Securities Code: 4506

Supplementary Financial Data (IFRS) for the First Quarter of theYear Ending March 31, 2020

July 29, 2019

Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd.

- This material contains forecasts, projections, targets, plans, and other forward-looking statements regarding the Group's financial results and other data. Such forward-looking statements are based on the Company's assumptions, estimates, outlook, and other judgments made in light of information available at the time of preparation of such statements and involve both known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, plans, goals, and other statements may not be realized as described, and actual financial results, success/failure or progress of development, and other projections may differ materially from those presented herein.
- All values are rounded. Therefore totals may not be consistent with aggregated figures.

I. Consolidated Financial Highlights

1. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss (Core Basis)

(Billions of yen)

	Q1 FY2018	Q1 FY2019	Change % YoY	FY2019 Apr.-Sep. (Forecast)		Change % YoY	FY2019 (Forecast)		Change % YoY
Revenue	115.9	**117.5**	1.4	[226.5]	228.5	1.0	[460.0]	475.0	3.4
Cost of sales *1	28.9	**28.8**	(0.2)	[56.0]	55.5	(0.2)	[116.0]	126.0	11.4
Gross profit	87.0	**88.6**	1.9	[170.5]	173.0	1.4	[344.0]	349.0	0.8
SG&A expenses *1	47.8	**46.3**	(2.9)	[91.0]	92.5	0.4	[181.0]	186.0	(0.1)
R&D expenses *1	20.9	**20.0**	(3.9)		41.0	(0.8)		86.0	3.8
Other operating income/expenses (Core Basis)*2	0.0	**0.0**		[-]	0.0		[-]	0.0	
Core operating profit	18.4	**22.3**	20.9	[38.5]	39.5	6.3		77.0	(0.4)
Changes in fair value of contingent consideration (negative number indicates loss)	(2.5)	**18.5**		[(3.5)]	17.0		[(7.0)]	12.0	
Other non-recurring items *3 (negative number indicates loss)	(0.1)	**(0.3)**			(0.5)			(1.0)	
Operating profit	15.8	**40.4**	155.6	[34.5]	56.0	89.1	[69.0]	88.0	52.0
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	15.2	**6.7**	(56.0)	[25.0]	22.0	(21.1)	[49.0]	36.0	(26.0)
Basic earnings per share (yen)	38.38	16.87		[62.93]	55.37		[123.33]	90.61	
Net profit/ Equity attributable to owners of the parent (ROE)	3.3%	1.4%					[9.5%]	7.1%	

Note: The forecasts have been revised. Figures in parentheses [ ] are previous forecasts. Change % is calculated by using revised forecasts.

*1 Exclude non-recurring items (impairment loss, changes in fair value of contingent consideration, etc.)
*2 "P/L on business transfer" and "share of P/L of associates accounted for using equity method"
*3 Non-recurring items ("other operating income and expenses" except for *2 items, impairment loss, etc.)

2. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss (Full Basis)

(Billions of yen)

	Q1 FY2018	Q1 FY2019	Change % YoY
Revenue	115.9	**117.5**	1.4
Cost of sales	28.9	**29.0**	0.1
Gross profit	87.0	**88.5**	1.8
SG&A expenses	50.3	**27.9**	(44.5)
R&D expenses	20.9	**20.1**	(3.9)
Other operating income/expenses	(0.1)	**(0.2)**	
Operating profit	15.8	**40.4**	155.6
Finance income/costs	4.8	**(3.5)**	
Profit before taxes	20.6	**36.9**	78.9
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	15.2	**6.7**	(56.0)

3. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Billions of yen)

	Q1 FY2018	Q1 FY2019
Net cash provided by operating activities	(8.5)	**8.2**
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	4.3	**16.7**
Net cash used in financing activities	(8.5)	**(9.3)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	138.9	**149.0**

4. Foreign Exchange Rates

	FY2018 Apr.-Jun.		FY2019 Apr.-Jun.		FY2019 assumption	Forex sensitivity FY2019 (Impact of yen depreciation by ¥1)	
	Period end rate	Average rate	**Period end rate**	**Average rate**	**Average rate**	Revenue	Core operating profit
Yen / USD	110.5	109.1	**107.8**	**109.9**	**110.0**	2.4	0.1
Yen / RMB	16.7	17.1	**15.7**	**16.1**	**16.5**	1.7	0.2

(Billions of yen)

5. Capital Expenditures/ Depreciation and Amortization	Q1 FY2018	Q1 FY2019	Change	FY2019 (Forecast)	Change
					(Billions of yen)
Capital expenditures	4.0	**3.1**	(0.9)	9.0	(4.2)
Property, plant and equipment	1.8	**1.6**	(0.2)	9.5	2.2
Intangible assets	1.7	**1.7**	0.0	6.7	0.1

Note: The amount of capital expenditures are for tangible fixed assets and software.

Major capital expenditure project in FY2019
Reinforcement of production facilities, total budget ¥2.0billion, to be completed in FY2022

II. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

1. Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss (Core Basis)

(Billions of yen)

	Q1 FY2018	Q1 FY2019	Change	Change %
Revenue	115.9	**117.5**	1.6	1.4
Overseas revenue	71.0	**75.5**	4.4	6.3
% of Revenue	61.3%	**64.2%**		
Cost of sales	28.9	**28.8**	(0.1)	(0.2)
% of Revenue	24.9%	**24.5%**		
Gross profit	87.0	**88.6**	1.6	1.9
SG&A expenses	47.8	**46.3**	(1.4)	(2.9)
Labor costs	18.7	**20.4**	1.7	9.2
Advertising and promotion costs	8.1	**6.7**	(1.4)	(17.8)
Sales promotion costs	4.1	**3.4**	(0.7)	(16.8)
Amortization/Depreciation	2.0	**2.7**	0.8	40.2
Others	15.0	**13.2**	(1.8)	(12.0)
R&D expenses	20.9	**20.0**	(0.8)	(3.9)
% of Revenue	18.0%	**17.1%**		
Other operating income/expenses (Core Basis)	0.0	**0.0**	(0.0)	(43.5)
Core operating profit	18.4	**22.3**	3.9	20.9
Changes in fair value of contingent consideration *	(2.5)	**18.5**	21.0	
Other non-recurring items *	(0.1)	**(0.3)**	(0.2)	
Operating profit	15.8	**40.4**	24.6	155.6
Finance income	4.9	**1.4**	(3.5)	
Finance costs	0.1	**4.9**	4.9	
Profit before taxes	20.6	**36.9**	16.3	78.9
Income tax expenses	5.4	**30.2**	24.8	
Net profit	15.2	**6.7**	(8.5)	(56.0)
Net profit attibutable to owners of the parent	15.2	**6.7**	(8.5)	(56.0)

* Negative number indicates loss.

¥billion	Change	FX rate
Japan	(2.7)	
North America	5.3	0.5
China	1.4	(0.4)
Other Regions	(2.3)	
Other	(0.2)	

Changes in fair value of contingent consideration	Q1 '18	Q1 '19
LONHALA®MAGNAIR®	(0.5)	(0.3)
BBI	(1.3)	*19.1
Tolero	(0.7)	(0.4)

* Decrease in fair value of contingent concideration by discontinuation of a clinical study

・Foreign exchange gain /loss on financial assets denominated in USD
Q1FY18: gain (Finance income)
Q1FY19: loss (Finance costs)

・Q1FY19: Reversal of deferred tax assets in U.S.

2. Adjustmnents to Core Operating Profit

(Billions of yen)

Q1FY2019 Results	Full Basis	Core Basis	Adjustment	Major adjustment items
Revenue	117.5	**117.5**	—	
Cost of sales	29.0	**28.8**	(0.1)	
Gross profit	88.5	**88.6**	0.1	
SG&A expenses	27.9	**46.3**	18.5	Changes in fair value of contingent consideration 18.5
R&D expenses	20.1	**20.0**	(0.0)	
Other operating income	0.4	**0.0**	(0.4)	
Other operating expenses	0.6	**—**	(0.6)	
Operating profit	40.4	**22.3**	(18.1)	

III. Segment Information (Core Basis)

(Billions of yen)

Q1 FY2019 Results	Pharmaceuticals Business					Other Business	Total
	Japan	North America	China	Other Regions	Subtotal		
Revenue (Sales to customers)	32.6	66.0	6.8	2.5	107.9	9.6	117.5
Cost of sales	13.4	6.3	1.0	0.8	21.4	7.4	28.8
Gross profit	19.3	59.7	5.8	1.7	86.5	2.1	88.6
SG&A expenses	12.0	30.2	2.0	0.8	45.1	1.3	46.3
Core segment profit	**7.3**	**29.5**	**3.8**	**0.9**	**41.5**	**0.8**	**42.3**
R&D expenses *1					19.8	0.2	20.0
Other operating income/expenses (Core basis)*2					0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Core operating profit					**21.7**	**0.6**	**22.3**

(Billions of yen)

Q1 FY2018 Results	Pharmaceuticals Business					Other Business	Total
	Japan	North America	China	Other Regions	Subtotal		
Revenue (Sales to customers)	35.3	60.6	5.4	4.7	106.1	9.8	115.9
Cost of sales	13.6	4.6	1.1	2.1	21.3	7.6	28.9
Gross profit	21.8	56.0	4.3	2.6	84.8	2.2	87.0
SG&A expenses	12.4	31.0	2.1	0.9	46.4	1.4	47.8
Core segment profit	**9.4**	**25.0**	**2.3**	**1.7**	**38.4**	**0.8**	**39.2**
R&D expenses *1					20.6	0.2	20.9
Other operating income/expenses (Core basis)*2					0.0	0.0	0.0
Core operating profit					**17.8**	**0.6**	**18.4**

(Billions of yen)

FY2019 Forecasts	Pharmaceuticals Business					Other Business	Total
	Japan	North America	China	Other Regions	Subtotal		
Revenue (Sales to customers)	135.0	260.0	28.3	13.7	437.0	38.0	475.0
Cost of sales	62.0	23.2	6.2	5.2	96.6	29.4	126.0
Gross profit	73.0	236.8	22.1	8.5	340.4	8.6	349.0
SG&A expenses	53.8	114.0	9.5	3.2	180.5	5.5	186.0
Core segment profit	**19.2**	**122.8**	**12.6**	**5.3**	**159.9**	**3.1**	**163.0**
R&D expenses *1					85.0	1.0	86.0
Other operating income/expenses (Core basis)*2					0.0	0.0	0.0
Core operating profit					**74.9**	**2.1**	**77.0**

*1 R&D expenses for pharmaceuticals business are controlled globally and not allocated to each segment.

*2 P/L on business transfer and share of P/L of associates accounted for using equity method

Note: FY2019 forecasts have been revised.

IV. Revenues Information

1. Sales of Pharmaceuticals Business (Sales to customers)

(Billions of yen)

Segment	Q1 FY2018	**Q1 FY2019**	Change	Change %	FY2019 Apr.-Sep. (Forecast)		Progress %	FY2019 (Forecast)	
Japan	35.3	**32.6**	(2.7)	(7.6)	[61.0]	63.0	53.5	[119.3]	135.0
North America	60.6	**66.0**	5.3	8.8		128.1	51.5		260.0
China	5.4	**6.8**	1.4	25.8	[12.9]	13.7	53.0	[27.0]	28.3
Other Regions	4.7	**2.5**	(2.3)	(47.9)		5.0	49.4		13.7

2. Sales of Major Products (1)

(Invoice price basis, Billions of yen)

Brand name Therapeutic indication	Q1 FY2018	**Q1 FY2019**	Change	Change %	FY2019 Apr.-Sep. (Forecast)	Progress %	FY2019 (Forecast)
Japan							
Promoted products							
Trulicity® *1 Therapeutic agent for type 2 diabetes (Launch:Sep. 2015)	5.2	**7.2**	2.0	37.7	14.0	51.6	28.2
TRERIEF® Therapeutic agent for Parkinson's disease	4.2	**4.2**	0.1	2.0	8.6	49.4	17.1
REPLAGAL® Anderson-Fabry disease	3.2	**3.4**	0.2	4.7	6.1	55.5	11.8
METGLUCO® Therapeutic agent for type 2 diabetes	2.6	**2.5**	(0.2)	(6.1)	4.7	52.6	9.3
SUREPOST® Therapeutic agent for type 2 diabetes	1.5	**1.8**	0.3	16.5	3.1	56.9	6.2
AmBisome® Therapeutic agent for systemic fungal infection	0.9	**1.0**	0.1	6.5	1.8	55.0	3.9
LONASEN® tape Atypical antipsychotic	—	**–**	–	–	0.2	—	1.8
Euqa®/EquMet® *2 Therapeutic agent for type 2 diabetes	—	**–**	–	–	—	—	[—] 16.0
Other products							
LONASEN® tablet/powder Atypical antipsychotic	3.3	**2.9**	(0.5)	(13.8)	4.0	71.8	5.2
AMLODIN® Therapeutic agent for hypertension and angina pectoris	2.5	**2.1**	(0.3)	(13.6)	4.1	52.2	7.5
AIMIX® Therapeutic agent for hypertension	4.5	**1.2**	(3.3)	(74.0)	2.0	58.7	3.7
PRORENAL® Vasodilator	1.1	**0.9**	(0.2)	(18.1)	1.8	50.8	3.3
GASMOTIN® Gastroprokinetic	1.0	**0.9**	(0.2)	(17.5)	1.6	53.9	3.1
Authorized Generics	1.0	**2.0**	1.0	94.3	3.4	58.7	6.9

*1 Revenue of Trulicity® is shown by NHI price.

*2 Not including promotion fee revenue

Note: The forecasts of some products have been revised. Figures in parentheses [ ] are previous forecasts.
Progress rate is against previous forecast.

2. Sales of Major Products (2)

(Billions of yen)

Brand name Therapeutic indication	Q1 FY2018	**Q1 FY2019**	Change	Change %	FY2019 Apr.-Sep. (Forecast)	Progress %	FY2019 (Forecast)
North Amrerica							
LATUDA® Atypical antipsychotic	43.8	**49.0**	5.1	11.7	93.5	52.4	189.3
BROVANA® Therapeutic agent for COPD	8.2	**8.1**	(0.1)	(0.7)	16.6	48.9	33.0
APTIOM® Antiepileptic	4.7	**5.3**	0.7	14.0	10.9	48.7	22.5
LONHALA® MAGNAIR® Therapeutic agent for COPD (Launch: Apr. 2018)	0.3	**0.7**	0.4	114.1	1.3	50.7	4.2
XOPENEX® Therapeutic agent for asthma	1.3	**0.8**	(0.5)	(37.3)	2.2	37.8	4.1
China							
MEROPEN®	4.7	**5.9**	1.2	25.4	[10.8] 12.0	54.2	[22.6] 24.0
Other Regions							
MEROPEN®	3.4	**1.4**	(2.0)	(58.3)	3.0	47.0	7.0

(Ref.) Products sales in North America (based on local currency)

(Millions of dollar)

品目	Q1 FY2018	**Q1 FY2019**	Change	Change %	FY2019 Apr.-Sep. (Forecast)	Progress %	FY2019 (Forecast)
LATUDA®	402	**445**	44	10.9	850	52.4	1,721
BROVANA®	75	**74**	(1)	(1.4)	151	48.9	300
APTIOM®	43	**48**	6	13.2	99	48.8	205
LONHALA® MAGNAIR®	3	**6**	3	112.5	12	50.0	38
XOPENEX®	12	**8**	(5)	(37.7)	20	37.9	37

Note: The forecasts of some products have been revised. Figures in parentheses [ ] are previous forecasts.
Progress rate is against previous forecast.

V. Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Billions of yen)

	Mar.31 2019	Jun. 30 2019	Change
Assets	**834.7**	**808.1**	**(26.7)**
Non-current assets	**461.4**	**442.0**	**(19.4)**
Property, plant and equipment	59.5	70.1	10.6
Buildings and structures	36.9	37.0	0.1
Machinery, equipment and carrier	10.7	8.4	(2.3)
Tools, equipment and fixtures	4.9	4.7	(0.2)
Land	5.0	5.0	(0.0)
Construction in progress	2.0	1.7	(0.3)
Right-of-use asset	—	13.2	13.2
Goodwill	99.3	96.4	(2.9)
Intangible assets	171.4	167.7	(3.7)
Patent rights/Marketing rights	24.0	23.7	(0.3)
In-process research & development	141.4	137.7	(3.7)
Others	5.9	6.2	0.3
Other financial assets	74.7	70.7	(4.0)
Other non-current assets	5.8	6.6	0.7
Deferred tax assets	50.7	30.6	(20.2)
Current assets	**373.3**	**366.1**	**(7.2)**
Inventories	66.9	65.4	(1.5)
Trade and other receivables	118.8	120.5	1.7
Other financial assets	43.8	24.0	(19.8)
Other current assets	6.6	7.2	0.7
Cash and cash equivalents	137.3	149.0	11.7
Liabilities	**336.6**	**318.6**	**(18.0)**
Non-current liabilities	**138.4**	**125.4**	**(13.0)**
Bonds and borrowings	28.0	27.2	(0.7)
Other financial liabilities	80.4	70.0	(10.4)
Retirement benefit liabilities	23.6	23.8	0.2
Other non-current liabilities	6.4	4.4	(2.0)
Deferred tax liabilities	—	0.0	0.0
Current liabilities	**198.2**	**193.2**	**(4.9)**
Bonds and borrowings	3.0	3.0	—
Trade and other payables	49.2	50.2	1.0
Other financial liabilities	8.7	13.3	4.6
Income taxes payable	15.7	11.0	(4.7)
Provisions	92.2	86.8	(5.4)
Other current liabilities	29.4	28.9	(0.5)
Equity	**498.1**	**489.4**	**(8.7)**
Share capital	22.4	22.4	—
Capital surplus	15.9	15.9	—
Treasury shares	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.0)
Retained earnings	431.8	431.0	(0.8)
Other components of equity	28.8	20.8	(8.0)
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	**498.1**	**489.4**	**(8.7)**

Adopted IFRS 16 "Leases" from beginning of FY2019

Goodwill	19/3	19/6
Sunovion	75.0	72.9
Oncology	24.3	23.6

IPR&D	19/3	19/6
apomorphine	55.2	53.5
BBI products	30.0	29.1
Tolero products	44.4	43.1
Others	11.9	12.0

Reversal of deferred tax assets in U.S.

Decrease in short-term loan receivable

Total interest-bearing debt
30.9 → 30.2
[Repayment 0.7]

Contingent consideration liabilities	19/3	19/6	Total probable payment (Max)
LONHALA®MAGNAIR®	8.9	8.9	$210M
BBI	44.5	*24.5	$2,405M
Tolero	27.9	27.5	$580M
Total	81.4	60.9	

Included in "Other financial liabilities (Non current/Current)"

* Decrease in fair value of contingent concideration by discontinuation of a clinical study

FX rate	19/3		19/6
USD	¥111.0	⇒	¥107.8
RMB	¥ 16.5	⇒	¥ 15.7

VI. Changes in Quarterly Results

(Billions of yen)

	FY2018				FY2018
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
Revenue	115.9	110.2	120.7	112.4	117.5
Cost of sales	28.9	26.7	29.6	27.9	28.8
Gross profit	87.0	83.6	91.1	84.5	88.6
SG&A expenses	47.8	44.4	51.8	42.1	46.3
R&D expenses	20.9	20.5	20.6	20.9	20.0
Other operating income/expenses (Core Basis)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Core operating profit	18.4	18.7	18.7	21.4	22.3
Changes in fair value of contingent consideration (negative number indicates loss)	(2.5)	(4.4)	1.4	14.6	18.5
Other non-recurring items (negative number indicates loss)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(2.9)	(25.0)	(0.3)
Operating profit	15.8	13.8	17.2	11.1	40.4
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent	15.2	12.6	12.1	8.7	6.7

VII. Major Consolidated Subsidiaries (As of June 30, 2019)

Domestic	DSP Gokyo Food & Chemical Co., Ltd.	DS Pharma Animal Health Co., Ltd.	DS Pharma Promo Co., Ltd.
Establishment	October 1947	July 2010	June 1998
Ownership	100%	100%	100%
Number of employees	198	90	52
Businesses	Manufacturing and sales of food ingredients, food additives, chemical product materials, etc.	Manufacturing, and sales of veterinary medicines, etc.	Manufacturing and sales of pharmaceuticals, etc.

Overseas	Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc.	Boston Biomedical, Inc.	Tolero Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
Establishment	January 1984	November 2006	June 2011	December 2003
Ownership	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of employees	1,693	117	46	712
Businesses	Manufacturing and sales of pharmaceuticals	R&D in the oncology area	R&D in the oncology area	Manufacturing and sales of pharmaceuticals

(Reference) Number of employees and MRs

		As of Mar. 31, 2018	As of Mar. 31, 2019	As of June 30, 2019
consolidated		6,268	6,140	**6,177**
non-consolidated		3,402	3,067	**3,078**
MRs				
Japan	(excluding managers)	1,130	1,120	**1,120**
	(including managers)	1,260	1,240	**1,240**
U.S.	(excluding managers)	830	720	**730**
	(including managers)	930	820	**830**
China	(excluding managers)	330	340	**330**
	(including managers)	400	400	**410**

Number of contracted MRs is included in MRs.

VIII. Development Pipeline (As of July 29, 2019)

- This table shows clinical studies on indications for which the Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Group aims to obtain approval in Japan, U.S. or China, and does not cover all clinical studies.
- For oncology area, the study for the most advanced development stage is listed if there are multiple studies with the same indication.
- The development stage is changed when Investigational New Drug Application/amended IND/ Clinical Trial Notification is filed/approved by the authority.

1. Psychiatry & Neurology

Brand name/ Product code (Generic name)	Proposed indication	Region	Development stage
SM-13496 (lurasidone hydrochloride)	Schizophrenia	Japan	Phase 3
	Bipolar I depression	Japan	Phase 3
SEP-225289 (dasotraline)	Binge eating disorder (BED)	U.S.	Submitted in May 2019
	Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)	U.S.	Submitted in August 2017 Received Complete Response Letter in August 2018
		Japan	Phase 1
APL-130277 (apomorphine hydrochloride)	OFF episodes associated with Parkinson's disease	U.S.	Submitted in March 2018 Received Complete Response Letter in January 2019
LONASEN® (blonanserin)	(New usage: pediatric) Schizophrenia	Japan	Phase 3
SEP-363856	Schizophrenia	U.S.	Phase 3
		Japan	Phase 1
	Parkinson's disease psychosis	U.S.	Phase 2
EPI-743 (vatiquinone)	Leigh syndrome	Japan	Phase 2/3
EPI-589	Parkinson's disease	U.S.	Phase 2
	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)	U.S.	Phase 2
		Japan	Phase 1
SEP-4199	Bipolar I depression	U.S., Japan	Phase 2 (Global clinical study)
DSP-6745	Parkinson's disease psychosis	U.S.	Phase 1
SEP-378608	Bipolar disorder	U.S.	Phase 1
DSP-3905	Neuropathic pain	U.S.	Phase 1
SEP-378614	Treatment resistant depression	U.S.	Phase 1
SEP-380135	Agitation in Alzheimer's disease	U.S.	Phase 1

2. Oncology (1/2)

Brand name/ Product code (Generic name)	Proposed indication	Region	Development stage
RETHIO® (thiotepa)	(New indication) Conditioning Treatment Prior to Autologous Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation (HSCT) for malignant lymphoma * Development for the use of unapproved or off-labeled drugs	Japan	Submitted in March 2019
BBI608 (napabucasin)	Colorectal cancer (Combination therapy)	U.S., Japan	Phase 3 (Global clinical study)
	Hepatocellular carcinoma (Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1/2
	Gastrointestinal cancer (Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1/2
	Solid tumors (Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1/2
BBI503 (amcasertib)	Hepatocellular carcinoma (Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1/2
	Solid tumors (Monotherapy/ Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1/2
DSP-2033 (alvocidib)	Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) (Combination therapy) (Refractory or relapsed patients)	U.S.	Phase 2
	Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) (Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1/2
	Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) (Combination therapy) (Newly diagnosed patients)	U.S.	Phase 1
	Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) (Combination therapy) (Newly diagnosed and refractory or relapsed patients)	Japan	Phase 1
DSP-7888 (adegramotide/ nelatimotide)	Glioblastoma (Combination therapy)	U.S., Japan	Phase 2 (Global clinical study)
	Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) (Monotherapy)	Japan	Phase 1/2
	Pediatric malignant gliomas (Monotherapy)	Japan	Phase 1/2
	Solid tumors, Hematologic malignancies (Monotherapy)	U.S.	Phase 1
	Solid tumors (Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1
BBI608+BBI503 (napabucasin +amcasertib)	Solid tumors (Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1

3. Oncology (2/2)

Brand name/ Product code (Generic name)	Proposed indication	Region	Development stage
TP-0903	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) (Monotherapy / Combination therapy)	U.S.	Phase 1/2
	Solid tumors (Monotherapy / Combination therapy)	U.S., Japan	Phase 1
DSP-0509	Solid tumors (Monotherapy)	U.S.	Phase 1
TP-0184	Solid tumors (Monotherapy)	U.S.	Phase 1
DSP-0337	Solid tumors (Monotherapy)	U.S.	Phase 1
TP-1287	Solid tumors (Monotherapy)	U.S.	Phase 1
TP-3654	Solid tumors (Monotherapy)	U.S.	Phase 1

4. Regenerative medicine / cell therapy

Brand name/ Product code (Generic name)	Proposed indication	Region	Development stage
SB623	Chronic stroke	U.S.	Phase 2
Allo iPS cell-derived dopamine neural progenitor	Parkinson's disease	Japan	Phase 1/2 (Investigator-initiated clinical study)
HLCR011 (Allo iPS cell-derived retinal pigment epithelium)	Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)	Japan	Preparing for start of clinical study

5. Others

Brand name/ Product code (Generic name)	Proposed indication	Region	Development stage
PXL008 (imeglimin)	Type 2 diabetes	Japan	Phase 3

【Main revisions since the announcement of May 2019】

Changes	Brand name/ Product code (Generic name)	Proposed indication	Area	Development stage
Approval	LONASEN® (blonanserin)	(New formulation – Transdermal patch) Schizophrenia	Japan	Approved in June 2019
Submitted	SEP-225289 (dasotraline)	Binge eating disorder (BED)	U.S.	Submitted in May 2019
Change of Phase	SEP-363856	Schizophrenia	U.S.	Started Phase 3
Deleted from the table due to the study discontinued	BBI608 (napabucasin)	Pancreatic cancer (Combination therapy)	U.S., Japan	Phase 3 (Global clinical study)

IX. Profiles of Major Products under Development (As of July 29, 2019)

1. Psychiatry & Neurology

dasotraline (SEP-225289) Developed in-house (Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc.), Formulation: oral

- SEP-225289 is a dopamine and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (DNRI). SEP-225289 has an extended half-life (47-77 hours) that supports the potential for plasma concentrations yielding a continuous therapeutic effect over the 24-hour dosing interval.
- Development stage:
  Binge eating disorder (BED): NDA submitted in the U.S. in May 2019
  Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD):
  U.S.: NDA submitted in August 2017, Complete Response Letter received in August 2018, development strategy under consideration
  Japan: Phase 1 in Japan

apomorphine hydrochloride (APL-130277) Developed in-house (Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc., from former Cynapsus Therapeutics), Formulation: sublingual film

- APL-130277 is a sublingual film formulation of apomorphine, a dopamine agonist, which is the molecule approved for acute intermittent treatment of OFF episodes associated with Parkinson's disease. It is designed to rapidly, safely and reliably convert a Parkinson's disease patient from the OFF to the ON state while avoiding many of the issues associated with subcutaneous delivery of apomorphine.
- Development stage: NDA submitted in the U.S. in March 2018.
  Complete Response Letter received in January 2019

SEP-363856 Developed in-house (Joint research with Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc. and PsychoGenics Inc.), Formulation: oral

- SEP-363856 is an antipsychotic agent with a novel mechanism of action discovered using a variety of preclinical models, including the PsychoGenics' SmartCube® System phenotypic screening platform and doesn't show affinity to dopamine D_2 receptors. The molecular target(s) responsible for the profile of effects is unknown, but may include agonist effects at serotonin 5-HT_{1A} and TAAR1 (trace amine-associated receptor 1) receptors. Results obtained with the preclinical models suggest that SEP-363856 may be able to treat the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia as well as Parkinson's disease psychosis. SEP-363856 is expected to have high efficacy in the treatment of schizophrenia and Parkinson's disease psychosis, with an improved safety profile compared with currently marketed antipsychotics.
- Development stage:
  Schizophrenia: Phase 3 in the U.S.
  Parkinson's disease psychosis: Phase 2 in the U.S.
  Schizophrenia: Phase 1 in Japan

vatiquinone (EPI-743) In-licensed from BioElectron Technology Corporation (former Edison Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), Formulation: oral

- EPI-743 is expected to show efficacy by removing the oxidative stress that is generated excessively by decreased mitochondrial function. It is expected to be the world's first treatment for mitochondrial diseases, beginning with Leigh syndrome, for which there is no effective therapy.
- Development stage:
  A Phase 2 / 3 study for Leigh syndrome in Japan completed, development strategy under consideration

EPI-589 In-licensed from BioElectron Technology Corporation (former Edison Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), Formulation: oral

- EPI-589 is expected to show efficacy by removing the oxidative stress that is generated excessively by decreased mitochondrial function. It is expected to be developed for neurodegenerative indications arising through redox stress.
  Development stage:
  Parkinson's disease: Phase 2 in the U.S. by BioElectron Technology Corporation
  Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS): Phase 2 in the U.S. by BioElectron Technology Corporation
  Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS): Phase 1 in Japan

SEP-4199 Developed in-house (Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc.), Formulation: oral

- SEP-4199 is investigated for the treatment of major depressive episodes associated with bipolar I disorder. The mechanism of action is not disclosed at this time.
- Development stage:
  Bipolar I depression: Phase 2 in the U.S. and Japan

DSP-6745 Developed in-house, Formulation: oral

- DSP-6745 is a serotonin 5-HT_{2A} and serotonin 5-HT_{2C} receptors dual antagonist, which is expected to be effective for Parkinson's disease psychosis and one or more Parkinson's disease non-motor symptoms (depression, anxiety, or cognitive impairment). In addition, DSP-6745 has negligible affinity for dopamine D_2 receptors.
- Development stage: Parkinson's disease psychosis: Phase 1 in the U.S.

SEP-378608 Developed in-house (Joint research with Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc. and PsychoGenics Inc.), Formulation: oral

- SEP-378608 is a novel CNS-active molecule discovered using a variety of preclinical models, including the PsychoGenics' SmartCube® System phenotypic screening platform. Pre-clinical studies suggest that it may modulate neuronal activity in key areas of the brain associated with the regulation of mood.
- Development stage: Bipolar disorder: Phase 1 in the U.S.

DSP-3905 Developed in-house, Formulation: oral

- DSP-3905 is an agent that selectively inhibits voltage-gated sodium channels Nav1.7. Based on its inhibitory mode of action, the agent is expected to show a potent analgesic effect on the pain occurring when neurons get excessively excited. In addition, DSP-3905 has a high selectivity for Nav1.7 expressed in peripheral neuron and may not produce central nervous system or cardiovascular system side effects, which are present with the current drugs for neuropathic pain.
- Development stage: Neuropathic pain: Phase 1 in the U.S.

SEP-378614 Developed in-house (Joint research with Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc. and PsychoGenics Inc.), Formulation: oral

- SEP-378614 is a novel CNS-active molecule discovered using a variety of preclinical models, including the PsychoGenics' SmartCube® System phenotypic screening platform. Pre-clinical studies suggest that it showed rapid onset and long lasting antidepressant-like activity and neuroplasticity effects.
- Development stage: Treatment resistant depression: Phase 1 in the U.S.

SEP-380135 Developed in-house (Joint research with Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc. and PsychoGenics Inc.), Formulation: oral

- SEP-380135 is a novel CNS-active molecule discovered using a variety of preclinical models, including the PsychoGenics' SmartCube® System phenotypic screening platform. Pre-clinical studies suggest that it showed a broad range of in vivo activities suggesting efficacy against a number of behavioral

and psychological symptoms in dementia, including agitation/aggression, psychomotor hyperactivity, depression and deficits in social interaction.

- Development stage: Agitation in Alzheimer's disease: Phase 1 in the U.S.

2. Oncology

napabucasin (BBI608) Developed in-house (Boston Biomedical, Inc.), Formulation: oral

- BBI608 is an orally administered small molecule agent with a novel mechanism of action which is bioactivated by the enzyme NQO1 in cancer cells, which generates reactive oxygen species (ROS) to inhibit cancer stemness and tumor progression-related pathways including STAT3, which is expected to result in cancer cell death.
- Development stage:

Stage	Proposed indication	Country/ Area	Combination products	Study number
Phase 3	Colorectal cancer (combination therapy)	U.S., Japan	FOLFIRI*3, FOLFIRI*3 + bevacizumab	CanStem303C
Phase 2	Colorectal cancer (combination therapy)	U.S.	cetuximab, panitumumab, capecitabine	224
Phase 1 / 2	Solid tumors*1 (combination therapy)	U.S.	paclitaxel	201
	Hepatocellular carcinoma*2 (combination therapy)	U.S.	sorafenib	HCC-103
	Solid tumors (combination therapy)	U.S.	ipilimumab, pembrolizumab, nivolumab	201CIT
	Gastrointestinal cancer (combination therapy)	U.S., Canada	FOLFOX*3, FOLFOX*3 + bevacizumab, CAPOX*3, FOLFIRI*3, FOLFIRI*3 + bevacizumab, regorafenib, irinotecan	246
Phase 1	Pancreatic cancer (combination therapy)	U.S.	gemcitabine + nab-paclitaxel, FOLFIRINOX*3, FOLFIRI*3, irinotecan liposome injection + fluorouracil + leucovorin	118
	Solid tumors (combination therapy)	U.S.	amcasertib	401-101

*1 Phase 2 stage: Ovarian cancer, Breast cancer, Melanoma, etc.
*2 Phase 2 stage
*3 FOLFOX: Combination therapy with fluorouracil, leucovorin, oxaliplatin
CAPOX: Combination therapy with capecitabine, oxaliplatin
FOLFIRI: Combination therapy with fluorouracil, leucovorin, irinotecan
FOLFIRINOX: Combination therapy with fluorouracil, leucovorin, irinotecan, oxaliplatin

amcasertib (BBI503) Developed in-house (Boston Biomedical, Inc.), Formulation: oral

- BBI503 is an orally administered small molecule agent with a novel mechanism of action designed to inhibit cancer stemness pathways, including Nanog, by targeting stemness kinases. By inhibiting pathways involved in the maintenance of cancer stemness, it may provide a new therapeutic option against the challenges in cancer treatment such as treatment resistance, recurrence and metastasis. BBI503 has been shown to inhibit multiple kinases in pre-clinical studies.
- Development stage:

Stage	Proposed indication	Country/ Area	Combination products	Study number
Phase 2	Hepatocellular carcinoma, Cholangiocarcinoma (monotherapy)	Canada	-	205b
Phase 1 / 2	Solid tumors* (monotherapy)	U.S.	-	101
	Hepatocellular carcinoma (combination therapy)	U.S.	sorafenib	HCC-103

Stage	Proposed indication	Country/ Area	Combination products	Study number
Phase 1 / 2	Solid tumors (combination therapy)	U.S.	capecitabine, doxorubicin, nivolumab, pembrolizumab, paclitaxel, sunitinib	201
	Solid tumors (combination therapy)	U.S.	napabucasin	401-101

* Phase 2 stage: Colorectal cancer, Head and neck cancer, Ovarian cancer, etc.

alvocidib (DSP-2033) In-licensed from Sanofi S.A., Formulation: injection

- Alvocidib is a small molecule inhibitor of cyclin-dependent kinase 9 (CDK9), a member of cyclin-dependent kinase family, which activates transcription of cancer-related genes. The subsequent down-regulation of MCL-1, an anti-apoptotic gene, may be responsible for the potential clinical anti-cancer activity observed with alvocidib.
- Development stage:

Stage	Proposed indication	Country/ Area	Combination products	Study number
Phase 2	Acute myeloid leukemia (combination therapy) (refractory or relapsed patients)	U.S.	cytarabine, mitoxantrone	TPI-ALV-201 (Zella 201)
	Acute myeloid leukemia (monotherapy/combination therapy) (refractory or relapsed patients following treatment with venetoclax combination therapy)		cytarabine	TPI-ALV-202
Phase 1/2	Myelodysplastic syndromes (combination therapy)	U.S.	decitabine	TPI-ALV-102 (Zella 102)
Phase 1	Acute myeloid leukemia (combination therapy) (newly diagnosed patients)	U.S.	cytarabine, daunorubicin	TPI-ALV-101 (Zella 101)
	Acute myeloid leukemia (combination therapy) (newly diagnosed and refractory or relapsed patients)	Japan	newly diagnosed: cytarabine, daunorubicin refractory or relapsed : cytarabine, mitoxantrone	DC850101
	Acute myeloid leukemia (combination therapy) (refractory or relapsed patients)	U.S.	venetoclax	M16-186*

***** Co-development with AbbVie

adegramotide/nelatimotide (DSP-7888) Developed in-house, Formulation: injection

- DSP-7888 is a therapeutic cancer peptide vaccine derived from Wilms' tumor gene 1 (WT1) protein. DSP-7888 is a vaccine containing peptides that induces WT1-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) and helper T cells. DSP-7888 is expected to become a treatment option for patients with various types of hematologic malignancies and solid tumors that express WT1, by inducing WT1-specific CTLs that attack WT1-expressing cancer cells. By adding a helper T cell-inducing peptide, improved efficacy over that observed with a CTL-inducing peptide alone may be achieved. DSP-7888 is expected to be an option for a wide range of patients.
- Development stage:

Stage	Proposed indication	Country/ Area	Combination products	Study number
Phase 2	Glioblastoma (combination therapy)	U.S., Japan	Bevacizumab	BBI-DSP7888-201G
Phase 1/2	Myelodysplastic syndromes (monotherapy) *	Japan	-	DB650027
	Pediatric malignant gliomas (monotherapy) *	Japan	-	DB601001

Stage	Proposed indication	Country/ Area	Combination products	Study number
Phase 1	Solid tumors, Hematologic malignancies (monotherapy)	U.S.	-	BBI-DSP7888-101
	Solid tumors (combination therapy)	U.S.	nivolumab, atezolizumab	BBI-DSP7888-102CI

* Phase 2 stage

TP-0903 In-licensed from University of Utah, Formulation: oral

- TP-0903 is an AXL receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, which is known to be involved in acquiring resistance to conventional agents and developing metastatic capacity in cancer cells. TP-0903 may have anti-cancer activities on various cancer types through blocking transition from epithelial to mesenchymal phenotype by inhibiting AXL. TP0903 has been shown to inhibit AXL signaling and reverse the mesenchymal to epithelial phenotype in pre-clinical studies.
- Development stage:
  Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (monotherapy / combination therapy): Phase 1/2 in the U.S.
  Solid tumors (monotherapy / combination therapy): Phase 1 in the U.S. and Japan

DSP-0509 Developed in-house, Formulation: injection

- DSP-0509 is a novel Toll-like receptor (TLR) 7 agonist. DSP-0509 may promote the cytokine induction and cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) activation mediated by agonistic effect of TLR 7 expressing in plasmacytoid dendritic cell. Furthermore, DSP-0509 is expected to sustain the immune-mediated anti-cancer activity by induction of immune system memory T cells.
- Development stage: Solid tumors (monotherapy): Phase 1 in the U.S.

TP-0184 Developed in-house (Tolero Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), Formulation: oral

- TP-0184 inhibits activin A receptor type 1 (ACVR1, also known as ALK2), part of the transforming growth factor beta (TGFβ) receptor superfamily. Mutations in the ACVR1 gene have been identified in various tumors, including diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (DIPG; one of common pediatric brain tumors). TP-0184 has been shown to inhibit the growth of tumors harboring ACVR1 mutations in the pre-clinical studies.
- Development stage: Solid tumors (monotherapy): Phase 1 in the U.S.

DSP-0337 Developed in-house, Formulation: oral

- DSP-0337 is a small molecule oral prodrug of napabucasin. DSP-0337 is expected to be stable and dispersed in the stomach, and converted to napabucasin in the intestine, which may be absorbed and exert its pharmacologic activities.
- Development stage: Solid tumors (monotherapy): Phase 1 in the U.S.

TP-1287 Developed in-house (Tolero Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), Formulation: oral

- TP-1287 is a small molecule oral agent that inhibits cyclin-dependent kinase 9 (CDK9). TP-1287 has shown favorable oral bioavailability in preclinical studies. It is enzymatically cleaved, yielding alvocidib, a potent inhibitor of CDK9. The oral administration of TP-1287 may allow for administration for a prolonged period, which may lead to a continuous inhibition of CDK9.
- Development stage: Solid tumors (monotherapy): Phase 1 in the U.S.

TP-3654 Developed in-house (Tolero Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), Formulation: oral

- TP-3654 inhibits the inflammatory signaling pathways through inhibition of PIM (proviral integration site for Moloney murine leukemia virus) kinases. PIM kinases are frequently overexpressed in various hematologic malignancies and solid tumors, allowing cancer cells to evade apoptosis and promoting tumor growth.
- Development stage: Solid tumors (monotherapy): Phase 1 in the U.S.

3. Regenerative medicine / cell therapy

SB623 In-licensed from and co-developed with SanBio, Inc., Formulation: injection

- SB623 is an allogeneic cell product, derived from bone marrow stromal cells isolated from healthy donors. SB623 is expected to be effective for chronic stroke, which has no effective treatments available, by promoting regeneration of central nerve cells. Unlike autologous cell therapies that require individualized cell preparation at the clinical site, SB623 production can be scaled up from a single donor's cells, enabling delivery of uniform-quality products to a large number of stroke patients.
- Development stage: Chronic stroke: Phase 2 in the U.S. (Co-development with SanBio)

Allo iPS cell-derived products

- In cooperation with the partners in the industry-academia collaboration, we are promoting toward the commercialization of regenerative medicine / cell therapy using allo iPS cell (healthy patients) for AMD (age-related macular degeneration), Parkinson's disease, retinitis pigmentosa, and spinal cord injury.
- Development stage:

Development code	Partnering	Proposed indication	Area	Development stage
-	Kyoto University CiRA	Parkinson's disease	Japan	Phase 1/2 (Investigator-initiated clinical study)
HLCR011	RIKEN, Healios	Age-related macular degeneration (AMD)	Japan	Preparing for start of clinical study

4. Others

imeglimin (PXL008) In-licensed from and co-developed with Poxel SA, Formulation: oral

- Imeglimin is the first clinical candidate in a new chemical class of oral agents called the Glimins by the World Health Organization. Imeglimin has a unique mechanism of action that targets mitochondrial bioenergetics. Imeglimin acts on all three key organs which play an important role in the treatment of type 2 diabetes: the liver, muscles, and the pancreas, and it has demonstrated glucose lowering benefits by increasing insulin secretion in response to glucose, improving insulin sensitivity and suppressing gluconeogenesis.
- Development stage: Type 2 diabetes: Phase 3 in Japan (Co-development with Poxel)