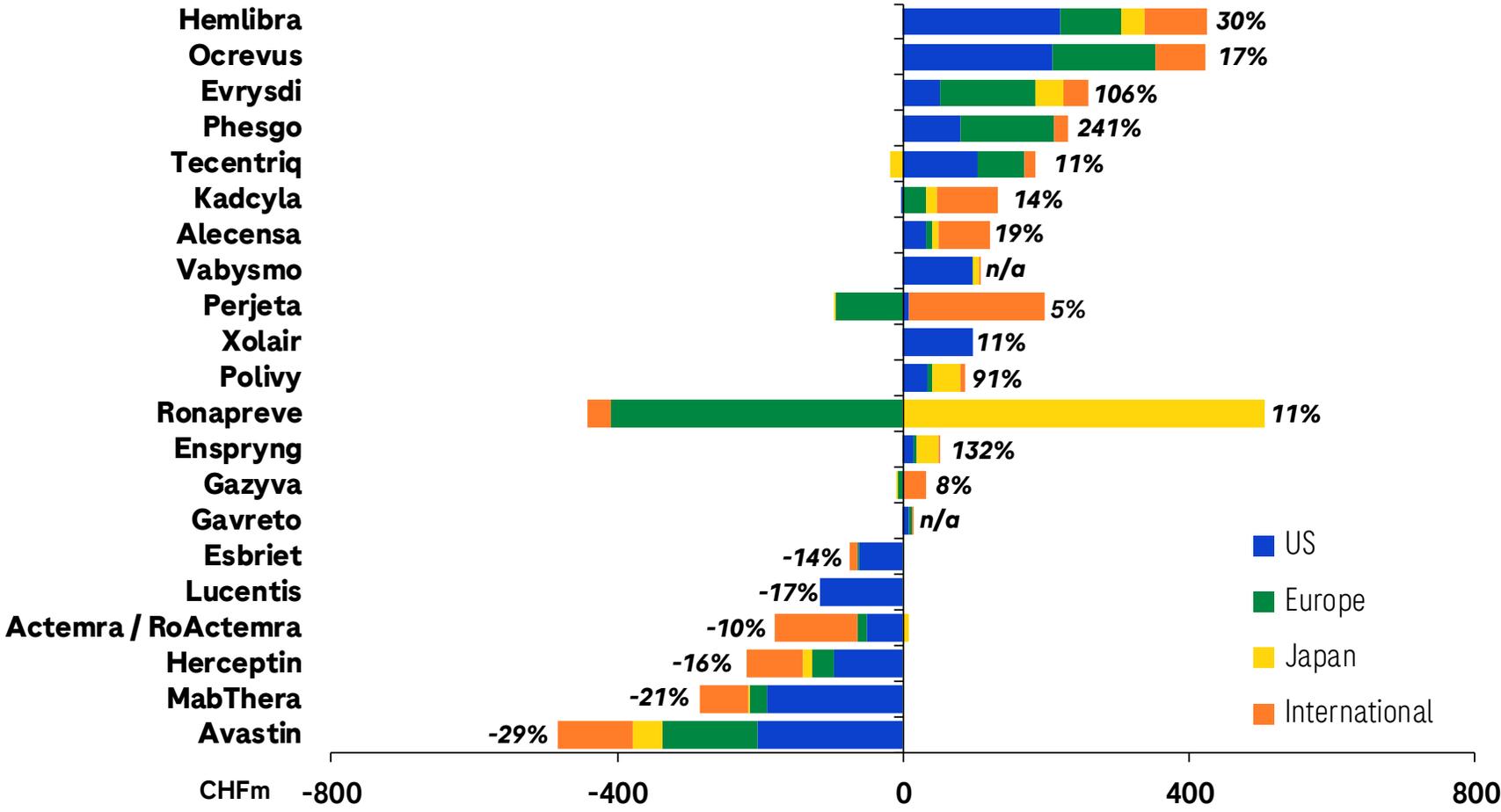
HY 2022: Pharmaceuticals Division

Core operating profit growth driven by patent settlement

| | 2022 | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | CHFm | % sales |
| Sales | 22,347 | 100 |
| Royalties & other op. inc. | 1,918 | 8.6 |
| Cost of sales | -4,430 | -19.8 |
| M & D | -3,096 | -13.9 |
| R & D | -5,729 | -25.6 |
| G & A | -692 | -3.1 |
| Core operating profit | 10,318 | 46.2 |

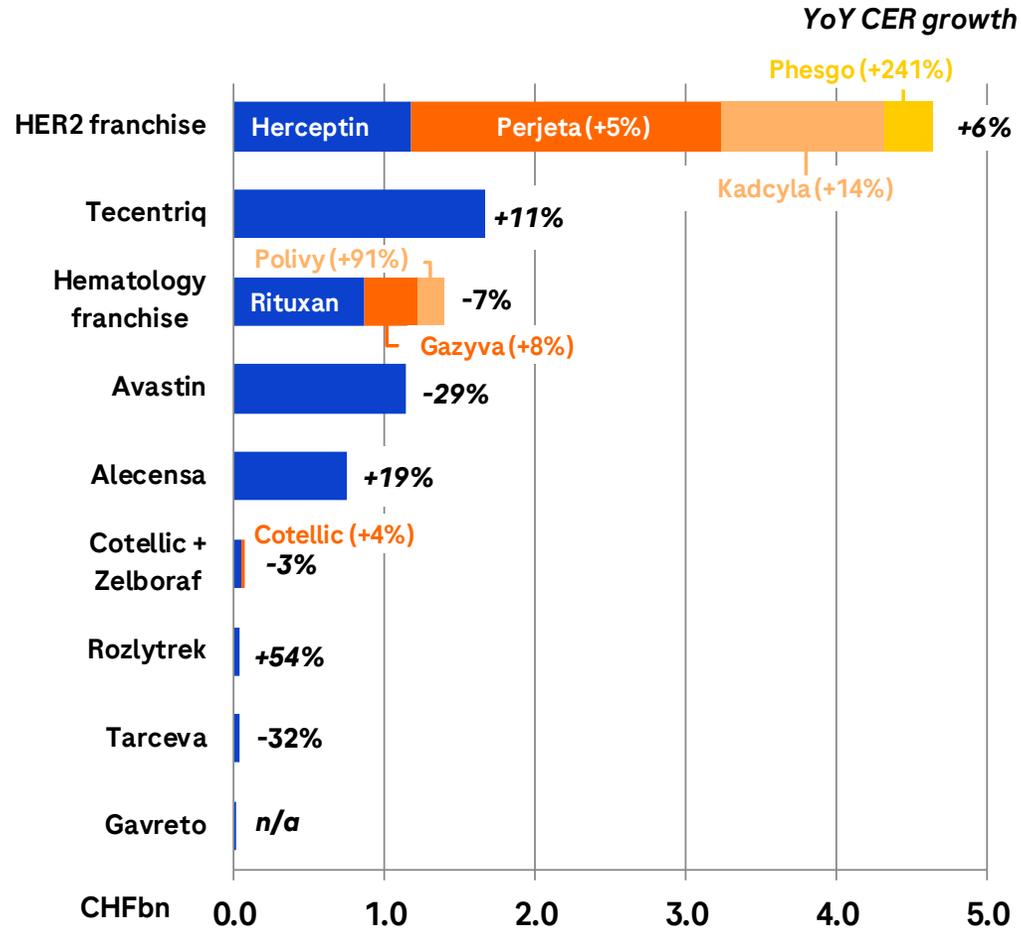


HY 2022: Portfolio diversification progressing



Absolute values and growth rates at Constant Exchange Rates (CER)

HY 2022: Oncology portfolio rejuvenation on-going



HER2 franchise

- Kadcyla (+14%) with growth ex-US due to adjuvant BC
- Perjeta (+5%) driven by International
- Phesgo (CHF 325m): Conversion and geographic expansion ongoing

Tecentriq

- Growth (+11%) driven by adjuvant NSCLC, 1L HCC and 1L SCLC

Hematology franchise

- Venclexta*: Growth driven by 1L AML and 1L & R/R CLL
- Gazyva (+8%): Growth due to 1L FL and in 1L CLL
- Polivy (+91%): Growth acceleration in the US due to R/R DLBCL; EU approval in 1L DLBCL (POLARIX) achieved
- Lunsumio: EU approval in 3L+ FL achieved

Alecensa

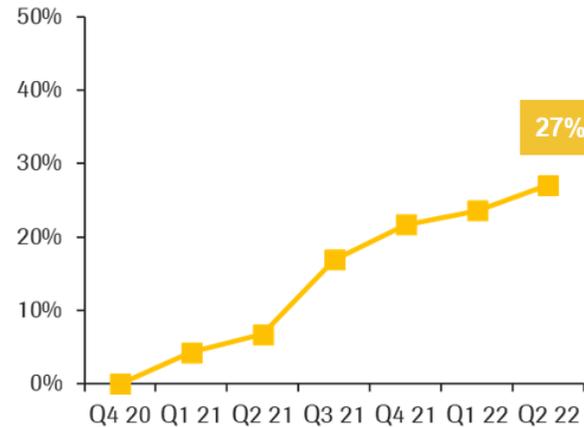
- Strong growth (+19%) driven by all regions

HER2+ franchise: High efficacy and safety bar established in eBC

Perjeta conversion rate at 27% in early launch countries

Phesgo with strong global launch

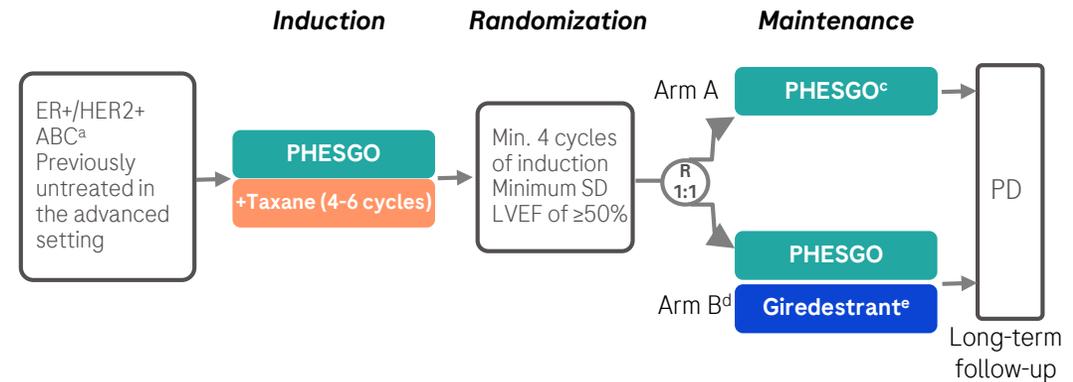
Global Perjeta conversion rate*



- Phesgo SC significantly cuts healthcare costs and resource use
- Perjeta conversion rate reaches 27% in early launch countries
- P+H in eBC (APHINITY): 8-year follow up data presented at ESMO Virtual Plenary showing a 28% reduction in the risk of recurrence or death for high risk, lymph-node positive patients

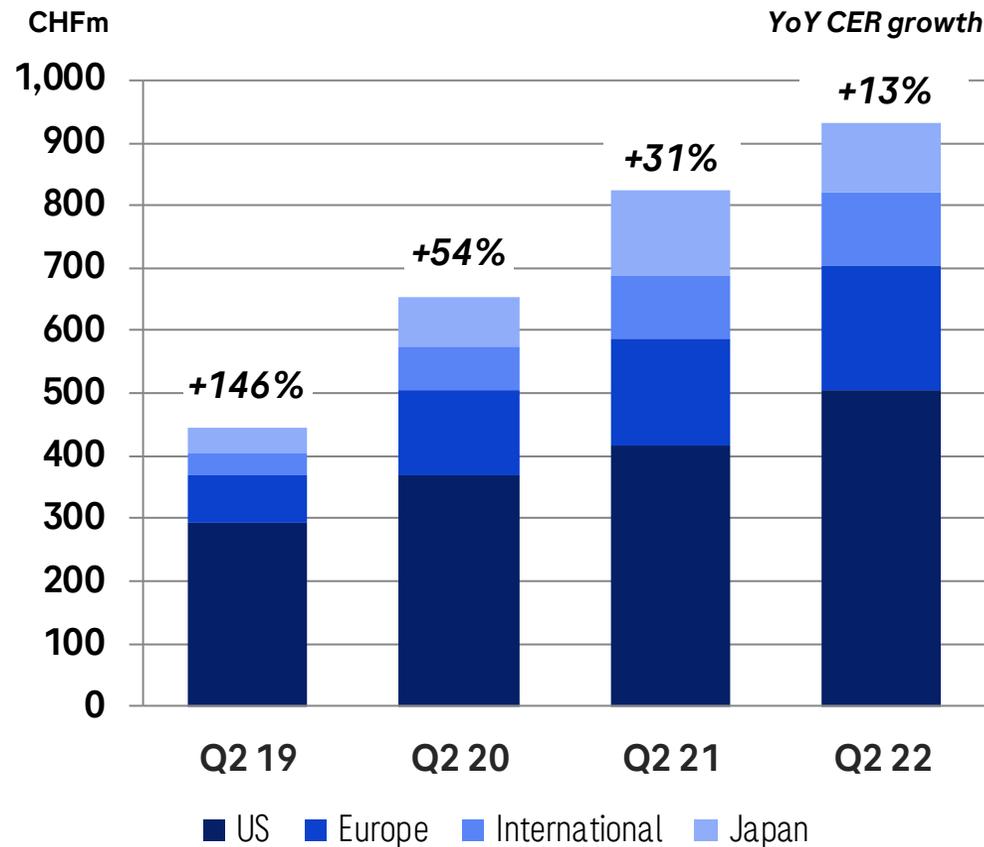
Continuing to build on existing standard of care

Ph III (heredERA) in 1L HER2+/ER+ mBC



- HER2+/HR+ BC with distinctive disease biology
- Ph III (heredERA) of Phesgo + giredestrant in 1L HER2+/ER+ mBC started enrollment in Q2 2022, and aims to improve:
 - efficacy by comprehensive blockade of both HER2 and ER pathways
 - treatment related QOL, with a patient centric regimen

Tecentriq overview: Adjuvant program to read out in 2022/23



Tecentriq Q2 update

- Ph III (IMvoke010) in adjuvant SCCHN continues to final analysis
- Japan: Sales impacted by mandatory price cut

Lung franchise (NSCLC, SCLC)

- EU: Approval in adjuvant PDL1+ NSCLC achieved; Growth driven by 1L SCLC
- US: Strong launch in adjuvant PDL1+ NSCLC

GI franchise (HCC)

- US/EU/Japan: Growth driven by 1L HCC

Outlook 2022

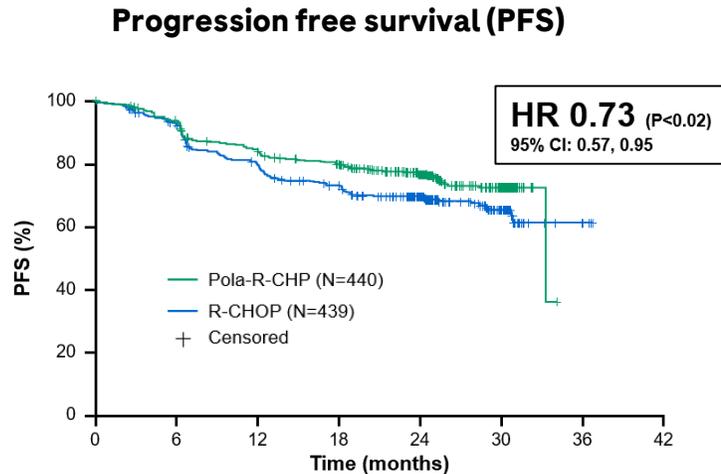
- Further growth due to first-to-market indications
- Ph III Tecentriq adjuvant studies in HCC and neoadjuvant NSCLC reading out
- Ph III tiragolumab + Tecentriq in 1L EC reading out

Hematology franchise: Setting new standards of care

First-in-class EU approvals in 1L DLBCL and 3L+ FL



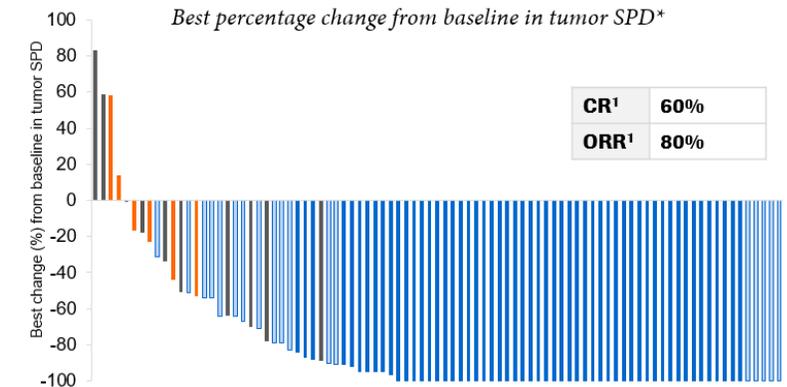
Ph III (POLARIX) Polivy + R-CHP in 1L DLBCL



- Polivy + R-CHP significantly prolongs PFS with a HR of 0.73 in patients with intermediate and high risk 1L DLBCL
- Safety of Polivy + R-CHP and R-CHOP comparable
- EU approval in 1L DLBCL achieved; Filed in US, Japan and China
- Ph III (SUNMO) Polivy + Lunsumio in 2L+ SCT ineligible DLBCL FPI in Q2 2022

Ph I/II step up dosing (GO29781) Lunsumio in 3L+ FL

Best percentage change from baseline in tumor SPD



- 60% CR rate (greater than 14% historical control) with the majority of responses lasting for at least 18 months
- Fixed duration treatment; Favorable tolerability profile suitable for outpatient setting (CRS low grade and cycle 1)
- EU approval in 3L+ FL achieved; Filed in US with priority review granted
- Ph III (CELESTIMO) Lunsumio + lenalidomide in 2L+ FL started in Q4 2021

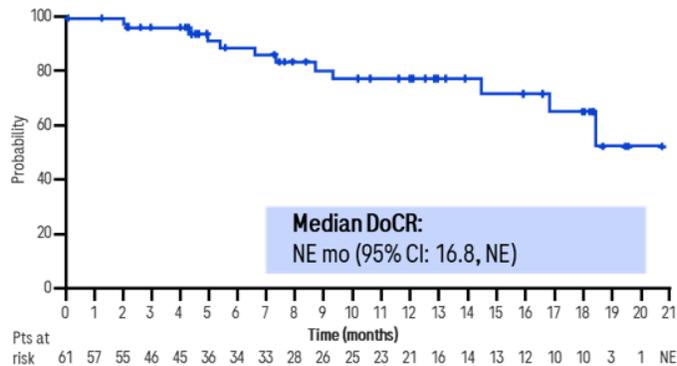
Hematology franchise development program

Potential first-in-class & best-in-class combinations

Ph II (NP30179) glofitamab in 3L+ DLBCL

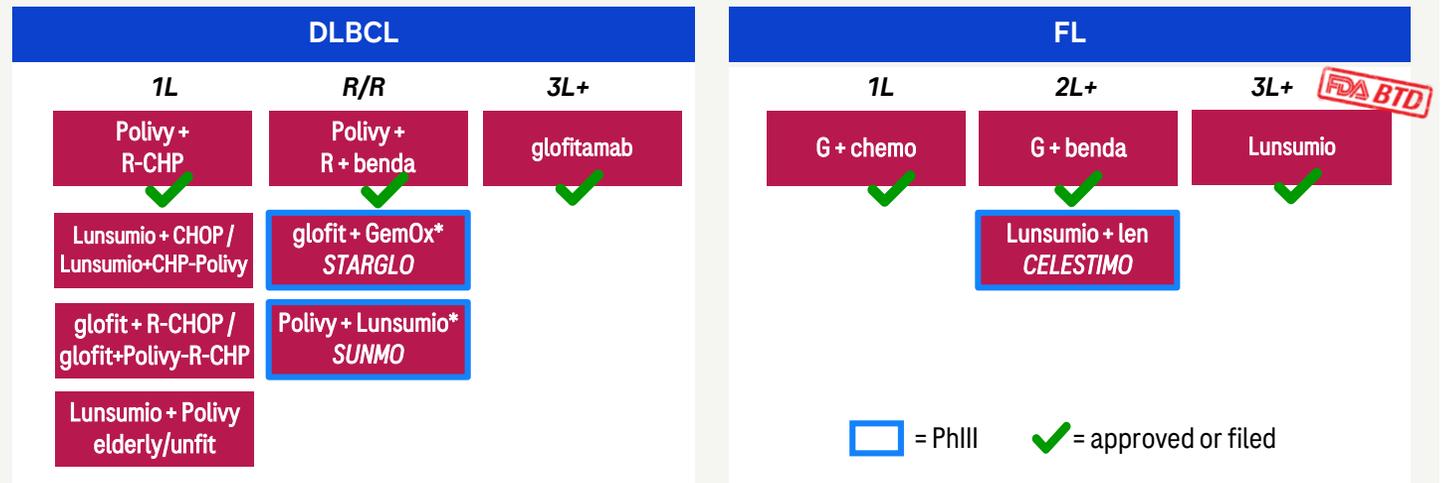
Duration of complete response by IRC

2022 ASCO ANNUAL MEETING



- Primary endpoint met; CR: 39.4% in heavily pre-treated, highly refractory patients
- CRs achieved were early and durable even after fixed-duration treatment (max. 12 cycles)
- Glofitamab was well tolerated with low rate of treatment discontinuations; CRS was mostly low grade
- EU: Filed in 3L+ DLBCL in Q2 2022

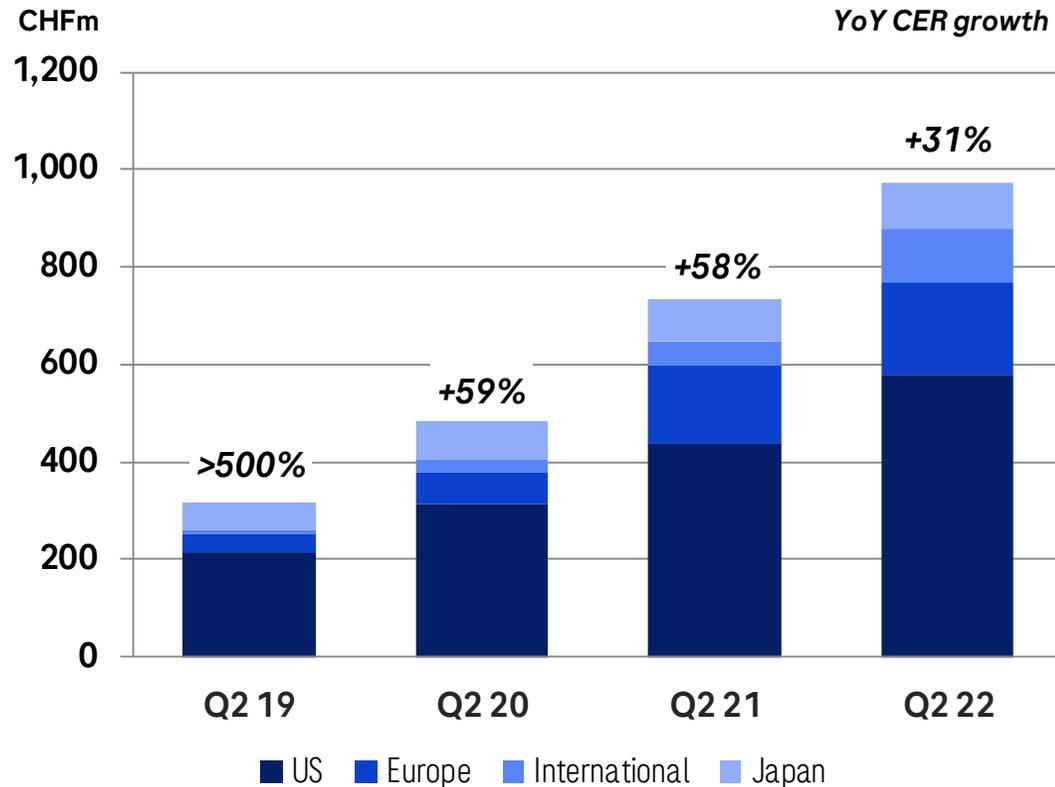
Most advanced clinical development program



- Lunsumio: Attractive profile for the outpatient setting and across a broad range of indications and settings; no hospitalization required
- Glofitamab: Best-in-class efficacy potential with high CR rates, durable responses and manageable CRS with fixed treatment duration
- Ph III development program in NHL with pivotal read-outs starting in 2023/24: Glofit+ GemOx (STARGLO) in 2L+ DLBCL; Polivy + Lunsumio (SUNMO) in 2L+ DLBCL; Lunsumio + lenalidomide (CELESTIMO) in 2L+ FL
- Update on novel combinations in 1L DLBCL to be presented at ASH 2022

Hemophilia A franchise: Hemlibra new global standard of care

35% US/EU-5 patient share reached



Hemophilia Q2 update

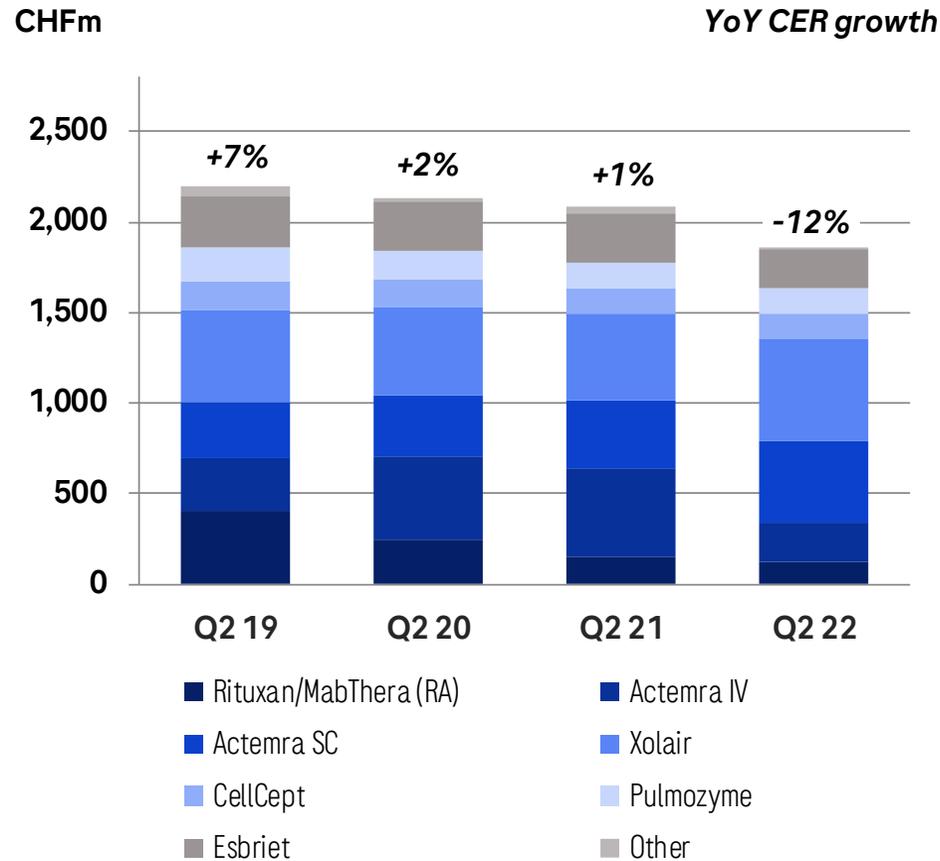
- Nearly 18,000 patients treated globally
- Hemlibra continues to penetrate across all approved patient segments
- Ph III (HAVEN 6) strong data in mild/moderate patients presented at ISTH 2022

Outlook 2022

- US/EU: Further patient share gains in non-inhibitors
- EU: Label expansion to include mild/moderate patients (HAVEN 6) expected
- Ph III (HAVEN 7) in infants (0-1 year) interim results expected

Immunology franchise

Actemra COVID-19 sales declining and first Esbriet generic competition



Immunology Q2 update

- Gazyva: Ph III (INShore) in PNS initiated

Actemra (-23%)

- Strong decline of COVID-19 driven sales
- Remains leading RA monotherapy in EU-5
- Shift from IV to SC; SC sales accounting for >65%

Xolair (+13%)

- Remains the leader in biologics asthma market
- Continued growth in CSU

Esbriet (-21%)

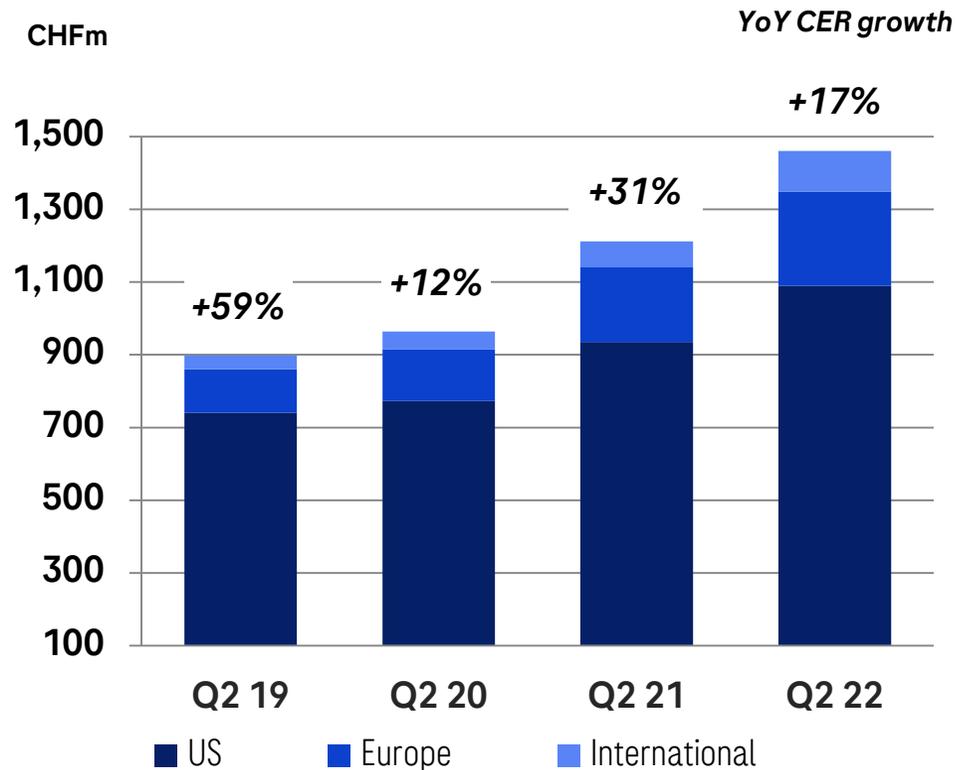
- US: Generic competition

Outlook 2022

- Actemra: Limited COVID-19 sales due to fewer hospitalizations

MS franchise: Ocrevus global market share reaches 21%

Fenebrutinib development programs in RMS and PPMS well on track



Q2 update

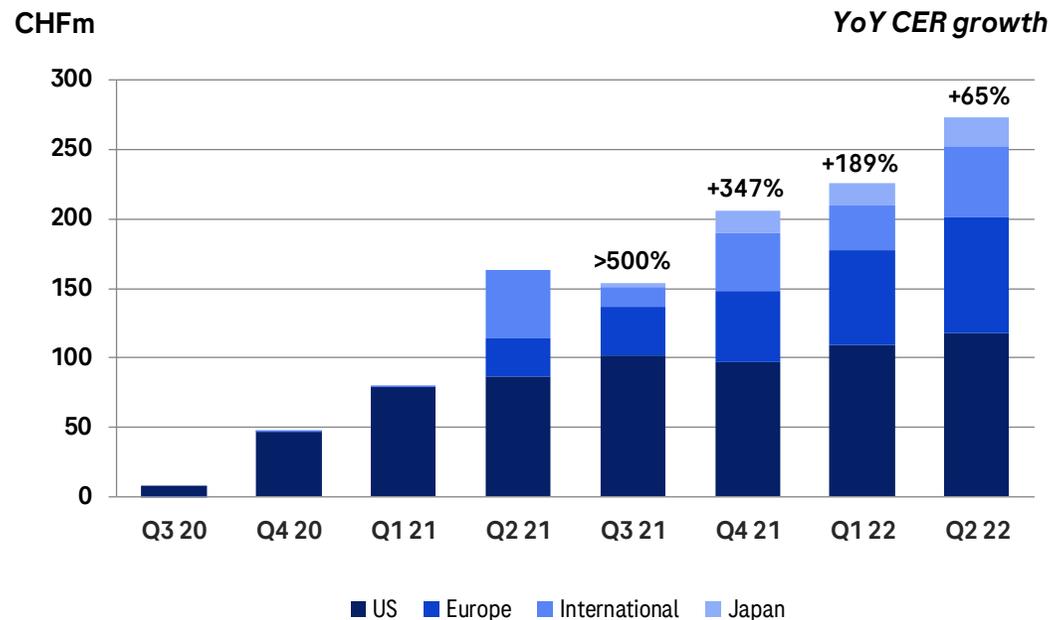
- >250.000 patients treated globally
- No.1 treatment in US and EU-5
- Higher persistence compared with patients treated with other MS treatments
- Ph III (OCARINA II) for Ocrevus 6-month SC dosing started
- Ph III program (FENhance I/II, FENTrepid) for fenebrutinib in RMS and PPMS well on track

Outlook 2022

- US/EU: Further market share gains expected

SMA franchise: Evrysdi with strong global momentum

US with >20% and Germany with >30% share



Q2 update

- >5,000 patients treated world wide (commercial, clinical trials, compassionate use)
- Retention rate of ~90% due to treatment satisfaction
- US: Growth driven by switch and naive patient starts; US approval for patients <2 months old achieved
- EU: Strong launches in early launch countries
- Ph II/III (MANATEE) Evrysdi + anti-myostatin combination study started

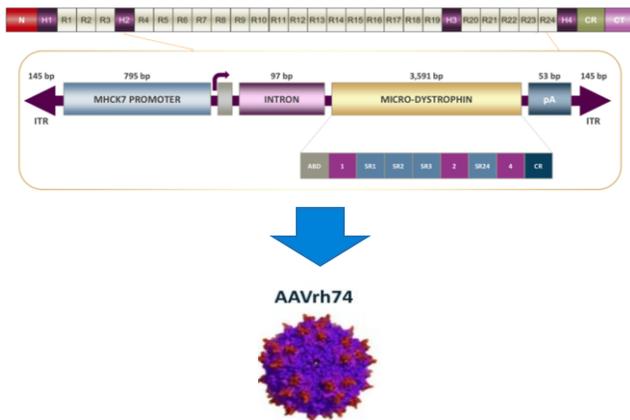
Outlook 2022

- Continued growth and market share gains over all market segments expected
- EU: Label extension (<2 months old) based on Ph II RAINBOWFISH expected

Duchenne muscular dystrophy franchise update

Pivotal Ph III development program expected to read out in 2023

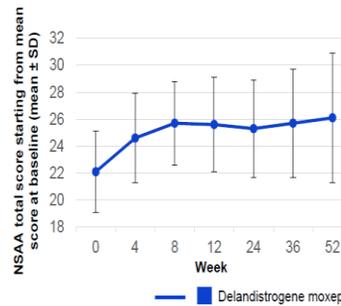
Delandistrogene moxeparvovec



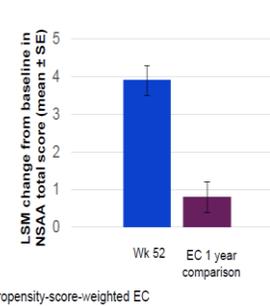
- Targeted delivery of micro-dystrophin transgene to key muscle tissue can enable meaningful and durable functional response
- AAVrh74 vector: low likelihood of pre-existing immunity and high tropism for skeletal & cardiac muscles
- Expression potentiated by the MHCK7 promoter in cardiac & skeletal muscles

Ph Ib ENDEAVOR (Study 103)

Functional results: NSAA



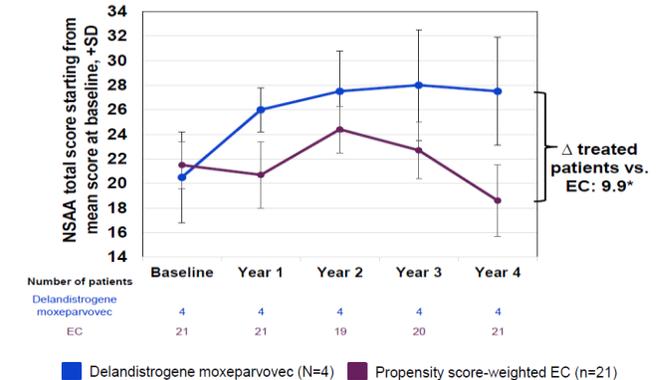
LSM change from baseline



- Changes from baseline in NSAA were measured at Week 52 and compared to a propensity-score-weighted EC
- Commercially representative delandistrogene moxeparvovec led to improvements in motor function

Ph I (Study 101)

NSAA total score over 4 years in treated patients vs. EC (unadjusted mean)



- In ENDEAVOR participants gained a mean 4.0 points in NSAA over 1 year vs baseline. The treatment difference vs an external control was 3.2 points which is clinically meaningful and highly statistically significant ($p < 0.0001$)
- Consistent transduction, expression and safety demonstrated
- 4-year follow up for Study 101 (n=4): Patients maintained NSAA gain over 4 years at an age at which a decline would be expected (8-10 yrs)
- Ph III (EMBARK) on track to be fully enrolled by H2 2022; Ph III (ENVOL; study 302) in 0-3 year olds and Ph III (ENVISION, study 303) in older ambulatory / non ambulatory patients to be initiated in H2 2022

Ophthalmology franchise: Excellent Vabysmo launch

Building a global ophthalmology franchise



Vabysmo in nAMD and DME



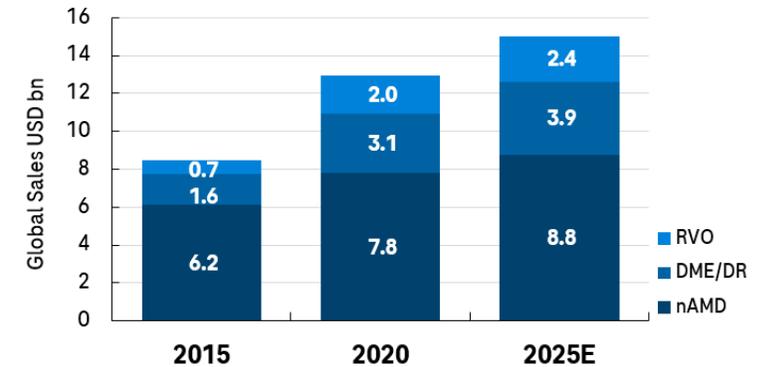
anti-Ang2 anti-VEGF



- First IVT therapy inhibiting two distinct disease pathways by simultaneously binding to Ang-2 and VEGF-A
- Potentially improved vascular stability and reduced retinal inflammation
- Vision gains and anatomical improvements achieved with 80% of patients reaching Q3M dosing or longer and >60% Q4M dosing

- Over 70,000 vials distributed in first 5 months of US launch
- Strong customer uptake with switching coming primarily from aflibercept
- Broad coverage for ~80% of lives including policies at most national accounts
- Real world data (TRUCKEE study) presented at ASRS 2022; results consistent with efficacy and safety seen in development studies
- Ph III (COMINO / BALATON) in RVO reading out in H2 2022

Global retina market growing to USD 15 bn



- Market growth driven by aging population and diabetic epidemic
- Rapid market transition to next generation products expected
- Innovative mechanism of actions to improve standard of care
- Longer dosing intervals to improve compliance and treatment outcomes, as well as leading to cost savings

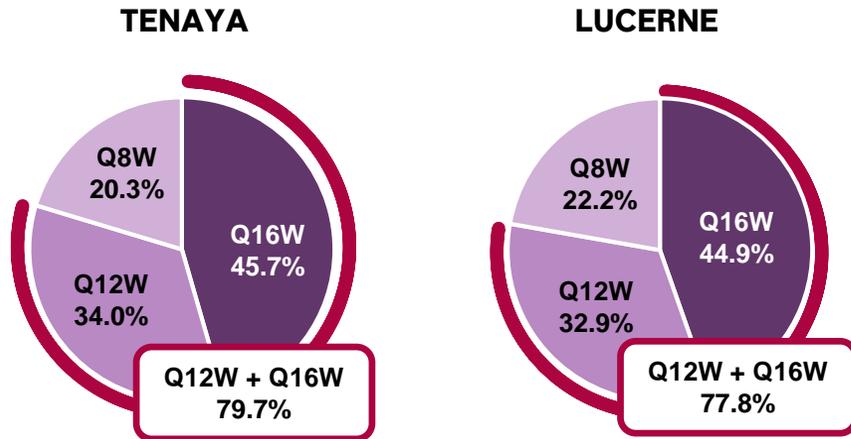
Ophthalmology franchise: Vabysmo in nAMD

At 112 weeks Q16W dosing increases to $\geq 60\%$

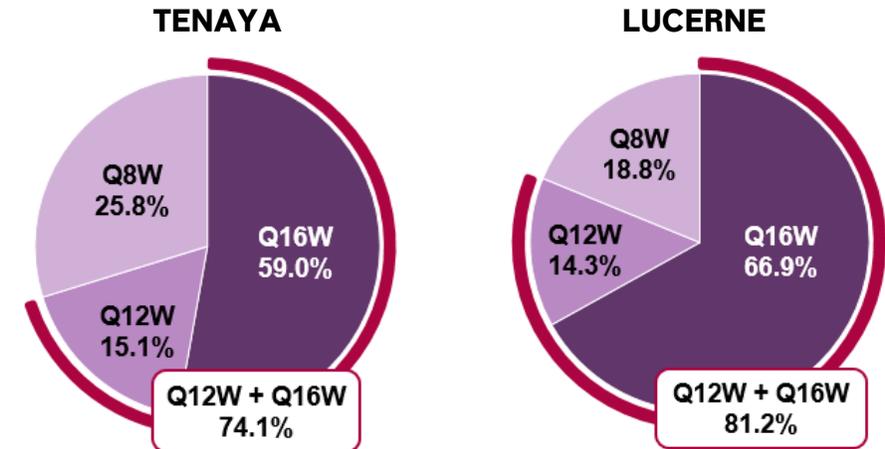


Ph III (LUCERNE, TENAYA) in nAMD: Dosing intervals of patients at year 1 and 2

48 weeks



112 weeks



- New dual MoA to promote vascular stability, potentially leading to a more durable therapy with maintenance of long-term vision gains
- Proportion of patients achieving Q16W dosing increased from $>45\%$ at week 52 to $\geq 60\%$ at week 112; Vabysmo given at interval of up to every 4 months achieved comparable vision gains and reductions in central subfield thickness (CST) versus aflibercept given every two months
- At two years of treatment Vabysmo was well tolerated. No cases of retinal vasculitis or occlusive retinal vasculitis were reported in the Ph III studies
- Ph III extension studies (AVONELLE-X in nAMD & Rhone-X in DME) for Vabysmo to generate long-term (up to 4 years) safety and tolerability data ongoing

2022: Key late-stage news flow* and upcoming IR events

| | Compound | Indication | Milestone | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Regulatory | Vabysmo | nAMD/DME | US/EU approval | ✓ US |
| | Susvimo | nAMD | EU approval | 2023 |
| | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) | 3L+ FL | US/EU approval | ✓ EU |
| | Tecentriq | Adjuvant NSCLC | EU approval | ✓ |
| | Hemlibra | Mild to moderate hemophilia A | EU approval | |
| Phase III / pivotal readouts | Polivy + R-CHP | 1L DLBCL | EU/US approval | ✓ EU |
| | glofitamab | 3L+ DLBCL | Ph Ib NP30179 | ✓ |
| | Tecentriq + tiragolumab + chemo | 1L ES-SCLC | Ph III SKYSCRAPER-02 | ✗ |
| | Tecentriq + chemo | Adjuvant SCCHN | Ph III IMvoke010 | 2023 |
| | Tecentriq + tiragolumab | 1L PDL 1+ NSCLC | Ph III SKYSCRAPER-01 | Continues to OS IA |
| | Tecentriq | Adjuvant RCC | Ph III IMmotion010 | ✗ |
| | giredestrant | 2/3L HR+ mBC | Ph II aceLERA | ✗ |
| | Tecentriq + Avastin | Adjuvant HCC | Ph III IMbrave050 | |
| | Venclexta + dexamethasone | t(11;14) R/R MM | Ph III CANOVA | |
| | Tecentriq + chemo | Neoadjuvant NSCLC | Ph III IMpower030 | |
| | Tecentriq + tiragolumab + chemo | 1L esophageal cancer | Ph III SKYSCRAPER-08 | |
| | Alecensa | Adjuvant ALK+ NSCLC | Ph III ALINA | 2023 |
| | gantenerumab | Alzheimer's disease | Ph III GRADUATE 1/2 | |
| | Susvimo | DME | Ph III PAGODA | |
| | Susvimo | DR | Ph III PAVILION | |

Virtual event ✓
Angiogenesis
Monday, 14 February
16:30 to 17:45 CEST

Virtual event ✓
MDA
Wednesday, 16 March
16:30 to 17:30 CEST

Roche ESG Day ✓
Access to Healthcare
Monday, 16 May
15:00 to 16:30 CEST

Virtual event ✓
ASCO
Monday, 6 June
16:00 to 17:30 CEST

Roche Pharma Day
London
Monday, 12 September
10:00 to 15:00 BST

Virtual event
ASH
TBA



* Outcome studies are event-driven: timelines may change; OS=overall survival; IA=interim analysis



Diagnostics Division

Thomas Schinecker
CEO Roche Diagnostics

HY 2022: Diagnostics Division sales

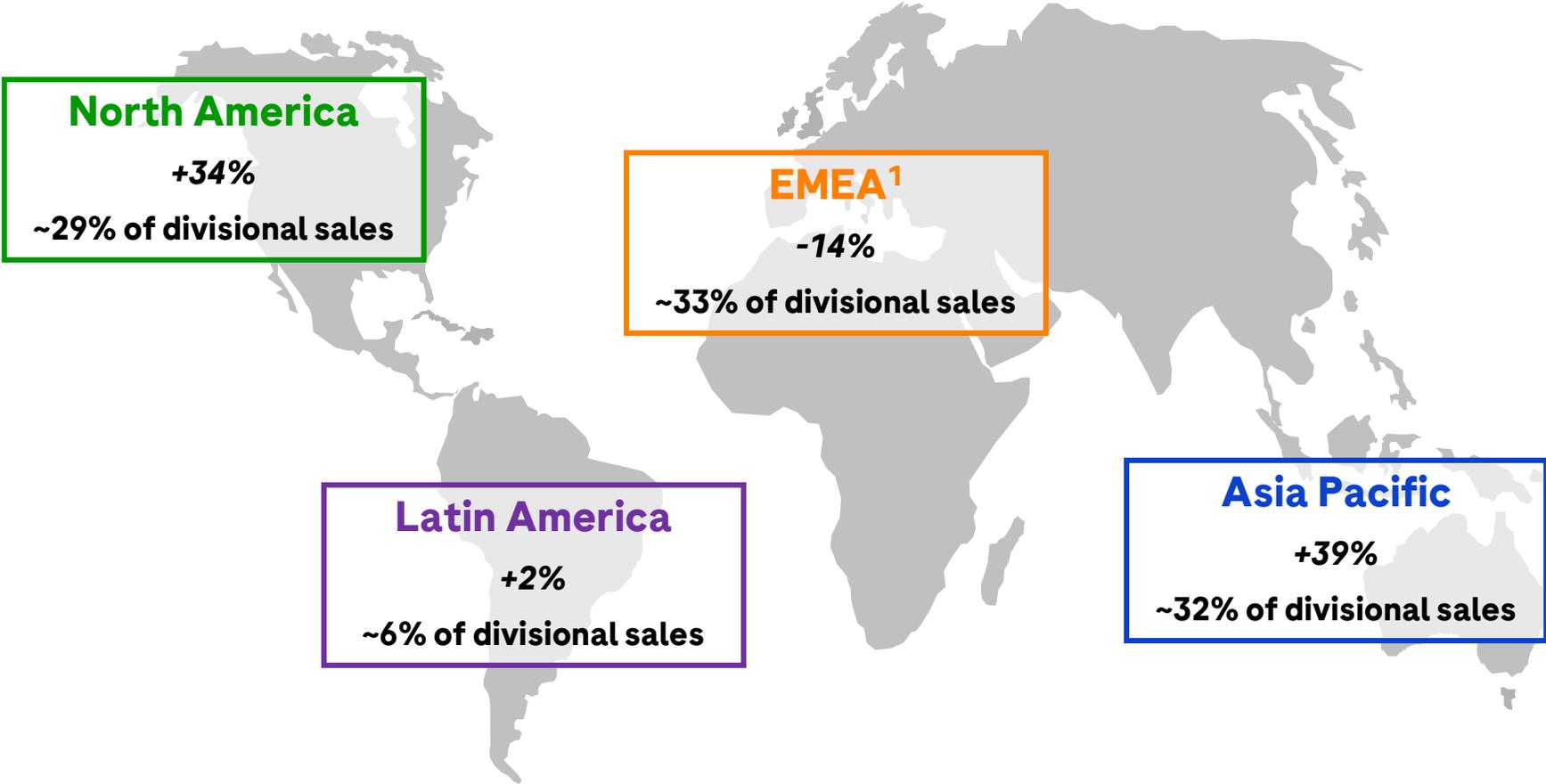
Sales increase of +11% driven by COVID-19 testing and base business

| | 2022 | 2021 | Change in % | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| | CHFm | CHFm | CHF | CER |
| Diagnostics Division | 9,948 | 9,042 | 10 | 11 |
| Core Lab ¹ | 3,875 | 3,770 | 3 | 4 |
| Point of Care ¹ | 2,609 | 1,798 | 45 | 46 |
| Molecular Lab ¹ | 1,980 | 1,990 | -1 | 1 |
| Diabetes Care | 832 | 894 | -7 | -5 |
| Pathology Lab | 652 | 590 | 11 | 10 |

CER=Constant Exchange Rates; underlying growth of Core Lab excluding Roche Information Solutions: +4%; ¹Sales in the Point of Care customer area include sales from the Liat business (POC molecular), and sales in the Core Lab customer area include sales from the Life Science Alliances, both previously shown as part of Molecular Lab customer area. The comparative information for 2021 has been updated accordingly. In Q1 21 POC molecular sales=90mCHF, Q2 21=92mCHF, Q3 21=175mCHF, Q4 21=194mCHF. In Q1 21 LS Alliances=21mCHF, Q2 21=23mCHF, Q3 21=23mCHF, Q4 21=20mCHF.

HY 2022: Diagnostics Division regional sales

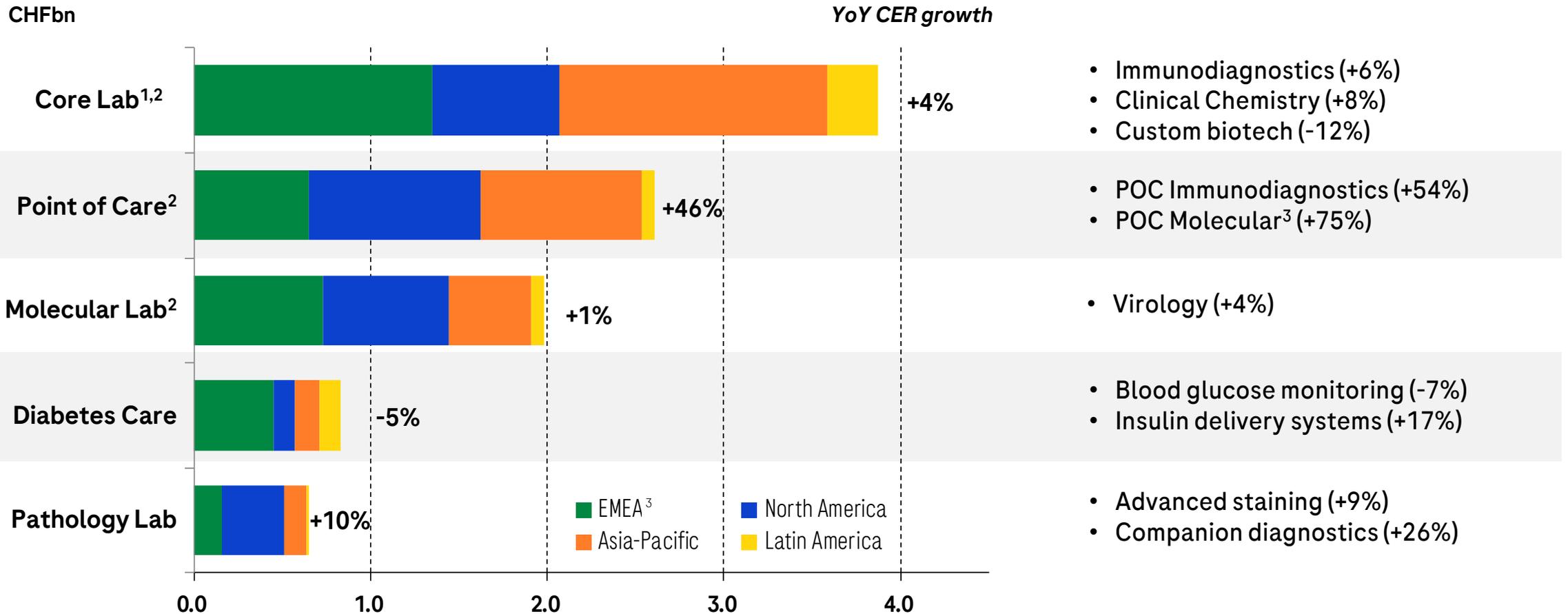
Very strong growth in Asia Pacific and North America



Growth rates at CER (Constant exchange Rates); ¹ Europe, Middle East and Africa

HY 2022: Diagnostics Division highlights

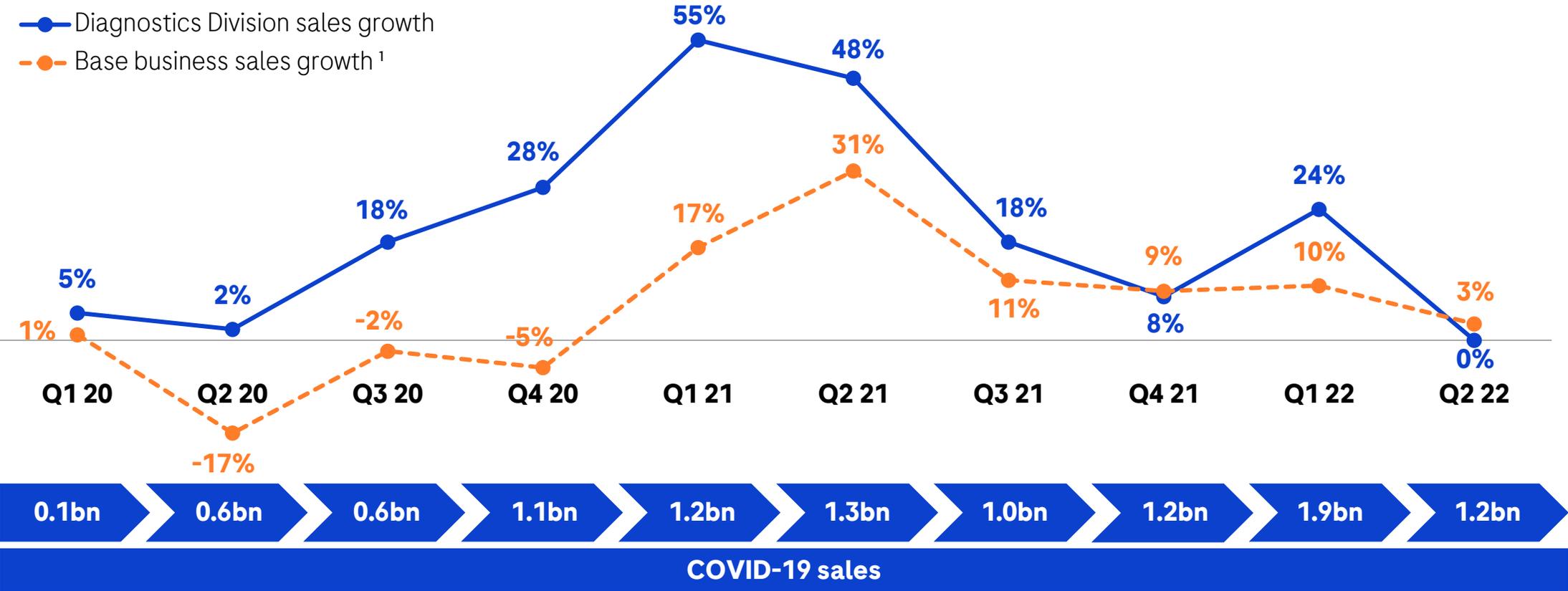
Strong growth despite a high base in HY 2021



CER=Constant Exchange Rates; POC=point of care; ¹ Underlying growth of Core Lab excluding Roche Information Solutions: +4%; ² Sales in Point of Care customer area include sales from the Liat business (POC molecular), and sales in the Core Lab customer area include sales from the Life Science Alliances, both previously shown as part of Molecular Lab customer area. The comparative information for 2021 has been updated accordingly. In Q1 21 POC molecular sales=90mCHF, Q2 21=92mCHF, Q3 21=175mCHF, Q4 21=194mCHF. In Q1 21 LS Alliances=21mCHF, Q2 21=23mCHF, Q3 21=23mCHF, Q4 21=20mCHF; ³ EMEA=Europe, Middle East and Africa

Diagnostics Division sales growth by quarter

Strong COVID-19 sales and base business growth

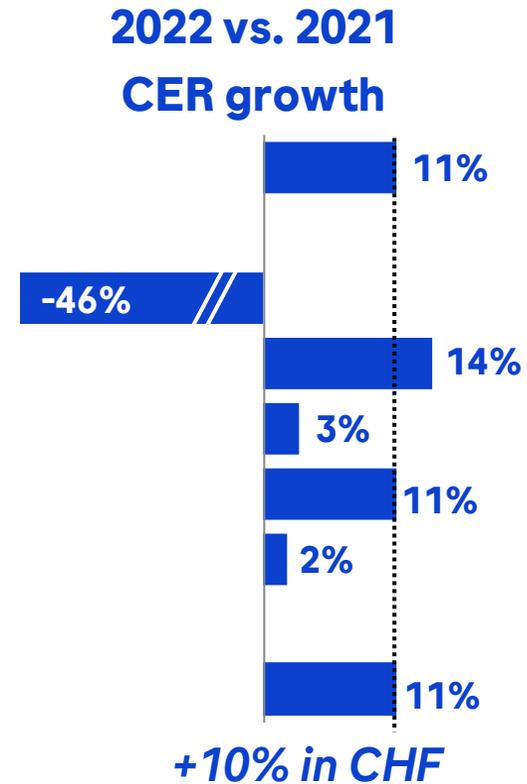


Growth rates at CER (Constant exchange Rates); ¹ Quarterly sales growth excluding COVID-19 sales

HY 2022: Diagnostics Division

Strong core operating profit growth of +11%

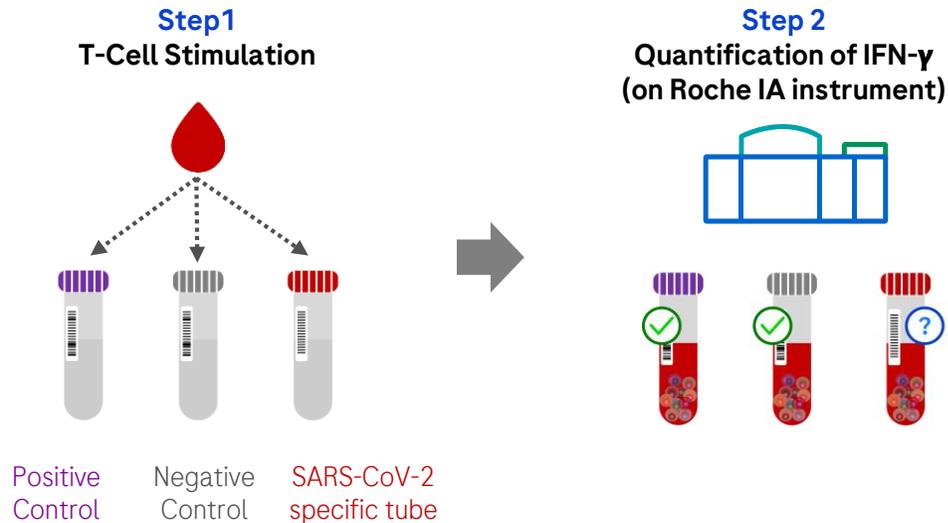
| | 2022 | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | CHFm | % sales |
| Sales | 9,948 | 100 |
| Royalties & other op. inc. | 25 | 0.3 |
| Cost of sales | -4,875 | -49.1 |
| M & D | -1,363 | -13.7 |
| R & D | -899 | -9.0 |
| G & A | -276 | -2.8 |
| Core operating profit | 2,560 | 25.7 |



Upcoming launch of Elecsys® IGRA SARS-CoV-2

Improving the understanding of immunity against SARS-CoV-2

Testing workflow



Positive control: Mitogen stimulus, controls for sample quality and T-cell fitness
Negative control: no stimulus, controls for baseline IFN- γ level
SARS-CoV-2 specific tube: contains SARS-CoV-2 specific antigens in coating, stimulates Anti-SARS-CoV-2 T-Cell response

✓ Quality control passed ? SARS-CoV-2 specific IFN- γ response, determines reactivity

- Detects T-cell mediated immune response by measuring IFN- γ release upon stimulation with 189 SARS-CoV-2 specific antigens, indicative of past exposure or vaccination
- Complements SARS-CoV-2 antibody tests to better understand host response and protective immunity
- May support risk stratification for progression to severe disease and/or protection

TIB-Molbiol SARS-CoV-2 menu for monitoring new variants

Detecting major variants in hours vs a week for sequencing

BA.1 & BA.1.1 ✓

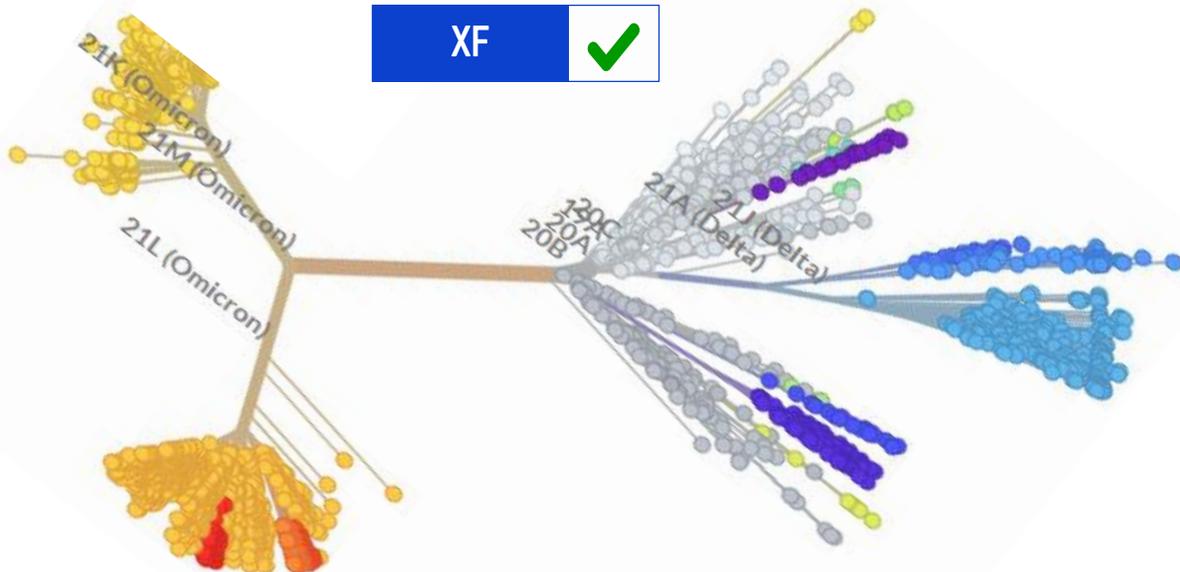
BA.3 ✓

XE ✓

BA.2 & BA.2.2 ✓

BA.2.12.1 ✓

BA.2.75 ✓



XF ✓

Delta ✓

BA.5 ✓

BA.4 ✓

BA.5 is becoming the dominant SARS-CoV-2 variant

Monkeypox assays supplied to WHO

Three assays developed in record time to monitor epidemiologic spread of the virus



LightMix® Modular Orthopox Viruses

New

Detects all orthopox viruses (e.g. monkeypox, cowpox, camelpox)

LightMix® Modular Monkeypox Viruses

New

Detects all variants of monkeypox viruses only

LightMix® Modular Orthopox Subtyping

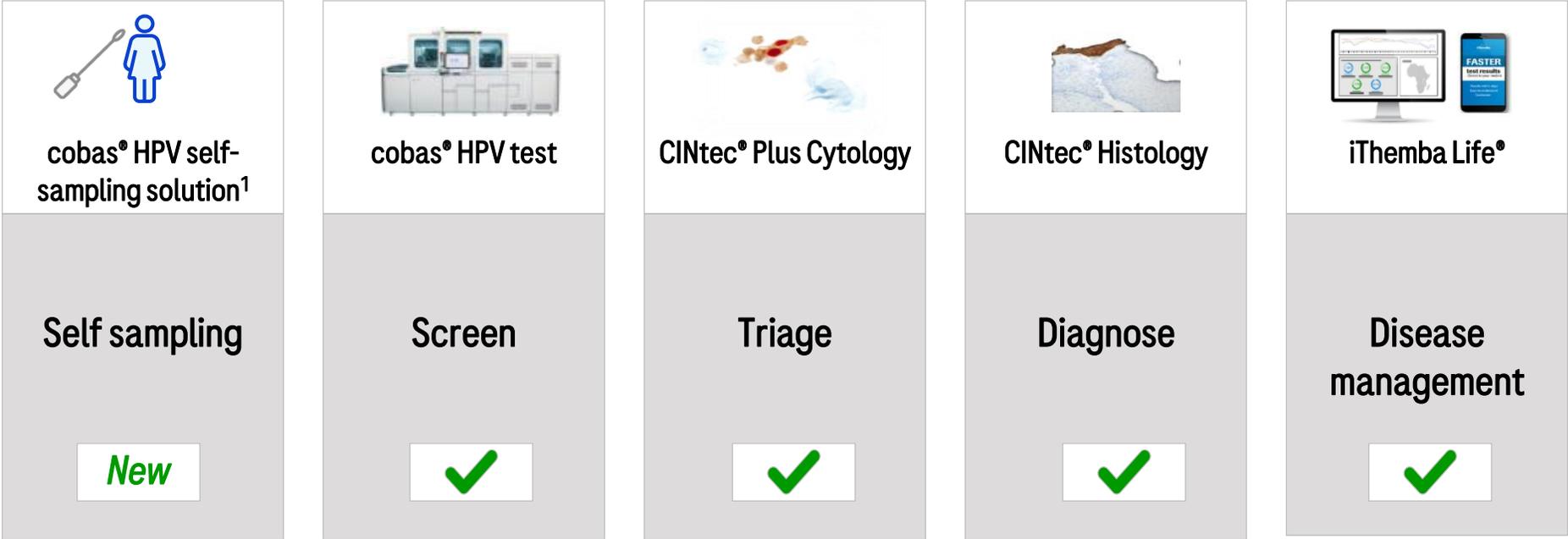
New

Detects all orthopox viruses. If positive, simultaneously indicate if monkeypox and differentiate West African from Central African monkeypox type

cobas® HPV self-sampling solution

Increasing screening adherence to potentially reach 1.7bn women globally

342,000 women
die per year of cervical cancer, ~90% in LMIC with majority **unscreened**²



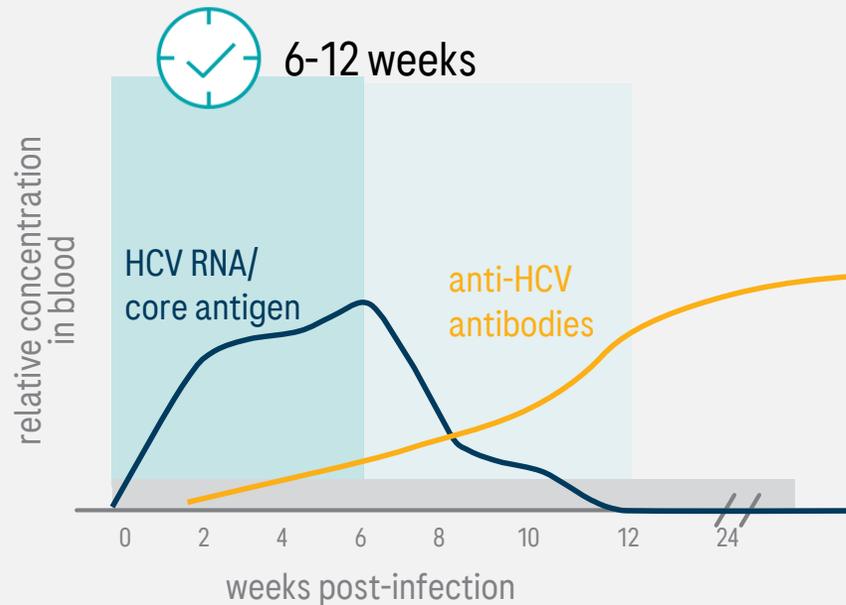
90% correlation between clinician collected endocervical and self-collected vaginal specimens¹

LMICs=Low- and middle-income countries; HPV=Human papillomavirus; ¹Available in CE market; ²www.unaids.org/en/cervical_cancer

Elecsys® HCV DUO Immunoassay¹

Early diagnosis of hepatitis C virus (HCV) enables optimal treatment

Diagnostic window period²



Testing strategies relying on first-line HCV antibody testing may lead to underdiagnoses in populations with ongoing transmission

- 58m people being chronically infected globally (80% unaware³) and about 1.5m new infections per year
- Hepatitis C leading cause for liver cancer and curative treatments are available⁴
- Shortening diagnostics window by up to 3 weeks compared to HCV antibody test
- Dual detection of antigen and antibody simplifies the HCV testing/screening algorithm while complementing RNA testing
- WHO elimination strategy aims to significantly reduce new infections and deaths by 2030

BenchMark ULTRA PLUS system¹

Next instrument generation for tissue advanced staining

Optimized workflow

- Shortened reagent validation
- Reduced turnaround time
- Fewer manual interventions

Quality

- Proven, industry leading stain quality
- Robust detection kits



Flexible solutions

- View, manage, complete and print system data remotely
- Optimized protocols and slide staining based on individual staining drawers

Broadest menu²

- 200 + ready to use or pre-dilute assays
- Most complete companion diagnostics assay menu

CHF 2.3bn accessible market³

VENTANA DP 600 slide scanner

Enhancing digital pathology with high volume slide scanner

High volume scanning

240 slide capacity (40x more than DP200)



Leverages optical system of DP 200

consistent image quality

Flexible workflows

improve efficiency

Continuous loading

walk-away automation



¹ Available in CE market; ² Internal and third parties

Roche analyst virtual event on diagnostics division

AACC 2022 in Chicago



July 26, 6-7:15pm CDT



Speakers:

- **Thomas Schinecker**, CEO Roche Diagnostics
- **Ann Costello**, Global Head Roche Diagnostics Solutions
- **Cindy Perettie**, Head of Roche Molecular Labs
- **Palani Kumaresan**, Head of Research & Development Roche Diagnostics
- **Matt Sause**, President & CEO Roche Diagnostics North America

Key launches 2022



| | Area | Product | Description | Market | Status |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Instruments | Pathology Lab | BenchMark ULTRA PLUS | Automated immunohistochemistry/in situ hybridization (ISH) advanced staining platform with enhanced software capabilities, workflow and testing efficiency | US & CE | ✓ |
| | | DP600 | High capacity pathology slide scanner for high volume digitization applications | WW | ✓ |
| | Core Lab | cobas® pure integrated solutions | Serum work area analyzer for low-to-medium sized labs | US | |
| | Molecular Lab | cobas® 5800 | Real-time PCR molecular testing for low volume labs | US | |
| | | Digital LightCycler | Novel digital PCR platform for lab developed tests (LDTs) and in-vitro diagnostics labs | WW | |
| POC | cobas® pulse | Handheld device combining professional Glucose Meter and a digital platform to host Roche owned and 3rd party digital clinical decision support applications | US | | |
| Tests | Pathology Lab | HER2 Low Breast | Assay for diagnosis of HER2 low expression breast cancer | US | |
| | | PRAME | First immunohistochemistry assay for differential diagnosis of benign from malignant melanocytic lesions in skin cancer | US & CE | |
| | | HPV Self Sampling | Self sample collection device for patients at home to collect sample for cervical cancer testing | CE | ✓ |
| | Core Lab | cobas® HCV Duo | Antigen/antibody combined assay for faster diagnosis of hepatitis C | CE | ✓ |
| | | Elecsys pTau/AB42 ratio Gen2 (CSF) | Detect amyloid disease and enable a broader availability of testing for patients suspected of Alzheimer's Disease | US | |
| | Molecular Lab | cobas® SARS-CoV-2 DUO | Automated RT-PCR assay for use on the cobas® 6800/8800 systems | US ² & OUS ¹ | ✓ |
| cobas® 5800 Menu Expansion | | Assays to test for SARS-CoV-2, chlamydia trachomatis (CT)/neisseria gonorrhoeae (NG) and cytomegalovirus (CMV) | US & CE | | |
| Digital Solutions | Lab Insights | Chronic Kidney Disease InSight | Digital solution (mobile app and dashboard) providing insights for chronic kidney disease patient management | CE | |
| | | Cervical Cancer Screening | Digital solution (mobile app and workflow) improving the management of screening programs for cervical cancer | CE | |
| | | cobas® infinity edge suite | Portfolio of digital products to support decentralization of testing and data, to launch commercially with an open ecosystem | CE | |
| | | Lab Insights Platform | Data integration platform for laboratory customers across disciplines | CE | |
| | Diabetes Care | Payer Dashboard | Population-level insights via dashboard for HCPs, Admins and Payers | OUS ³ | ✓ |
| | | mySugar Pump V2.0 | Extended functionalities (e.g. temporary basal rate import from a connected insulin pump), expanded smartphone compatibility | OUS ³ | |

CE: European Conformity, US: FDA approval, WW: Worldwide including CE, US and China, OUS: Outside the US; PCR: Polymerase Chain Reaction; RT: Real Time; ¹ Research Use Only; ² EUA: Emergency Use Authorization;

³ Only selected countries



Finance

Alan Hippe
Chief Financial Officer

HY 2022 results

Focus on cash and balance sheet

Outlook

HY 2022: Highlights

Business

- Group sales growth of +5% driven by good performance of Pharmaceuticals and Diagnostics division
- Pharma established products and new launches performing well; Diagnostics continuing with strong double-digit sales
- Core operating profit up +9% and Core EPS growth +11% (including +6.1%p net accretion Novartis share repurchase and 3.5%p from Ultimiris patent settlement)

Cash flow

- Operating Free Cash Flow of CHF 9.8bn, +21% growth driven by strong operating results and movements in net working capital
- Net debt higher by CHF 2.7bn vs. Dec 31st 2021

Net financial result

- Core net financial expense increased by CHF -370m driven by loss on equity securities

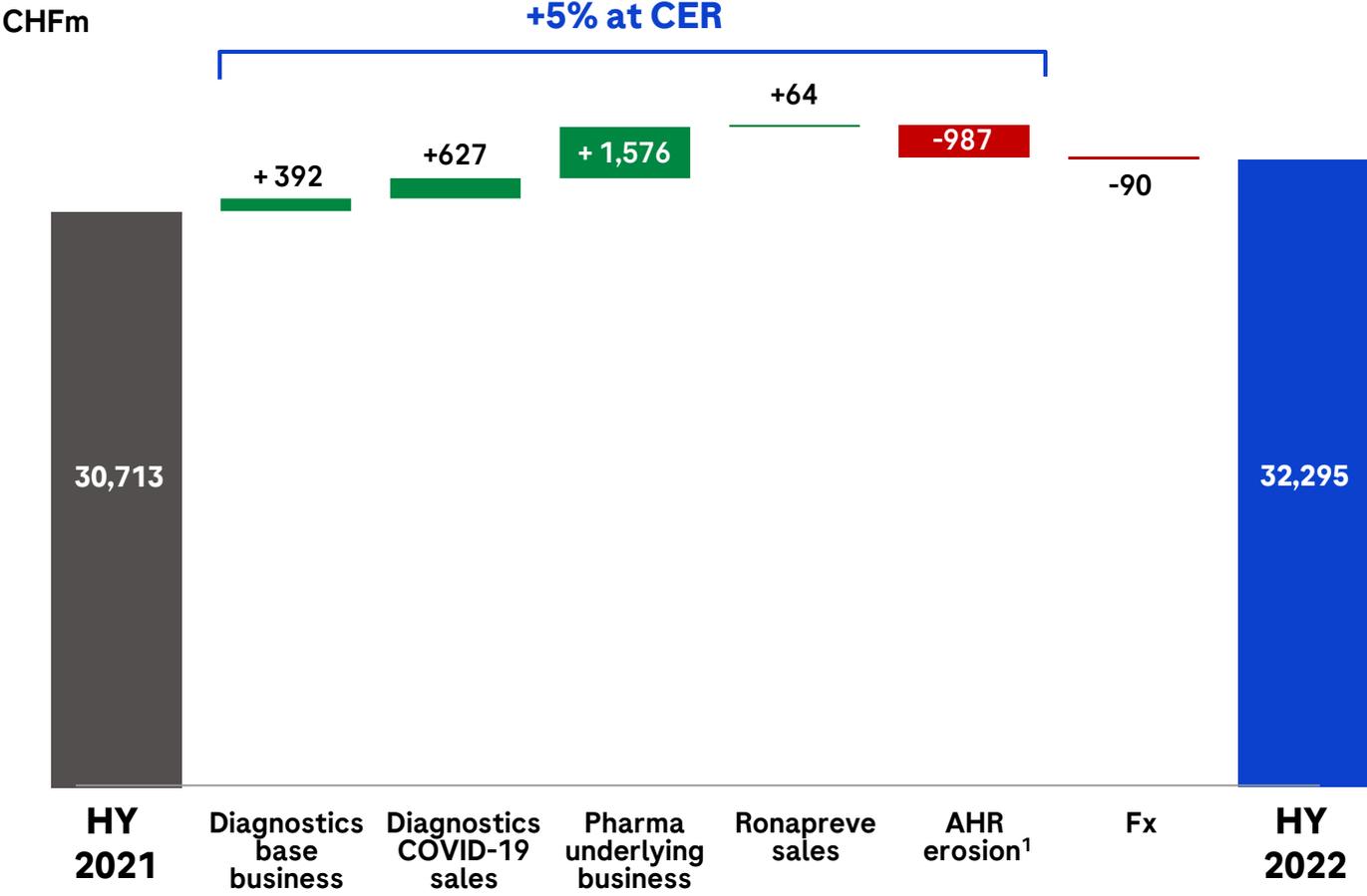
IFRS

- Net income +12% driven by the operating results and lower intangible assets amortization

HY 2022: Overall strong Group performance

| | 2022 | 2021 | Change in % | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| | CHFm | CHFm | CHF | CER |
| Sales | 32,295 | 30,713 | 5 | 5 |
| Core operating profit | 12,668 | 11,652 | 9 | 9 |
| <i>as % of sales</i> | <i>39.2</i> | <i>37.9</i> | | |
| Core net income | 10,160 | 9,527 | 7 | 7 |
| <i>as % of sales</i> | <i>31.5</i> | <i>31.0</i> | | |
| Core EPS (CHF) | 11.76 | 10.56 | 11 | 11 |
| IFRS net income | 9,161 | 8,216 | 12 | 12 |
| <i>as % of sales</i> | <i>28.4</i> | <i>26.8</i> | | |
| Operating free cash flow | 9,782 | 8,117 | 21 | 21 |
| <i>as % of sales</i> | <i>30.3</i> | <i>26.4</i> | | |
| Free cash flow | 7,097 | 6,038 | 18 | 18 |
| <i>as % of sales</i> | <i>22.0</i> | <i>19.7</i> | | |

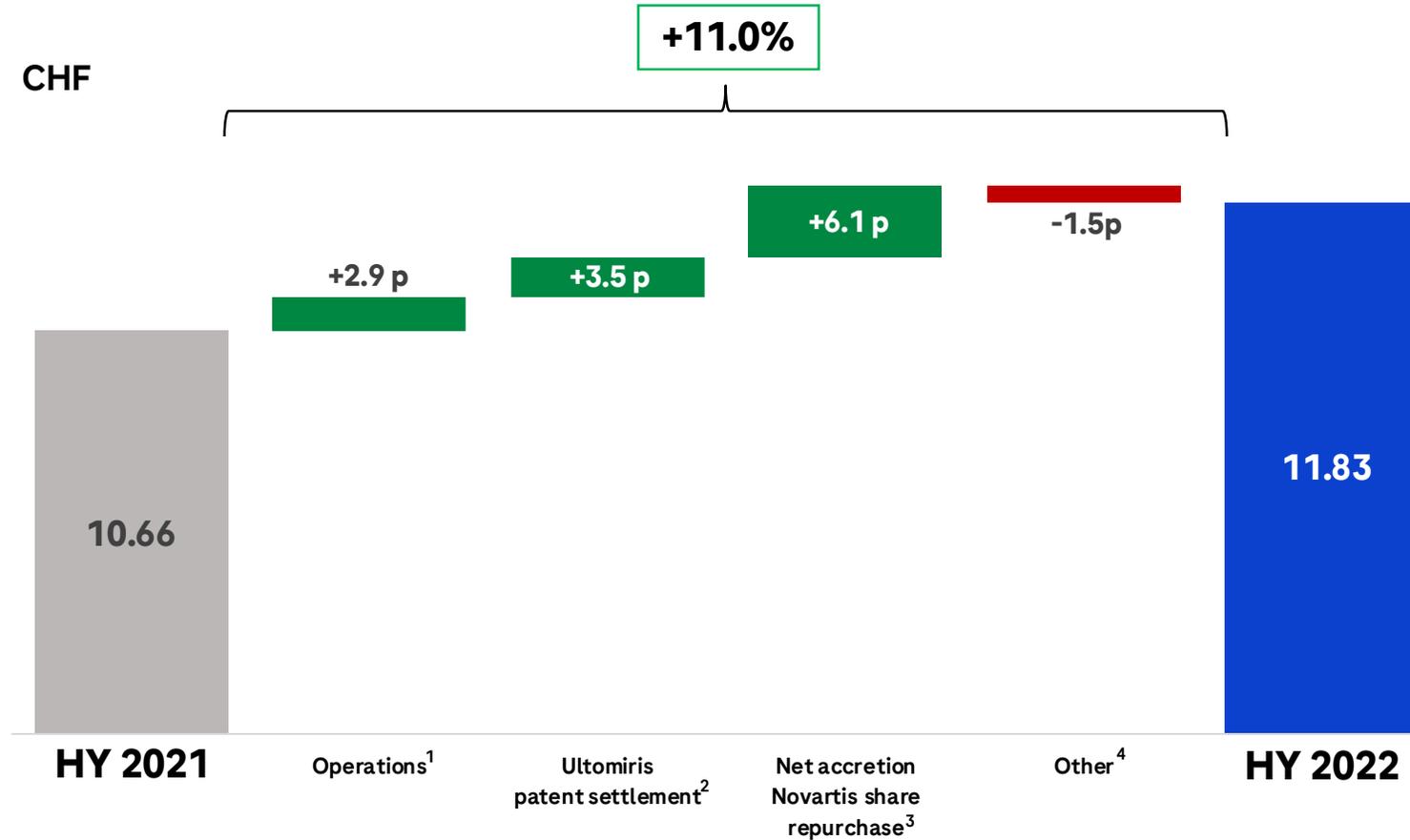
HY 2022: Growing topline compensating biosimilar erosion



HY 2021 and HY 2022 values in reported CHFm, variances in CERm; ¹AHR: Avastin, Herceptin, Rituxan/MabThera sales erosion (2.5bn for FY 2022)

HY 2022: Core EPS development

Strong EPS development driven by growth in operations and accretion effect

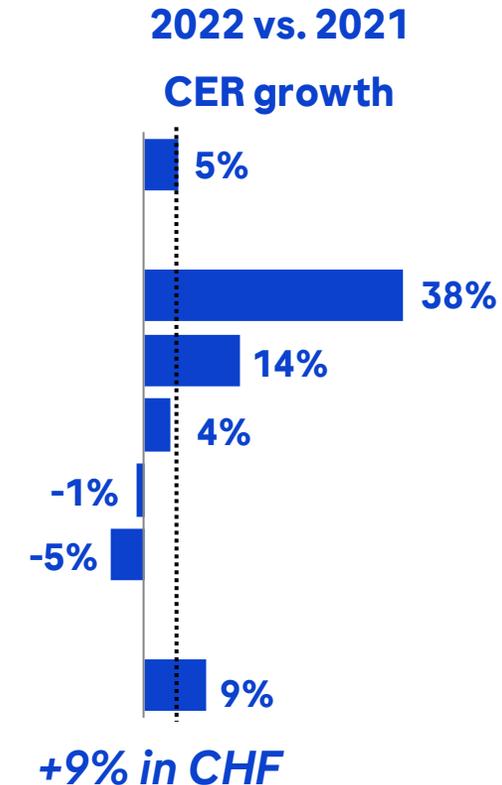


At Constant Exchange Rates (CER); ¹ Core operating profit excluding impacts from Ultomiris patent settlement, ² Net impact from the Ultomiris patent settlement: gross income net of income tax and non-controlling interests, ³ Impact of lower number of shares partially offset by increase in interest expense, ⁴ Other (net) include effects from changes in financial income/expenses (incl. gains/losses on equity securities), changes in effective tax rate and changes in non controlling interests

HY 2022: Group operating performance

Core OP up +9% driven by higher gross profit and ROOI, OPEX stable

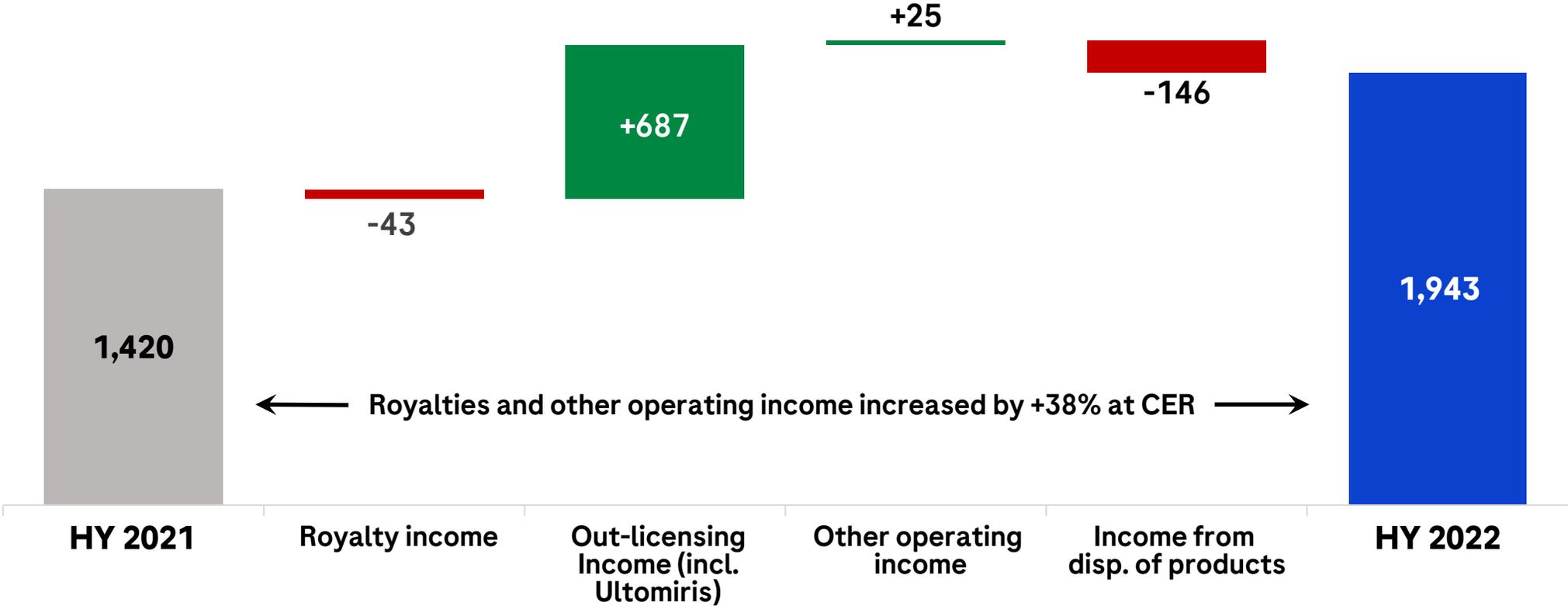
| | 2022 | |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | CHFm | abs. CER |
| Sales | 32,295 | +1,672 |
| Royalties & other op. inc. | 1,943 | +536 |
| Cost of sales | -9,305 | -1,119 |
| M & D | -4,459 | -159 |
| R & D | -6,628 | +85 |
| G & A | -1,178 | +63 |
| Core operating profit | 12,668 | +1,078 |



HY 2022: Royalties and other operating income

Higher income mainly driven by Ultomiris patent settlement

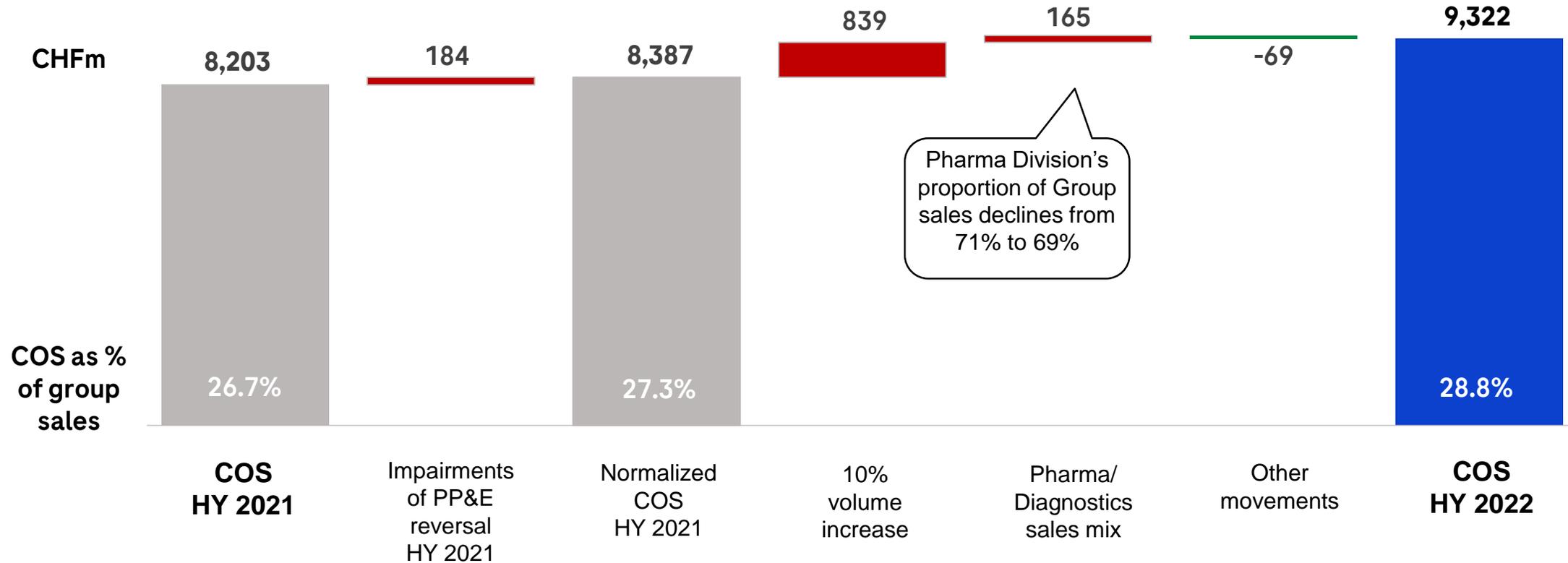
CHFm



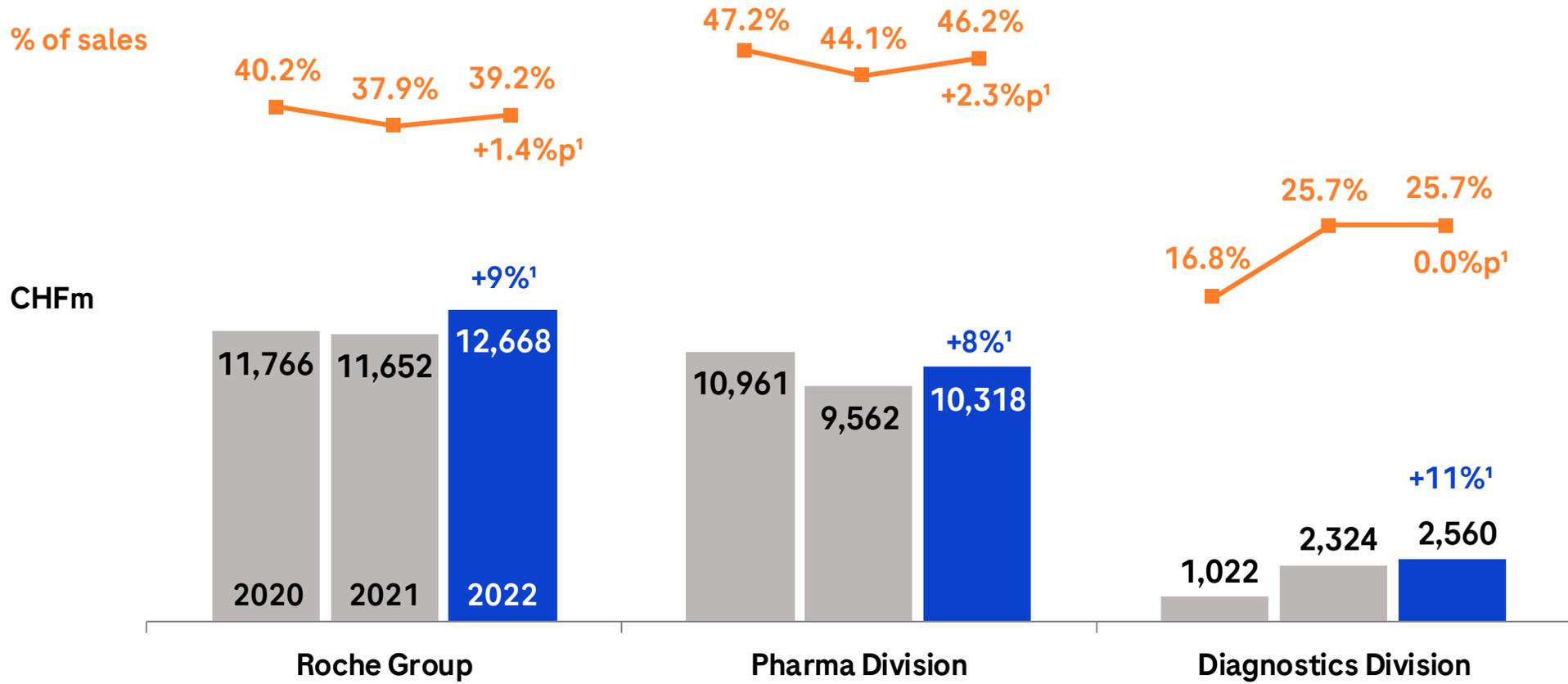
CER = Constant Exchange Rates

HY 2022: Group Core cost of sales (COS)

Increase due to PP&E reversal in 2021, volume growth and change in the Pharma/Diagnostics sales mix



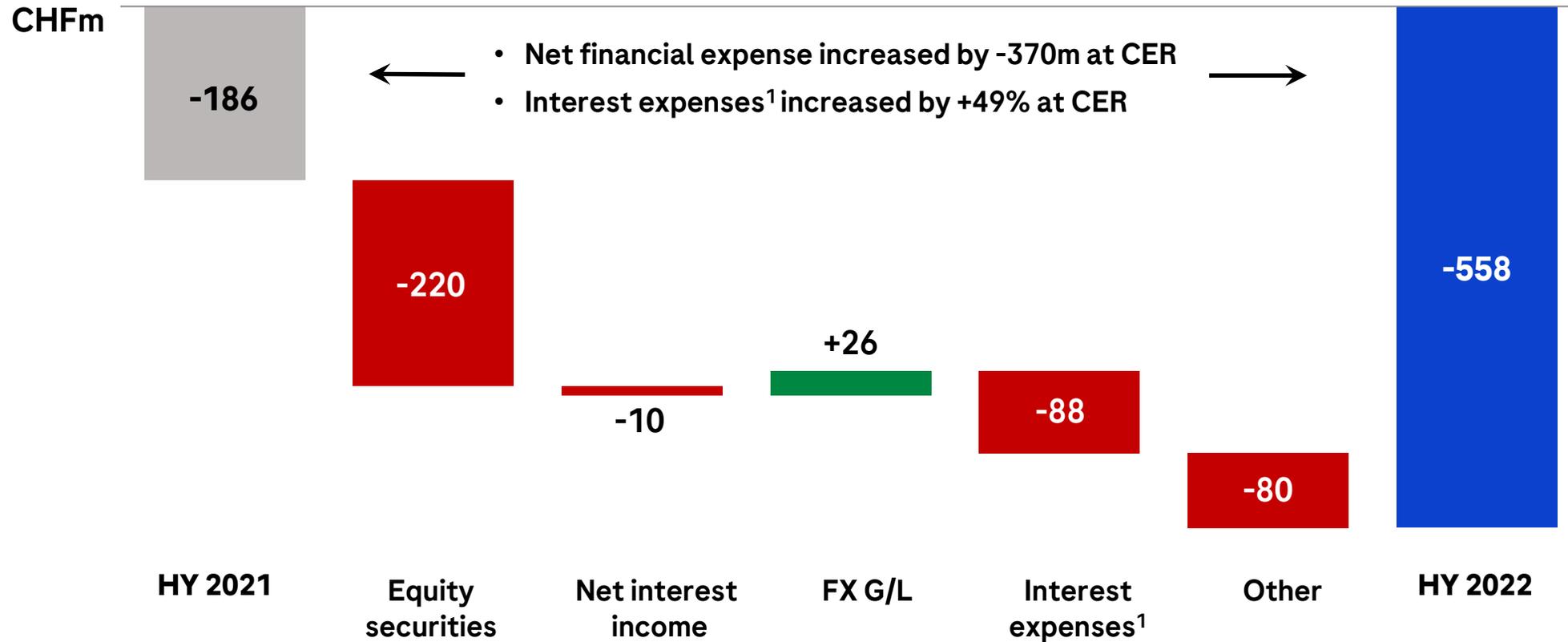
HY 2022: Core operating profit and margin



¹At CER=Constant Exchange Rates

HY 2022: Core net financial result

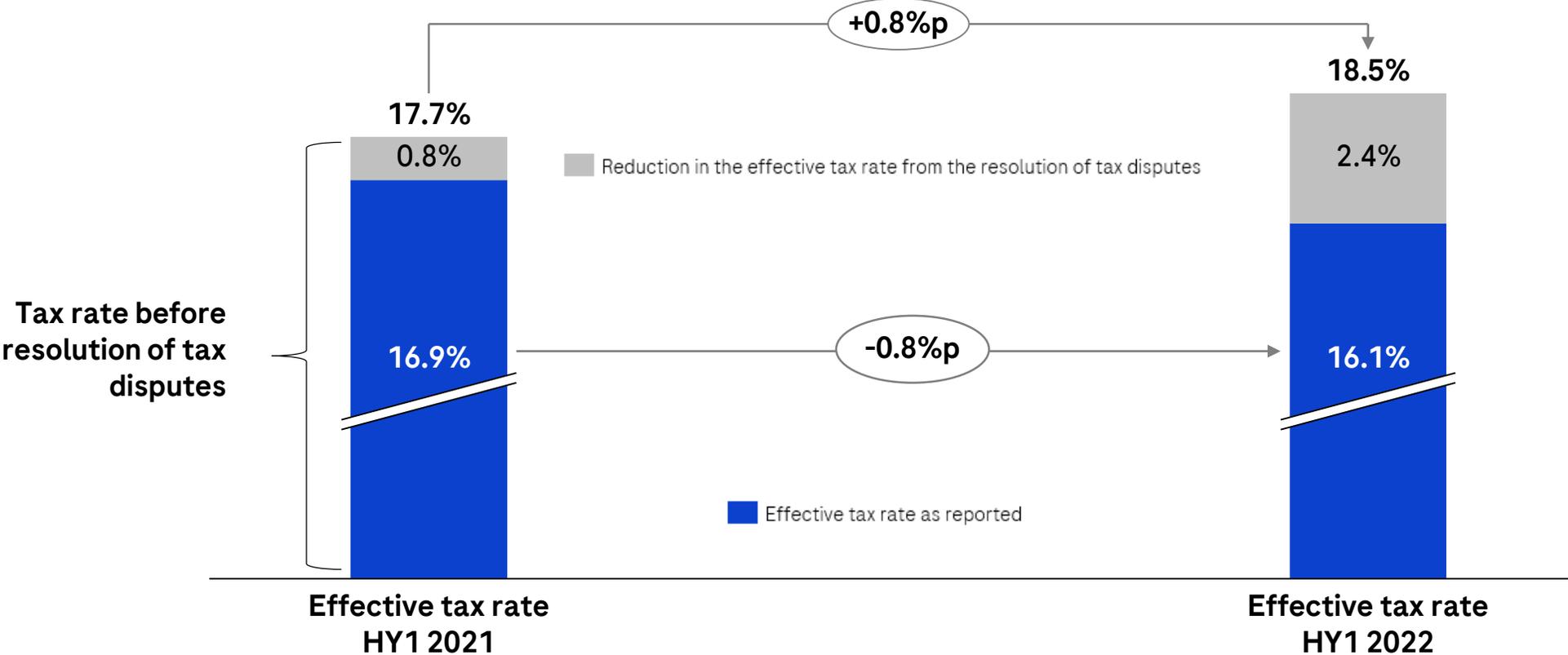
Higher net financial expenses driven by loss on Equity securities and higher interest expenses



CER=Constant Exchange Rates; ¹incl. amortization of debt discount and net gains on interest rate derivatives

HY 2022: Group Core tax rate

Tax rate before resolution of tax disputes increased due to higher profits in higher tax jurisdictions



HY 2022: Non-core and IFRS income

Decrease in non-core operating expenses driven by lower amortisation of intangible assets due to Esbriet and lower costs for global restructuring plans

| | 2021 | 2022 | Change in % | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | CHFm | CHFm | CHFm | CER |
| Core operating profit | 11,652 | 12,668 | 1,017 | +9 |
| Global restructuring plans | -511 | -265 | 246 | |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | -830 | -468 | 362 | |
| Impairment of intangible assets ¹ | -165 | -423 | -258 | |
| M&A and alliance transactions | -37 | 17 | 54 | |
| Legal & Environmental ² | -32 | 19 | 51 | |
| <i>Total non-core operating items</i> | <i>-1,575</i> | <i>-1,120</i> | <i>455</i> | |
| IFRS Operating profit | 10,077 | 11,547 | 1,469 | +15 |
| <i>Total financial result & taxes</i> | <i>-1,861</i> | <i>-2,386</i> | <i>-525</i> | |
| IFRS net income | 8,216 | 9,161 | 944 | +12 |

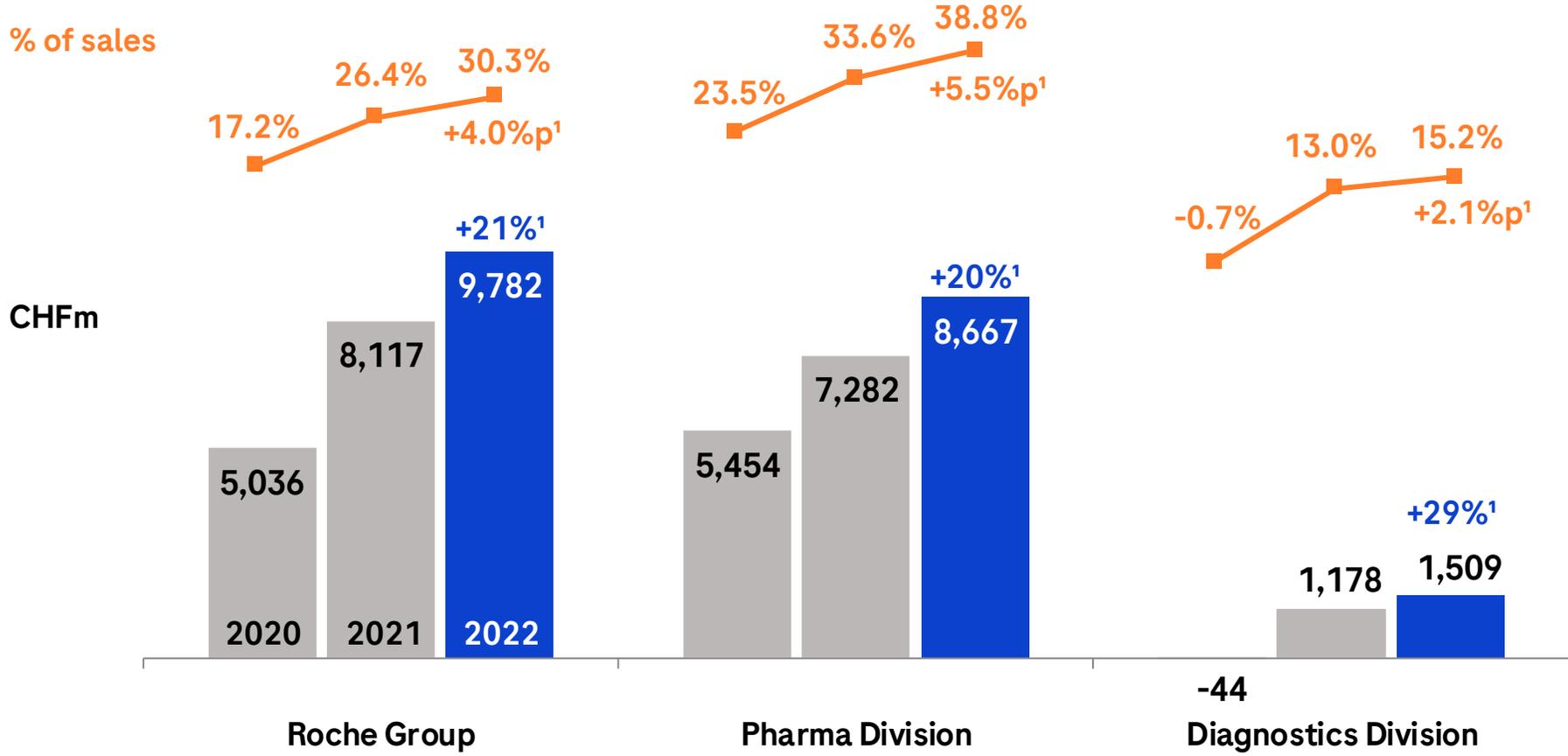
HY 2022 results

Focus on cash and balance sheet

Outlook

HY 2022: Operating free cash flow and margin

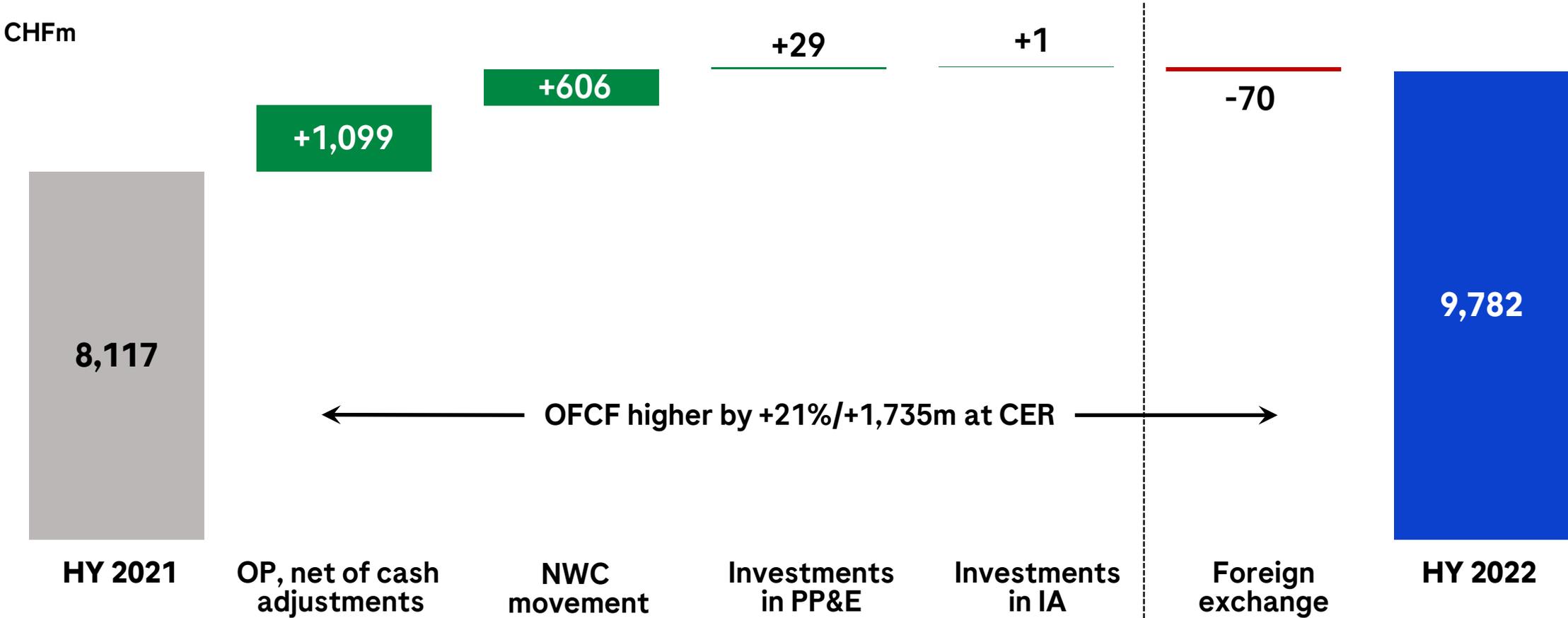
OFCF of +21% driven by higher OP, net of cash adjustments and NWC movements



¹ At CER=Constant Exchange Rates

HY 2022: Group operating free cash flow

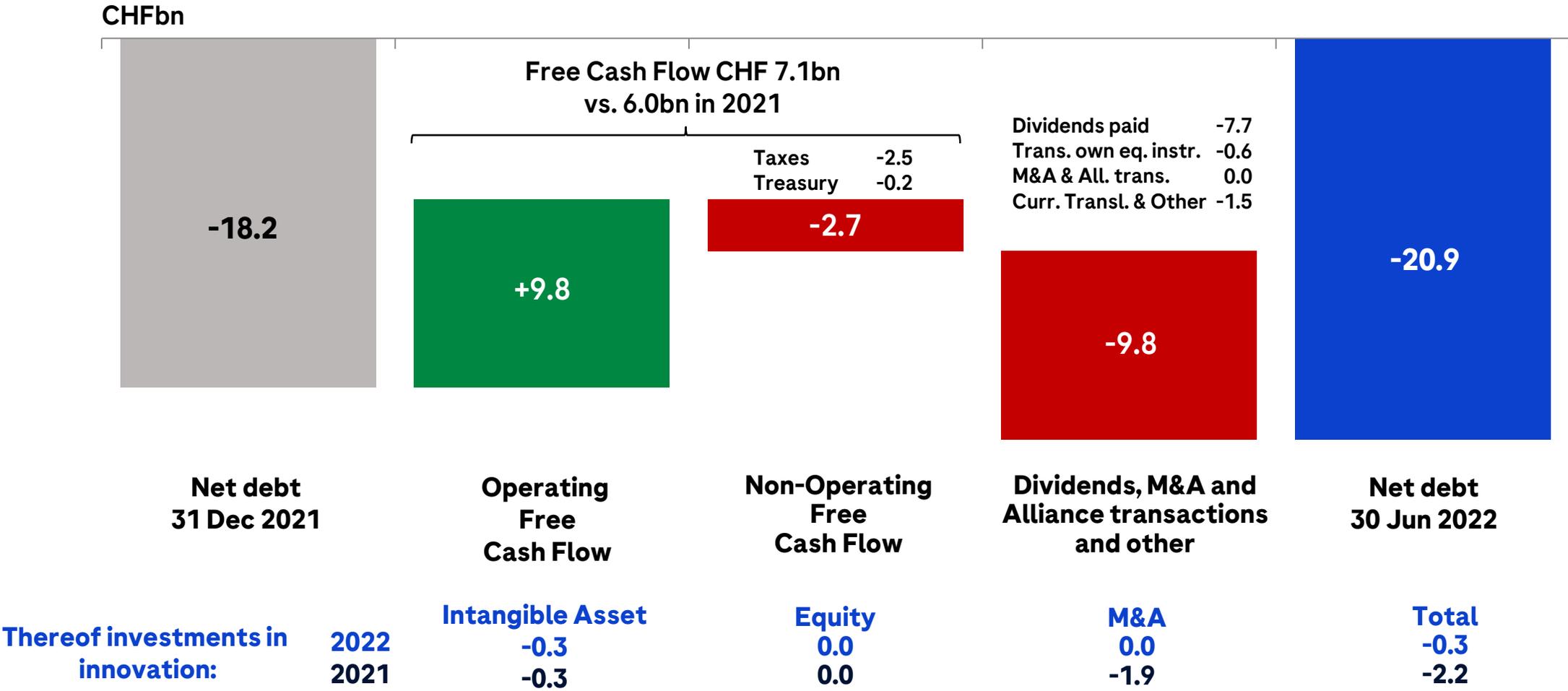
OFCF up by +21% driven by higher Operating Profit, net of cash adjustments



CER = Constant Exchange Rates; OP = Operating Profit; NWC: Net Working Capital; PP&E = Property, Plant & Equipment incl. increase of lease liability paid; IA = Intangible Assets

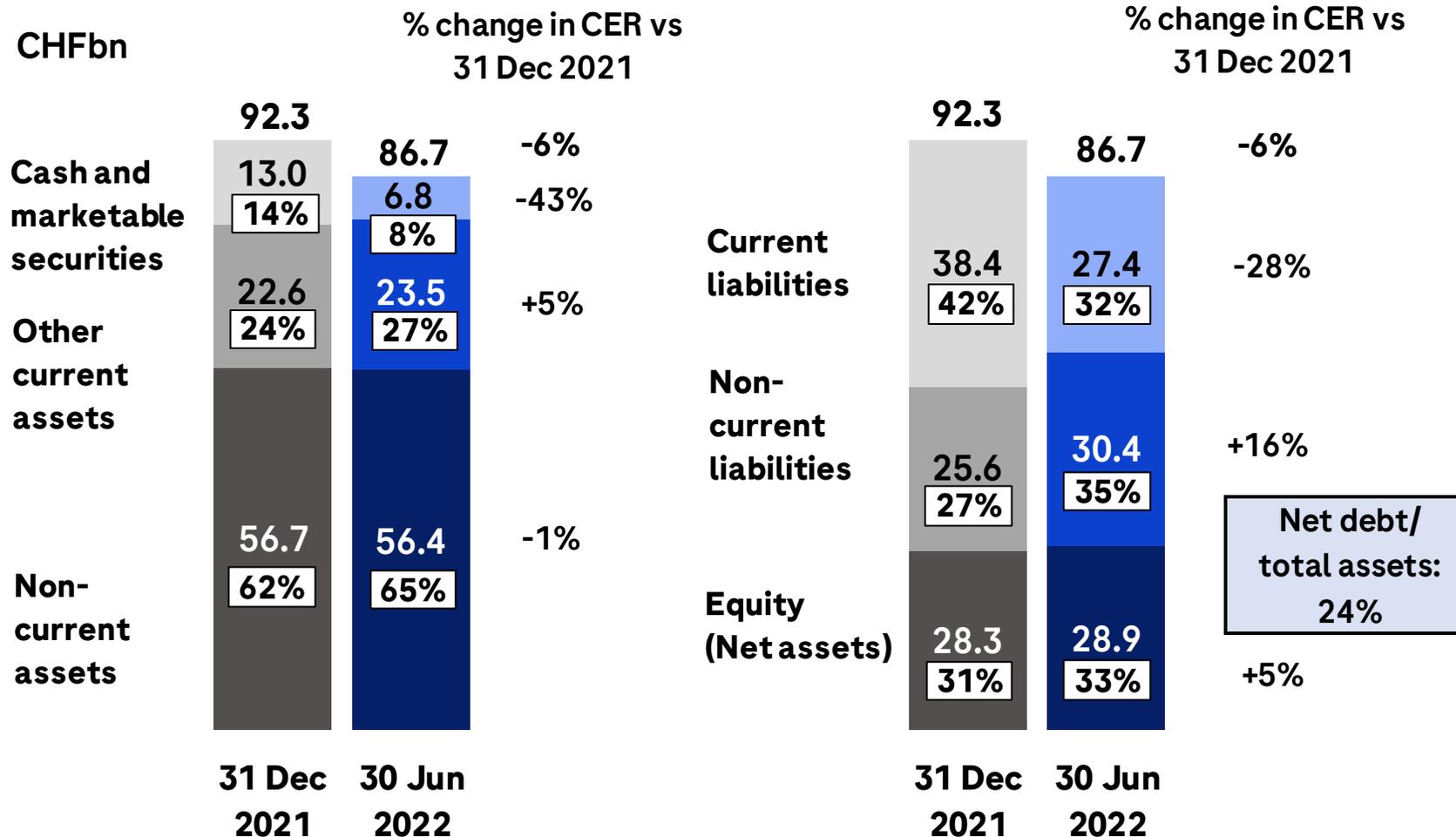
HY 2022: Group net debt development

Net debt higher by CHF -2.7bn compared to previous YE 2021



Balance sheet 30 June 2022

Equity ratio at 33% (YE 2021: 31%) and net debt to assets at 24% (YE 2021: 20%)



CER = Constant Exchange Rates

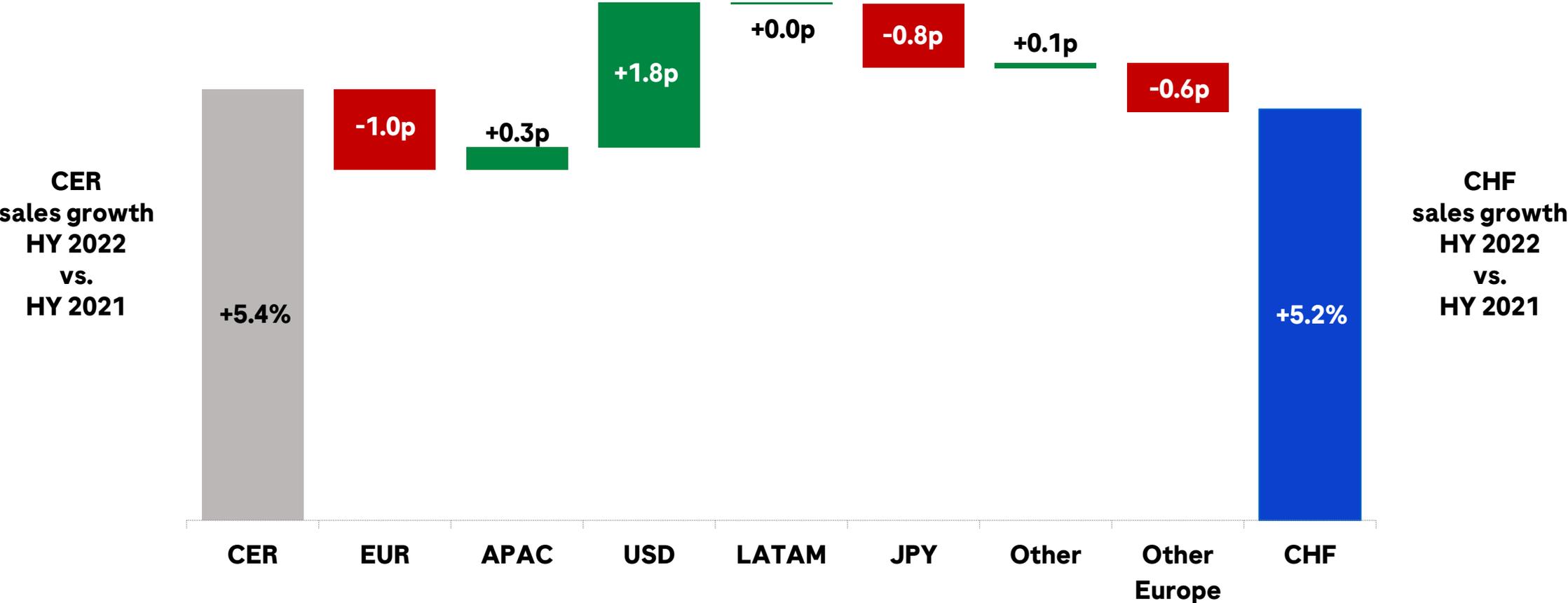
HY 2022 results

Focus on cash and balance sheet

Outlook

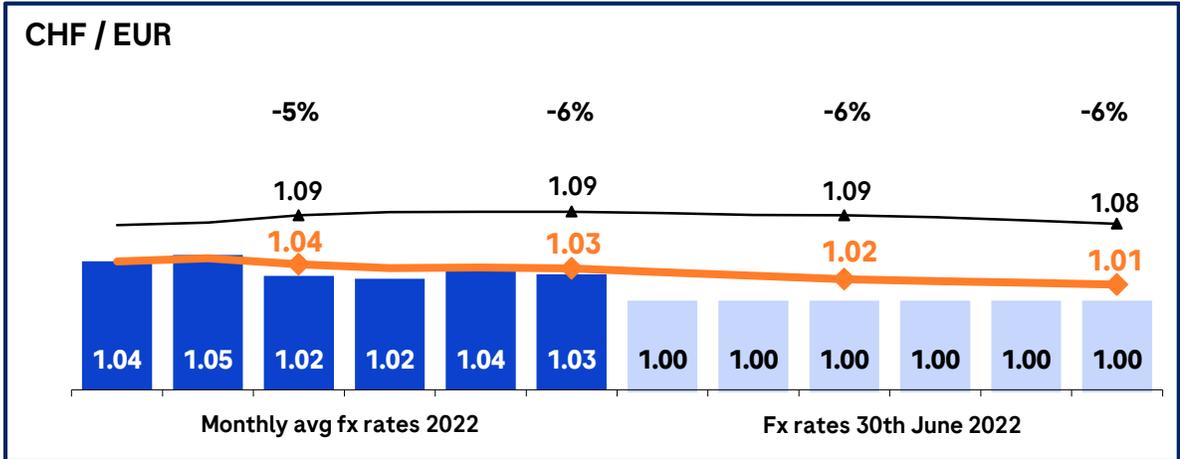
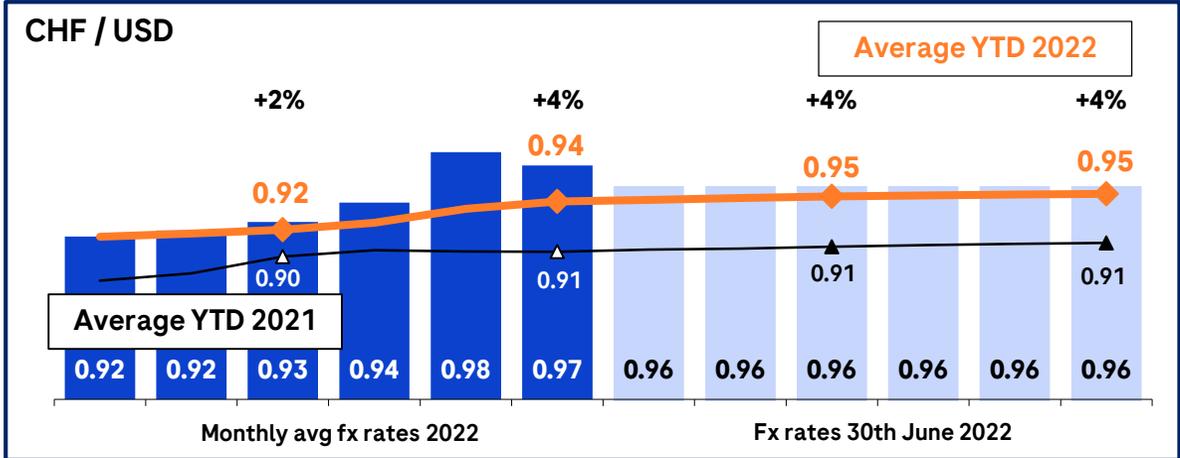
Exchange rate impact on sales growth

Negative impact driven by the EUR, JPY and “other Europe”, partially offset by USD



CER = Constant Exchange Rates (avg full year 2021)

Low currency impact expected in 2022



Assuming the 30 June 2022 exchange rates remain stable until end of 2022, 2022 impact¹ is expected to be (%p):

| | Q1 | HY | Sep YTD | FY |
|-----------------------|----|----|---------|----|
| Sales | -1 | 0 | -1 | -1 |
| Core operating profit | | 0 | | -1 |
| Core EPS | | 0 | | -1 |

¹On group growth rates

2022 outlook



Group sales growth¹

- Stable to low-single digit

Core EPS growth¹

- Low- to mid-single digit

Dividend outlook

- Further increase dividend in Swiss francs

¹At Constant Exchange Rates (CER)

Doing now what patients need next

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

Changes to the development pipeline

HY 2022 update

| New to phase I | New to phase II | New to phase III | New to registration |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>2 NMEs: RG6351 NME – retinal disease RG6526 camonsertib – solid tumors</p> <p>1 AI: RG6264 Phesgo OBI - HER2+ BC</p> | <p>1 NME: RG6237 latent myostatin + Evrysdi – SMA</p> | <p>4 AIs: RG1594 Ocrevus SC - PPMS & RMS RG6171 giredestrant + Phesgo – 1L ER+/HER2+ BC RG1450 gantenerumab – early Alzheimer’s RG7828 Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) + Polivy - 2L+ SCT ineligible DLBCL</p> | |
| Removed from phase I | Removed from phase II | Removed from phase III | Approvals |
| <p>1 NME: RG6338 NME – metabolic diseases</p> <p>2 AIs: RG7440 ipatasertib + rucaparib - mCRPC, solid tumors RG7440 ipatasertib - prostate cancer, pretreated</p> | <p>1 NME: RG6173 anti-tryptase - asthma</p> <p>1 AI: RG6171 giredestrant – 2/3L ER+/HER2- mBC</p> | | <p>1 NME (EU): RG7828 Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) - 3L FL</p> <p>1 AI (US): RG7916 Evrysdi SMA presymptomatic pediatric <2mo</p> <p>2 AIs (EU): RG7596 Polivy – 1L DLBCL RG7446 Tecentriq - NSCLC adj</p> |

Roche Group development pipeline

Phase I (49 NMEs + 11 AIs)

| | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| RG6007 | HLA-A2-WT1 x CD3 | AML |
| RG6026 | glofitamab monotherapy + combos | heme tumors |
| RG6058 | tiragolumab combos | heme & solid tumors |
| RG6076 | CD19-4-1BBL combos | heme tumors |
| RG6129 | HLA-A2-MAGE-A4 x CD3 | solid tumors |
| RG6160 | cevastamab (FcRH5 x CD3) | r/r multiple myeloma |
| RG6171 | giredestrant (SERD) | solid tumors |
| RG6114 | inavolisib (mPI3K alpha inh) | solid tumors |
| RG6156 | EGFRvIII x CD3 | glioblastoma |
| RG6180 | autogene cevumeran ± T | solid tumors |
| RG6185 | belvarafenib (pan-RAF inh) + Cotellic ± T | solid tumors |
| RG6189 | FAP-CD40 ± T | solid tumors |
| RG6194 | runimotamab (HER2 x CD3) | BC |
| RG6234 | GPRC5D x CD3 | multiple myeloma |
| RG6264 | Phesgo OBI | HER2+ BC |
| RG6279 | PD1-IL2v ± T | solid tumors |
| RG6286 | - | colorectal cancer |
| RG6290 | MAGE-A4 ImmTAC ± T | solid tumors |
| RG6292 | CD25 Mab ± T | solid tumors |
| RG6323 | IL15/IL15Ra-Fc ± T | solid tumors |
| RG6330 | KRAS G12C | solid tumors |
| RG6333 | CD19 x CD28 + glofitamab | r/r NHL |
| RG6344 | BRAF inhibitor (3) | solid tumors |
| RG6392 | - | oncology |
| RG6433 | SHP2i | solid tumors |
| RG6440 | TGFβ (SOF10) | solid tumors |
| RG6526** | camonsertib | solid tumors |
| RG7446 | Morpheus platform | solid tumors |
| RG7601 | Venclexta ± azacitidine | r/r MDS |
| RG7802 | cibisatamab ± T | solid tumors |
| RG7827 | FAP-4-1BBL monotherapy + combos | solid tumors |

| | | |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| RG7828 | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) monotherapy + combos | heme tumors |
| CHU | FIXa x FX | hemophilia |
| CHU | glypican-3 x CD3 | solid tumors |
| CHU | codrituzumab | HCC |
| CHU | CD137 switch antibody | solid tumors |
| CHU | LUNA18 | solid tumors |
| CHU | SPYK04 | solid tumors |
| SQZ | PBMC vaccine | solid tumors |
| RG6287 | - | IBD |
| RG6341 | - | asthma |
| RG6418 | selnoflast (NLRP3 inh) | inflammation |
| RG6315 | - | immunologic disorders |
| RG7828 | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) | SLE |
| RG7880 | efmarodocokin alfa | aGVHD |
| RG6006 | Abx MCP | bacterial infections |
| RG6319 | LepB inhibitor | complicated urinary tract infection |
| RG6035 | BS-CD20 Mab | multiple sclerosis |
| RG6091 | rugonersen (UBE3A LNA) | Angelman syndrome |
| RG6163 | - | psychiatric disorders |
| RG6182 | - | neurodegenerative diseases |
| RG6237 | latent myostatin | neuromuscular disorders |
| RG6289 | - | Alzheimer's |
| RG7637 | - | neurodevelopmental disorders |
| RG6120 | VEGF-Ang2 DutaFab | nAMD |
| RG6312 | - | geographic atrophy |
| RG6351 | NME | retinal disease |
| RG6501* | OpRegen | geographic atrophy |
| RG7921 | - | nAMD |
| CHU | AMY109 | endometriosis |

Phase II (22 NMEs + 11 AIs)

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| RG6026 | glofitamab + chemo | 1L ctDNA high risk DLBCL |
| RG6058 | tiragolumab + T | NSCLC |
| | tiragolumab + T + chemo | 1L non-squamous NSCLC |
| | tiragolumab + T + chemo | NSCLC neoadj-adj |
| | tiragolumab + T | cervical cancer |
| | tiragolumab + T | 1L PD-L1 + mSCCHN |
| RG6107 | crovalimab | sickle cell disease |
| RG6139 | PD1 x LAG3 | solid tumors |
| RG6180 | autogene cevumeran + pembrolizumab | 1L melanoma |
| RG6354 | zinpentraxin alfa (PRM-151) | myelofibrosis |
| RG6357 | SPK-8011 | hemophilia A |
| RG6358 | SPK-8016 | hemophilia A with inhibitors to factor VIII |
| RG7601 | Venclexta + carfilzomib | r/r MM t(11;14) |
| CHU | Oncolytic Type 5 adenovirus | esophageal cancer |
| RG6149 | astegolimab (Anti-ST2) | COPD |
| RG6299† | ASO factor B | IgA nephropathy |
| RG7854/RG7907/RG6346/RG6084† | TLR7 ago(3)/CpAM (2)/siRNA/PDL1 LNA | HBV |
| RG6359 | SPK-3006 | Pompe disease |
| RG6100 | semorinemab | Alzheimer's |
| RG6102 | BS-gantenerumab | Alzheimer's |
| RG6237 | latent myostatin + Evrysdi | SMA |
| RG6416 | bepranemab | Alzheimer's |
| RG7412 | crenezumab | familial Alzheimer's healthy pts |
| RG7816 | alogabat (GABA Aa5 PAM) | ASD |
| RG7906 | ralmitaront | schizophrenia |
| RG7935 | prasinezumab | Parkinson's |
| RG6147 | galegenimab (HtrA1) | geographic atrophy |
| RG6179 | - | DME |
| RG7774 | - | retinal disease |
| RG6299† | ASO factor B | geographic atrophy |

Status as of July 21, 2022

New Molecular Entity (NME)
 Additional Indication (AI)
 Oncology / Hematology
 Immunology
 Infectious Diseases

Metabolism
 Neuroscience
 Ophthalmology
 Other

CHU - Chugai managed

†IONIS managed

SQZ - SQZ Biotechnology managed

*Lineage Cell Therapeutics managed

**Repare Therapeutics managed

1combination platform

RG-No - Roche/Genentech

T=Tecentriq

BS=Brain Shuttle

OBI=On-Body Delivery System

Roche Group development pipeline

Phase III (10 NMEs + 43 AIs)

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| RG3502 | Kadcyla + T | 2L+ HER-2+ PD-L1+ mBC | RG7601 | Venclexta | r/r MM t(11:14) |
| | Kadcyla + T | HER-2+ eBC high-risk | | Venclexta + azacitidine | 1L MDS |
| RG6026 | glofitamab + chemo | 2L+ DLBCL | RG7828 | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) + lenalidomide | 2L+ FL |
| RG6058 | tiragolumab + T | 1L esophageal cancer | | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) + Polivy | 2L+ DLBCL |
| | tiragolumab + T | 1L PD-L1+ NSCLC | RG7853 | Alecensa | ALK+ NSCLC adj |
| | tiragolumab + T | locally advanced esophageal cancer | RG3648 | Xolair | food allergy |
| | tiragolumab + T | stage III unresectable 1L NSCLC | RG6354 | zinpentraxin alfa (PRM-151) | IPF |
| RG6107 | crovalimab | PNH | RG7159 | Gazyva | lupus nephritis |
| | crovalimab | aHUS | | Gazyva | membranous nephropathy |
| RG6114 | inavolisib (mPI3K alpha inh) | 1L HR+ mBC | | Gazyva | systemic lupus erythematosus |
| RG6171 | giredestrant (SERD) | 1L ER+/HER2- mBC | RG6152 | Xofluza | influenza, pediatric (0-1 year) |
| | giredestrant (SERD) | ER+ BC adj | | Xofluza | influenza direct transmission |
| | giredestrant (SERD) + Phesgo | 1L ER+/HER2+ BC | RG1450 | gantenerumab | prodromal to mild Alzheimer's |
| RG7440 | ipatasertib + abiraterone | 1L CRPC | | gantenerumab | early Alzheimer's |
| RG7446 | Tecentriq + platinum chemo | NSCLC neoadj | RG1594 | Ocrevus higher dose | RMS & PPMS |
| | Tecentriq | NMIBC, high risk | | Ocrevus SC | RMS & PPMS |
| | Tecentriq | RCC adj | RG6042 | tominersen | Huntington's |
| | Tecentriq + cabozantinib | RCC adv | RG6168 | Enspryng | myasthenia gravis |
| | Tecentriq + cabozantinib | 2L NSCLC | RG6356 | delandistrogene moxeparovec (SRP-9001) | DMD |
| | T ± chemo | SCCHN adj | RG7845 | fenebrutinib | RMS |
| | T + capecitabine or carbo/gem | 1L TNBC | RG7845 | fenebrutinib | PPMS |
| | T + paclitaxel | TNBC adj | RG6321 | Susvimo (PDS) | DME |
| | T + Avastin | HCC adj | | Susvimo (PDS) | DR |
| | T ± chemo | 1L mUC | | Susvimo (PDS) | wAMD, 36-week |
| | Tecentriq SC | 2L NSCLC | RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) | BRVO |
| | Tecentriq | ctDNA+ high-risk MIBC | | Vabysmo (faricimab) | CRVO |
| | T+ lurbinectedin | 1L maintenance SCLC | | | |

Registration US & EU (4 NMEs + 8 AIs)

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RG6013 | Hemlibra ¹ | mild to moderate hemophilia A |
| RG6026 | glofitamab ² | 3L+ DLBCL |
| RG6396 | Gavreto ¹ | RET+ MTC, TC |
| RG7596 | Polivy ³ | 1L DLBCL |
| RG7828 | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) ⁴ | 3 L+ FL |
| RG6321 | Susvimo (PDS) ¹ | wAMD |
| RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) ¹ | DME |
| | Vabysmo (faricimab) ¹ | wAMD |
| RG6152 | Xofluza | influenza, pediatric |
| RG56413+ RG6412 | Ronapreve ² | SARS-CoV-2 hospitalised |
| RG1569 | Actemra ⁴ | COVID-19 pneumonia |
| RG7916 | Evrysdi ¹ | SMA pediatric <2months |

¹ Approved in US, filed in EU

² Filed in the EU

³ Approved in EU

⁴ Approved in EU, filed in US

T=Tecentriq

PDS=Port Delivery System with ranibizumab

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| | New Molecular Entity (NME) |
| | Additional Indication (AI) |
| | Oncology / Hematology |
| | Immunology |
| | Infectious Diseases |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| | Metabolism |
| | Neuroscience |
| | Ophthalmology |
| | Other |

AI submissions for existing products

Projects in phase II and III

| 2022 | | 2023 | | 2024 | | 2025 and beyond | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | | RG6264 | Phesgo OBI HER2+ BC | | | | |
| | | RG6396 | Gavreto Tumor agnostic | | | | |
| | | RG7446 | Tecentriq SC 2L NSCLC | | | | |
| | | RG7446 | Tecentriq + cabozantinib 2L NSCLC | | | | RG3502 |
| | | RG7446 | Tecentriq + cabozantinib RCC adv | | | | RG3502 |
| | | RG7446 | Tecentriq + Avastin HCC adj | | | | RG7446 |
| | | RG7446 | Tecentriq² NSCLC neoadj | | | | RG7446 |
| RG6413+ RG6412 | Ronapreve** SARS-CoV-2 hospitalized (EU) ✓ | RG7446 | Tecentriq SCCHN adj | RG1594 | Ocrevus SC RMS & PPMS | RG7446 | RG7446 |
| RG1569 | Actemra COVID-19 pneumonia ¹ ✓ | RG7601 | Venclexta r/r MM t(11:14) | RG3648 | Xolair food allergy | RG7601 | RG7159 |
| RG7446 | Tecentriq ± chemo 1L mUC | RG7446 | Tecentriq + capecitabine or carbo/gem TNBC | RG6152 | Xofluza direct transmission | RG7159 | RG7159 |
| RG7596 | Polivy 1L DLBCL (US) | RG7853 | Alecensa ALK+ NSCLC adj | RG6152 | Xofluza influenza, pediatric (0-1 year) | RG6168 | RG1594 |
| | | | | | | | Kadcyla + Tecentriq 2L+ HER-2+ PD-L1+ mBC |
| | | | | | | | Kadcyla + Tecentriq HER-2+ eBC high-risk |
| | | | | | | | Tecentriq + paclitaxel TNBC adj |
| | | | | | | | Tecentriq High risk NMIBC |
| | | | | | | | Tecentriq+ lurbinectedin 1L maintenance SCLC |
| | | | | | | | Gazyva membranous nephropathy |
| | | | | | | | Gazyva systemic lupus erythematosus |
| | | | | | | | Ocrevus higher dose RMS & PPMS |

New Molecular Entity (NME)
 Additional Indication (AI)
 Oncology / Hematology
 Immunology
 Infectious Diseases

Metabolism
 Neuroscience
 Ophthalmology
 Other

Status as of July 21, 2022

✓ Indicates submission to health authorities has occurred
 Unless stated otherwise submissions are planned to occur in US and EU
¹Approved in EU, filed in US
²filing timeline based on data from interim analysis

PDS=Port Delivery System with ranibizumab
 OBI=On-Body Delivery System
 **Ronapreve (casirivimab+imdevimab also known as REGEN-COV in the US) developed in collaboration with Regeneron Pharmaceuticals

Major pending approvals 2022

| US | | EU | | China | | Japan-Chugai | |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------|
| RG6152 | Xofluza influenza pediatric Filed March 2020 | RG6321 | Susvimo (PDS) wAMD Filed April 2021 | RG6268 | Rozlytrek ROS1+ NSCLC Filed Oct 2021 | RG7596 | Polivy 1L DLBCL Filed Dec 2021 |
| RG7828 | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) 3L+ FL Filed Dec 2021 | RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) DME Filed May 2021 | RG6268 | Rozlytrek NTRK+ solid tumors Filed Nov 2021 | RG7159 | Gazyva 1L CLL Filed March 2022 |
| RG1569 | Actemra COVID-19 pneumonia Filed Jan 2022 | RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) wAMD Filed May 2021 | RG7596 | Polivy 1L DLBCL Filed Nov 2021 | | |
| | | RG6013 | Hemlibra mild to moderate hemophilia A Filed Oct 2021 | RG7596 | Polivy r/r DLBCL Filed Dec 2021 | | |
| | | RG6396 | Gavreto RET+ MTC, TC Filed Nov 2021 | | | | |
| | | RG6152 | Xofluza influenza pediatric Filed Nov 2021 | | | | |
| | | RG7916 | Evrysdi SMA presymptomatic pediatric <2mo Filed Nov 2021 | | | | |
| | | RG6413+ RG6412 | Ronapreve** SARS-CoV-2 hospitalized Filed Jan 2022 | | | | |
| | | RG6026 | glofitamab 3L+ DLBCL Filed April 2022 | | | | |

Status as of July 21, 2022

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| | New Molecular Entity (NME) | | Metabolism |
| | Additional Indication (AI) | | Neuroscience |
| | Oncology / Hematology | | Ophthalmology |
| | Immunology | | Other |
| | Infectious Diseases | | |

PDS=Port Delivery System with ranibizumab
 **Ronapreve (casirivimab+imdevimab also known as REGEN-COV in the US)
 developed in collaboration with Regeneron Pharmaceuticals

Major granted approvals 2022

| US | | EU | | China | | Japan-Chugai | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) DME Jan 2022 | RG7596 | Polivy 1L DLBCL May 2022 | RG7446 | Tecentriq NSCLC adj March 2022 | RG1569 | Actemra COVID-19 pneumonia Jan 2022 |
| RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) wAMD Jan 2022 | RG7446 | Tecentriq NSCLC adj June 2022 | RG1569 | Actemra RA SC April 2022 | RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) DME March 2022 |
| RG1569 | Actemra GCA IV Feb 2022 | RG7828 | Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab) 3L+ FL June 2022 | | | RG7716 | Vabysmo (faricimab) wAMD March 2022 |
| RG7916 | Evrysdi SMA presymptomatic pediatric <2mo May 2022 | | | | | RG1273 | Perjeta + Herceptin HER-2+ CRC March 2022 |
| | | | | | | RG7446 | Tecentriq NSCLC adj May 2022 |
| | | | | | | RG6013 | Hemlibra acquired Hemophilia A June 2022 |
| | | | | | | RG105 | Rituxan NMOSD June 2022 |

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| | New Molecular Entity (NME) | | Metabolism |
| | Additional Indication (AI) | | Neuroscience |
| | Oncology / Hematology | | Ophthalmology |
| | Immunology | | Other |
| | Infectious Diseases | | |

Status as of July 21, 2022

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

Hemlibra

Factor VIII mimetic for treatment of hemophilia A

| Indication | Hemophilia A patients without inhibitors to factor VIII | Hemophilia A patients with and without inhibitors to Factor VIII, dosing every 4 weeks |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III HAVEN 3 | Phase III HAVEN 4 |
| # of patients | N=135 | N=46 |
| Design | <p>Patients on FVIII episodic treatment prior to study entry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Hemlibra prophylaxis qw ▪ ARM B: Hemlibra prophylaxis q2w ▪ ARM C: Episodic FVIII treatment; switch to Hemlibra prophylaxis possible after 24 weeks <p>Patients on FVIII prophylaxis prior to study entry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM D: Hemlibra prophylaxis qw | <p>Multicenter, open-label, non-randomized study to assess the efficacy, safety, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of Hemlibra administered every 4 weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1: Pharmacokinetic run-in part (N=6) ▪ Part 2: Expansion part (N=40) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of bleeds over 24 weeks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of bleeds over 24 weeks |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2016, recruitment completed Q2 2017 ▪ Study met primary and key secondary endpoints Q4 2017 ▪ FDA granted Breakthrough Therapy Designation April 2018 ▪ Data presented at WFH 2018 ▪ Filed in US (priority review) and EU in Q2 2018 ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2018; 379: 811-822 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2017, recruitment completed Q2 2017 ▪ Pharmacokinetic run-in data at ASH 2017 ▪ Positive interim analysis outcome reported Q4 2017 ▪ Data presented at WFH 2018 ▪ Interim data filed in US and EU in Q2 2018 ▪ Data published in <i>Lancet Haematology</i> 2019 Jun;6(6):e295-e305 |
| | •Approved in US Q4 2018 and EU Q1 2019 | |
| CT Identifier | NCT02847637 | NCT03020160 |

In collaboration with Chugai

ASH=American Society of Hematology; WFH=World Federation of Hemophilia; NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine

Hemlibra

Factor VIII mimetic for treatment of hemophilia A

| Indication | Hemophilia A patients with and without inhibitors to Factor VIII | Hemophilia A mild to moderate patients without inhibitors to Factor VIII |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III HAVEN 5 | Phase III HAVEN 6 |
| # of patients | N=85 | N=70 |
| Design | <p>Patients with Hemophilia regardless of FVIII inhibitor status on prophylactic or episodic treatment prior to study entry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arm A: Hemlibra prophylaxis qw • Arm B: Hemlibra prophylaxis q4w • Arm C: No prophylaxis (control arm) | <p>Multicenter, open-label study to evaluate the safety, efficacy, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of Hemlibra in patients with mild or moderate Hemophilia A without FVIII inhibitors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hemlibra qw (1.5mg/kg), q2w (3.0mg/kg) or q4w (6.0mg/kg) (patients preference) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of bleeds over 24 weeks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety and efficacy |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2019 ▪ Filed in China Q2 2020 ▪ Approved in China Q2 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2021 ▪ Interim data presented at ASH 2021 and primary data presented at ISTH 2022 ▪ Filed in EU Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03315455 | NCT04158648 |

Alecensa

New CNS-active inhibitor of anaplastic lymphoma kinase

| Indication | Treatment-naïve ALK+ advanced NSCLC | Adjuvant ALK+ NSCLC |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III ALEX | Phase III ALINA |
| # of patients | N=286 | N=255 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Alecensa 600mg BID ▪ ARM B: Crizotinib 250mg BID | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Alecensa 600mg BID ▪ ARM B: Platinum-based chemotherapy |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disease-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2015 ▪ Primary endpoint met Q1 2017 ▪ Data presented at ASCO 2017, 2018, ESMO 2017, 2018 ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2017; 377:829-838 ▪ CNS data presented at ESMO 2017 ▪ Final PFS and updated OS presented at ESMO 2019 ▪ Approved in US Q4 2017 (priority review) and in EU Q4 2017 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02075840 | NCT03456076 |

In collaboration with Chugai

ALK=anaplastic lymphoma kinase; CNS= Central nervous system; NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer; OS=Overall survival, PFS=Progression-free survival; ASCO=American Society of Clinical Oncology; *NEJM*=New England Journal of Medicine; ESMO=European Society for Medical Oncology

Kadcyla

First ADC for HER2-positive breast cancer

| Indication | HER2-positive early breast cancer (BC) high-risk patients | 2L+ HER-2 positive PD-L1 positive metastatic breast cancer (mBC) | HER2-positive early breast cancer (BC) high-risk patients |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III KATHERINE | Phase III KATE 3 | Phase III ASTEFANIA |
| # of patients | N=1,484 | N=320 | N=1700 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Kadcyla 3.6mg/kg q3w ▪ ARM B: Herceptin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Kadcyla plus Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Herceptin plus placebo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Kadcyla plus Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Kadcyla plus placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive disease-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival and overall survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive disease-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2015 • Stopped at pre-planned interim data analysis for efficacy Q4 2018 • Data presented at SABCS 2018 • BTD granted by FDA in Q1 2019 • US filling completed under RTOR Q1 2019 and filed in EU Q1 2019 • Approved in US Q2 2019 and in EU Q4 2019 • Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2019; 380:617-628 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT01772472 | NCT04740918 | NCT04873362 |

In collaboration with ImmunoGen, Inc.

ADC=antibody drug conjugate; BTD=Breakthrough therapy designation; HER2=Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor 2; SABCS=San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium; RTOR=Real time oncology review; NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine

Perjeta

First-in-class HER2 dimerization inhibitor

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | Adjuvant HER2-positive breast cancer (BC) |
| Phase/study | Phase III APHINITY |
| # of patients | N=4,803 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Perjeta (840mg loading dose, 420mg q3w) plus Herceptin for 52 weeks plus chemotherapy (6-8 cycles) ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus Herceptin (52 weeks) plus chemotherapy (6-8 cycles) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive disease-free survival (iDFS) |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary endpoint met Q1 2017 ▪ Data presented at ASCO 2017 and published in <i>NEJM</i> 2017; 377:122-131 ▪ Filed in US and EU Q3 2017 ▪ Approved in US Q4 2017 (priority review) and EU Q2 2018 ▪ 6-year iDFS data presented at SABCS 2019 ▪ 8-year iDFS data presented at ESMO virtual 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT01358877 |

Phesgo

FDC of Perjeta and Herceptin for subcutaneous administration

| Indication | HER2-positive early breast cancer (BC) | | HER2-positive breast cancer (BC) |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Phase III FeDeriCa | Phase II PHranceSCa | Phase I ¹ |
| # of patients | N=500 | N=160 | N=144 |
| Design | FDC of Perjeta and Herceptin for SC administration (Phesgo) in combination with chemotherapy in neoadjuvant/adjuvant setting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Perjeta IV plus Herceptin IV plus chemotherapy ▪ ARM B: Phesgo plus chemotherapy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Perjeta and Herceptin IV followed by Phesgo ▪ ARM B: Phesgo followed by IV | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arm A: Phesgo administered using a handheld syringe with hypodermic needle (SC) ▪ ARM B: Phesgo administered using the on-body delivery system (OBI) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trough Serum Concentration (Ctrough) of Perjeta during cycle 7 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of patients who preferred Perjeta and Herceptin FDC SC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AUC0-62*, Cmax** |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary endpoint met Q3 2019 ▪ Data presented at SABCS 2019 ▪ Data published in <i>Lancet Oncology</i> 2021 Jan;22(1):85-97 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2018 ▪ Final analysis completed, 85% patients preferred FDC SC ▪ Data presented at ESMO 2020 ▪ Data published in <i>Eur J Cancer</i> 2021 Jul;152:223-232 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03493854 | NCT03674112 | NCT05275010 |

¹In collaboration with West Pharmaceuticals

*AUC0-62=comparability of area under the time-concentration curve from the start of dosing to 63 days; **Cmax=maximum serum concentration for pertuzumab and trastuzumab within Phesgo; FDC=Fixed-dose combination; Phesgo=FDC of Perjeta and Herceptin for SC administration;HER2=Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor 2, IV=intravenous; SC=Subcutaneous; ASCO=American Society of Clinical Oncology; NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine; SABCS=San Antonio Breast Cancer Symposium; Eur J Cancer=European Journal of Cancer; ESMO=European Society for Medical Oncology

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – lung cancer

| Indication | Adjuvant NSCLC | Neoadjuvant NSCLC |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III IMpower010 | Phase III IMpower030 |
| # of patients | N=1,280 | N=450 |
| Design | Following adjuvant cisplatin-based chemotherapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Best supportive care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus platinum-based chemotherapy ▪ ARM B: Platinum-based chemotherapy |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disease-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Event-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trial amended from PD-L1+ selected patients to all-comers ▪ FPI for all-comer population Q4 2016 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2018 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q1 2021 ▪ Data presented at ASCO, WCLC and ESMO 2021 ▪ Filed in US (priority review) and EU Q2 2021 ▪ Approved in US Q4 2021 and EU Q2 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02486718 | NCT03456063 |

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – lung cancer

| Indication | 1L maintenance extensive-stage SCLC | 2L NSCLC previously treated with an immune checkpoint inhibitor |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III IMforte ¹ | Phase III CONTACT-01 |
| # of patients | N=450 | N=366 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Platinum-etoposide + Tecentriq followed by maintenance Tecentriq plus lurbinectedin ▪ ARM B: Platinum-etoposide + Tecentriq followed by maintenance Tecentriq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus cabozantinib ▪ ARM B: Docetaxel |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival and overall survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT05091567 | NCT04471428 |

¹In collaboration with Jazz Pharma
 NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer; PD-L1=Programmed cell death-ligand 1; SCLC=small cell lung cancer;

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – lung cancer

| Indication | 1L NSCLC | Stage IV NSCLC |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II/III B-FAST | Phase Ib/III IMscin001 ¹ |
| # of patients | Modular design | N=371 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohort A: ALK+ (Alecensa) ▪ Cohort B: RET+ (Alecensa) ▪ Cohort C: bTMB-high (Tecentriq) ▪ Cohort D: ROS1+ (Rozlytrek) ▪ Cohort E: BRAF+ (Zelboraf plus Cotellic plus Tecentriq) ▪ Cohort F: EGFR Exon 20+ (Tecentriq, Avastin, carboplatin, pemetrexed) ▪ Cohort G: GDC-6036 or Docetaxel | <p>Phase Ib</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dose finding, Tecentriq SC followed by Tecentriq IV <p>Phase III</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2L NSCLC non inferiority of Tecentriq SC vs Tecentriq IV |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohort A/B/D: Objective response rate ▪ Cohort C/D: Progression-free survival ▪ Cohort E: Time in response ▪ Cohort F: Investigator-assessed objective response rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Observed concentration of Tecentriq in serum at cycle 1 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2017 ▪ Recruitment completed for cohort A Q3 2018 and cohort C Q3 2019 ▪ Cohort A: primary endpoint met Q3 2019; approved in US Q1 2021 ▪ Cohort C: did not show statistical significance for primary endpoint, data presented at ESMO 2021 ▪ Cohort F: FPI Q2 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2018 ▪ FPI in phase III part Q4 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03178552 | NCT03735121 |

¹SC with Halozyme's rHuPH20/ Halozyme's human hyaluronidase

ALK=Anaplastic lymphoma kinase; BRAF=V-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B; bTMB=Blood-based tumor mutational burden; EGFR=Epidermal growth factor receptor; IV=intravenous; NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer; PD-L1=Programmed cell death-ligand 1; RET=Rearranged during transfection; ROS1=C-ros oncogene 1; SC=Subcutaneous, IV=Intravenous; ESMO=European Society for Medical Oncology

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – SCCHN and melanoma

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | Adjuvant squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) |
| Phase/study | Phase III IMvoke010 |
| # of patients | N=406 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq 1200mg q3w ▪ ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Event-free survival and overall survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03452137 |

¹In collaboration with Exelixis; ²Zelboraf in collaboration with Plexxikon, a member of Daiichi Sankyo Group; ³Project Orbis=FDA framework for concurrent submission and review of oncology products among international partners
SCCHN=squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck; PD-L1=Programmed cell death-ligand 1; AACR=American Association for Cancer Research

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – urothelial carcinoma

| Indication | 1L metastatic urothelial carcinoma (UC) | High-risk non-muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) | ctDNA+, high-risk muscle-invasive bladder cancer (MIBC) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III IMvigor130 | Phase III ALBAN | Phase III IMvigor011 |
| # of patients | N=1,200 | N=516 | N=495 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus gemcitabine and carboplatin or cisplatin ▪ ARM B: Tecentriq monotherapy ▪ ARM C: Placebo plus gemcitabine and carboplatin or cisplatin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: BCG induction and maintenance ▪ ARM B: Tecentriq plus BCG induction and maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq monotherapy ▪ ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival, overall survival and safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recurrence-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recurrence-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2016 ▪ FPI for arm B (amended study) Q1 2017 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2018 ▪ Study met co-primary endpoint of PFS Q3 2019 ▪ Data presented at ESMO 2019 and AACR 2021 ▪ Data published in Lancet 2020 May 16;395(10236):1547-1557 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02807636 | NCT03799835 | NCT04660344 |

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – renal cell cancer

| Indication | Adjuvant renal cell carcinoma (RCC) | Advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC) after immune checkpoint inhibitor treatment |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III IMmotion010 | Phase III Contact-03 ¹ |
| # of patients | N=778 | N=500 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq monotherapy ▪ ARM B: Placebo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus cabozantinib ▪ ARM B: Cabozantinib |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investigator-assessed disease-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival and overall survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2017 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2019 ▪ Study did not meet its primary endpoint of DFS Q2 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03024996 | NCT04338269 |

¹In collaboration with Exelixis
 PD-L1=Programmed cell death-ligand 1; DFS=Disease-free survival

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – hepatocellular carcinoma

| Indication | 1L hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) | Adjuvant hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III IMbrave150 | Phase III IMbrave050 |
| # of patients | N=501 | N=668 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus Avastin ▪ ARM B: Sorafenib | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus Avastin ▪ ARM B: Active surveillance |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall survival and progression free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recurrence-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2019 ▪ Data presented at ESMO Asia 2019 ▪ US filing completed under RTOR Q1 2020; filed in EU Q1 2020 ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2020;382:1894-1905 ▪ Approved in US Q2 2020 and EU Q4 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2019 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03434379 | NCT04102098 |

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – breast cancer

| Indication | Previously untreated metastatic triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III IMpassion130 | Phase III IMpassion132 |
| # of patients | N=902 | N=572 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus nab-paclitaxel ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus nab-paclitaxel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus capecitabine or carbo/gem ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus capecitabine or carbo/gem |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival and overall survival (co-primary endpoint) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study met co-primary endpoint of PFS in both PD-L1+ and ITT populations Q3 2018 ▪ Primary PFS and interim OS data presented at ESMO 2018 and ASCO 2019 ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2018; 379:2108-2121 ▪ US accelerated approval Q1 2019 – US indication voluntarily withdrawn Q3 2021 ▪ Approved in EU Q3 2019 ▪ Final OS presented at ESMO Asia 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2018 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02425891 | NCT03371017 |

Tecentriq

Anti-PD-L1 cancer immunotherapy – breast cancer

| Indication | Neoadjuvant triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) | Adjuvant triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III IMpassion031 | Phase III IMpassion030 |
| # of patients | N=333 | N=2,300 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus nab-paclitaxel ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus nab-paclitaxel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus paclitaxel followed by AC followed by Tecentriq plus AC, followed by Tecentriq maintenance ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus paclitaxel followed by AC followed by placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of participants with pathologic complete response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive disease-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2017 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2018 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q2 2020 ▪ Data presented at ESMO 2020 ▪ Data published in Lancet 2020;396(10257):1090-1100 ▪ Filed in EU Q4 2020 - application withdrawn Q3 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03197935 | NCT03498716 |

Venclexta

Novel small molecule Bcl-2 selective inhibitor – chronic lymphocytic leukemia

| Indication | Untreated chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients with coexisting medical conditions | Relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) | Untreated fit chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III CLL14 | Phase III MURANO | Phase III CristaLLo |
| # of patients | N=445 | N=389 | N=165 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Venclexta plus Gazyva ▪ ARM B: Chlorambucil plus Gazyva | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Venclexta plus Rituxan ▪ ARM B: Rituxan plus bendamustine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Venclexta plus Gazyva ▪ ARM B: Fludarabine plus cyclophosphamide plus Rituxan or bendamustine plus Rituxan |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MRD negativity rate in peripheral blood at 15 months |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study met primary endpoint at pre-specified interim analysis Q4 2018 ▪ BTD granted by FDA Q1 2019 ▪ US filing completed under RTOR Q1 2019 ▪ Filed in EU Q2 2019 ▪ Data presented at ASCO 2019, ASH 2019, ASH 2020 and EHA 2021 and EHA 2022 ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2019; 380:2225-2236 ▪ Approved US Q2 2019 and EU Q1 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study met primary endpoint at interim analysis ▪ Data presented at ASH 2017 ▪ Filed in US Q4 2017 and EU Q1 2018 ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2018; 378:1107-20 ▪ Updated data presented at ASCO 2018, ASH 2019 and ASH 2020 ▪ Approved in US Q2 2018 (priority review) ▪ EU approval Q4 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02242942 | NCT02005471 | NCT04285567 |

Joint project with AbbVie, in collaboration with The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute

Bcl-2=B-cell lymphoma 2; BTD=Breakthrough therapy designation; CLL=chronic lymphocytic leukemia; MRD=Minimal Residual Disease; ASH=American Society of Hematology; ASCO=American Society of Clinical Oncology; EHA=European Hematology Association; RTOR=Real time oncology review; NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine

Venclexta

Novel small molecule Bcl-2 selective inhibitor – multiple myeloma

| Indication | Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (MM) | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I | Phase Ib/II | Phase III CANOVA |
| # of patients | N=117 | N=120 | N=244 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dose escalation cohort: Venclexta dose escalation ▪ Safety expansion cohort (t11;14): Venclexta expansion ▪ Combination: Venclexta plus dexamethasone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Venclexta plus carfilzomib plus dexamethasone in t(11;14) positive r/r MM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Venclexta plus dexamethazone vs pomalidomide plus dexamethasone in t(11;14) positive r/r MM |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety and maximum tolerated dose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, objective response rate, Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2012 ▪ Data presented at ASCO 2015 ▪ Updated data presented at ASCO 2016 and ASH 2016 ▪ Data published in <i>Blood</i> 2017; 130(22):2401-2409 and <i>Am J Hematol</i> 2021 Apr 1;96(4):418-427 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2017 ▪ Data published <i>Blood Adv</i> 2021 Oct 12;5(19):3748-3759 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2018 |
| CT Identifier | NCT01794520 | NCT02899052 | NCT03539744 |

Joint project with AbbVie, in collaboration with The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute;
 Bcl-2=B-cell lymphoma 2; MM=multiple myeloma; r/r=Relapsed or refractory ; ASCO=American Society of Clinical Oncology; ASH=American Society of Hematology

Venclexta

Novel small molecule Bcl-2 selective inhibitor – myelodysplastic syndromes

| Indication | Relapsed or refractory myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) | Treatment-naive myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) | Newly diagnosed higher-risk myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase Ib | Phase Ib | Phase III VERONA |
| # of patients | N=70 | N=129 | N=500 |
| Design | Cohort 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Venclexta 400 mg ▪ ARM B: Venclexta 800 mg Cohort 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Venclexta plus azacitidine Study expansion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Venclexta or Venclexta plus azacitidine | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dose escalation cohort: Venclexta plus azacitidine dose escalation ▪ Safety expansion cohort | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Venclexta plus azacitidine ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus azacitidine |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, efficacy, Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, Pharmacokinetics, RPTD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complete remission rate and overall survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2017 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2017 ▪ Data presented at ASH 2019, ASH 2020 and ASCO 201 ▪ BTD granted by FDA July 2021 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02966782 | NCT02942290 | NCT04401748 |

Polivy (polatuzumab vedotin)

ADC targeting CD79b to treat B cell malignancies

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | 1L DLBCL |
| Phase/study | Phase III POLARIX |
| # of patients | N=879 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Polivy plus R-CHP ▪ ARM B: R-CHOP |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2017 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q3 2021 ▪ Data presented at ASH 2021 ▪ Filed in EU, Japan and China Q4 2021 ▪ Published in <i>NEJM</i> 2022 Jan 27;386(4):351-363 ▪ Approved in EU Q2 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03274492 |

In collaboration with Seagen Inc.

DLBCL=diffuse large B cell lymphoma; R-CHP=Rituxan, cyclophosphamide, hydroxydoxorubicin, prednisone; R-CHOP=Rituxan, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone; ASH=American Society of Hematology, NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine

Rozlytrek (entrectinib)

CNS-active and selective inhibitor of NTRK/ROS1

| Indication | Locally advanced or metastatic tumors with ROS1 gene rearrangement | Locally advanced or metastatic tumors with NTRK1/2/3 gene rearrangement | Pediatric tumors with NTRK 1/2/3, ROS-1 or ALK rearrangement |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II STARTRK2 | Phase II STARTRK2 | Phase I/Ib STARTRK - NG |
| # of patients | N~300 total | N~300 total | N~80 |
| Design | Single arm with Baskets based on tumor type and genomic alteration status | Single arm with Baskets based on tumor type and genomic alteration status | Single arm with Baskets based on tumor type and genomic alteration status |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective response rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective response rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum tolerated dose and RPTD |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPI Q1 2016 Data presented at WCLC 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPI Q1 2016 Data presented at ESMO 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPI Q2 2016 Initial data presented at ASCO 2019 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakthrough Therapy Designation granted by FDA (Q2 2017), PRIME designation granted by EMA (Q1 2018) and Sakigake Designation granted by MHLW (Q4 2017) for NTRK fusion-positive, locally advanced or metastatic solid tumors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filed in US Q4 2018 and EU Q1 2019 Approved in US Q3 2019 and EU Q3 2020 Published in Lancet Oncol. 2020 Feb;21(2):261-271 and 271-282 | | |
| CT Identifier | NCT02568267 | NCT02568267 | NCT02650401 |

Gavreto (pralsetinib, RG6396)

Highly selective RET inhibitor

| Indication | RET+ NSCLC, thyroid cancer and other advanced solid tumors | 1L RET fusion-positive, metastatic NSCLC |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I/II ARROW | Phase III AcceleRET Lung |
| # of patients | N=647 | N=250 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1: Gavreto 30-600mg dose escalation ▪ Part 2: Gavreto 400mg dose expansion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arm A: Gavreto 400mg ▪ Arm B: Platinum-based chemotherapy +/- pembrolizumab |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety and efficacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data presented at ASCO (NSCLC) and ESMO (MTC) 2020 ▪ Filed in US and EU for RET fusion-positive NSCLC and US for RET-mutant MTC and RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer ▪ Approved in US Q3 2020 in RET fusion-positive NSCLC, in Q4 2020 in RET-mutant MTC and RET fusion-positive thyroid cancer ▪ Updated data presented at ASCO 2021 and 2022 ▪ Data published in Lancet Oncol 2021 Jul;22(7):959-969 and Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology Aug 2021;9(8):491-501 ▪ Approved in EU for RET fusion-positive NSCLC Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Study initiated in Q1 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03037385 | NCT04222972 |

Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab, CD20 x CD3, RG7828)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| Indication | 3L+ FL, 3L+ DLBCL & other relapsed or refractory NHL | 1L DLBCL | Relapsed or refractory DLBCL |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I/II | Phase Ib/II | Phase Ib |
| # of patients | N=746 | N=160 | N=262 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dose escalation study of Lunsumio as single agent and in combination with Tecentrig ▪ Expansion cohorts for r/r FL, r/r DLBCL and SC in r/r NHL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lunsumio plus CHOP ▪ Lunsumio plus CHP plus Polivy ▪ Lunsumio plus CHP-Polivy vs Rituximab plus CHP-Polivy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lunsumio plus Polivy, randomised cohorts ▪ ARM A: Lunsumio SC plus Polivy ▪ ARM B: Rituximab plus Polivy |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, tolerability, dose/schedule, PK and response rates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety/tolerability and response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety/tolerability and response |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data in r/r NHL presented at ASH 2018 and 2019, and in r/r FL at ASH 2020 and ASH 2021 ▪ BTD granted by FDA Q2 2020 ▪ SC cohort FPI Q2 2021 ▪ Filed in EU and rolling submission submitted in US Q4 2021 ▪ Approved in EU Q2 2022 ▪ Filed in US (priority review) Q2 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2019 ▪ Data for Lunsumio plus CHOP presented at ASH 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 ▪ Initial data presented at ASCO and ASH 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02500407 | NCT03677141 | NCT03671018 |

Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab, CD20 x CD3, RG7828)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| Indication | 1L DLBCL & 2L DLBCL following 1L induction | Relapsed or refractory 2L+ FL |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I | Phase Ib |
| # of patients | N=92 + 80 (cohort C) | N=27 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohort A: Lunsumio monotherapy (after a response to prior systemic chemotherapy) ▪ Cohort B: Lunsumio monotherapy (1L treatment in elderly/frail) ▪ Cohort C: Lunsumio SC plus Polivy in 1L elderly/unfit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lunsumio plus lenalidomide safety run-in for phase III ▪ Lunsumio SC plus lenalidomide |
| Primary endpoint | ▪ Safety/tolerability and response | ▪ Safety/tolerability and response |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2019 – Cohort B ▪ FPI Q3 2019 – Cohort A ▪ Initial data presented at ASH 2020 (cohort B) ▪ Cohort C: FPI Q1 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 ▪ Initial data presented at ASH 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03677154 | NCT04246086 |

Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab, CD20 x CD3, RG7828)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| Indication | 2L+ FL | Relapsed or refractory FL | Relapsed or refractory CLL |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III CELESTIMO | Phase Ib/II | Phase Ib/II |
| # of patients | N=400 | N=118 | N=56 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Lunsumio plus lenalidomide ▪ ARM B: Rituxan plus lenalidomide | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Lunsumio plus tiragolumab ▪ ARM B: Lunsumio plus tiragolumab plus Tecentrig ▪ Dose escalation phase ▪ Dose expansion phase | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lunsumio monotherapy (3L+ CLL) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase Ib: Dose-limiting toxicity ▪ Phase II: Best complete response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, dose-limiting toxicity and RPTD |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Phase Ib Q2 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04712097 | NCT05315713 | |

Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab, CD20 x CD3, RG7828)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | 2L+ SCT ineligible DLBCL |
| Phase/study | Phase III SUNMO |
| # of patients | N=222 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Lunsumio plus Polivy ▪ ARM B: R + GemOx |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT05171647 |

Ocrevus (ocrelizumab, RG1594)

Humanized monoclonal antibody selectively targeting CD20+ B cells

| Indication | Relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) | | Primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III OPERA I | Phase III OPERA II | Phase III ORATORIO |
| # of patients | N=821 | N=835 | N=732 |
| Design | 96-week treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ocrevus 2x300mg IV followed by 600mg IV every 24 weeks ▪ ARM B: Interferon β-1a (Rebif) | 96-week treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ocrevus 2x300mg IV followed by 600mg IV every 24 weeks ▪ ARM B: Interferon β-1a (Rebif) | 120-week treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ocrevus 2x300mg IV every 24 weeks ▪ ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | ▪ Annualized relapse rate at 96 weeks versus Rebif | ▪ Annualized relapse rate at 96 weeks versus Rebif | ▪ Sustained disability progression versus placebo by EDSS |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary endpoint met Q2 2015, OLE ongoing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary data presented at ECTRIMS 2015 ▪ Updated data presented at AAN and ECTRIMS 2017, AAN and EAN 2018 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2017; 376:221-234 ▪ Data published on COVID-19 in <i>Mult Scler Relat Disord</i> on Ocrevus treated people with MS, doi.org/10.1016/j.msard.2020.102725 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary endpoint met Q3 2015 ▪ Primary data presented at ECTRIMS 2015, updated data presented at AAN and ECTRIMS 2017, AAN and EAN 2018 ▪ Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2017; 376:209-220 |
| | ▪ Approved in US Q1 2017 and EU Q1 2018 | | |
| CT Identifier | NCT01247324 | NCT01412333 | NCT01194570 |

Ocrevus (ocrelizumab, RG1594)

Humanized monoclonal antibody selectively targeting CD20+ B cells

| Indication | Relapsing and primary progressive multiple sclerosis (RMS & PPMS) | Primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase IIIb ENSEMBLE PLUS | Phase IIIb ORATORIO-HAND |
| # of patients | N=1,225 | N ~ 1000 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substudy of ongoing phase IIIb, open-label, single-arm ENSEMBLE study • Shorter two-hour infusion time | 120-week treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ocrevus 600mg IV q24w ▪ ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, measured by the proportion of patients with IRRs following the first randomised 600 mg infusion (frequency/severity assessed during and 24-hours post infusion) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time to upper limb disability progression confirmed for at least 12 weeks |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filed in US and EU Q1 2020 • Approved in EU Q2 2020 and US Q4 2020 • Data published <i>Neurol</i>, <i>Neuroimmunol</i> and <i>Neuroinflamm</i> Sept 2020; 7(5), e807 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2019 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03085810 | NCT04035005 |

Ocrevus (ocrelizumab, RG1594)

Humanized monoclonal antibody selectively targeting CD20+ B cells

| Indication | Primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) | Relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) | PPMS & RMS |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase IIIb GAVOTTE | Phase IIIb MUSSETTE | Phase III Ocarina II ¹ |
| # of patients | N ~ 699 | N ~ 786 | N ~ 232 |
| Design | 120-week treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ocrevus 600mg IV every 24 weeks ▪ ARM B: Ocrevus 1200mg if body weight <75kg or 1800mg if body weight > or equal to 75kg every 24 weeks | 120-week treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ocrevus 600mg IV every 24 weeks ▪ ARM B: Ocrevus 1200mg if body weight <75kg or 1800mg if body weight > or equal to 75kg every 24 weeks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ocrevus IV ▪ ARM B: Ocrevus SC |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Superiority of Ocrevus higher dose versus approved dose on cCDP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Superiority of Ocrevus higher dose versus approved dose on cCDP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Serum Ocrevus area under the concentration-time curve (AUCW1-12) at week 12 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04548999 | NCT04544436 | NCT05232825 |

¹SC with Halozyme's rHuPH20/ Halozyme's human hyaluronidase
cCDP=composite confirmed disability progression; IV=intravenous; SC=Subcutaneous

Evrysdi (risdiplam, RG7916)

Oral SMN2 splicing modifier

| Indication | Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II/III FIREFISH | Phase II/III SUNFISH | Phase II JEWELFISH |
| # of patients | N=21 (Part 1), 41 (Part 2) | N=51 (Part 1), 180 (Part 2) | N=174 |
| Design | Open-label study in infants with type 1 SMA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1 (dose-finding): At least 4 weeks ▪ Part 2 (confirmatory): 24 months | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study in adult and pediatric patients with type 2 or type 3 SMA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1 (dose-finding): At least 12 weeks ▪ Part 2 (confirmatory): 24 months | ▪ Open-label single arm study in adult and pediatric patients with previously treated SMA type 1, 2 and 3 |
| Primary endpoint | ▪ Safety, tolerability, PK/PD and efficacy | ▪ Safety, tolerability, PK/PD and efficacy | ▪ Safety, tolerability, PK/PD |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 12-month data from Part 1 presented at AAN, CureSMA and EAN 2019; 16-month data presented at WMS 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint in part 2 Q1 2020 ▪ Part 2 1-year data presented at AAN 2020, part 1 2-year data at WMS 2020 ▪ Part 1 data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2021;384:915-923 ▪ Part 2 2-year data presented at AAN 2021 ▪ Part 2 1-year data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2021;385:427-435 ▪ 3-year data presented at EPNS 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment completed for part 2 Q3 2018 ▪ 12-month data from Part 1 presented at AAN, CureSMA and EAN 2019; 16-month data presented at WMS 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint in part 2 Q4 2019 ▪ Part 2 1-year data presented at SMA Europe 2020, 2-year data at MDA 2021 and 3-year data at MDA 2022 ▪ Part 2 data 1-year published in <i>Lancet Neurology</i>, Dec 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2017 ▪ Data presented at WMS 2017, AAN 2018, WMS 2018, CureSMA 2019, WMS 2019, CureSMA 2020 and 2021 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2020 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orphan drug designation granted by FDA Q1 2017 and EU Q1 2019, PRIME designation in Q4 2018 ▪ Approved in US Q3 2020 and EU Q1 2021 | | |
| CT Identifier | NCT02913482 | NCT02908685 | NCT03032172 |

In collaboration with PTC Therapeutics and SMA Foundation

SMA=Spinal muscular atrophy; SMN=survival motor neuron; PK/PD=Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics; PRIME=priority medicines; AAN=American Academy of Neurology; WMS=World Muscle Society; EAN=European Academy of Neurology; NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine; MDA=Muscular Dystrophy Association; CureSMA=Annual SMA Conference; EPNS=European Paediatric Neurology Society

Evrysdi (risdiplam, RG7916)

Oral SMN2 splicing modifier

| Indication | Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II RAINBOWFISH | Phase II/III MANATEE |
| # of patients | N=25 | N=180 |
| Design | <p>Open-label, single-arm, multicenter study in infants aged from birth to 6 weeks who have been genetically diagnosed with Spinal muscular atrophy but are not yet presenting with symptoms</p> <p>ARM A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1: GYM329 plus Evrysdi for 24 weeks, followed by GYM329 plus Evrysdi for 72 weeks ▪ Part 2: GYM329 plus Evrysdi for 72 weeks <p>ARM B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Placebo plus Evrysdi comparator | |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of participants with two copies of the SMN2 gene (excluding the known SMN2 gene modifier mutation c.859G>C) and baseline CMAP\geq1.5 millivolt who are sitting without support ▪ Change from baseline in revised hammersmith scale (RHS) score after week 72 of treatment ▪ Safety, PK/PD and muscle biomarkers | |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2019 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2022 ▪ Initial data presented at CureSMA , WMS 2021 and MDA 2022 ▪ Filed in US and EU Q4 2021 ▪ Approved in US Q2 2022 ▪ FPI Part 1 Q2 2022 ▪ Orphan Drug Designation granted by FDA in Q4 2021 for GYM329 | |
| CT Identifier | NCT03779334 | NCT05115110 |

In collaboration with PTC Therapeutics and SMA Foundation

SMN=survival motor neuron; CMAP=compound muscle action potential; PK/PD=Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics; WMS=World Muscle Society; CureSMA=Annual SMA Conference; MDA=Muscular Dystrophy Association

Enspryng (satralizumab, RG6168, SA237)

Anti-IL-6 receptor humanized monoclonal antibody

| Indication | Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III SAkuraStar | Phase III SAkuraSky |
| # of patients | N=95 | N=83 |
| Design | Enspryng monotherapy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM A: Enspryng 120mg SC monthly • ARM B: Placebo SC monthly | Add-on therapy of Enspryng: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM A: Enspryng 120mg SC monthly • ARM B: Placebo SC monthly Both arms on top of baseline therapies: azathioprine, mycophenolate mofetil or oral corticosteroids |
| Primary endpoint | • Efficacy (time to first relapse), safety and PK/PD | • Efficacy (time to first relapse), safety and PK/PD |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Primary endpoint met Q4 2018 ▪ Data presented at ECTRIMS 2019 ▪ Published in Lancet Neurology 2020; 19(5): 402-412 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2017 ▪ Primary endpoint met Q3 2018 ▪ Data presented at ECTRIMS 2018 and AAN 2019 ▪ Published in <i>NEJM</i> 2019; 381:2114-2124 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BTD granted by FDA Q4 2018 ▪ Filed in EU Q3 2019; US acceptance of filing Q4 2019 ▪ Approved in US Q3 2020 and EU Q2 2021 | |
| CT Identifier | NCT02073279 | NCT02028884 |

*Trials managed by Chugai (Roche opted-in)

BTD=Breakthrough therapy designation; PK/PD=Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics; SC=Subcutaneous; ECTRIMS=European Committee for Treatment and Research in Multiple Sclerosis; AAN=American Academy of Neurology; NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine

Enspryng (satralizumab, RG6168, SA237)

Anti-IL-6 receptor humanized monoclonal antibody

| Indication | Generalised myasthenia gravis (MG) | Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein antibody disease (MOGAD) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III Luminesce | Phase III METEOROID |
| # of patients | N=240 | N=152 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM A: Enspryng plus standard of care • ARM B: Placebo plus standard of care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM A: Enspryng at weeks 0, 2, 4 (loading doses) and maintenance doses q4w • ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mean change from baseline in total MG-ADL score at week 24 in AChR+ population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time from randomization to the first occurrence of a MOGAD relapse |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Orphan Drug Designation granted in US Q1 2021 ▪ FPI Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI expected Q3 2022 ▪ Orphan Drug Designation granted by FDA in Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04963270 | NCT05271409 |

Gazyva (obinutuzumab)

Immunology development program

| Indication | Lupus nephritis | | Membranous nephropathy |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II NOBILITY | Phase III REGENCY | Phase III MAJESTY |
| # of patients | N=126 | N=252 | N=140 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gazyva 1000mg IV plus mycophenolate mofetil / mycophenolic acid ▪ ARM B: Placebo IV plus mycophenolate mofetil / mycophenolic acid | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gazyva 1000mg IV (6 doses through Week 52) plus mycophenolate mofetil ▪ ARM B: Gazyva 1000 mg IV (5 doses through Week 52) plus mycophenolate mofetil ▪ ARM C: Placebo IV plus mycophenolate mofetil | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gazyva 1000mg IV dosed at baseline and weeks 0, 2, 24, and 26 on top of renin-angiotensin inhibitors ▪ ARM B: Tacrolimus treatment for 12 months |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of participants who achieve complete renal response (CRR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of participants who achieve complete renal response (CRR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of patients who achieve complete remission at week 104 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2017 ▪ Primary endpoint met Q2 2019 ▪ BTD granted by the FDA Q3 2019 ▪ Data presented at ASN and ACR 2019 ▪ Published in <i>Ann Rheum Dis</i> 2022 Jan;81(1):100-107 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02550652 | NCT04221477 | NCT04629248 |

Gazyva (obinutuzumab)

Immunology development program

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) |
| Phase/study | Phase III ALLEGORY |
| # of patients | N=200 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM A: Gazyva 1000mg IV on Day 1 and Weeks 2, 24 and 26. • ARM B: Placebo IV |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of participants who achieve Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Responder Index (SRI) at week 52 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPI Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04963296 |

Actemra/RoActemra (tocilizumab, RG-1569)

Interleukin 6 receptor inhibitor

| Indication | Adult hospitalised with severe COVID-19 pneumonia | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III COVACTA ¹ | Phase III REMDACTA ² |
| # of patients | N=450 | N=650 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Actemra plus standard of care ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus standard of care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Remdesivir plus Actemra ▪ ARM B: Remdesivir plus placebo |
| Primary endpoint | ▪ Clinical status assessed using 7-Category Ordinal Scale (Day 28) | ▪ Time to hospital discharge or ready for discharge |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2020 ▪ Primary endpoint not met Q3 2020 ▪ Published in <i>NEJM</i> 2021; 384:1503-1516 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2021 ▪ Primary endpoint not met Q1 2021 ▪ Published in <i>Intensive Care Med</i> 2021 doi: 10.1007/s00134-021-06507-x |
| CT Identifier | NCT04320615 | NCT04409262 |

¹In collaboration with US Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA); ²In collaboration with Gilead Sciences, Inc.
NEJM=New England Journal of Medicine

Actemra/RoActemra (tocilizumab, RG-1569)

Interleukin 6 receptor inhibitor

| Indication | Adult hospitalised with severe COVID-19 pneumonia | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II MARIPOSA | Phase III EMPACTA |
| # of patients | N=100 | N=379 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: 8 mg/kg Actemra plus standard of care ▪ ARM B: 4mg/kg Actemra plus standard of care | <p>Conducted in sites known to provide critical care to underserved and minority populations that often do not have access to clinical trials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Actemra plus standard of care ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus standard of care |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cumulative proportion of participants requiring mechanical ventilation by day 28 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2020 ▪ Published in <i>Open Forum Infect Dis</i> 2021 Dec 4;9(1) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2020 ▪ Primary endpoint met Q3 2020 ▪ Published in <i>NEJM</i> 2021 Jan 7;384(1):20-30 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04363736 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filed in EU Q3 2021 ▪ Approved in EU Q4 2021 NCT04372186 |

Xolair

Humanized monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to IgE

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | Food allergy |
| Phase/study | Phase III OUtMATCH¹ |
| # of patients | N=225 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Xolair by SC injection either q2w or q4w for 16 to 20 weeks |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants who successfully consume ≥ 600mg of peanut protein without dose-limiting symptoms |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPI Q3 2019 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03881696 |

Lunsumio (mosunetuzumab, CD20 x CD3, RG7828)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) |
| Phase/study | Phase I |
| # of patients | N=50 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Lunsumio SC on either Day 1 or on Days 1 and 8 ▪ ARM B: Fractionated (divided) dose of Lunsumio SC on Days 1 and 8 |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI January 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT05155345 |

Susvimo (PDS)

First eye implant to achieve sustained delivery of a biologic medicine

| Indication | Wet age-related macular degeneration (wAMD) | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III Archway | Phase II+III extension Portal | Phase IIIb Velodrome |
| # of patients | N=418 | N=1,000 | N=442 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Port delivery system with ranibizumab q24w ▪ ARM B: Intravitreal ranibizumab q4w | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patients from LADDER or Archway will receive refills of 100mg/mL ranibizumab q24w (patients without the PDS will receive the PDS and subsequent refills) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Port delivery system with ranibizumab q36w ▪ ARM B: Port delivery system with ranibizumab q24w |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in BCVA from baseline at the average of week 36 and week 40 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety and long term efficacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in BCVA from baseline averaged over weeks 68 and 72 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q2 2020 ▪ Primary endpoint data presented at ASRS 2020, 44/48 week data at Angiogenesis 2021 and 2-year data at Angiogenesis 2022 ▪ Filed in US (PRIME) and EU Q2 2021 ▪ Approved in US Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03677934 | NCT03683251 | NCT04657289 |

Susvimo (PDS)

First eye implant to achieve sustained delivery of a biologic medicine

| Indication | Diabetic macular edema (DME) | Diabetic retinopathy (DR) without center-involved diabetic macular edema (DME) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III Pagoda | Phase III Pavilion |
| # of patients | N=545 | N=160 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Port delivery system with ranibizumab q24w ▪ ARM B: Intravitreal ranibizumab q4w | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arm A: Intravitreal ranibizumab (X2) followed by PDS implant (refill q36w) ▪ Arm B: Q4w comprehensive clinical monitoring until participants receive PDS (refill q36w) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in BCVA from baseline at the average of week 48 and week 52 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of participants with a ≥ 2-step improvement from baseline on the ETDRS-DRSS at Week 52 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2019 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04108156 | NCT04503551 |

Vabysmo (faricimab)

Bispecific antibody to simultaneously bind Ang-2 and VEGF-A

| Indication | Center-involving diabetic macular edema (CI-DME) | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III YOSEMITE | Phase III RHINE |
| # of patients | N=940 | N=951 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Faricimab q8w ▪ ARM B: Faricimab PTI up to q16w ▪ ARM C: Aflibercept, q8w | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Faricimab q8w ▪ ARM B: Faricimab PTI up to q16w ▪ ARM C: Aflibercept, q8w |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change from baseline in BCVA at 1 year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change from baseline in BCVA at 1 year |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q4 2020 ▪ Data presented at Angiogenesis 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q4 2020 ▪ Data presented at Angiogenesis 2021 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filed in US and EU Q2 2021 ▪ Published in the Lancet 2022 Feb 19;399(10326):741-755. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2-year data presented at Angiogenesis 2022 ▪ Approved in US Q1 2022 | |
| CT Identifier | NCT03622580 | NCT03622593 |

Vabysmo (faricimab)

Bispecific antibody to simultaneously bind Ang-2 and VEGF-A

| Indication | Wet age related macular degeneration (wAMD) | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III TENAYA | Phase III LUCERNE |
| # of patients | N=671 | N=658 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Faricimab 6.0mg q16w flexible after 4 IDs ▪ ARM B: Aflibercept 2.0mg q8w after 3 IDs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Faricimab 6.0mg q16w flexible after 4 IDs ▪ ARM B: Aflibercept 2.0mg q8w after 3 IDs |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change from baseline in BCVA week 40, 44 & 48 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change from baseline in BCVA week 40, 44 & 48 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2019 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q1 2021 ▪ Data presented at Angiogenesis 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2019 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2019 ▪ Study met primary endpoint Q1 2021 ▪ Data presented at Angiogenesis 2021 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Filed in US and EU Q2 2021 ▪ Published in Lancet 2022 Feb 19;399(10326):729-740 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approved in US Q1 2022 ▪ 2-year data presented at ASRS 2022 | |
| CT Identifier | NCT03823287 | NCT03823300 |

BCVA=best corrected visual acuity; Ang-2=Angiopoietin-2; VEGF=Vascular endothelial growth factor; IDs=initiating doses; ASRS=American Society of Retina Specialists

Vabysmo (faricimab)

Bispecific antibody to simultaneously bind Ang-2 and VEGF-A

| Indication | Macular edema (ME) secondary to branch retinal vein occlusion (RVO) | Macular edema (ME) secondary to central retinal vein occlusion (RVO) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III BALATON | Phase III COMINO |
| # of patients | N=570 | N=750 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Faricimab, q4w/PTI ▪ ARM B: Aflibercept, q4w | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Faricimab, q4w/PTI ▪ ARM B: Aflibercept, q4w |
| Primary endpoint | ▪ Change from baseline in BCVA at week 24 | ▪ Change from baseline in BCVA at week 24 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04740905 | NCT04740931 |

Xofluza (baloxavir marboxil, RG6152, S-033188)

Small molecule, novel CAP-dependent endonuclease inhibitor

| Indication | Influenza | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III miniSTONE 1 (0-1 year old) | Phase III miniSTONE 2 (1- <12 years old) | Phase IIIb CENTERSTONE |
| # of patients | N=30 | N=176 | N=3,160 |
| Design | Xofluza on Day 1 (based on body weight and age) in healthy pediatric patients from birth to <1 year with influenza-like symptoms | Healthy pediatric patients 1 to <12 years of age with influenza-like symptoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Xofluza ▪ ARM B: Tamiflu | Reduction of direct transmission of influenza from otherwise healthy patients to household contacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Xofluza ▪ ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of household contacts who are PCR-positive for influenza by day 5 post randomization of index patients |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPI Q1 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary endpoint met Q2 2019 • Data presented at OPTIONS X 2019 • Filed in US Q1 2020 • Data published in <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease</i> 2020 Aug;39(8):700-705 • Not approved in the US, determining path forward with the FDA • Filed in EU Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2019 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03653364 | NCT03629184 | NCT03969212 |

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

Ipatasertib (RG7440, GDC-0068)

Highly selective small molecule inhibitor of Akt

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | 1L castration-resistant prostate cancer (CRPC) |
| Phase/study | Phase III IPATential150 |
| # of patients | N=1,100 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Ipatasertib plus abiraterone ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus abiraterone |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ rPFS in patients with PTEN loss tumors and overall population |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2017 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2019 ▪ Study met co-primary endpoint in rPFS in patients with PTEN loss tumors Q2 2020 ▪ Data presented at ESMO 2020 and interim OS at ASCO 2022 ▪ Published in Lancet 2021; 398:131-142 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03072238 |

Tiragolumab (anti-TIGIT, RG6058, MTIG7192A)

Monoclonal antibody targeting the immune checkpoint inhibitor TIGIT

| Indication | 1L NSCLC PD-L1 TPS>50% | Stage III unresectable 1L NSCLC |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III SKYSCRAPER-01 | Phase III SKYSCRAPER-03 |
| # of patients | N=500-560 | N=800 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tiragolumab plus Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus Tecentriq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tiragolumab plus Tecentriq for up to 12 months ▪ ARM B: Durvalumab for up to 12 months |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall survival and progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2021 ▪ Study did not meet its co-primary endpoint of PFS Q2 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04294810 | NCT04513925 |

Tiragolumab (anti-TIGIT, RG6058, MTIG7192A)

Monoclonal antibody targeting the immune checkpoint inhibitor TIGIT

| Indication | Metastatic and/or recurrent PD-L1+ cervical cancer (CC) | Neoadjuvant and adjuvant NSCLC | 1L non-squamous NSCLC |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II SKYSCRAPER-04 | Phase II SKYSCRAPER-05 | Phase II/III SKYSCRAPER-06 |
| # of patients | N=172 | N=82 | N=500 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tiragolumab plus Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Tecentriq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: (PD-L1 high) neoadjuvant tiragolumab plus Tecentriq followed by adjuvant tiragolumab plus Tecentriq or adjuvant chemotherapy ▪ ARM B: (PD-L1 all-comers) neoadjuvant tiragolumab plus Tecentriq plus chemo followed by adjuvant tiragolumab plus Tecentriq | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tiragolumab plus Tecentriq plus pemetrexed plus chemo followed by maintenance tiragolumab plus Tecentriq plus pemetrexed ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus pembrolizumab plus pemetrexed plus chemo followed by maintenance placebo plus pembrolizumab plus pemetrexed |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective response rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pathologic complete response, major pathological response and safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective response rate, progression-free survival and overall survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04300647 | NCT04832854 | NCT04619797 |

Tiragolumab (anti-TIGIT, RG6058, MTIG7192A)

Monoclonal antibody targeting the immune checkpoint inhibitor TIGIT

| Indication | Locally advanced esophageal cancer (EC) | 1L esophageal cancer (EC) | 1L recurrent/metastatic PD-L1 positive squamous cell head and neck carcinoma (SCCHN) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III SKYSCRAPER-07 | Phase III SKYSCRAPER-08 | Phase II SKYSCRAPER-09 |
| # of patients | N=750 | N=500 | N=120 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tiragolumab plus Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Tecentriq plus placebo ▪ ARM C: Placebo plus placebo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tiragolumab plus Tecentriq plus cisplatin and paclitaxel ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus placebo plus cisplatin and paclitaxel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tiragolumab plus Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Tecentriq plus placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival (A vs C) ▪ Overall survival (A vs C, hierarchical, B vs C hierarchical) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall survival and progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objective response rate |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04543617 | NCT04540211 | NCT04665843 |

Tiragolumab (anti-TIGIT, RG6058, MTIG7192A)

Monoclonal antibody targeting the immune checkpoint inhibitor TIGIT

| Indication | Solid tumors | NSCLC | Relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma (MM) or r/r B-cell NHL |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I | Phase II CITYSCAPE | Phase I |
| # of patients | N=540 | N=135 | N=52 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase Ia: Dose escalation and expansion of tiragolumab ▪ Phase Ib: Dose escalation and expansion of tiragolumab in combination with Tecentriq and/or other anti-cancer therapies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tecentriq plus tiragolumab ▪ ARM B: Tecentriq monotherapy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase Ia: Tiragolumab monotherapy ▪ Phase Ib: Tiragolumab plus daratumumab (r/r MM) or rituximab (r/r NHL) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, tolerability, PK variability and preliminary efficacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall response rate and progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, tolerability, PK/PD and preliminary efficacy |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2016 ▪ Data presented at AACR 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2019 ▪ Data presented at ASCO 2020 and WCLC and ESMO IO 2021 ▪ BTB granted by FDA Q4 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2019 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02794571 | NCT03563716 | NCT04045028 |

Glofitamab (CD20-TCB, RG6026)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| Indication | Relapsed or refractory Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I | Phase Ib | Phase I |
| # of patients | N=700 | N=140 | N=18-36 |
| Design | <p>Cohort 1: Single-agent dose escalation study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initial dose escalation ▪ Expansion cohort in r/r DLBCL ▪ Expansion cohort in r/r FL <p>All patients will receive pretreatment with a single dose of Gazyva (1000mg)</p> <p>Cohort 2: Glofitamab plus Gazyva (i.e. continuous treatment with Gazyva)</p> | <p>Dose escalation and expansion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Glofitamab plus Tecentriq ▪ ARM B: Glofitamab plus Polivy | <p>Glofitamab SC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1 dose escalation |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Efficacy, safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2017 ▪ Data presented at ASH 2018, ICML and ASH 2019; EHA and ASH 2020; ASCO, EHA, ICML and ASH 2021; ASCO and EHA 2022 ▪ Data published online March 2021 <i>J Clin Oncology</i> 39:18:1959-1970 ▪ Filed in EU April 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arm A: FPI Q2 2018 ▪ Data presented at ASH 2019 and ASH 2021 ▪ Arm B: FPI Q4 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03075696 | NCT03533283 | ISRCTN17975931 |

Glofitamab (CD20-TCB, RG6026)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| Indication | Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) | 2L+ SCT-ineligible DLBCL |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase Ib | Phase III STARGLO |
| # of patients | Part I: 15-60 Part II: ~66-104 | N=270 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part I: Dose-finding for the combination of glofitamab plus G/R-CHOP in r/r indolent NHL ▪ Part II: Dose expansion glofitamab plus G/R-CHOP or R-CHOP in 1L DLBCL ▪ Part III: Glofitamab plus R-CHP plus Polivy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Glofitamab plus gemcitabine and oxaliplatin, followed by up to 4 cycles of glofitamab monotherapy ▪ ARM B: Rituxan in combination with gemcitabine and oxaliplatin ▪ A single dose of Gazyva will be administered 7 days prior to the first dose of glofitamab |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overall survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part I: FPI Q1 2018 ▪ Part II: FPI Q1 2021 ▪ Data presented at ASH 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03467373 | NCT04408638 |

Glofitamab (CD20-TCB, RG6026)

Bispecific anti-CD20/CD3 antibody engaging T and B cells simultaneously

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | 1L ctDNA high risk DLBCL |
| Phase/study | Phase II |
| # of patients | N=40 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Glofitamab plus R-CHOP (glofitamab is introduced as a consolidation to R-CHOP at cycle 3-8 in patients ctDNA+ at cycle 2) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EOT PET-CR |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04980222 |

Inavolisib (RG6114, GDC-0077)

A potent, orally available, and selective PI3K α inhibitor

| Indication | PIK3CA-mutant HR+ metastatic breast cancer (mBC) | PIK3CA mutant solid tumors and metastatic ER+ HER2-neg breast cancer |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III INAVO120 | Phase I |
| # of patients | N=400 | N=256 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Inavolisib plus palbociclib plus fulvestrant ▪ ARM B: Placebo plus palbociclib plus fulvestrant | Monotherapy and in combination with standard of care (letrozole; letrozole plus palbociclib; fulvestrant) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1: Dose escalation • Stage 2: Dose expansion |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPI Q4 2016 • Preclinical/molecule discovery data presented at AACR 2017 • Data presented at SABCS 2019, 2020 and 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04191499 | NCT03006172 |

Giredestrant (SERD (3),RG6171, GDC-9545)

A selective estrogen receptor degrader or downregulator

| Indication | ER+ HER2-neg metastatic breast cancer (mBC) | ER+ HER2-neg Stage I-III operable breast cancer (BC) | Neoadjuvant ER+ breast cancer (BC) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I | Phase I | Phase II coopERA Breast Cancer |
| # of patients | N=181 | N=75 | N=221 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dose escalation and expansion at RPTD ▪ Giredestrant monotherapy and in combination with palbociclib and/or LHRH agonist | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open-label, pre-operative administration ▪ Dose escalation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM A: Giredestrant followed by giredestrant plus palbociclib • ARM B: Anastrozole followed by anastrozole plus palbociclib |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, tolerability and PK/PD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, tolerability and PK/PD |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2017 ▪ Data presented at SABCS 2019, ASCO 2020, ASCO 2021 and SABCS 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2019 ▪ Data presented at ASCO 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 ▪ Data presented at ESMO and SABCS 2021; ASCO 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03332797 | NCT03916744 | NCT04436744 |

Giredestrant (SERD (3),RG6171, GDC-9545)

A selective estrogen receptor degrader or downregulator

| Indication | 2L/3L ER+/HER2-negative metastatic breast cancer (mBC) | 1L ER+ metastatic breast cancer (mBC) | Adjuvant ER+ breast cancer (BC) |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II aceLERA Breast Cancer | Phase III persevERA Breast Cancer | Phase III lidERA Breast Cancer |
| # of patients | N=303 | N=978 | N=4,100 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Giredestrant monotherapy ▪ ARM B: Endocrine monotherapy (fulvestrant or aromatase inhibitor) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Giredestrant plus palbociclib ▪ ARM B: Letrozole plus palbociclib | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Giredestrant monotherapy ▪ ARM B: Tamoxifen or aromatase inhibitor |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progression-free survival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive disease-free survival |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2021 ▪ Study did not meet its primary endpoint Q2 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04576455 | NCT04546009 | NCT04961996 |

Giredestrant (SERD (3),RG6171, GDC-9545)

A selective estrogen receptor degrader or downregulator

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | 1L ER+/HER2-positive breast cancer (BC) |
| Phase/study | Phase III heredERA |
| # of patients | N=812 |
| Design | Induction Phesgo plus taxane followed by maintenance with either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Giredestrant plus Phesgo ▪ ARM B: Phesgo |
| Primary endpoint | ▪ Progression-free survival |
| Status | ▪ FPI Q2 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT05296798 |

zinpentraxin alfa (PRM-151, RG6354)

Recombinant human innate immunity protein pentraxin-2

| Indication | Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) | | Myelofibrosis |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II | Phase III STARSCAPE | Phase II |
| # of patients | N=117 | N=658 | N=125 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial: 4-week screening period, 24-week randomized treatment period, 4-week follow-up visit (week 28) ▪ Zinpentraxin alfa at days 1, 3 and 5, then every 4 weeks vs placebo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial: 4-week screening period, 52-week randomized treatment period ▪ Zinpentraxin alfa at days 1, 3 and 5, then every 4 weeks vs placebo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple dose study of zinpentraxin alfa |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Least-squares mean change in FVC percentage of predicted value from baseline to week 28 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute change from baseline to week 52 in FVC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bone marrow response rate |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study met primary endpoint • Data published in JAMA 2018;319(22):2299-2307 and Lancet Respir Med 2019 Aug;7(8):657-664 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study completed Q1 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT02550873 | NCT04552899 | NCT01981850 |

Crovalimab (RG6107; SKY59)

A humanized monoclonal antibody against complement C5

| Indication | Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) | Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) patients switching from a C5 inhibitor |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I/II COMPOSER | Phase III COMMODORE 1 |
| # of patients | N=59 | N=250 |
| Design | <p>Healthy volunteers and treatment naïve and pretreated patients with PNH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1: Single ascending dose study in healthy subjects ▪ Part 2: Intra-patient single ascending dose study in PNH patients ▪ Part 3: Multiple-dose study in PNH patients ▪ Part 4: Dose confirmation in PNH patients | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Crovalimab ▪ ARM B: Eculizumab ▪ ARM C: Patients switching to crovalimab from ravulizumab, higher than labeled doses of eculizumab & C5 SNP patients (descriptive-arm) |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, PK, PD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inferiority of crovalimab compared to eculizumab - mean % change in LDH level (measure of haemolysis) from baseline to week 25 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part 1: FPI Q4 2016 ▪ Part 2/3: FPI Q2 2017 ▪ Part 4: FPI Q2 2019 ▪ Nonclinical data published in Scientific Reports 2017 Apr; 7(1):1080 ▪ Data presented for Part 2 and 3 at ASH 2018 and 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03157635 | NCT04432584 |

Crovalimab (RG6107; SKY59)

A humanized monoclonal antibody against complement C5

| Indication | Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) C5 inhibitor naive patients | Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) C5 inhibitor naive patients (China only) |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III COMMODORE 2 | Phase III COMMODORE 3 |
| # of patients | N=200 | N=51 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Crovalimab ▪ ARM B: Eculizumab | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Crovalimab loading dose IV on Day 1, followed by weekly crovalimab SC doses for 4 weeks |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-inferiority of crovalimab compared to eculizumab: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % patients with transfusion avoidance from baseline through week 25 - % patients with haemolysis control, as measured by LDH \leq1.5ULN from week 5-25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of patients with transfusion avoidance from baseline through week 25 ▪ Mean percentage of participants with hemolysis control (week 5 through week 25) |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2021 ▪ Study met its co-primary endpoints Q1 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04434092 | NCT04654468 |

Crovalimab (RG6107; SKY59)

A humanized monoclonal antibody against complement C5

| Indication | Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS) study 1 - adults | Atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome (aHUS) study 2 - paediatrics |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III COMMUTE-a | Phase III COMMUTE-p |
| # of patients | N=90 | N=35 |
| Design | Single-arm study of aHUS patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohort 1: not previously treated with C5i ▪ Cohort 2: switching from C5i ▪ Cohort 3: known C5 polymorphism | Single-arm study of aHUS patients <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohort 1: not previously treated with C5i ▪ Cohort 2: switching from C5i ≤18y/o |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohort 1+3: proportion of patients with complete TMA response anytime between baseline and week 25 ▪ Cohort 2: proportion of patients with maintained TMA control from baseline through week 25 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cohort 1: proportion of patients with complete TMA response anytime between baseline and week 25 ▪ Cohort 2: proportion of patients with maintained TMA control from baseline through week 25 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04861259 | NCT04958265 |

Crovalimab (RG6107; SKY59)

A humanized monoclonal antibody against complement C5

| Indication | Sickle cell disease (SCD) acute treatment | Sickle cell disease (SCD) chronic VOC prevention |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase Ib CROSSWALK-a | Phase IIa CROSSWALK-c |
| # of patients | N=30 | N=90 |
| Design | ARM A: Crovalimab ARM B: Placebo | ARM A: Crovalimab ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ VOC rate, up to 48 weeks |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04912869 | NCT05075824 |

Crenezumab (RG7412)

Humanized monoclonal antibody targeting all forms of Ab

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | Alzheimer's prevention initiative (API) Colombia |
| Phase/study | Phase II Cognition study |
| # of patients | N=252 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: PSEN1 E280A mutation carriers receive crenezumab SC or IV ▪ ARM B: PSEN1 E280A mutation carriers receive placebo ▪ ARM C: non-mutation carriers receive placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change on Alzheimer's Prevention Initiative (API) Composite Cognitive Test total score at 260 weeks treatment ▪ Annualized rate of change in an Episodic Memory Measure: Free and Cued Selective Reminding Task (FCSRT) |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2013 ▪ Recruitment completed Q1 2017 ▪ Study did not meet its co-primary endpoints Q2 2022 |
| CT Identifier | NCT01998841 |

Gantenerumab (RG1450)

Fully human monoclonal antibody binding aggregated forms of A β

| Indication | Prodromal to mild Alzheimer's disease | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III GRADUATE 1 | Phase III GRADUATE 2 | Phase II GRADUATION |
| # of patients | N=1,016 | N=1,016 | N=192 |
| Design | 104-week SC treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gantenerumab ▪ ARM B: Placebo | 104-week SC treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gantenerumab ▪ ARM B: Placebo | 104-week SC treatment period: gantenerumab SC treatment q1w dosing regimen |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in CDR-SOB at 27 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in CDR-SOB at 27 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change from baseline in deposited amyloid (PET centiloid levels) |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2018 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 ▪ Recruitment completed Q3 2021 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BTD granted by FDA Sep 2021 | | |
| CT Identifier | NCT03443973 | NCT03444870 | NCT04592341 |

Gantenerumab (RG1450)

Fully human monoclonal antibody binding aggregated forms of A β

| Indication | Prodromal Alzheimer's disease | Mild Alzheimer's disease | Cognitively unimpaired participants at risk for or at the earliest stages of Alzheimer's disease |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase II/III SCarlet RoAD ¹ | Phase III Marguerite RoAD ¹ | Phase III SKYLINE ² |
| # of patients | N=799 | N=389 | N=1200 |
| Design | 104-week SC treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gantenerumab (225 mg) ▪ ARM B: Gantenerumab (105 mg) ▪ ARM C: Placebo | 104-week SC treatment period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gantenerumab ▪ ARM B: Placebo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Gantenerumab q1w or q2w (patient preference) ▪ ARM B: Placebo |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in CDR-SOB at 2 years ▪ Sub-study: change in brain amyloid by PET at 2 years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change in ADAS-Cog and CDR-SOB at 2 years (co-primary) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cognitive composite (PACC5) |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase I PET data: <i>Archives of Neurology</i>, 2012 Feb;69(2):198-207 ▪ Recruitment completed Q4 2013 ▪ Dosing stopped due to futility Q4 2014 ▪ FPI in open label extension study Q4 2015 ▪ Published in <i>Alzheimers Res Ther</i> 2017 Dec 8;9(1):95 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2014 ▪ Recruitment stopped Q4 2015 ▪ FPI Q1 2016 for open label extension | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q2 2022 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 36 OLE data published in <i>J Prev Alzheimers Dis</i> 2021;8(1):3-6 | | |
| CT Identifier | NCT01224106 | NCT02051608 | NCT05256134 |

¹In collaboration with MorphoSys AG; ²In collaboration with Banner Alzheimer's Institute

AB=amyloid-beta; CDR-SOB=Clinical Dementia Rating Scale Sum of Boxes; PET= positron emission tomography; ADAS-cog=Alzheimer's Disease Assessment Scale cognitive subscale; SC=Subcutaneous; OLE=Open Label Extension; PACC5=Preclinical Alzheimer's Cognitive Composite

Tominersen (RG6042, HTT ASO)

Antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) targeting human HTT mRNA

| Indication | Huntington's disease | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase I/IIa | Phase II OLE |
| # of patients | N=46 | N=46 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiple ascending doses of tominersen administered intrathecally to adult patients with early manifest Huntington's Disease | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patients from phase I are enrolled into OLE |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safety, tolerability and PK/PD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Longer term safety, tolerability and PK/PD |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q3 2015 ▪ Data presented at CHDI 2018 and AAN 2018 ▪ PRIME designation granted 2018 ▪ Published in <i>NEJM</i> 2019; 380:2307-2316 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2018 ▪ PK/PD data presented at AAN 2019 ▪ Update presented at CHDI 2020 ▪ Study completed, patients moved to GEN-EXTEND OLE |
| CT Identifier | NCT02519036 | NCT03342053 |

Tominersen (RG6042, HTT ASO)

Antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) targeting human HTT mRNA

| Indication | Huntington's disease | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III Generation HD1 | Phase III GEN-EXTEND |
| # of patients | N=791 | N=1,050 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Tominersen 120mg q2w ▪ ARM B: Tominersen 120mg q4m ▪ ARM C: Placebo q2w | OLE study in patients participating in prior Roche and Genentech sponsored studies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM A: Tominersen 120mg q2w • ARM B: Tominersen 120mg q4m |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ cUHDRS globally ▪ TFC USA only | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Long term safety, tolerability |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Jan 2019 ▪ Q1 2019 protocol modified to allow for bi-monthly vs four-monthly dosing, FPI for new protocol July 2019 ▪ Recruitment completed Q2 2020 ▪ Dosing stopped in Q1 2021 based on IDMC recommendation regarding the potential benefit/risk profile for study participants. No new safety signals identified. ▪ Data presented at EHDN and CHDI 2022 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FPI Q2 2019 ▪ Dosing stopped in Q1 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03761849 | NCT03842969 |

In collaboration with Ionis Pharmaceuticals

cUHDRS=composite Unified Huntington's Disease Rating Scale; TFC=total function capacity; HTT=Huntingtin; OLE=Open Label Extension; IDMC=Independent Data Monitoring Committee; CHDI=Huntington's Disease Association of Ireland; EHDN=European Huntington's Disease Network

Fenebrutinib (RG7845, GCD-0853)

Highly selective and reversible (noncovalent) bruton tyrosine kinase

| Indication | Primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) | Relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Phase/study | Phase III FENTrepid | Phase III FENhance 1 | Phase III FENhance 2 |
| # of patients | N=946 | N=736 | N=736 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Fenebrutinib twice daily oral ▪ ARM B: Ocrevus 2x300mg IV q24w | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Fenebrutinib twice daily oral ▪ ARM B: Teriflunomide once daily oral | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ARM A: Fenebrutinib twice daily oral ▪ ARM B: Teriflunomide once daily oral |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time to onset of cCDP12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time to onset of cCDP12 and annualized relapse rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time to onset of cCDP12 and annualized relapse rate |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q4 2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FPI Q1 2021 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04544449 | NCT04586023 | NCT04586010 |

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

pRED oncology development programs -1

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Oncology | | | | | |
| FAP-4-1BBL (RG7827) | Solid tumors | I | ~150 | FPI Q2 2018 Data presented at ESMO 2020 Recruitment completed Q2 2021 | |
| | 3L+ MSS mCRC | Ib | 80 | FPI Q3 2021 Combination study with cibisatamab | NCT04826003 |
| CD19-4-1BBL (RG6076) | R/R B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma | I | 362 | Part I: FPI Q3 2019 Part II: FPI Q3 2020 | NCT04077723 |
| PD1-IL2v (RG6279) | Solid tumors | I | 348 | Part I: FPI Q2 2020; recruitment completed Q4 2021 Part II: FPI Q1 2022 | NCT04303858 |
| cibisatamab (CEA x CD3, RG7802) | CEA-positive solid tumors | Ia | 149 | FPI Q4 2014 Data presented at ASCO 2017 | NCT02324257 |
| | | Ib | 228 | FPI Q1 2016 Data presented at ASCO 2017 | NCT02650713 |
| | 3L+ MSS mCRC | Ib | 46 | FPI Q1 2019 | NCT03866239 |
| PD1-LAG3 (RG6139) | Solid tumors | I | 320 | FPI Q4 2019 | NCT04140500 |
| | Solid tumors | II | 210 | FPI Q2 2021 Randomized trial, compared with nivolumab | NCT04785820 TALIOS |

pRED oncology development programs -2

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Oncology | | | | | |
| CD25 (RG6292) | Solid tumors | I | 110 | FPI Q4 2019 | NCT04158583 |
| | Advanced and metastatic solid tumors | I | 160 | Part I: FPI Q1 2021 Part II: FPI Q4 2021 | NCT04642365 |
| Anti-GPRC5D (RG6234) | Multiple myeloma | I | 240 | FPI Q4 2020 | NCT04557150 |
| HLA-A2-WT1 x CD3 (RG6007) | AML | I | 160 | FPI Q4 2020 | NCT04580121 |
| FAP-CD40 (RG6189) | Solid tumors | I | 280 | FPI Q2 2021 | NCT04857138 |
| HLA-A2-MAGE-A4 x CD3 (RG6129) | Solid tumors | I | 180 | FPI Q1 2022 | NCT05129280 |
| BRAFi (3) (RG6344) | Solid tumors | I | 292 | FPI Q1 2022 | ISRCTN13713 551 |
| CD19xCD28 (RG6333) | R/R B cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma | I | ~200 | FPI Q1 2022 Combination study with glofitamab | NCT05219513 |
| EGFRvIIIxCD3 (RG6156) | Glioblastoma | I | ~200 | FPI Q2 2022 | NCT05187624 |

pRED neuroscience development programs -1

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Neuroscience | | | | | |
| Brain Shuttle-gantenerumab (BS-gantenerumab, RG6102) | Alzheimer's disease | IIa | ~120 | FPI Q1 2021 | NCT04639050 |
| Brain Shuttle-CD20 (BS-CD20, RG6035) | Multiple sclerosis | I | 30 | FPI Q3 2021 | ISRCTN16295177 |
| ralmitaront (partial TAAR1 agonist, RG7906) | Schizophrenia | II | 36 | FPI Q4 2018; Recruitment completed Q3 2019 | |
| | | II | 247 | FPI Q4 2019 | NCT03669640 (TWIN I) |
| prasinezumab¹ (anti-αSynuclein, RG7935, PRX002) | Parkinson's disease | II | 316 | The study did not meet its primary endpoint, but showed a reduced clinical decline of core motor signs (MDS UPDRS partIII). Data presented at MDS & ADPD 2020-22. The Open Label Extension is ongoing. | NCT03100149 (PASADENA) |
| | | IIb | 575 | FPI Q2 2021 | NCT04777331 (PADOVA) |
| alogabat (GABA-Aα5 PAM, RG7816) | Autism spectrum disorder | II | 105 | FPI Q1 2021 | NCT04299464 (Aurora) |
| NME (RG7637) | Neurodevelopmental disorders | I | 80 | FPI Q3 2020 | NCT04475848 |
| rugonersen (UBE3A LNA, RG6091) | Angelman syndrome | I | 66 | FPI Q3 2020 | NCT04428281 |
| NME (RG6182) | Neurodegenerative disorder | I | 30 | FPI Q4 2020 | |

pRED neuroscience development programs -2

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Neuroscience | | | | | |
| NME (RG6289) | Alzheimer's disease | I | 138 | FPI Q4 2021 | |
| NME (RG6163) | Psychiatric disorders | I | 84 | FPI Q1 2022 | |

pRED immunology and ophthalmology development programs

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Immunology | | | | | |
| selnoflast (NLRP3i, RG6418) | Ulcerative colitis | Ib | 18 | FPI Q4 2021 Recruitment completed Q2 2022 | |
| | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | Ib | 102 | FPI Q2 2022 | |
| Ophthalmology | | | | | |
| NME (RG6179)¹ | DME | I | 90 | FPI Q3 2019 | DOVETAIL |
| | | II | 160 | FPI Q4 2021 | NCT05151744 (BARDENAS) |
| | | II | 320 | FPI Q4 2021 | NCT05151731 (ALLUVIUM) |
| VEGF-Ang2 DutaFab (RG6120) | nAMD | I | ~50 | FPI Q4 2020 | NCT04567303 |
| NME (RG7774) | Retinal disease | II | 135 | FPI Q2 2020 | NCT04265261 (CANBERRA) |

pRED infectious diseases development programs

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Infectious Diseases | | | | | |
| TLR7 agonist (3) (RG7854) | Chronic hepatitis B | I | 150 | FPI Q4 2016 Data presented at APASL 2019 | NCT02956850 |
| CpAM (RG7907) | Chronic hepatitis B | I/II | 192 | FPI Q4 2016 Data presented at EASL 2018, 2019 & 2020 | NCT02952924 |
| | | I | 22 | FPI Q1 2021 Recruitment completed Q2 2021 | NCT04729309 |
| TLR7 agonist (3)/ CpAM/siRNA/ PDL1 LNA (RG7854/RG7907/RG6346/RG6084) | Chronic hepatitis B | II | 275 | FPI Q3 2020 | NCT04225715 (PIRANGA) |
| PDL1 LNA (RG6084) | Chronic hepatitis B | I | 35 | FPI Q1 2019 Part Ia: completed Part Ib: initiated | |
| Abx MCP (RG6006) | A. baumannii infections | I | 204 | FPI Q4 2020 | NCT04605718 |

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

gRED oncology development programs

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Oncology | | | | | |
| KRAS G12C (RG6330) | Metastatic solid tumors with KRAS G12C mutation | I | 270 | FPI Q3 2020 | NCT04449874 |
| cevostamab (anti-FcRH5 x CD3; RG6160) | R/R multiple myeloma | I | 300 | FPI Q3 2017 Data presented at ASH 2020, ASH 2021 | NCT03275103 |
| runimotamab (HER2 x CD3, RG6194) | Metastatic HER2-expressing cancers | I | 440 | FPI Q2 2018 | NCT03448042 |
| NME (RG6286) | Locally advanced or metastatic colorectal cancer | I | 67 | FPI Q3 2020 | NCT04468607 |
| IL15/IL15Ra-Fc (RG6323)¹ | Solid tumors | I/II | 250 | FPI Q1 2020 | NCT04250155 |
| | R/R multiple myeloma | I | 60 | FPI Q2 2022 | NCT05243342 |
| autogene cevumeran (Individualized Neoantigen-Specific Therapy (iNeST); RG6180)² | Solid tumors | Ia/IIb | 271 | FPI Q4 2017 Data presented at AACR 2020 Recruitment completed Q1 2022 | NCT03289962 |
| | 1L advanced melanoma | II | 132 | FPI Q1 2019 | NCT03815058 (IMcode001) |
| SHP2i (RG6344) | Solid tumors | Ia | ~50 | FPI Q1 2020 | NCT04252339 |
| belvarafenib (RG6185)³ | nRASmt CPI-experienced melanoma | Ib | 83 | FPI Q2 2021 | NCT04835805 |
| NME (RG6392) | Oncology | I | 60 | FPI Q4 2021 | ISRCTN92655801 |

gRED immunology and ophthalmology development programs

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Immunology | | | | | |
| efmarodocokin alfa (IL-22Fc, RG7880) | aGVHD | lb | 18 | FPI Q4 2020 | NCT04539470 |
| NME (RG6287, GDC-8264) | Inflammatory bowel disease | I | 68 | FPI Q1 2020 Recruitment completed Q3 2021 | EUDRACT201 9-002613-19 |
| | Inflammatory diseases | I | 16 | FPI Q4 2021 | |
| NME (RG6315, MTBT1466A) | Immunologic disorders | I | ~24 | FPI Q3 2020 | |
| astegolimab (Anti-ST2, (RG6149, AMG 282, MSTT1041A)¹ | Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease | IIb | 930 | FPI Q4 2021 | NCT05037929 |
| NME (RG6341, GDC-6599) | Asthma | Ia/Ib | 84 | FPI Q4 2021 | |
| Ophthalmology | | | | | |
| galegenimab (HtrA1, RG6147) | Geographic atrophy | II | 360 | FPI Q2 2019 | NCT03972709 (GALLEGO) |
| NME (RG6312) | Geographic atrophy | Ia | 63 | FPI Q4 2020 | NCT04615325 |
| NME (RG6351) | Retinal disease | I | 42-78 | FPI Q2 2022 | |

gRED neuroscience and infectious diseases development programs

| Molecule | Indication | Phase | # of patients | Status | CT Identifier |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Neuroscience | | | | | |
| semorinemab (RG6100)¹ | Prodromal to mild Alzheimer's disease | II | 457 | FPI Q4 2017 Primary endpoint not met Q3 2020 Data presented at CTAD 2020 | NCT03289143 (TAURIEL) |
| | Mild-to-moderate Alzheimer's disease | II | 272 | FPI Q1 2019 One of two co-primary endpoints met Q3 2021 Data presented at CTAD 2021 The Open Label Extension is ongoing | NCT03828747 (LAURIET) |
| Infectious Diseases | | | | | |
| LepB inhibitor (RG6319) | Complicated urinary tract infection | I | 56 | FPI Q1 2022 | |

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

Hemophilia A

Unique gene therapy platform



| Molecule | SPK-8011 (RG6357) | | SPK-8016 (RG6358) |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indication | Hemophilia A | | Hemophilia A with inhibitors to Factor VIII |
| Phase/study | Phase I | Phase I/II | Phase I/II |
| # of patients | N=100 | N=30 | N=30 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term follow up study of patients who have received SPK-8011 in any prior Spark-sponsored SPK-8011 study | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gene transfer, dose-finding safety, tolerability, and efficacy study of SPK-8011 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gene transfer, dose-finding safety, tolerability, and efficacy study of SPK-8016 in individuals with FVIII inhibitors |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety and changes from baseline in FVIII activity levels at week 52 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety; peak and steady state FVIII activity levels at week 52 |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPI Q1 2017 Updated data presented at ISTH 2020 and 2021 Recruitment completed Q1 2021 Data published in <i>NEJM</i> 2021; 385:1961-1973 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPI Q1 2019 |
| CT Identifier | NCT03432520 | NCT03003533 | NCT03734588 |

Pompe disease

Unique gene therapy platform

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Molecule | SPK-3006 (RG6359) |
| Indication | Pompe disease |
| Phase/study | Phase I/II RESOLUTE |
| # of patients | N=20 |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Gene transfer study for late-onset Pompe disease |
| Primary endpoint | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Safety |
| Status | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ FPI Q4 2020 |
| CT Identifier | NCT04093349 |

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

Geographical sales split by Divisions and Group*

| CHFm | HY 2021 | HY 2022 | % change CER |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Pharmaceuticals Division | 21,671 | 22,347 | +3 |
| United States | 10,802 | 11,363 | +1 |
| Europe | 4,485 | 4,104 | -4 |
| Japan | 1,808 | 2,202 | +34 |
| International | 4,576 | 4,678 | +2 |
| Diagnostics Division | 9,042 | 9,948 | +11 |
| United States | 1,849 | 2,511 | +31 |
| Europe | 3,574 | 2,799 | -17 |
| Japan | 324 | 380 | +29 |
| International | 3,295 | 4,258 | +30 |
| Group | 30,713 | 32,295 | +5 |
| United States | 12,651 | 13,874 | +5 |
| Europe | 8,059 | 6,903 | -10 |
| Japan | 2,132 | 2,582 | +33 |
| International | 7,871 | 8,936 | +14 |

CER=Constant Exchange Rates; * Geographical sales split shown here does not represent operational organization

Pharma Division sales HY 2022

Top 20 products

| | Global | | US | | Europe | | Japan | | International | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER |
| Ocrevus | 2,910 | 17 | 2,140 | 11 | 539 | 34 | - | - | 231 | 43 |
| Perjeta | 2,061 | 5 | 740 | 1 | 457 | -17 | 120 | -1 | 744 | 34 |
| Hemlibra | 1,826 | 30 | 1,098 | 26 | 360 | 30 | 180 | 19 | 188 | 89 |
| Tecentriq | 1,758 | 11 | 951 | 13 | 383 | 19 | 218 | -7 | 206 | 9 |
| Actemra / RoActemra | 1,455 | -10 | 664 | -7 | 420 | -3 | 174 | 4 | 197 | -37 |
| Herceptin | 1,179 | -16 | 263 | -27 | 233 | -11 | 28 | -28 | 655 | -11 |
| Avastin | 1,142 | -29 | 342 | -38 | 116 | -53 | 263 | -13 | 421 | -20 |
| MabThera | 1,117 | -21 | 691 | -22 | 105 | -17 | 17 | -8 | 304 | -19 |
| Kadcyla | 1,074 | 14 | 415 | -1 | 350 | 10 | 68 | 23 | 241 | 52 |
| Xolair | 1,025 | 11 | 1,025 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alecensa | 745 | 19 | 207 | 19 | 149 | 7 | 114 | 6 | 275 | 37 |
| Ronapreve | 609 | 11 | - | - | 65 | -86 | 467 | - | 77 | -30 |
| Lucentis | 572 | -17 | 572 | -17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TNKase / Activase | 559 | -10 | 531 | -10 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 1 |
| Evrysdi | 500 | 106 | 227 | 32 | 152 | 489 | 38 | - | 83 | 65 |
| Esbriet | 457 | -14 | 313 | -17 | 127 | -2 | - | - | 17 | -36 |
| Gazyva | 349 | 8 | 161 | 2 | 95 | -6 | 28 | -2 | 65 | 88 |
| Phesgo | 325 | 241 | 138 | 155 | 163 | 338 | - | - | 24 | 403 |
| Pulmozyme | 279 | 0 | 184 | 2 | 51 | -11 | - | - | 44 | 4 |
| CellCept | 270 | -8 | 20 | -16 | 68 | -7 | 29 | -8 | 153 | -6 |
| Pharma Division | 22,347 | 3 | 11,363 | 1 | 4,104 | -4 | 2,202 | 34 | 4,678 | 2 |

CER = Constant Exchange Rates (avg. full year 2021)

Pharma Division sales HY 2022

Product sales Pharmaceuticals Division

| | Global | | US | | Europe | | Japan | | International | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER | CHFm | % CER |
| Ocrevus | 2,910 | 17 | 2,140 | 11 | 539 | 34 | - | - | 231 | 43 |
| Perjeta | 2,061 | 5 | 740 | 1 | 457 | -17 | 120 | -1 | 744 | 34 |
| Hemlibra | 1,826 | 30 | 1,098 | 26 | 360 | 30 | 180 | 19 | 188 | 89 |
| Tecentriq | 1,758 | 11 | 951 | 13 | 383 | 19 | 218 | -7 | 206 | 9 |
| Actemra / RoActemra | 1,455 | -10 | 664 | -7 | 420 | -3 | 174 | 4 | 197 | -37 |
| Herceptin | 1,179 | -16 | 263 | -27 | 233 | -11 | 28 | -28 | 655 | -11 |
| Avastin | 1,142 | -29 | 342 | -38 | 116 | -53 | 263 | -13 | 421 | -20 |
| MabThera | 1,117 | -21 | 691 | -22 | 105 | -17 | 17 | -8 | 304 | -19 |
| Kadcyla | 1,074 | 14 | 415 | -1 | 350 | 10 | 68 | 23 | 241 | 52 |
| Xolair | 1,025 | 11 | 1,025 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alecensa | 745 | 19 | 207 | 19 | 149 | 7 | 114 | 6 | 275 | 37 |
| Ronapreve | 609 | 11 | - | - | 65 | -86 | 467 | - | 77 | -30 |
| Lucentis | 572 | -17 | 572 | -17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TNKase / Activase | 559 | -10 | 531 | -10 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 1 |
| Evryydi | 500 | 106 | 227 | 32 | 152 | 489 | 38 | - | 83 | 65 |
| Esbriet | 457 | -14 | 313 | -17 | 127 | -2 | - | - | 17 | -36 |
| Gazyva | 349 | 8 | 161 | 2 | 95 | -6 | 28 | -2 | 65 | 88 |
| Phesgo | 325 | 241 | 138 | 155 | 163 | 338 | - | - | 24 | 403 |
| Pulmozyme | 279 | 0 | 184 | 2 | 51 | -11 | - | - | 44 | 4 |
| CellCept | 270 | -8 | 20 | -16 | 68 | -7 | 29 | -8 | 153 | -6 |
| Polivy | 177 | 91 | 77 | 86 | 46 | 16 | 43 | * | 11 | 97 |
| Erivedge | 131 | 2 | 82 | -3 | 30 | 6 | - | - | 19 | 22 |
| Vabysmo | 109 | - | 101 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 1 | - |
| Enspryng | 84 | 132 | 24 | 192 | 4 | * | 55 | 102 | 1 | 201 |
| Rozlytrek | 34 | 54 | 22 | 44 | 5 | 79 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 262 |
| Cotellic | 24 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 8 | -9 | - | - | 9 | 16 |
| Gavreto | 12 | - | 9 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Xofluza | 4 | -145 | 1 | -117 | - | - | - | - | 3 | * |
| Susvimo | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Products | 1,558 | -13 | 356 | -19 | 175 | -21 | 350 | -2 | 677 | -14 |
| Pharma Division | 22,347 | 3 | 11,363 | 1 | 4,104 | -4 | 2,202 | 34 | 4,678 | 2 |

CER = Constant Exchange Rates (avg. full year 2021); * over 500%

Pharma Division CER sales growth¹ in %

Global top 20 products

| | Q1/21 | Q2/21 | Q3/21 | Q4/21 | Q1/22 | Q2/22 |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Ocrevus | 16 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 18 | 17 |
| Perjeta | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| Hemlibra | 33 | 58 | 37 | 38 | 30 | 31 |
| Tecentriq | 26 | 31 | 23 | 17 | 8 | 13 |
| Actemra / RoActemra | 22 | 12 | 57 | 21 | 3 | -23 |
| Herceptin | -35 | -35 | -26 | -6 | -19 | -11 |
| Avastin | -40 | -40 | -37 | -30 | -32 | -27 |
| MabThera | -46 | -34 | -42 | -26 | -21 | -20 |
| Kadcyla | 17 | 21 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 18 |
| Xolair | -6 | 3 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 13 |
| Alecensa | 14 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 23 | 16 |
| Ronapreve | - | - | - | - | 272 | -91 |
| Lucentis | -7 | 2 | -10 | 2 | -26 | -9 |
| TNKase / Activase | -17 | 3 | 3 | 22 | -20 | 1 |
| Evrysdi | - | - | * | 347 | 189 | 65 |
| Esbriet | -8 | 1 | -5 | -7 | -6 | -21 |
| Gazyva | -2 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 9 |
| Phesgo | - | - | * | * | 410 | 168 |
| Pulmozyme | -23 | -13 | -7 | 5 | -3 | 2 |
| CellCept | -5 | -3 | 3 | -2 | -12 | -3 |

CER = Constant Exchange Rates; * over 500%; ¹ Q1-Q4/21 vs Q1-Q4/20; Q1-Q2/22 vs Q1-Q2/21

Pharma Division CER sales growth¹ in %

Top 20 products by region

| | US | | | | Europe | | | | Japan | | | | International | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|
| | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Ocrevus | 0 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 36 | 26 | 34 | 34 | - | - | - | - | 35 | 51 | 29 | 62 |
| Perjeta | 2 | -2 | -1 | 4 | -8 | -8 | -21 | -12 | 0 | -3 | -1 | -1 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 37 |
| Hemlibra | 36 | 33 | 28 | 24 | 26 | 53 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 15 | 24 | 138 | 55 | 63 | 115 |
| Tecentriq | 10 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 16 | 41 | 14 | 24 | 75 | 34 | -5 | -9 | 62 | 24 | 0 | 17 |
| Actemra / RoActemra | 143 | 67 | 22 | -31 | 10 | 18 | -4 | -2 | 25 | 5 | 12 | -2 | -14 | -55 | -30 | -44 |
| Herceptin | -52 | -34 | -26 | -29 | -20 | -3 | -13 | -9 | -37 | -36 | -30 | -27 | -7 | 17 | -18 | -3 |
| Avastin | -50 | -45 | -39 | -36 | -69 | -49 | -56 | -49 | 5 | 0 | -12 | -13 | -11 | -24 | -23 | -17 |
| MabThera | -49 | -32 | -20 | -24 | -33 | -13 | -19 | -16 | -30 | -17 | -15 | -2 | -25 | -15 | -23 | -13 |
| Kadcyla | 0 | 3 | 0 | -1 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 59 | 42 | 28 | 20 | 16 | 38 | 26 | 81 |
| Xolair | 8 | 14 | 9 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Alecensa | 9 | 18 | 25 | 14 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 40 | 25 | 45 | 29 |
| Ronapreve | - | - | - | - | - | - | -61 | -99 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -68 |
| Lucentis | -10 | 2 | -26 | -9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TNKase / Activase | 2 | 22 | -21 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 7 | -3 | 4 |
| Evrysdi | * | 112 | 36 | 28 | - | * | * | 227 | - | - | - | - | - | * | * | -5 |
| Esbriet | -2 | -7 | -4 | -28 | 0 | 0 | -5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | -73 | -36 | -36 | -36 |
| Gazyva | 3 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 2 | -5 | -8 | 10 | -7 | 8 | -10 | 43 | 56 | 75 | 101 |
| Phesgo | * | 236 | 187 | 134 | - | - | * | 188 | - | - | - | - | - | * | * | 278 |
| Pulmozyme | -10 | 6 | 0 | 5 | -10 | -15 | -11 | -12 | -18 | 22 | 11 | 44 | 12 | 45 | -4 | 14 |
| CellCept | -18 | -31 | -15 | -17 | -2 | 3 | -7 | -7 | -7 | -9 | -8 | -9 | 13 | 3 | -14 | 3 |

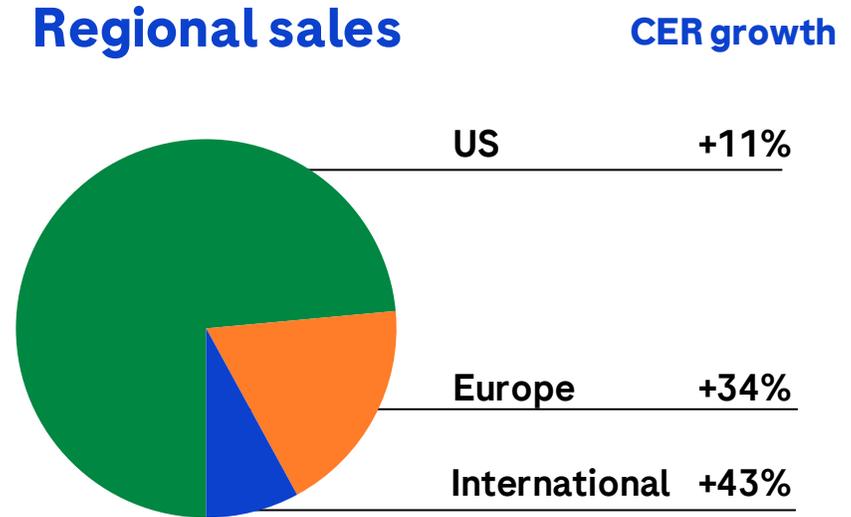
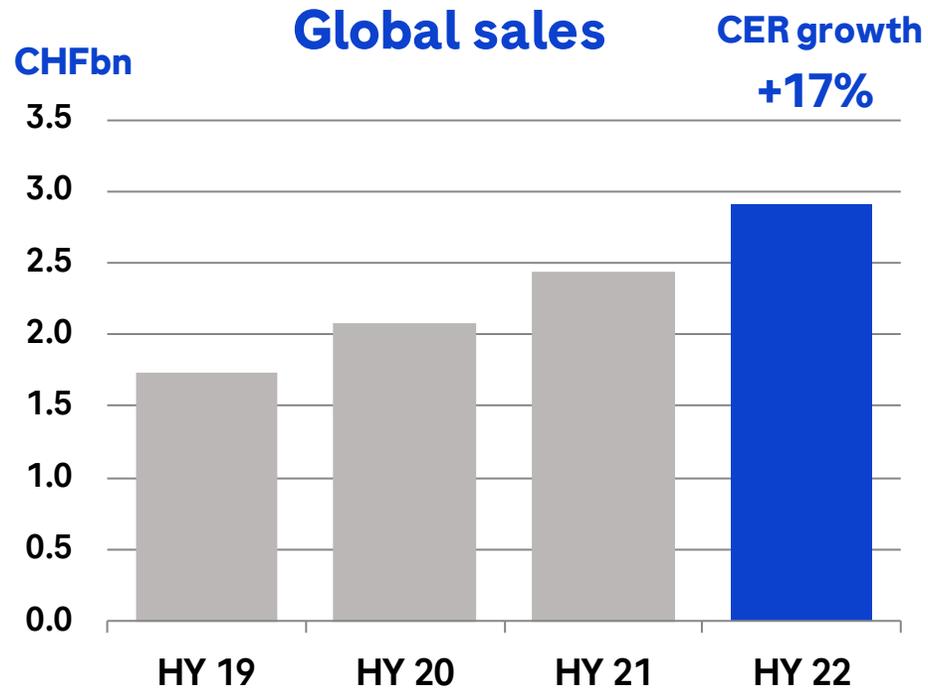
CER = Constant Exchange Rates; * over 500%; ¹ Q3-Q4/21 vs Q3-Q4/20 ; Q1-Q2/22 vs Q1-Q2/21

CER sales growth (%)

Quarterly development

| | 2021 vs. 2020 | | | | 2022 vs. 2021 | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|----------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| Pharmaceuticals Division | -9 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 0 |
| United States | -14 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Europe | -6 | 15 | 1 | 19 | -1 | -6 |
| Japan | -7 | 7 | 60 | 46 | 69 | 3 |
| International | 0 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 4 |
| Diagnostics Division | 55 | 48 | 18 | 8 | 24 | 0 |
| Roche Group | 3 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 0 |

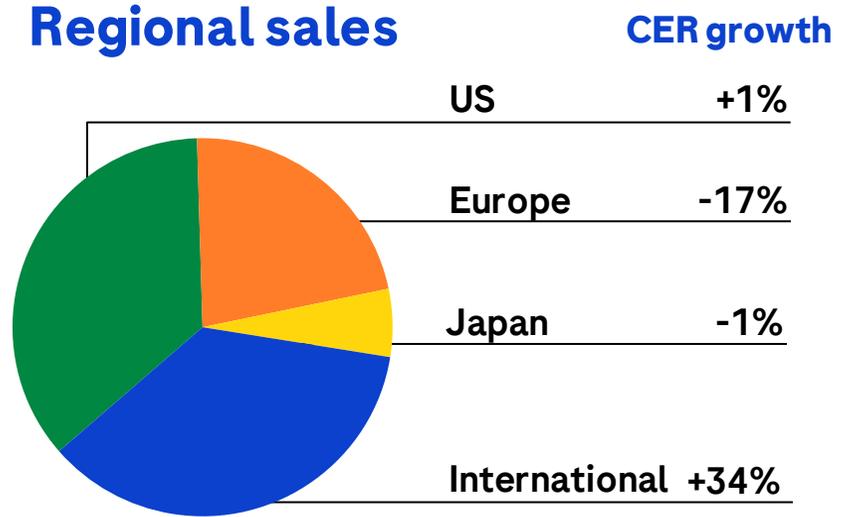
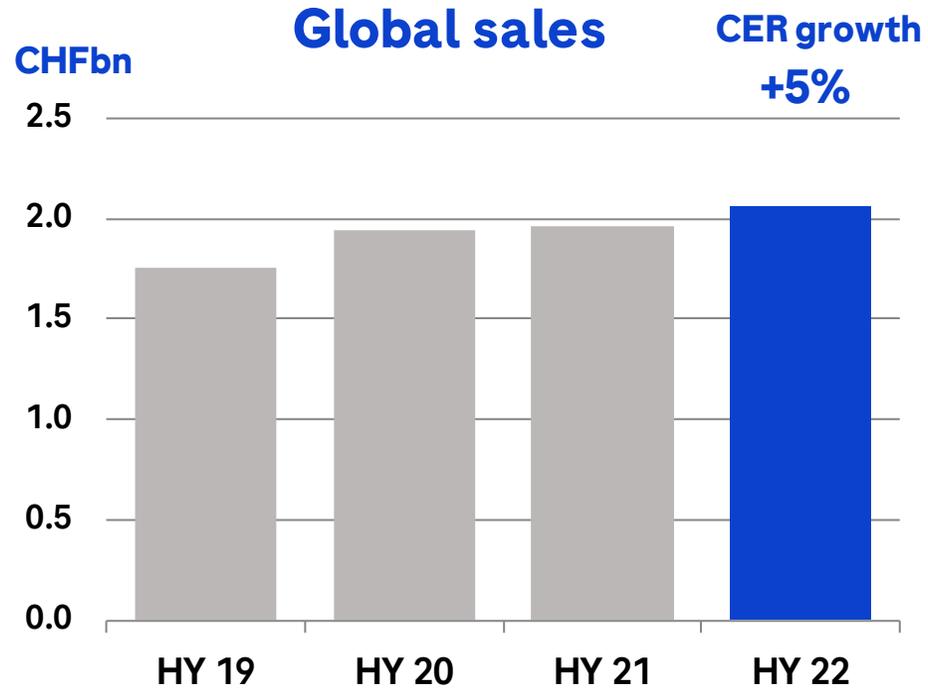
Ocrevus



HY 2022 sales of CHF 2,910m

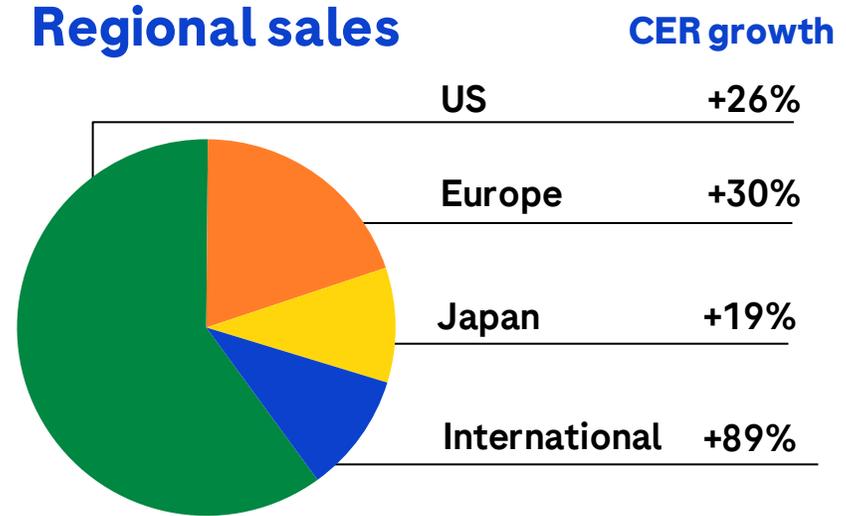
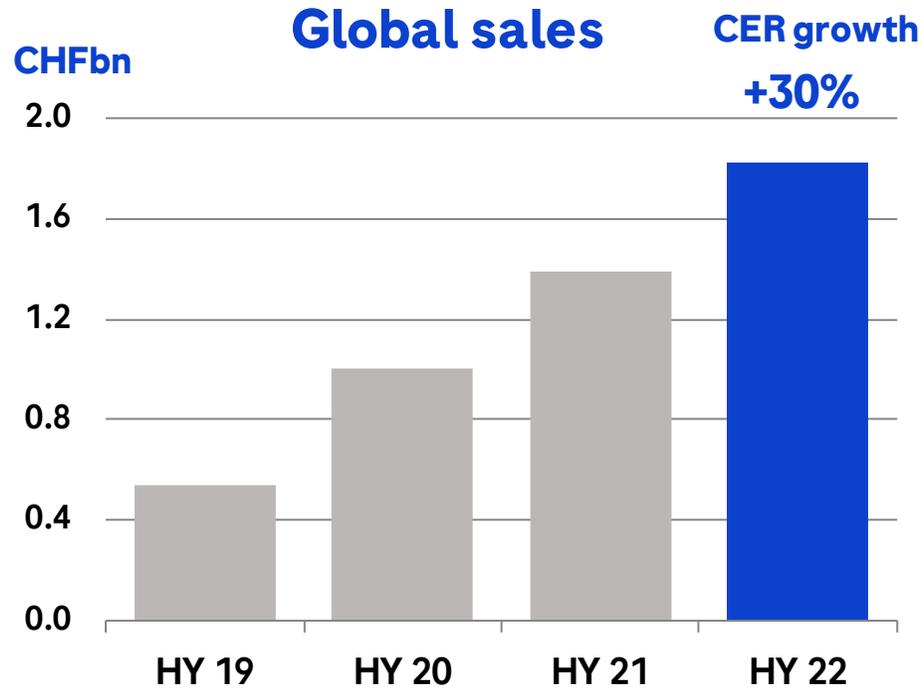
- US: Moving into earlier lines displacing orals; COVID-19 impact still felt
- EU: Moving into earlier lines displacing orals; COVID-19 impact still felt

Perjeta



HY 2022 sales of CHF 2,061m

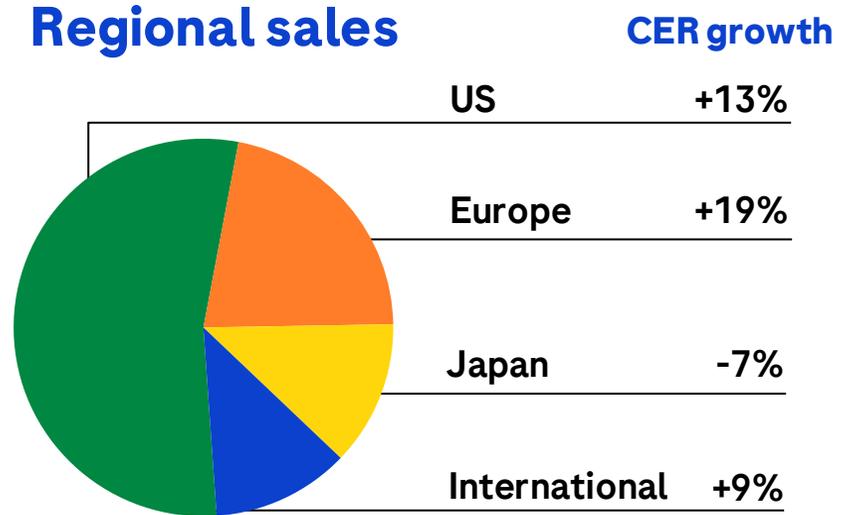
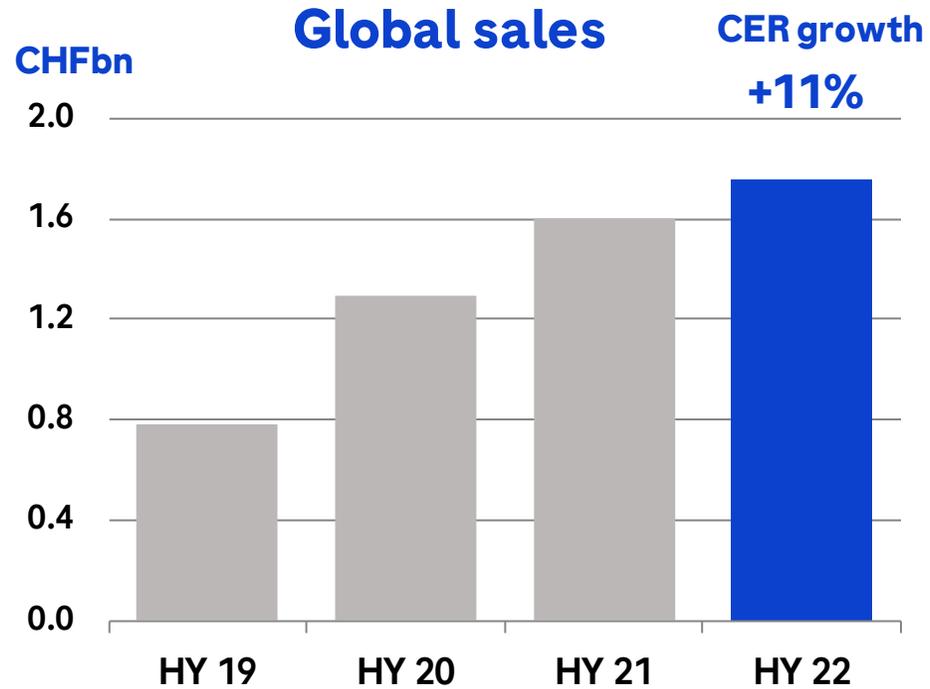
- US: Cannibalization from Phesgo
- EU: Cannibalization from Phesgo
- International: Accelerated growth in all regions



HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,826m

- US: Continued share gains in non-inhibitor patients
- EU: Continued share gains in non-inhibitor severe patients with market shares > 50% in France, UK and GER, Italy, Spain >20%
- Japan: Strong uptake in non-inhibitor patients
- International: Accelerating momentum driven by becoming new SoC in key markets

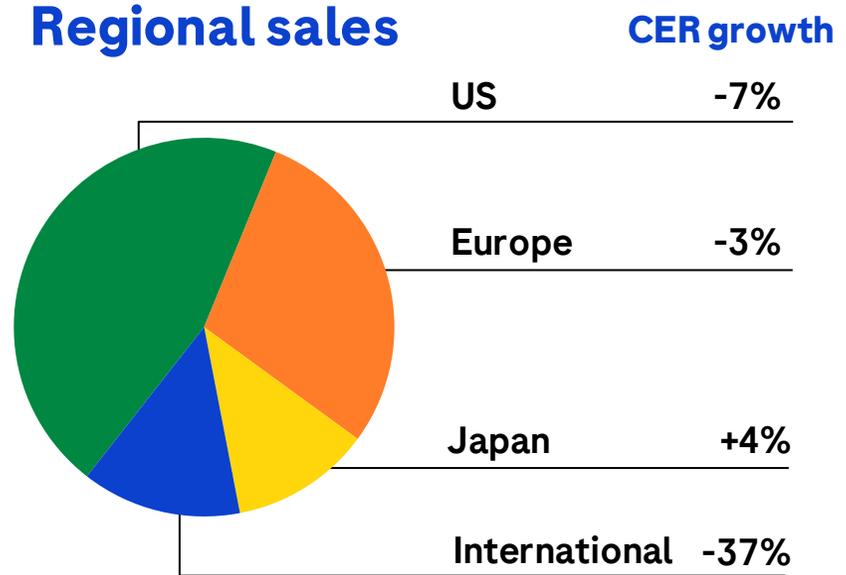
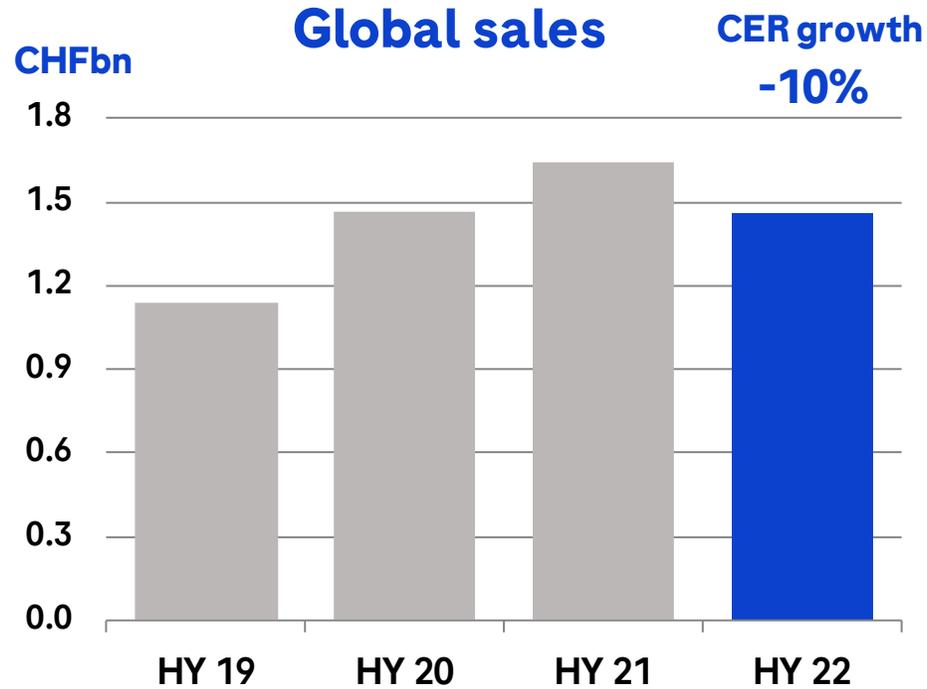
Tecentriq



HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,758m

- US: Growth driven by first-in-class launches in adjuvant PDL1+ NSCLC, in 1L HCC and 1L SCLC
- EU: Growth driven by first-in-class launches in adjuvant PDL1+ NSCLC, in 1L HCC and 1L SCLC
- Japan: 11% price cut in Q3 2021

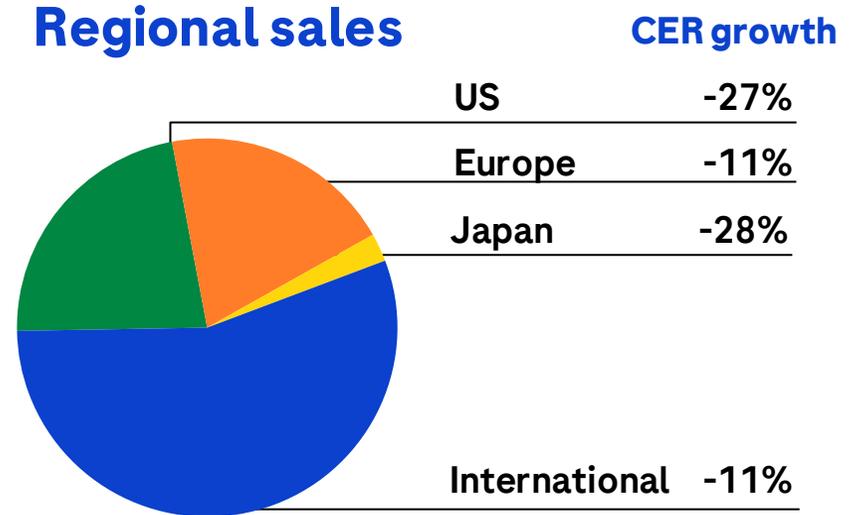
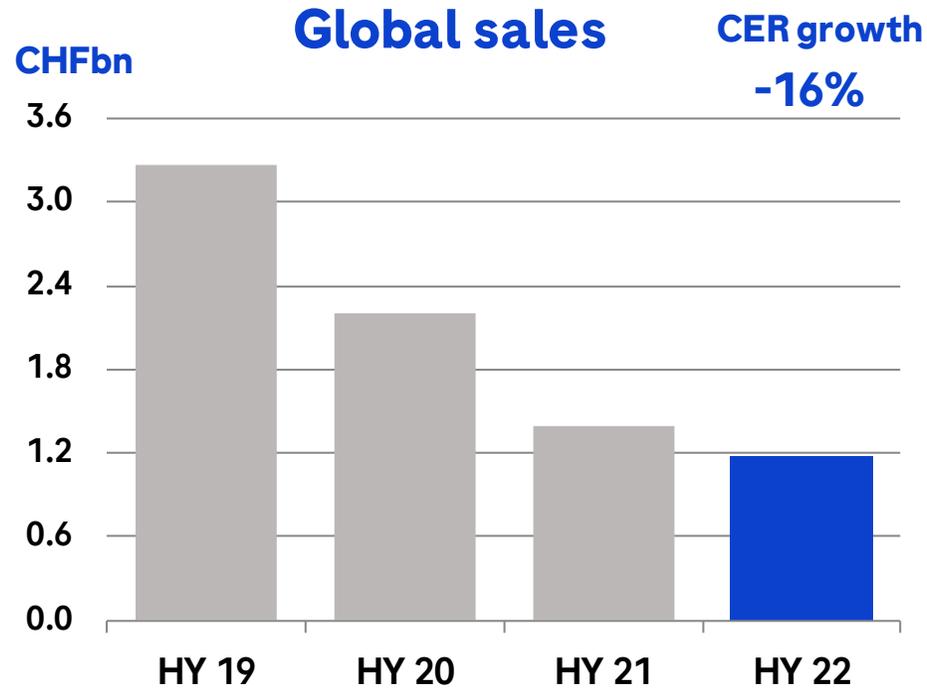
Actemra / RoActemra



HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,455m

- US: Actemra SC share in RA keeps increasing; Limited COVID-19 sales in Q2 as hospitalizations have come down significantly
- EU: Market leadership in 1L RA monotherapy maintained; Limited COVID-19 sales in Q2 as hospitalizations have come down significantly
- International: Limited COVID-19 sales in Q2 as hospitalizations have come down significantly

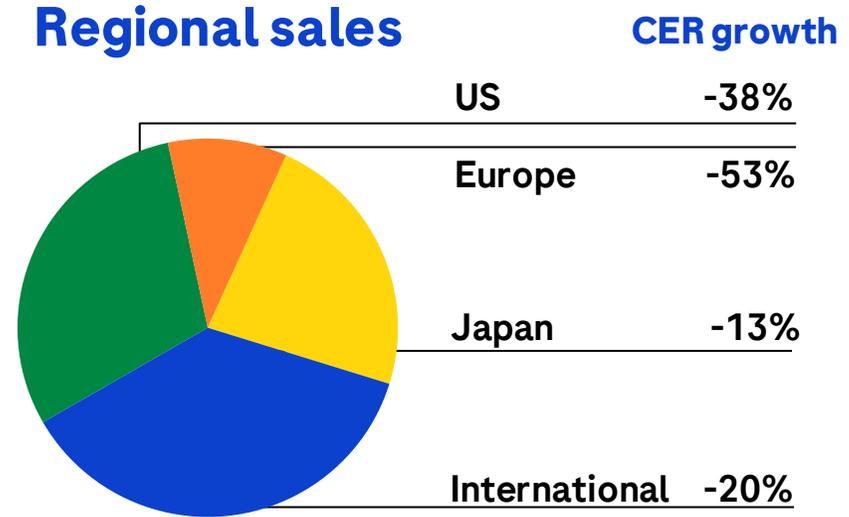
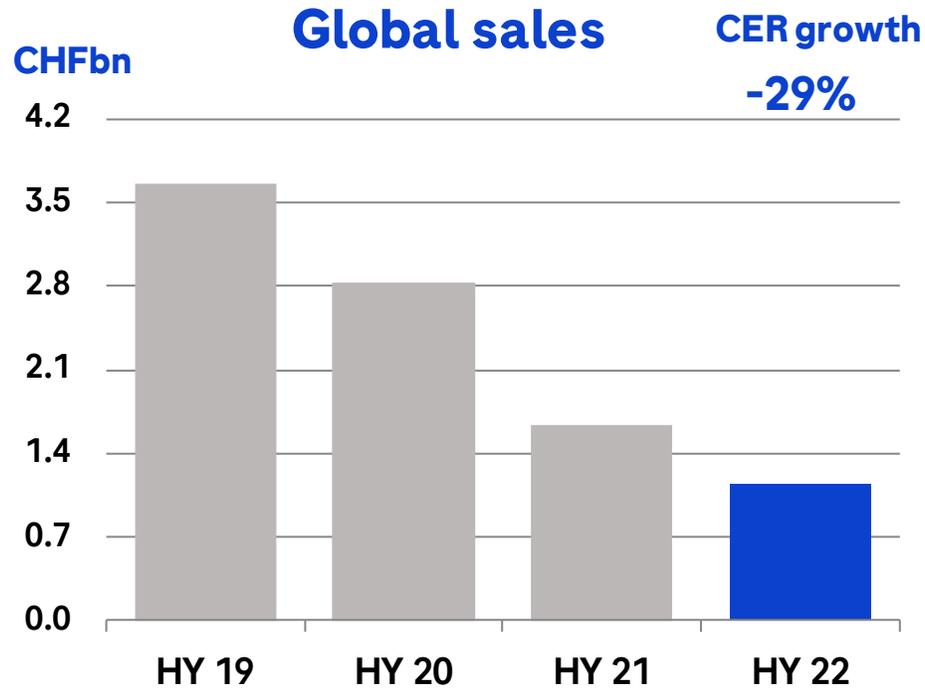
Herceptin



HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,179m

- US: Biosimilar erosion slowing; Switching of patients with residual disease to Kadcyła; Cannibalization from Phesgo
- EU: Biosimilar erosion slowing; Switching of patients with residual disease to Kadcyła; Cannibalization from Phesgo
- Japan: Decline due to biosimilars
- International: Decline due to biosimilars

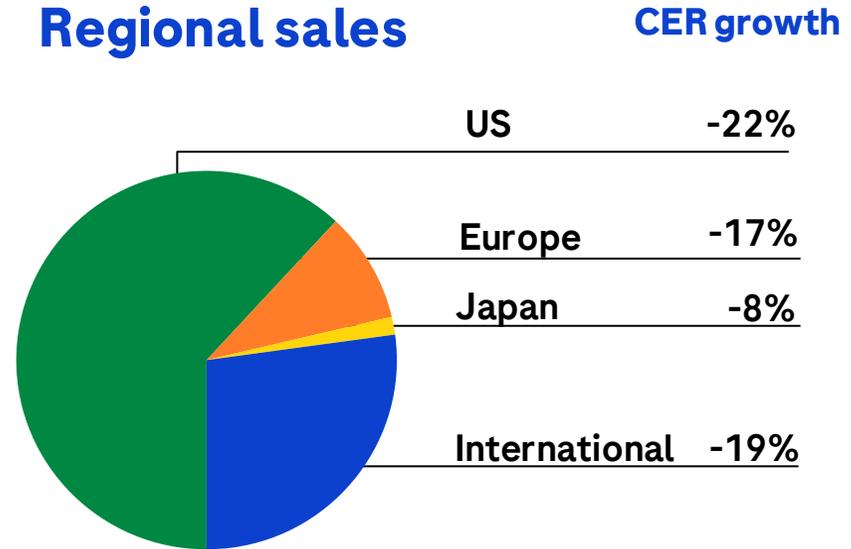
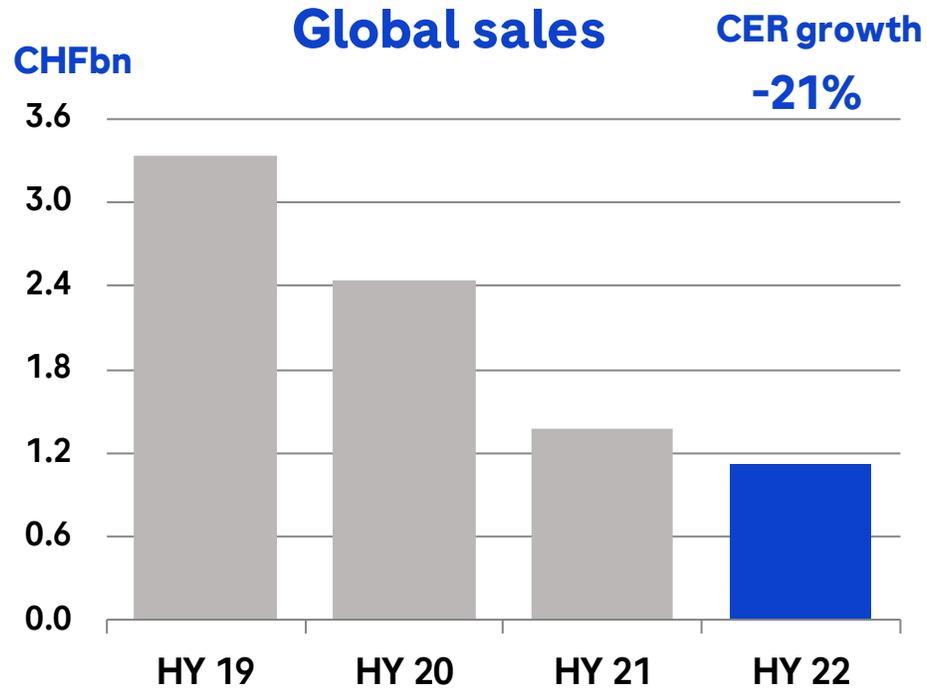
Avastin



HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,142m

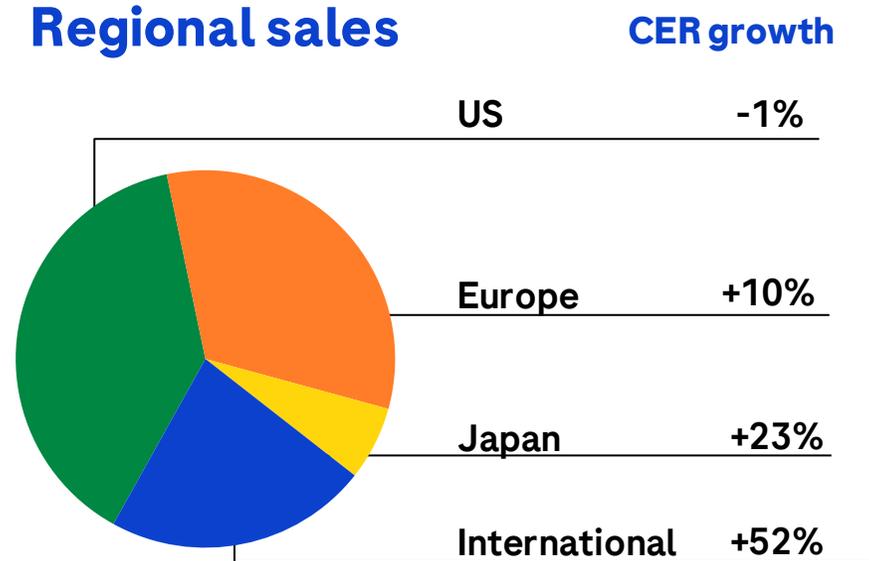
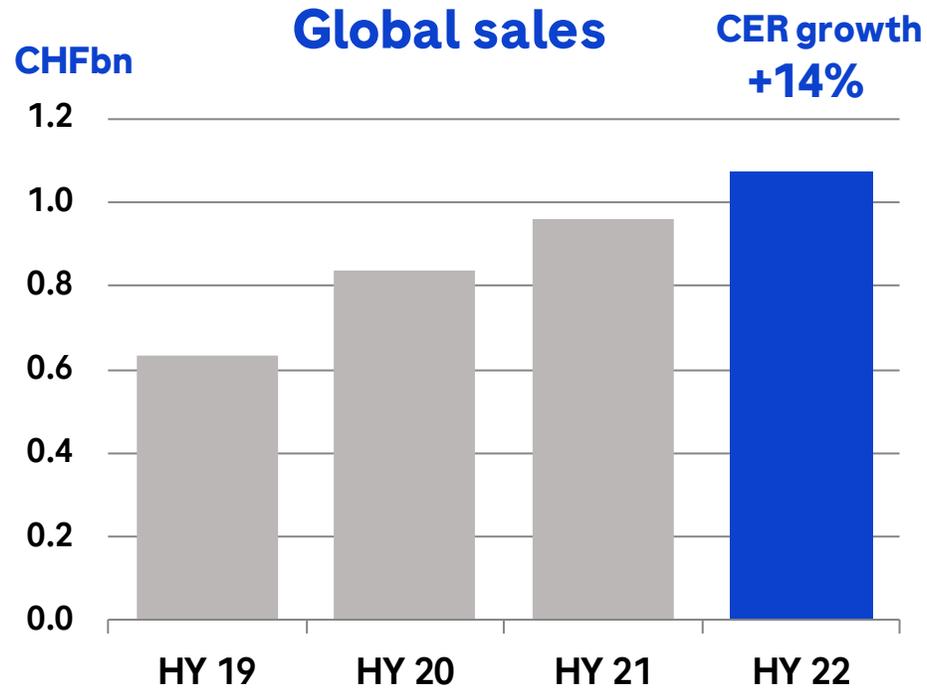
- US: Biosimilar erosion slowing
- EU: Biosimilar erosion slowing
- Japan: Limited decline due to biosimilars with narrow labels
- International: Biosimilar erosion slowing

Rituxan / Mabthera



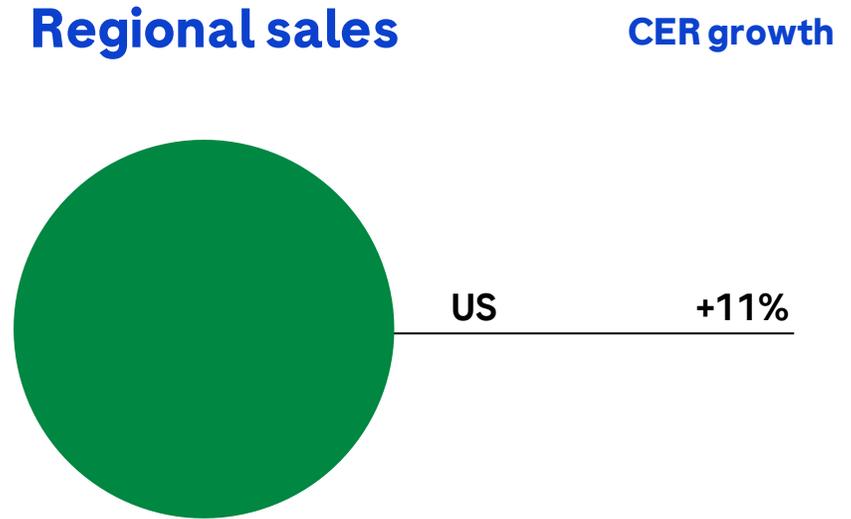
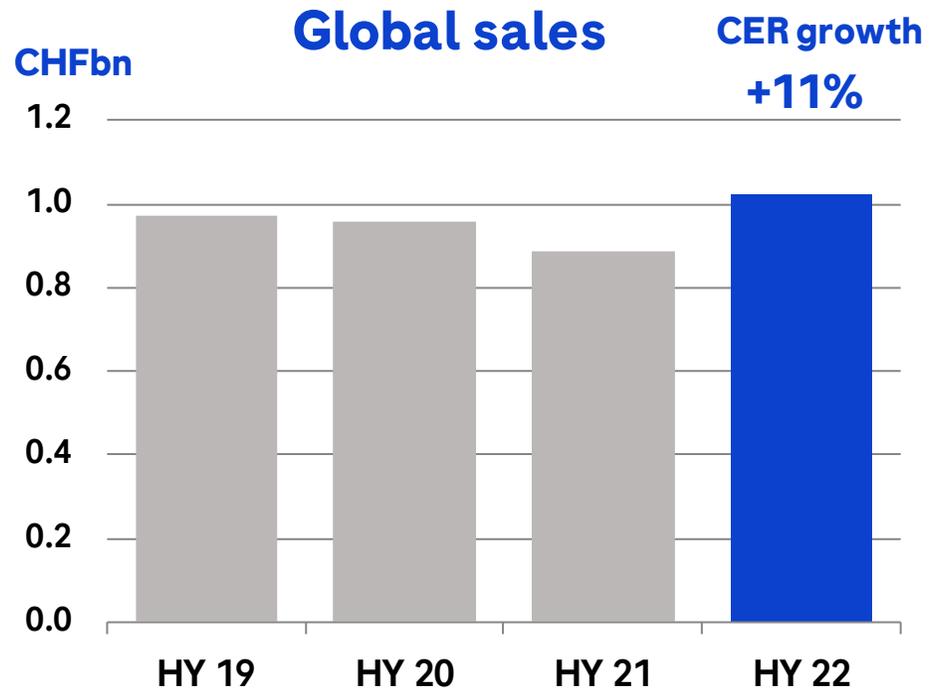
HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,117m

- US: Biosimilar erosion slowing
- EU: Biosimilar erosion slowing
- Japan: Biosimilar erosion slowing
- International: Biosimilar erosion slowing



HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,074m

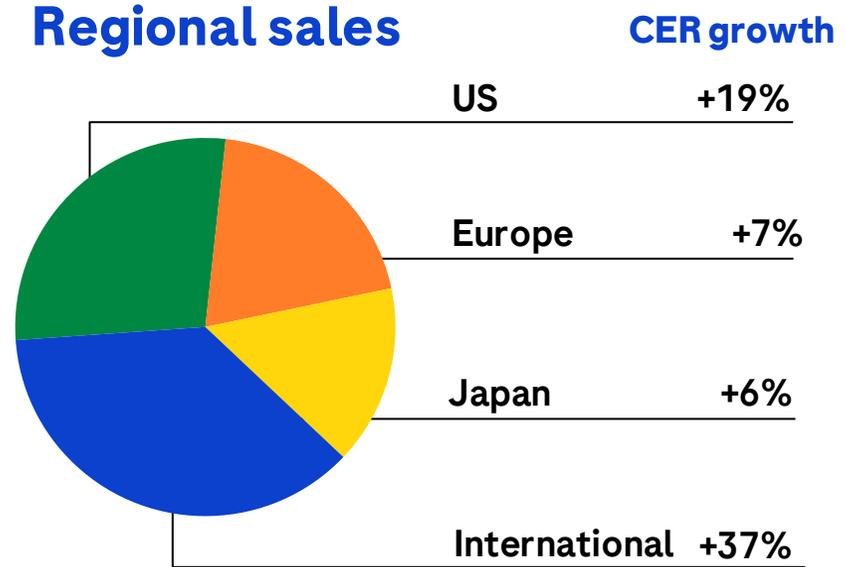
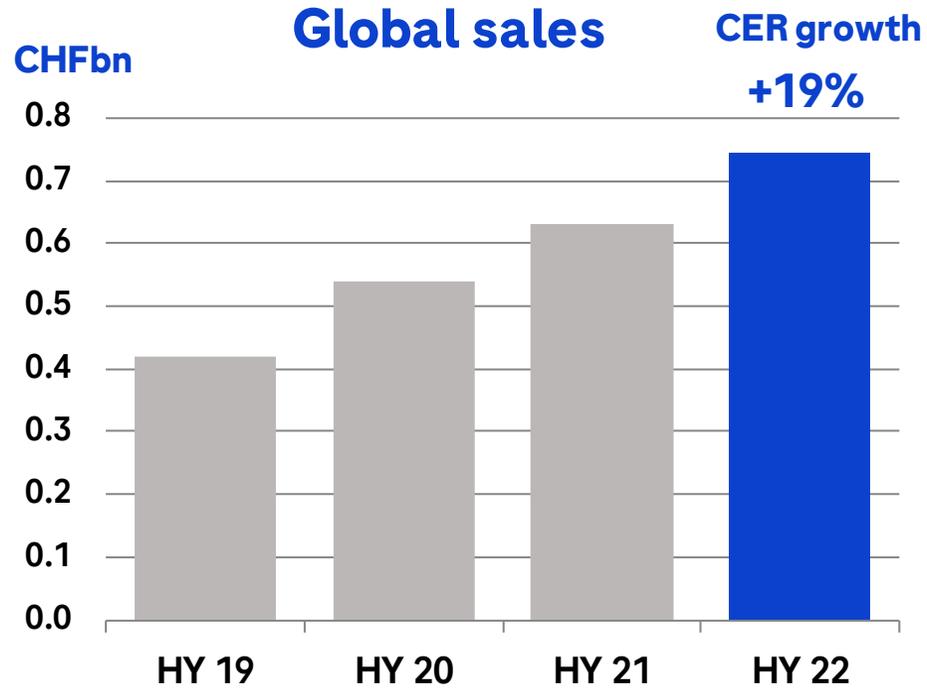
- US: Growth in adjuvant eBC; share decline in metastatic BC due to competition
- EU: Strong uptake in adjuvant eBC in patients with residual disease after neoadjuvant treatment
- International: Growth driven by all regions



HY 2022 sales of CHF 1,025m

- US: Xolair remains market leader in growing biologics asthma market; Growth driven by chronic idiopathic urticaria (CIU)

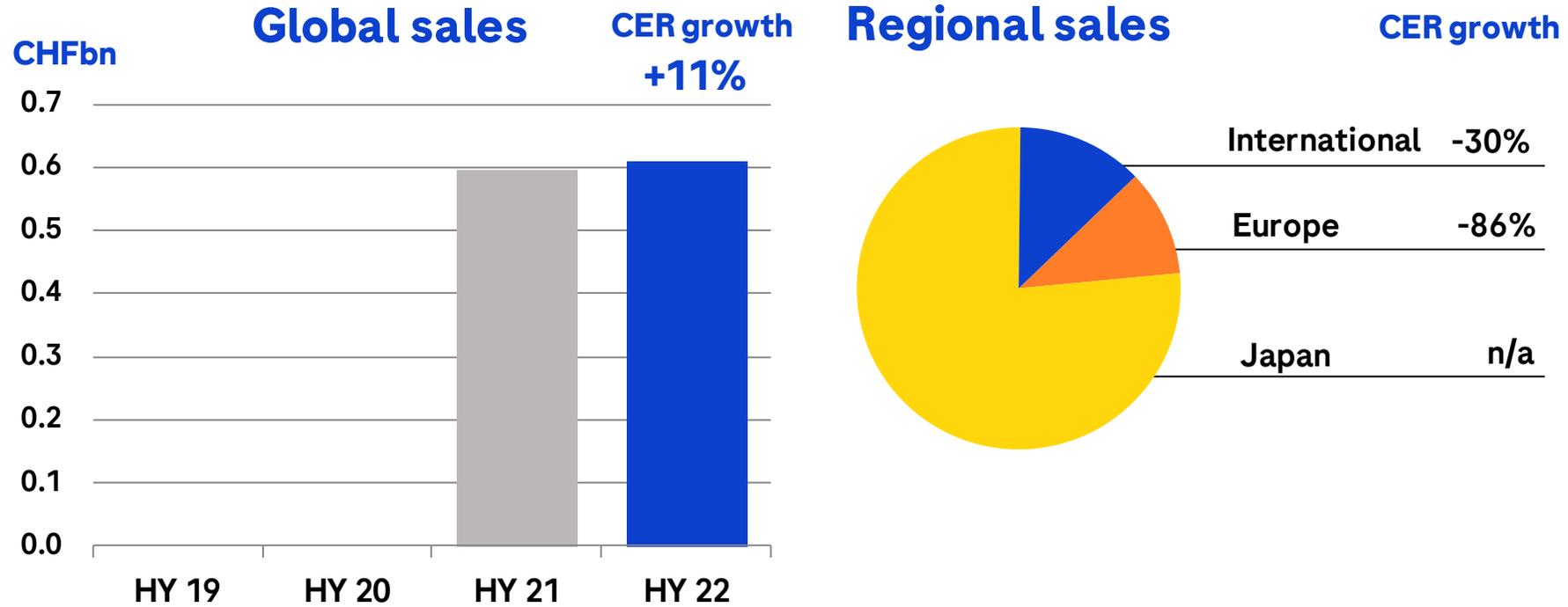
Alecensa



HY 2022 sales of CHF 745m

- US: New patient share in 1L at around 70%
- EU: EU-5 new patient share in 1L at around 70%
- Japan: New patient share in 1L reaching >70%
- International: Strong growth driven by China

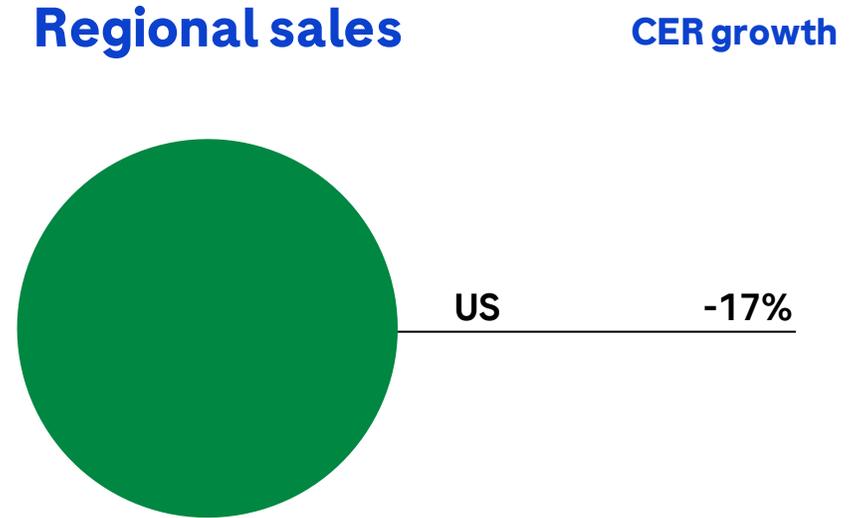
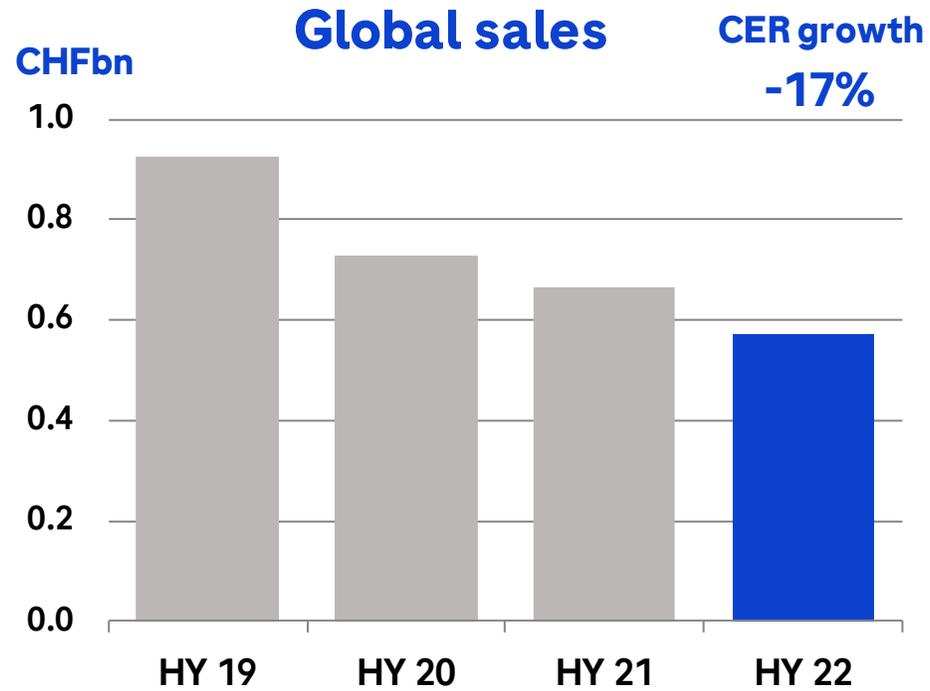
Ronapreve



HY 2022 sales of CHF 609m

- EU: Limited sales potential left as Ronapreve has low activity against Omicron variants
- Japan: Additional sales to the government (overall CHF 1.6bn for FY 2022)

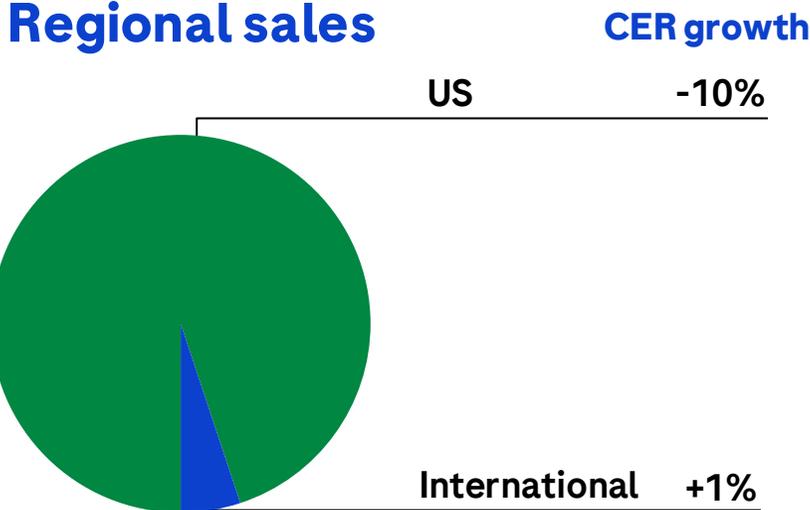
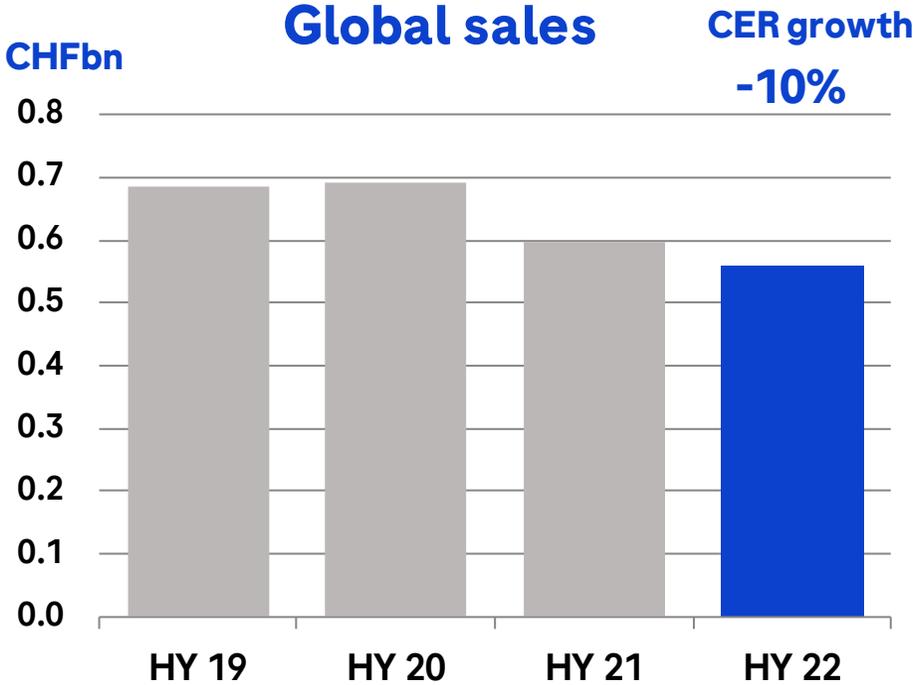
Lucentis



HY 2022 sales of CHF 572m

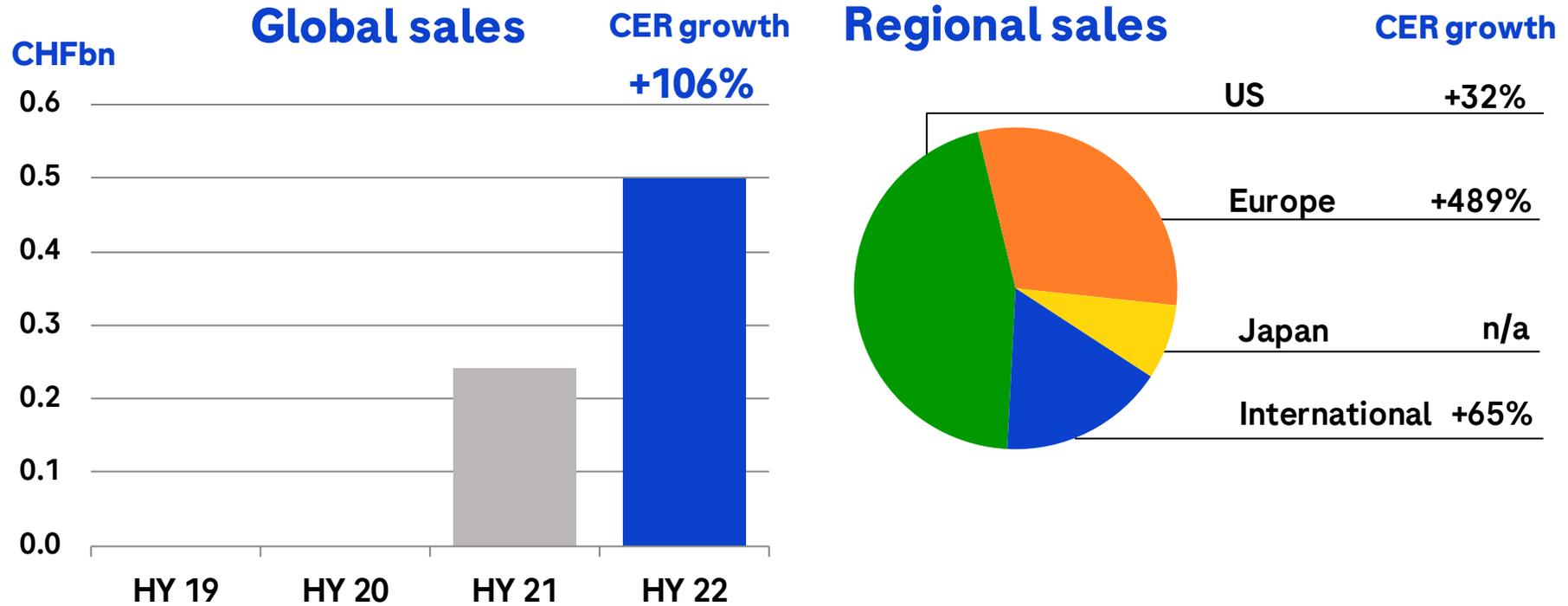
- Impacted by switching to Vabysmo and upcoming biosimilar launches

TNKase / Activase



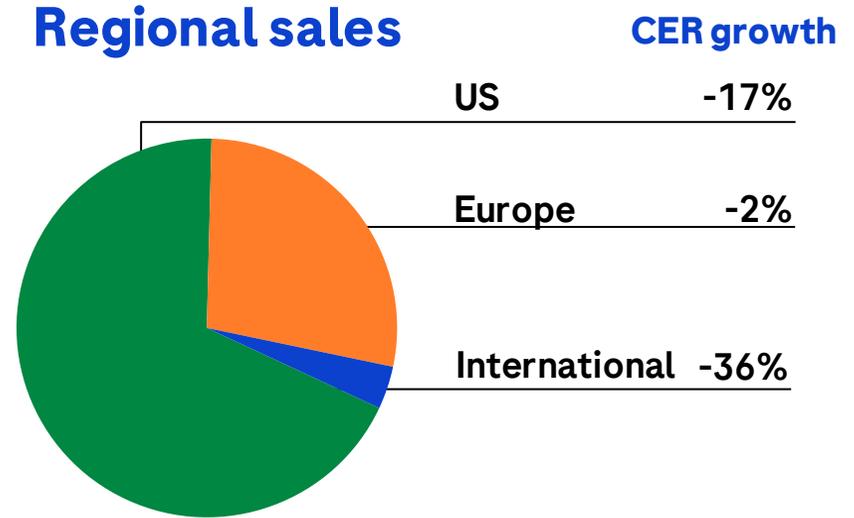
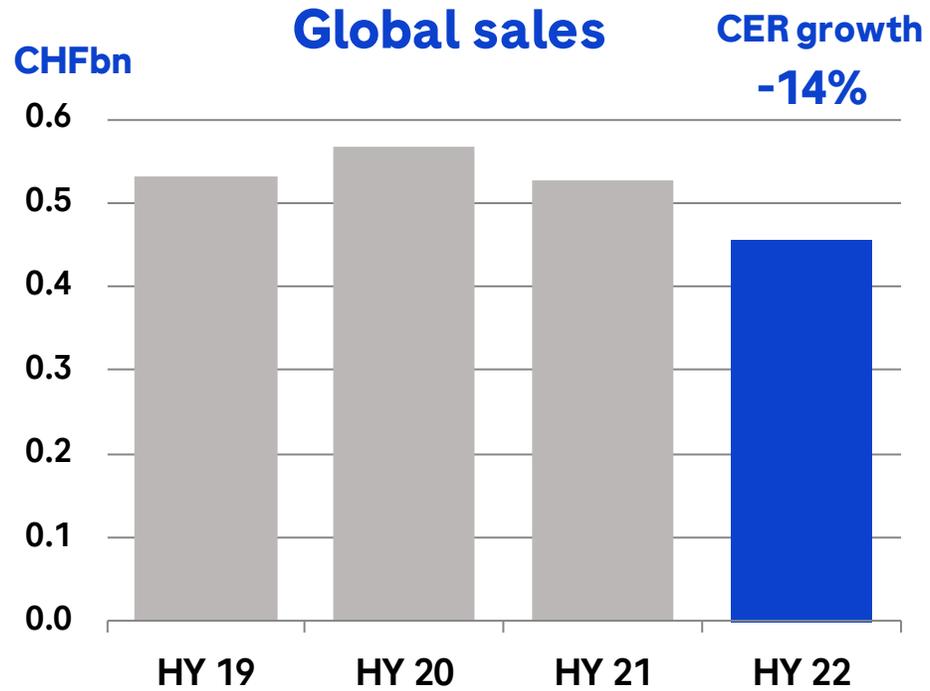
HY 2022 sales of CHF 559m

- US: Sales impacted by COVID-19 and purchasing patterns



HY 2022 sales of CHF 500m

- US: Strong growth driven by switch and treatment-naïve patients; market share increasing >20%
- EU: Excellent growth driven by Germany and launches in key markets UK, Italy and France
- International: Strong growth in all regions



HY 2022 sales of CHF 457m

- US: Generics have entered the market in Q2
- EU: Generic entry expected soon

Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

Spark

Pharma sales appendix

Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

HY 2022: Diagnostics Division CER growth

By Region and Customer Area (vs. 2021)

| | Reported | | | | | | | | | | Restatement ³ | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | Global | | EMEA ¹ | | NOA | | APAC | | LATAM | | Global | | EMEA ¹ | | NOA | | APAC | | LATAM | |
| | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER |
| Core Lab ^{2,3} | 3,834 | 4 | 1,313 | 6 | 714 | 2 | 1,521 | 3 | 286 | 12 | 3,875 | 4 | 1,352 | 5 | 716 | 1 | 1,521 | 3 | 286 | 12 |
| Point of Care ³ | 2,289 | 43 | 585 | -53 | 802 | 600 | 830 | 714 | 72 | -30 | 2,609 | 46 | 652 | -50 | 974 | 333 | 908 | 713 | 75 | -28 |
| Molecular Lab ³ | 2,341 | 7 | 838 | 2 | 888 | 7 | 544 | 20 | 71 | -19 | 1,980 | 1 | 732 | 2 | 714 | -1 | 466 | 6 | 68 | -21 |
| Diabetes Care | 832 | -5 | 454 | -3 | 116 | -30 | 144 | 1 | 118 | 24 | 832 | -5 | 454 | -3 | 116 | -30 | 144 | 1 | 118 | 24 |
| Pathology Lab | 652 | 10 | 160 | 11 | 348 | 8 | 132 | 13 | 12 | 30 | 652 | 10 | 160 | 11 | 348 | 8 | 132 | 13 | 12 | 30 |
| Diagnostics Div. | 9,948 | 11 | 3,350 | -14 | 2,868 | 34 | 3,171 | 39 | 559 | 2 | 9,948 | 11 | 3,350 | -14 | 2,868 | 34 | 3,171 | 39 | 559 | 2 |

CER=Constant Exchange Rates; ¹ Europe, Middle East and Africa; ² incl. Roche Information Solutions; ³ Sales in the Point of Care customer area include sales from the Liat business (POC molecular), and sales in the Core Lab customer area include sales from the Life Science Alliances, both previously shown as part of Molecular Lab customer area. The comparative information for 2021 has been updated accordingly. In Q1 21 POC molecular sales = 90mCHF, Q2 21=92mCHF, Q3 21=175mCHF, Q4 21=194mCHF. In Q1 21 LS Alliances = 21mCHF, Q2 21=23mCHF, Q3 21=23m CHF, Q4 21=20mCHF.

Diagnostics Division quarterly sales and CER growth¹

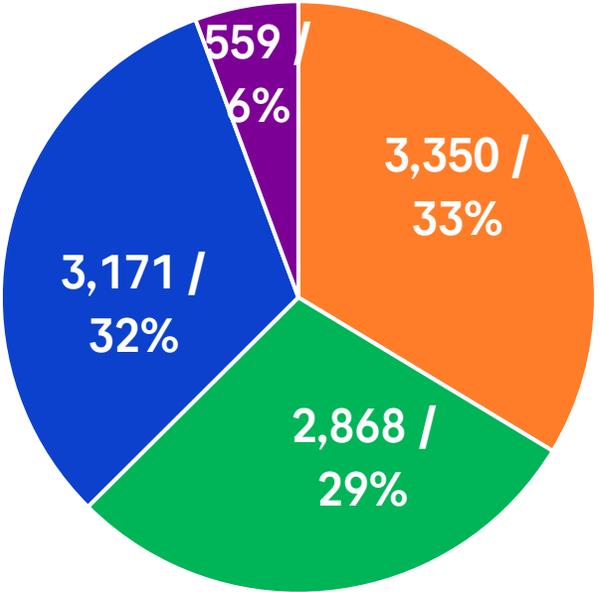
| | Reported | | | | | | Restatement ³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| | Q1 21 | | Q2 21 | | Q3 21 | | Q4 21 | | Q1 22 | | Q2 22 | | Q1 21 | | Q2 21 | | Q3 21 | | Q4 21 | | Q1 22 | | Q2 22 | |
| | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER | CHFm | %CER |
| Core Lab ^{2,3} | 1,765 | 31 | 1,961 | 36 | 1,884 | 12 | 1,863 | 10 | 1,873 | 8 | 1,961 | 1 | 1,786 | 31 | 1,984 | 36 | 1,907 | 12 | 1,883 | 9 | 1,896 | 8 | 1,979 | 1 |
| Point of Care ³ | 716 | 281 | 900 | 424 | 442 | 143 | 525 | -2 | 1,302 | 84 | 987 | 10 | 806 | 255 | 992 | 464 | 617 | 222 | 719 | 15 | 1,466 | 84 | 1,143 | 15 |
| Molecular Lab ³ | 1,107 | 86 | 1,109 | 19 | 1,238 | 21 | 1,358 | 15 | 1,376 | 26 | 965 | -13 | 996 | 87 | 994 | 9 | 1,040 | 5 | 1,144 | 7 | 1,189 | 21 | 791 | -20 |
| Diabetes Care | 460 | 13 | 434 | 7 | 400 | -7 | 396 | -2 | 417 | -7 | 415 | -3 | 460 | 13 | 434 | 7 | 400 | -7 | 396 | -2 | 417 | -7 | 415 | -3 |
| Pathology Lab | 282 | 9 | 308 | 32 | 299 | 4 | 313 | 7 | 318 | 14 | 334 | 7 | 282 | 9 | 308 | 32 | 299 | 4 | 313 | 7 | 318 | 14 | 334 | 7 |
| Diagnostics Div. | 4,330 | 55 | 4,712 | 48 | 4,263 | 18 | 4,455 | 8 | 5,286 | 24 | 4,662 | 0 | 4,330 | 55 | 4,712 | 48 | 4,263 | 18 | 4,455 | 8 | 5,286 | 24 | 4,662 | 0 |

CER=Constant Exchange Rates; ¹ versus same period of prior year; ² incl. Roche Information Solutions; ³ Sales in the Point of Care customer area include sales from the Liat business (POC molecular), and sales in the Core Lab customer area include sales from the Life Science Alliances, both previously shown as part of Molecular Lab customer area. The comparative information for 2021 has been updated accordingly. In Q1 21 POC molecular sales = 90mCHF, Q2 21=92mCHF, Q3 21=175mCHF, Q4 21=194mCHF. In Q1 21 LS Alliances = 21mCHF, Q2 21=23mCHF, Q3 21=23m CHF, Q4 21=20mCHF.

HY 2022: Diagnostics Division regional sales

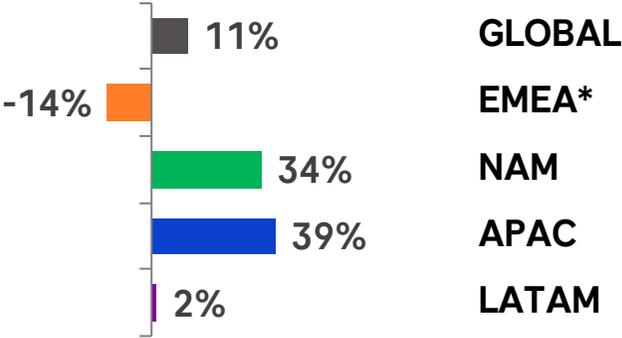
Growth driven by Asia Pacific and North America

Sales YTD CHFm & % of total sales
Total YTD Sales = 9,948



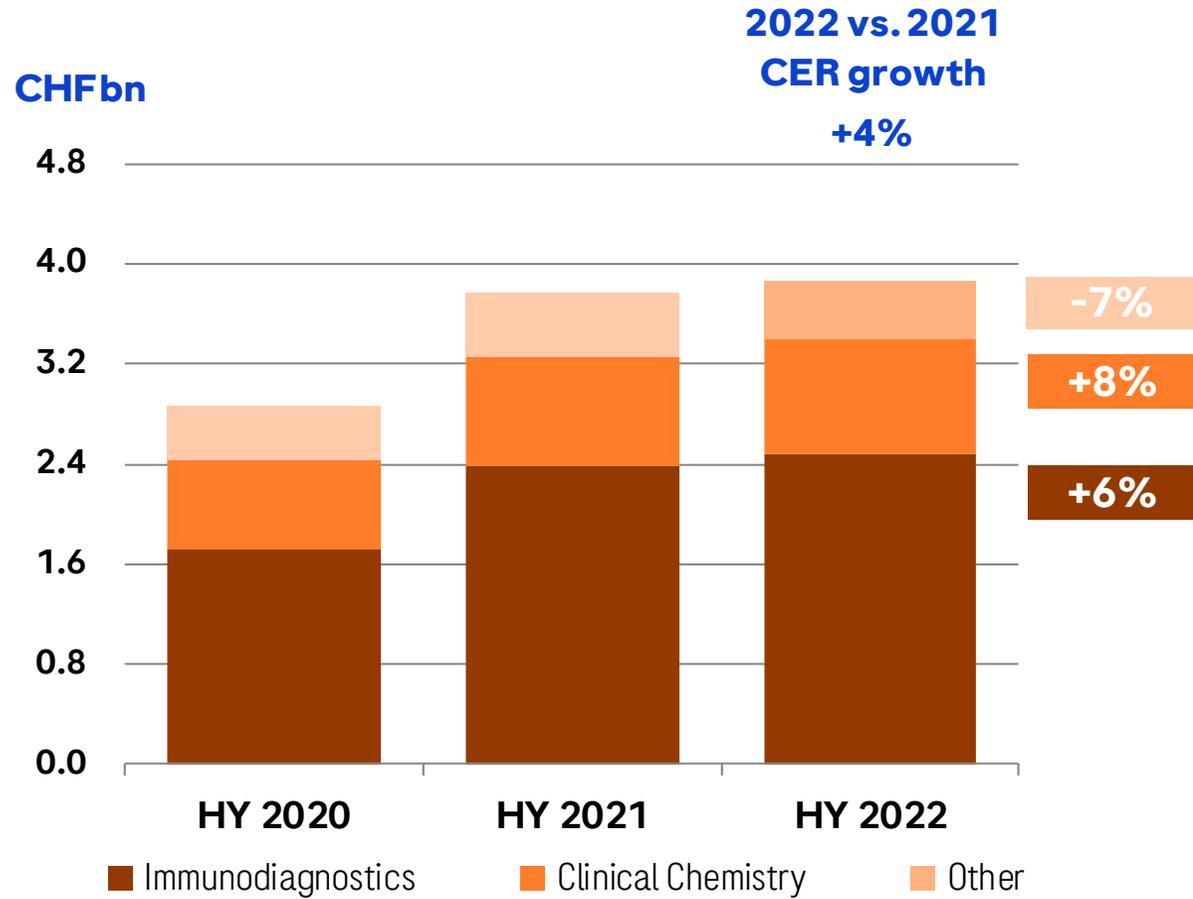
■ EMEA* ■ NAM ■ APAC ■ LATAM

Sales growth at CER
Diagnostics Division



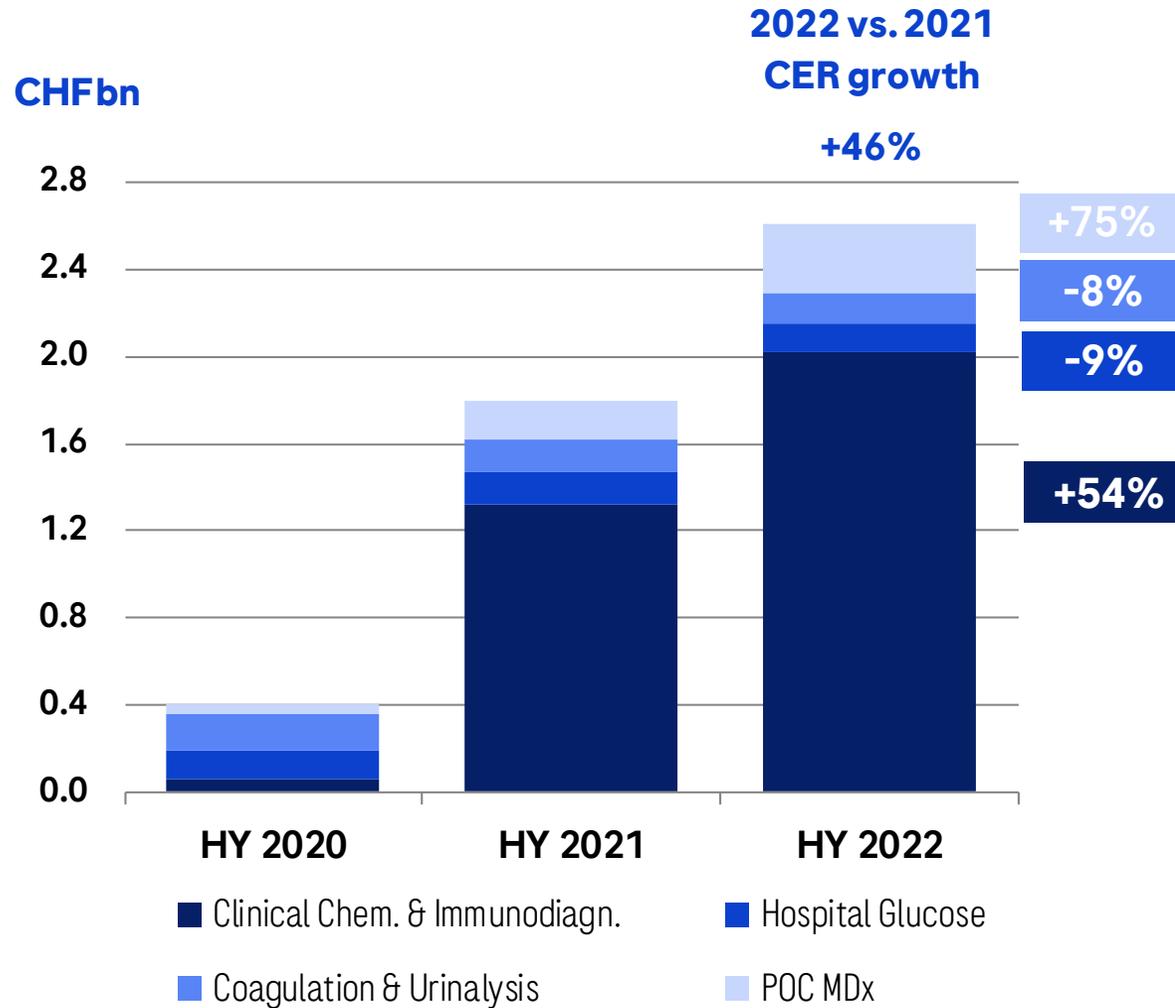
CER=Constant Exchange Rates (avg. full year 2021); * Europe, Middle East and Africa

Core Lab

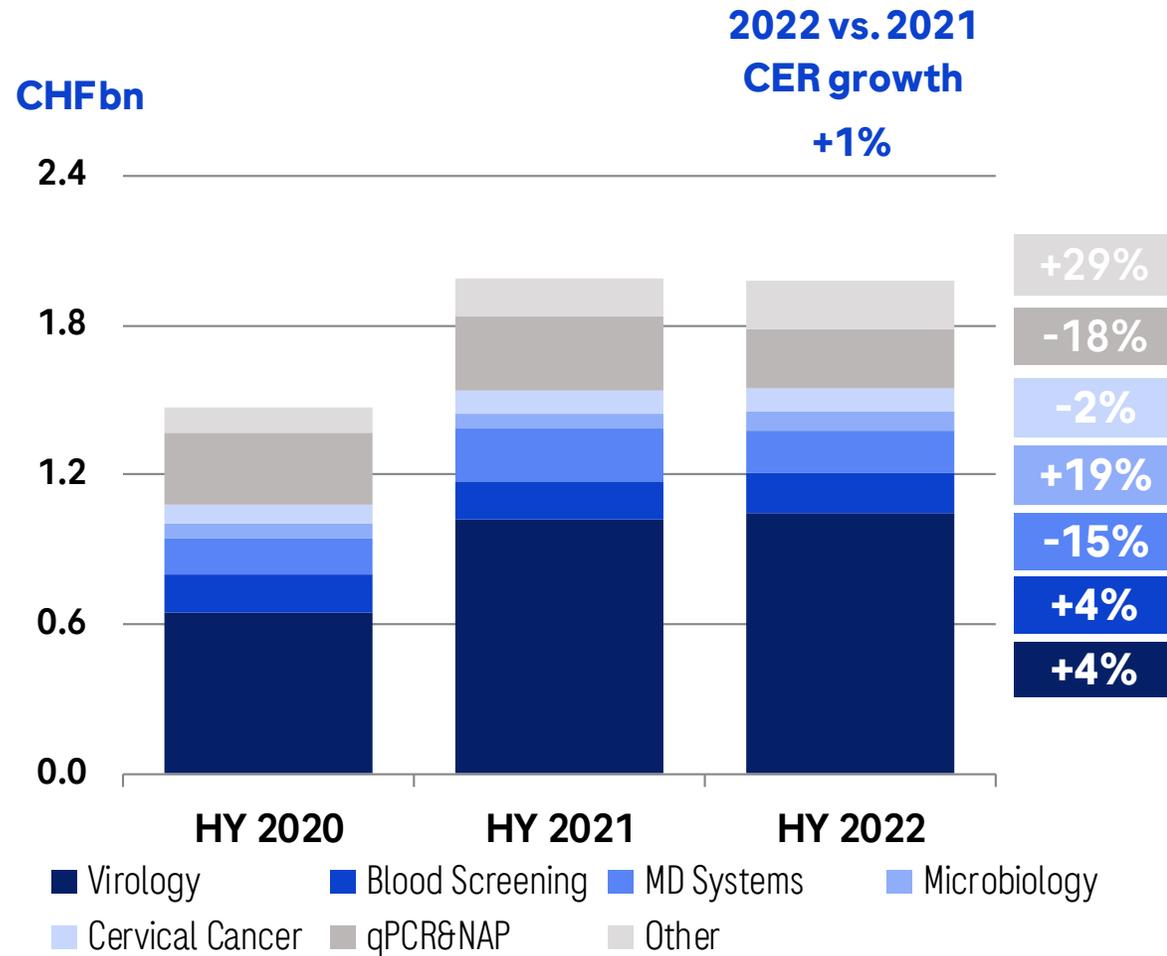


CER=Constant Exchange Rates; underlying growth of Core Lab excluding Roche Information Solutions: +4%

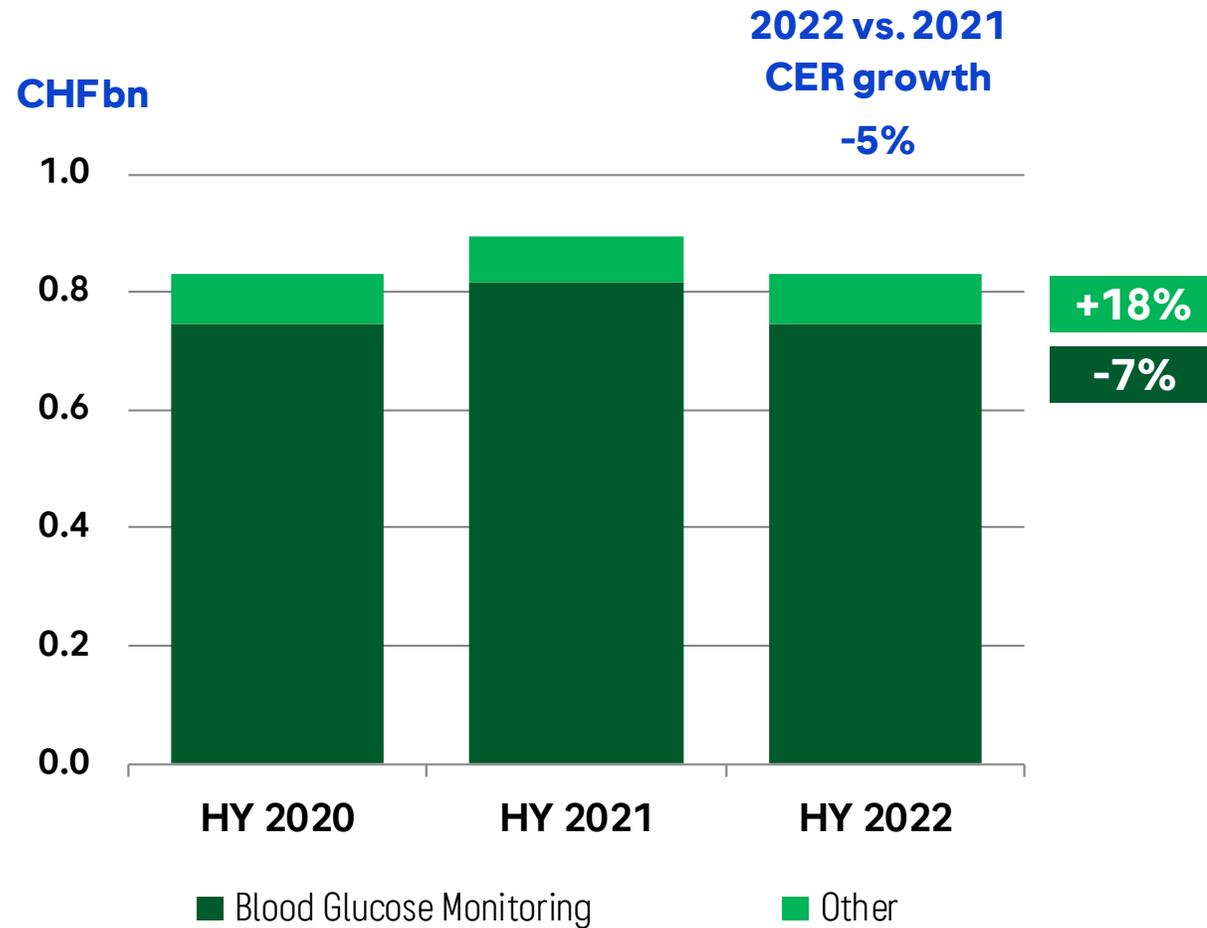
Point of Care



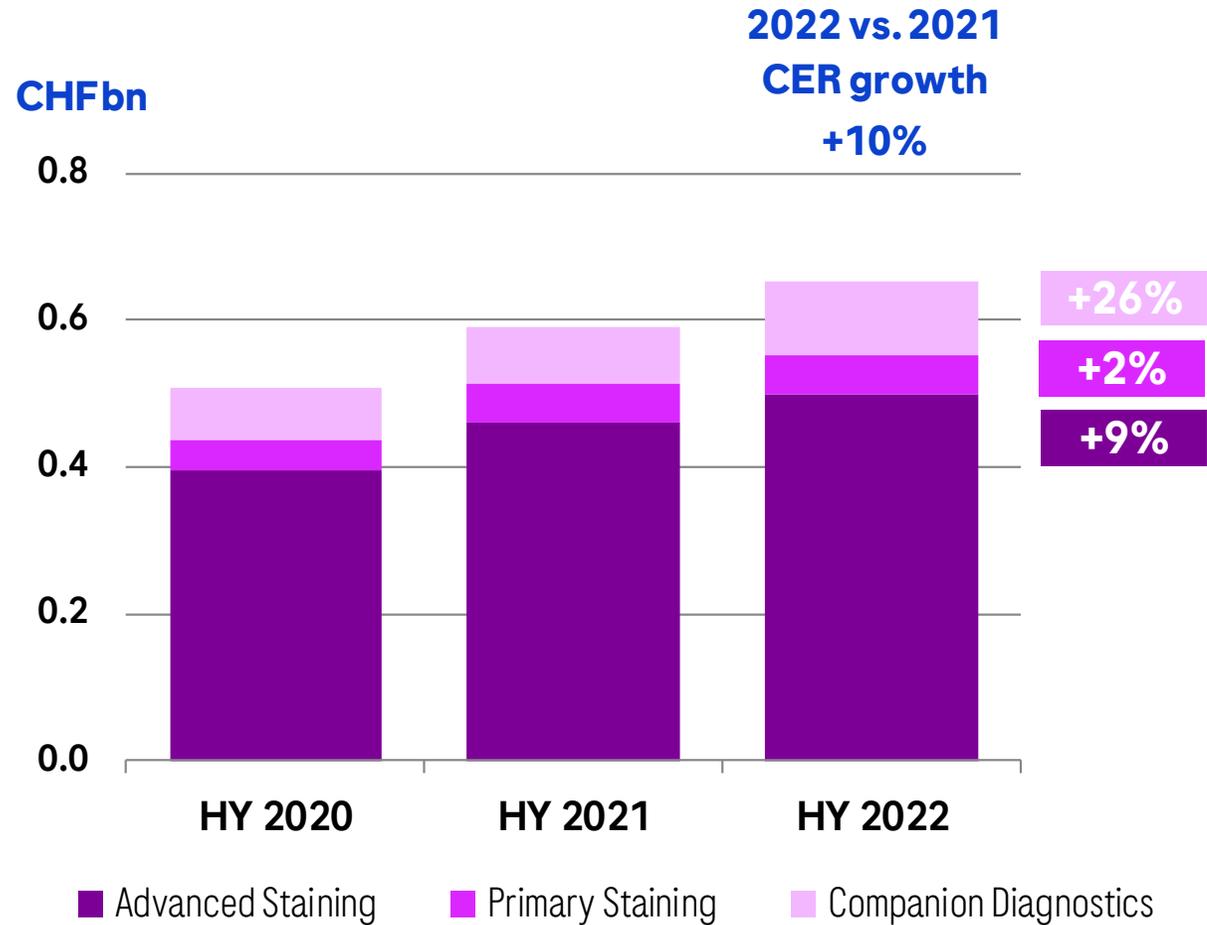
Molecular Lab



Diabetes Care



Pathology Lab



Roche Group development pipeline

Marketed products development programmes

Roche Pharma global development programmes

Roche Pharma research and early development (pRED)

Genentech research and early development (gRED)

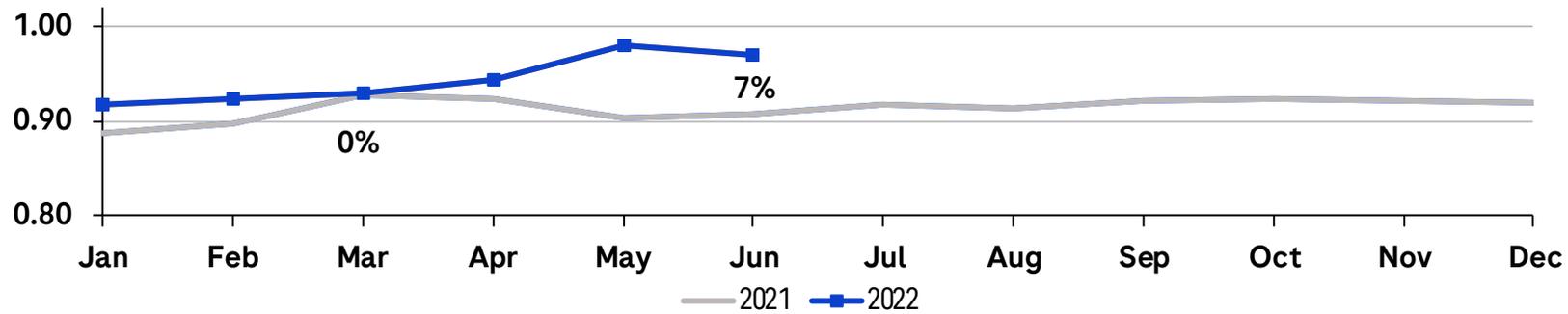
Spark

Pharma sales appendix

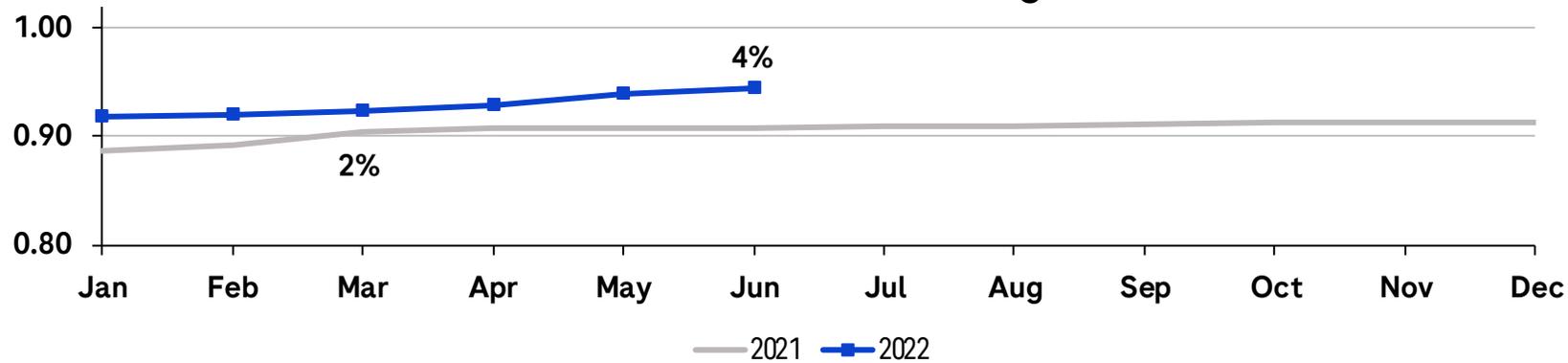
Diagnostics sales appendix

Foreign exchange rates information

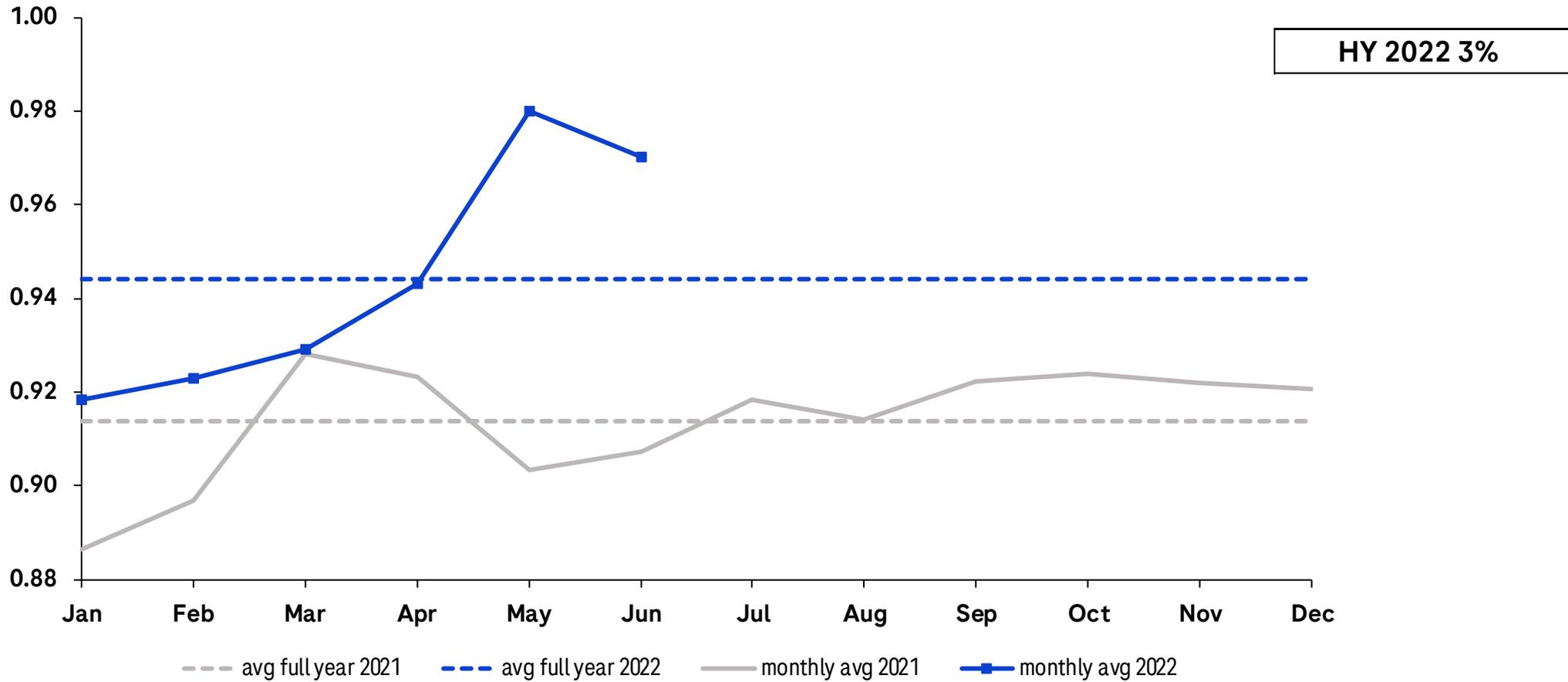
Monthly averages



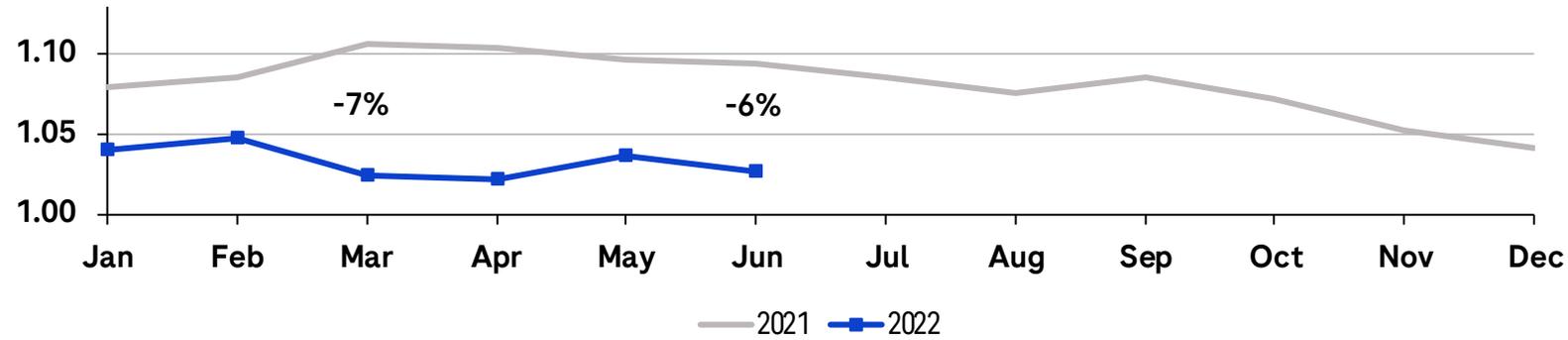
Year-To-Date averages



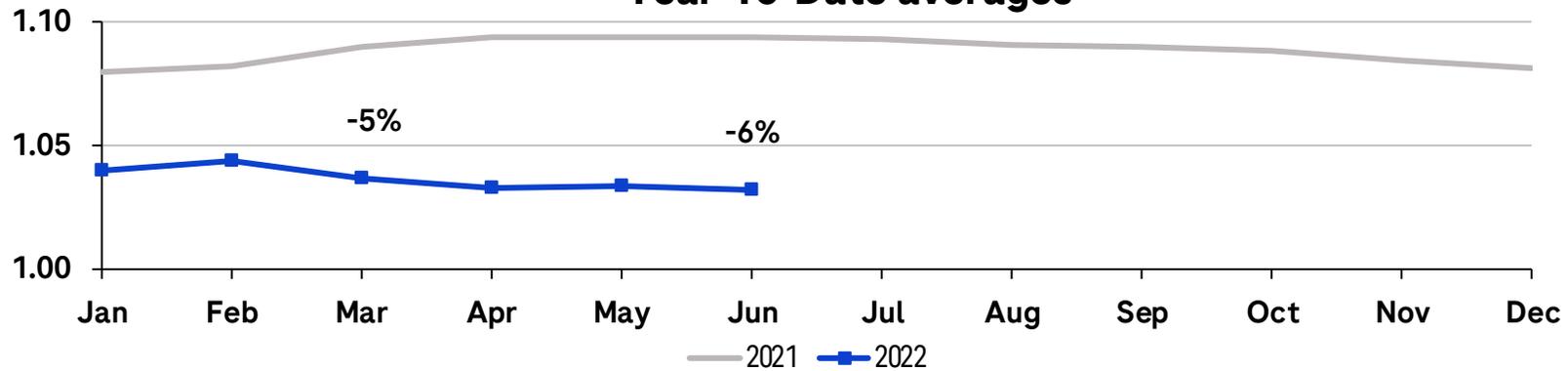
CHF/USD



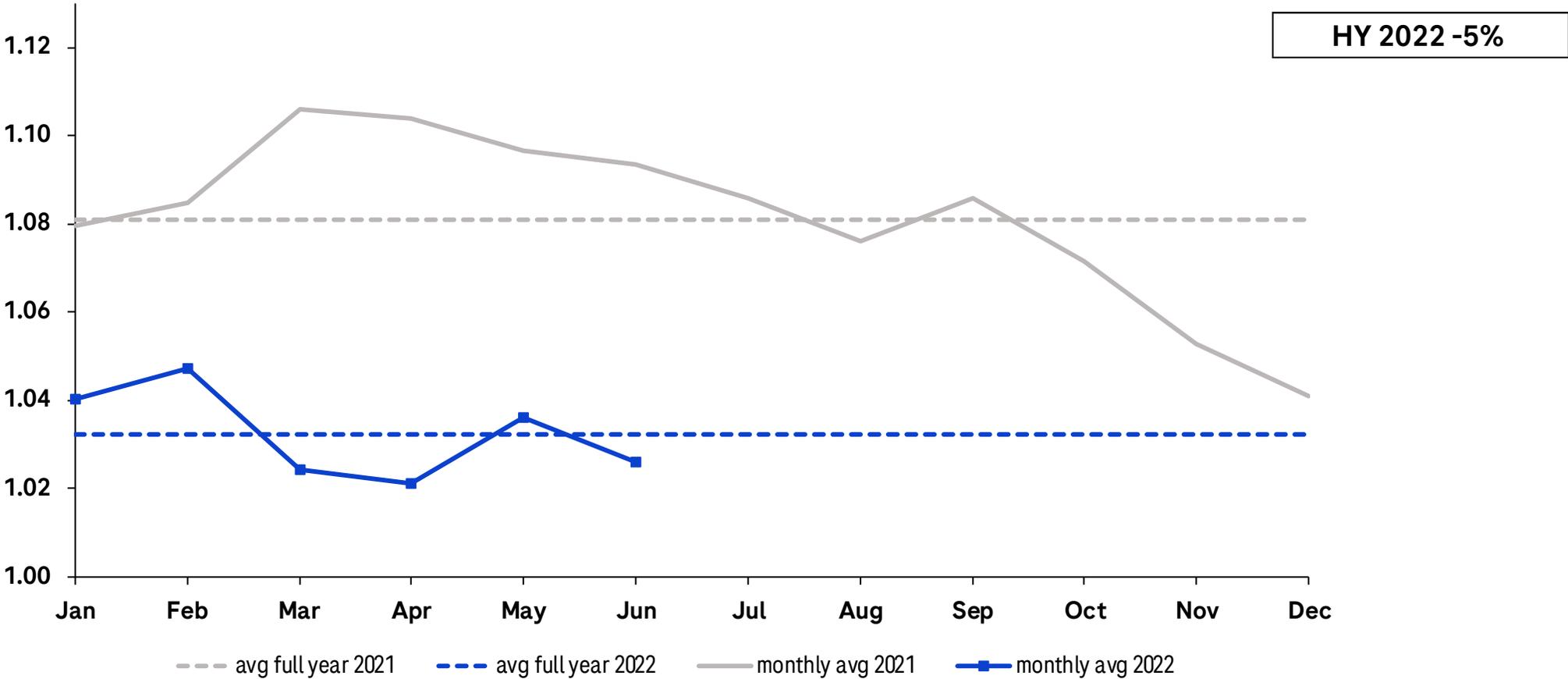
Monthly averages



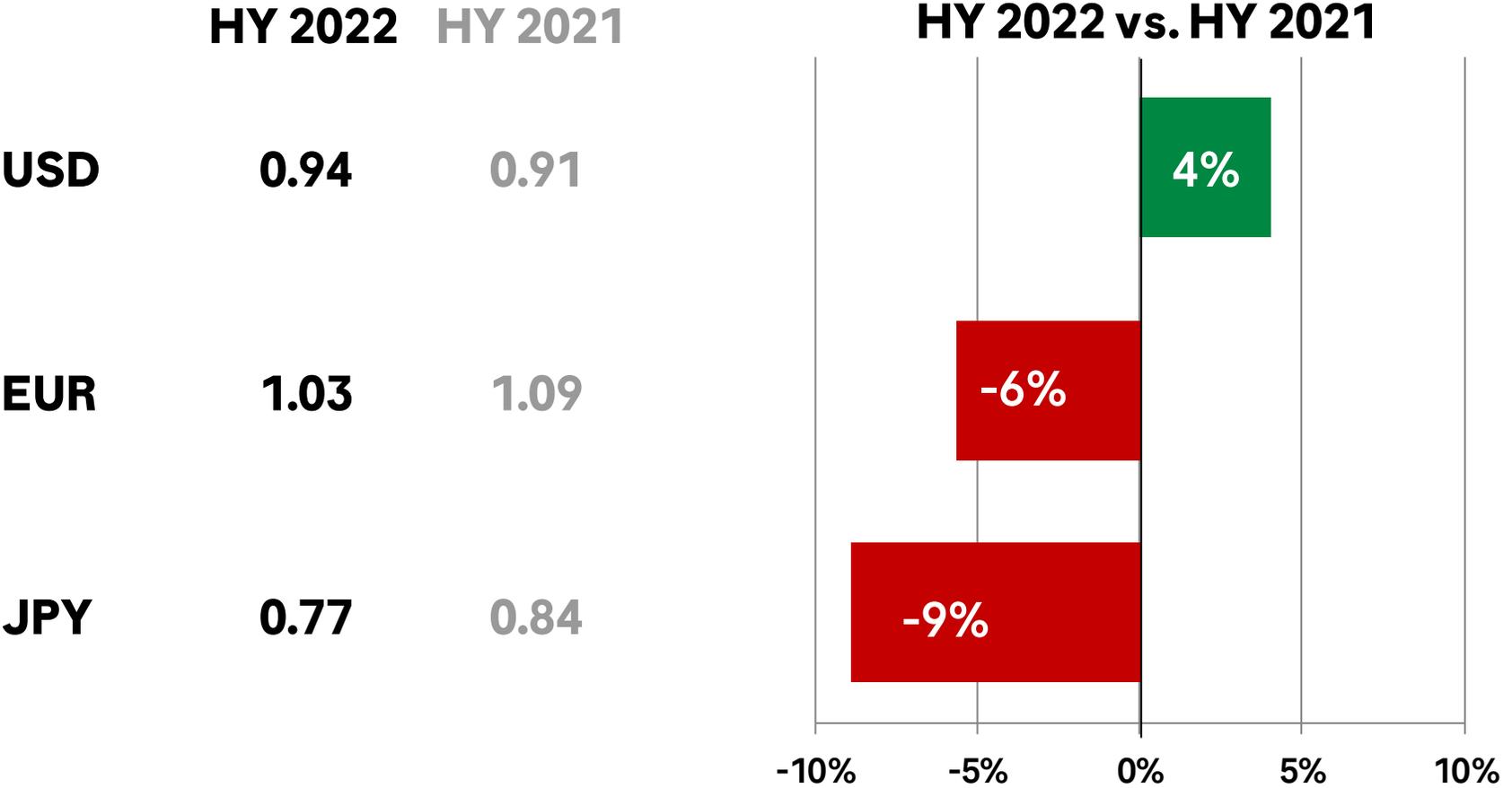
Year-To-Date averages



CHF/EUR



Average CHF Exchange Rates



Exchange rate impact on sales growth

Q2 2022: negative impact of JPY and EUR, positive impact of USD

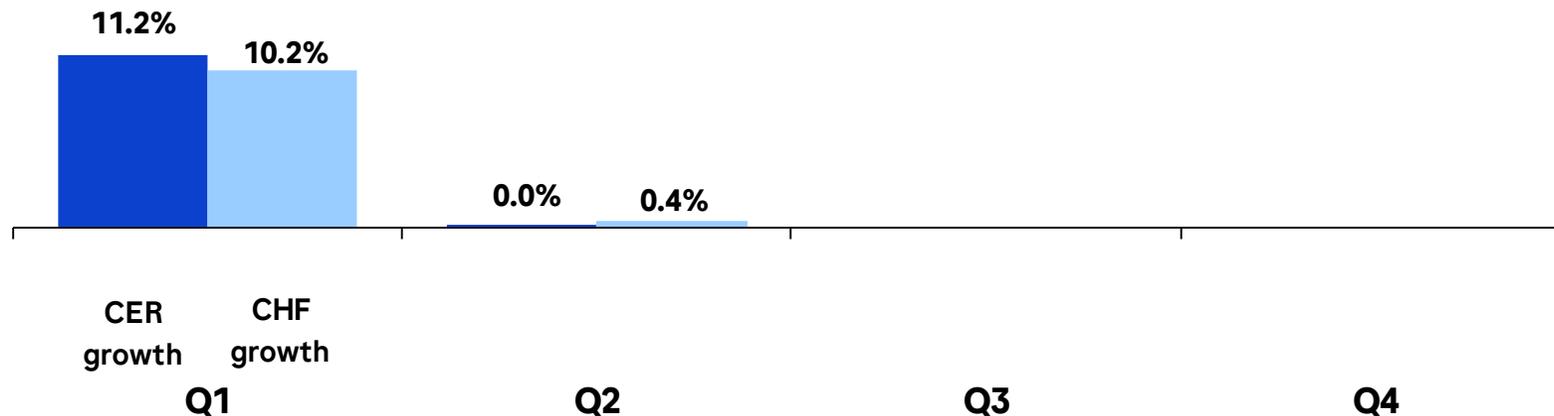
Development of average exchange rates versus prior year period

| | | |
|-----------|-------|--------|
| CHF / USD | 2.2% | 5.9% |
| CHF / EUR | -4.9% | -6.4% |
| CHF / JPY | -6.9% | -10.6% |

Difference in
CHF / CER
growth

| | | |
|--|-------|------|
| | -1.0% | 0.4% |
|--|-------|------|

Sales
growth 2022
vs. 2021



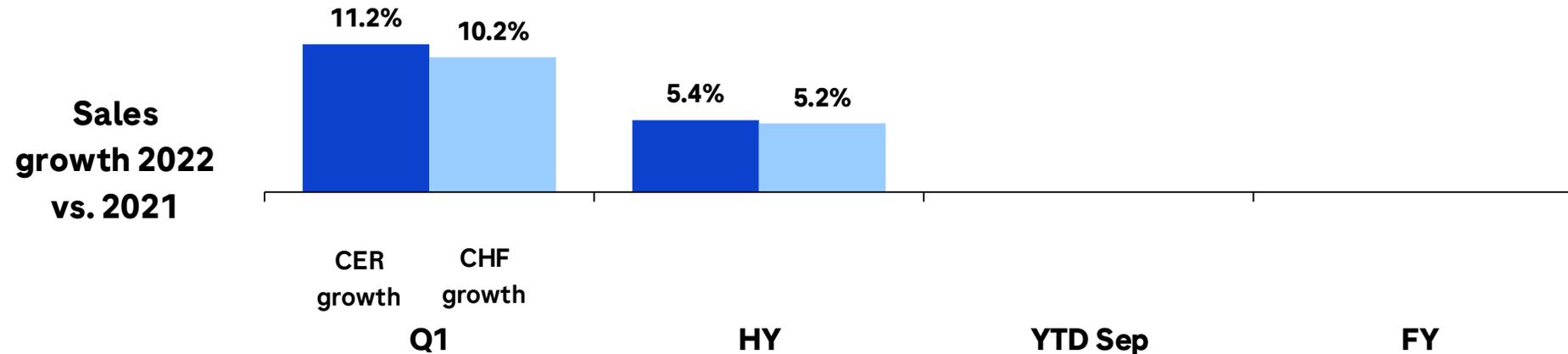
Exchange rate impact on sales growth

HY 2022: negative impact of JPY and EUR, positive impact of USD

Development of average exchange rates versus prior year period

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| CHF / USD | 2.2% | 4.0% |
| CHF / EUR | -4.9% | -5.7% |
| CHF / JPY | -6.9% | -8.9% |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Difference in CHF / CER growth | -1.0% | -0.2% |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|



Doing now what patients need next