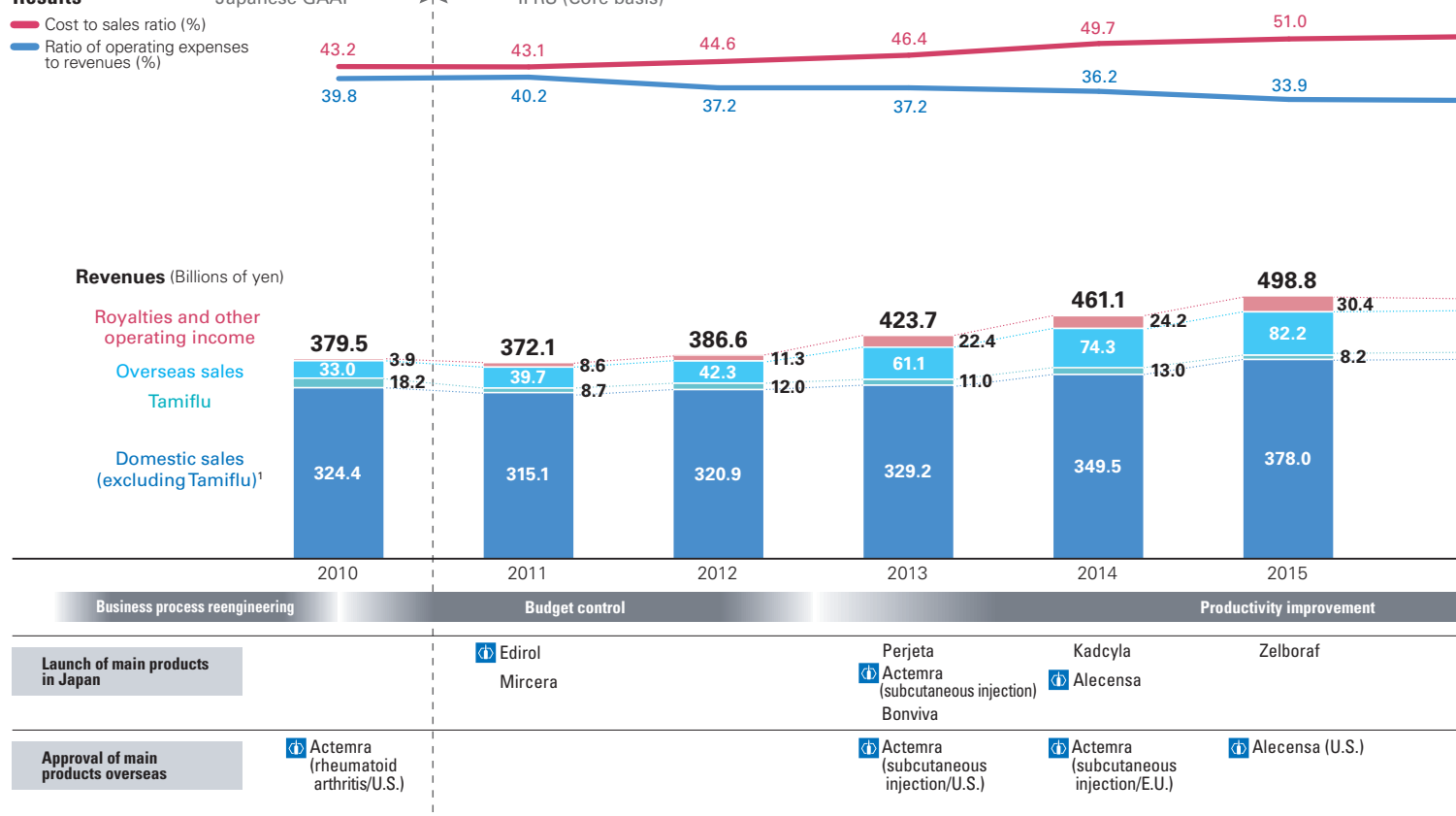


Financial and Pre-Financial Highlights (IFRS)

Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and Consolidated Subsidiaries/Years ended December 31

Financial Indicators (Core Basis)

Results

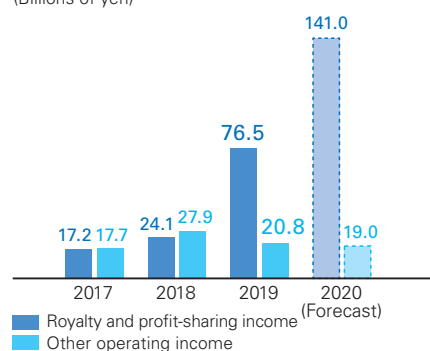


Chugai product

1. From 2017, domestic sales include Tamiflu.

Royalty and Profit-Sharing Income/Other Operating Income

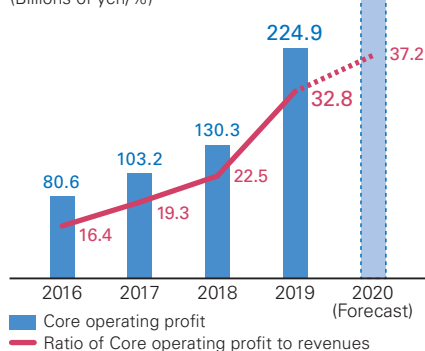
(Billions of yen)



Royalty and profit-sharing income, which is linked to sales of Chugai (in-house) products by Roche outside Japan, increased significantly in 2019 due to the solid global penetration of Hemlibra. Other operating income, which consists of non-recurring income, temporarily increased in 2018 due to one-time income recognized from the transfer of long-term listed products.

Core Operating Profit/Ratio of Core Operating Profit to Revenues

(Billions of yen/%)

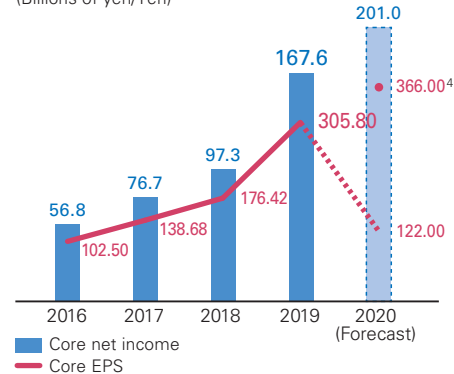


The ratio of Core operating profit to revenues is consistently high because of the low ratio of operating expenses to revenues. This ratio should rise further because of increasing ROOI² and the declining cost to sales ratio in recent years. In 2020, we expect our fourth consecutive year of record Core operating profit due to factors including an increase in royalty income from Roche relating to Chugai product Hemlibra.

2. Royalties and other operating income

Core Net Income/Core EPS

(Billions of yen/Yen)



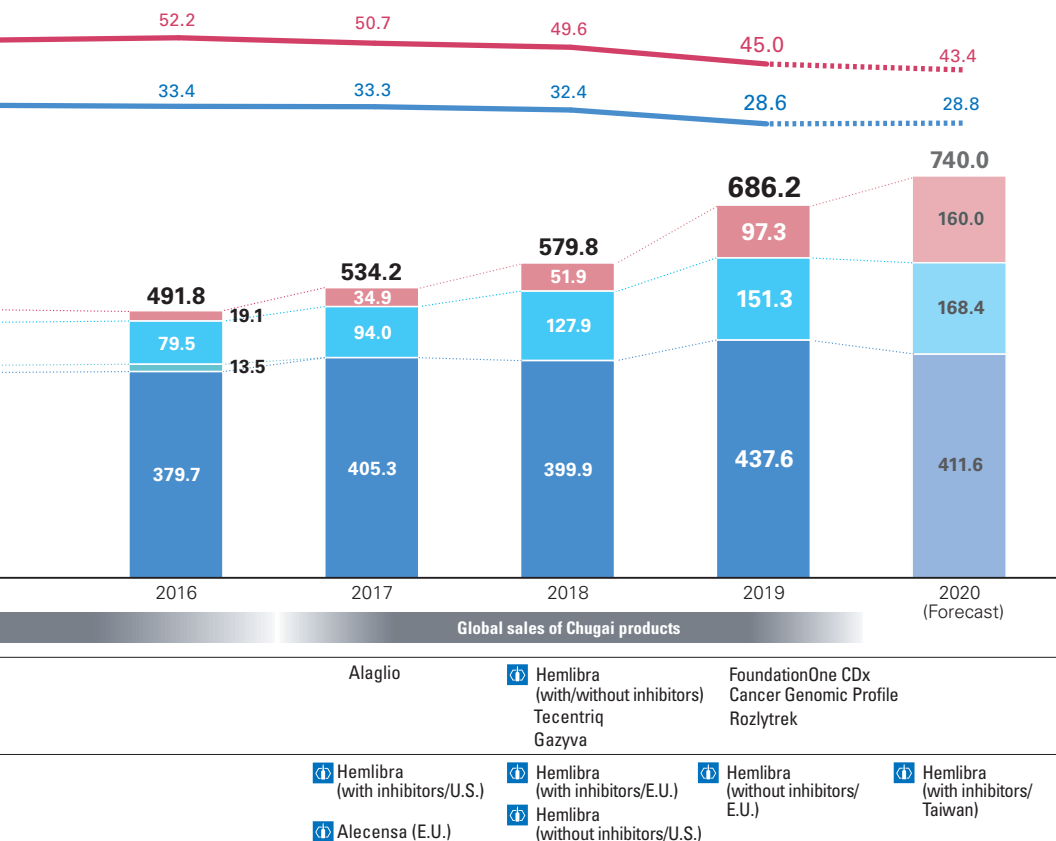
In mid-term business plan IBI 21, Chugai set Core EPS CAGR over three years as a quantitative target. In light of strong sales of global products developed in-house, Chugai revised its target Core EPS CAGR from the high single digits³ to around 30 percent³ (assuming no stock split).

3. Based on constant exchange rates for the three-year period

4. Based on the assumption of no three-for-one split of ordinary shares, with a scheduled effective date of July 1, 2020.

About Core Basis Results

Chugai reports its results on a Core basis from 2013 in conjunction with its decision to adopt IFRS. Core basis results are the IFRS basis results adjusted by excluding non-Core items, and are consistent with the concept of Core basis results disclosed by Roche. Core basis results are used by Chugai as internal performance indicators for representing recurring profit trends both internally and externally, and as indices for establishing profit distributions such as returns to shareholders. No items have been excluded from the IFRS balance sheet and cash flows, as the Core basis results concept only applies to the income statement.

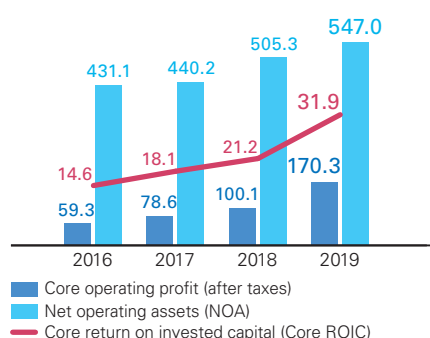


Chugai has substantially improved its cost structure in view of the increase in the cost to sales ratio due to the increase in products in-licensed from Roche following the signing of the strategic alliance between the two companies. We have now secured high profitability by continuously achieving a ratio of operating expenses to revenues at a level that compares favorably with the world's leading pharmaceutical companies. Our cost to sales ratio has been improving steadily in recent years due to the solid performance of Chugai global products, which have a lower cost to sales ratio than those in-licensed from Roche.

We have generated record revenues for three consecutive years due to factors including solid sales of mainstay products and of new products Hemlibra and Tecentriq in Japan, exports of Chugai products Actemra and Alecensa to Roche, and an increase in royalty and profit-sharing income from Hemlibra. In 2020, we forecast that sales and earnings will increase because exports of Hemlibra to Roche and increased royalties from Roche will more than offset a year-on-year decrease in domestic sales due to NHI drug price revisions and intensified competition resulting from the launch of biosimilars and generics.

**Core Operating Profit (after Taxes)/
Net Operating Assets/Core Return On
Invested Capital**

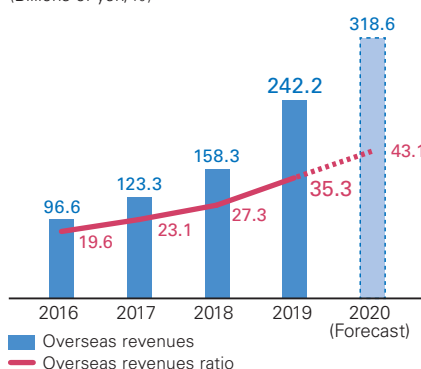
(Billions of yen/%)



Chugai has been using Core ROIC⁵ as a financial KPI since 2019 in order to give greater consideration to long-term investment efficiency. NOA (2) increased significantly due to aggressive strategic investments such as Chugai Life Science Park Yokohama, but faster growth in Core operating profit after taxes (1) has resulted in consistent increases in Core ROIC (1 ÷ 2).

Overseas Revenues/Overseas Revenues Ratio

(Billions of yen/%)



Overseas revenues increased steadily with the growth in global sales of Chugai products. While we expect Actemra to become a mature product, we forecast that the overseas revenues ratio will continue to increase because of products including Hemlibra, for which global sales exceeded CHF 1 billion in its third year of sales; Alecensa, which continues to penetrate the European market; and satralizumab, which we expect to launch in 2020.

Dividends per Share/Core Payout Ratio

(Yen/%)



Regarding shareholder returns, Chugai's target Core EPS payout ratio was 50 percent on average. After taking into account future investment opportunities and funding plans, from 2020 we have changed to a target Core EPS payout ratio of 45 percent on average to maintain our policy of a stable allocation of profit.

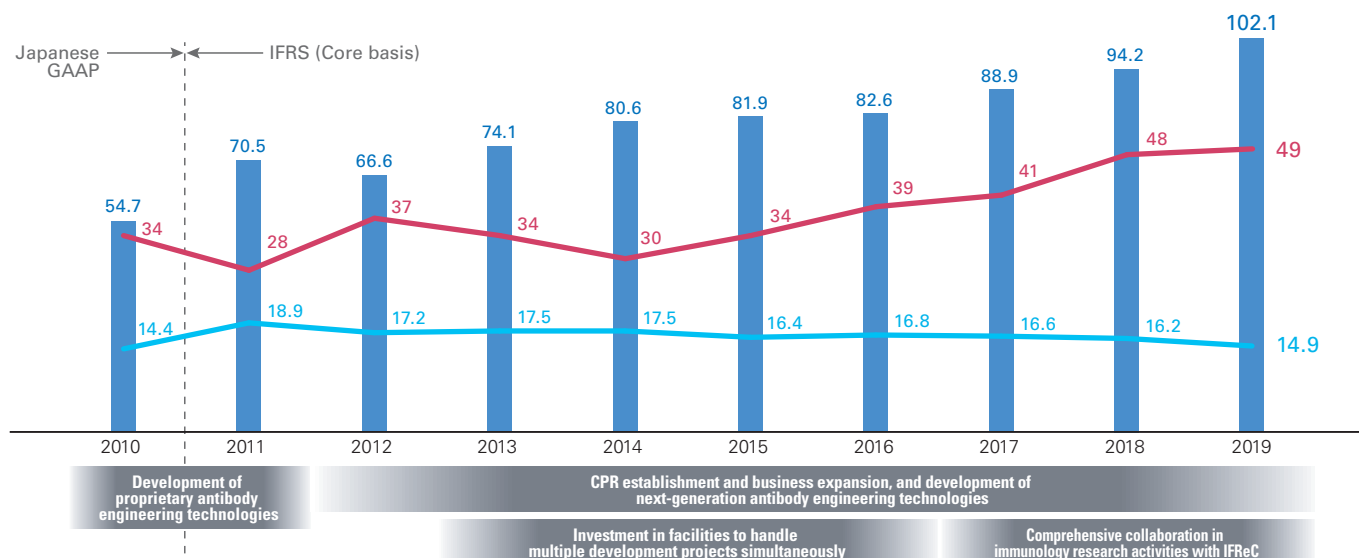
5. Return on invested capital: Indicates how efficiently a company uses capital invested for business activities (invested capital) to generate profit.

6. Based on the assumption of no stock split

Research, Clinical Development, Pharmaceutical Technology and Production

R&D Expenditures/R&D Expenditures to Revenues/Pipeline Projects

■ R&D expenditures (Billions of yen) ■ R&D expenditures to revenues (%) ■ Number of pipeline projects

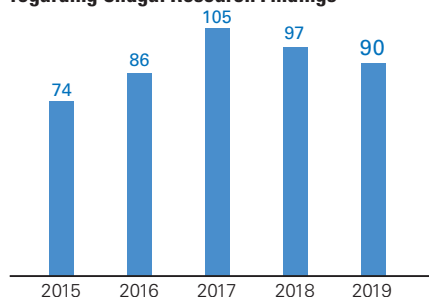


As revenues grow, Chugai increases investment in research and development. In addition to the steady creation of innovative drugs, our research findings have the potential to contribute to the advancement of healthcare and the pharmaceutical industry worldwide. Our policy is to proactively conduct speedy research and development in light of the competitive environment, as well as to make upfront investments in digital technologies such as AI to establish and strengthen our competitiveness, while keeping growth in overall operating expenses within the rate of revenue growth, as a general principle.

Under our strategic alliance with Roche, we have been promoting new drug development with higher success rates and greater efficiency by collaborating in ways such as examining and deciding on which Roche products to in-license based on the results of early-stage clinical trials. In recent years, we have maintained a robust pipeline, with several products from Chugai research having moved into the clinical phase, including in-house products from Chugai Pharmabody Research (CPR),¹ which has expanded its operations to accelerate the creation of innovative therapeutic antibodies.

1. Established in Singapore in 2012

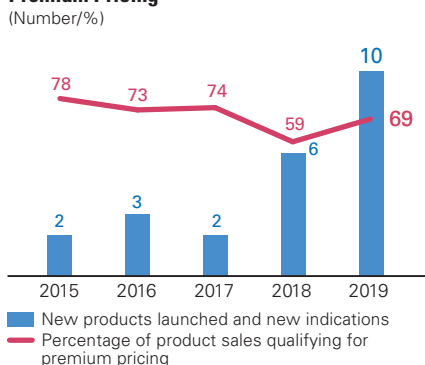
Publications in Academic Papers and Presentations at Scientific Conferences regarding Chugai Research Findings²



Chugai develops innovative medicines that allow it to differentiate itself from competitors by continuously establishing proprietary drug discovery technologies and applying them to development candidates while promoting research on commercialization for high quality and high added value. We will continue to generate research findings that may contribute to the overall advancement of healthcare, presenting those findings at scientific conferences and publishing them in academic papers.

2. Total of drug discovery and pharmaceutical technology

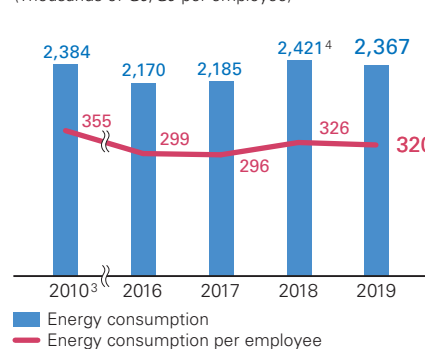
New Products Launched and New Indications/Percentage of Product Sales Qualifying for Premium Pricing



In 2019, the number of new product launches and indications expanded year on year due to the launch of FoundationOne CDx Cancer Genomic Profile (F1CDx) and Rozlytrek, additional indications for mainstay oncology product Tecentriq and for Actemra, and the expanded use of F1CDx as a companion diagnostic. With our stable revenue base from the efficient in-licensing of Roche products for the Japanese market, we will continue to concentrate on the creation of innovative medicines.

Note: Products subject to special market-expansion repricing (2016, 2017: Avastin) are counted as products qualifying for premium pricing because they were assumed to meet the conditions for such pricing in the relevant fiscal years.

Energy Consumption/Energy Consumption per Employee

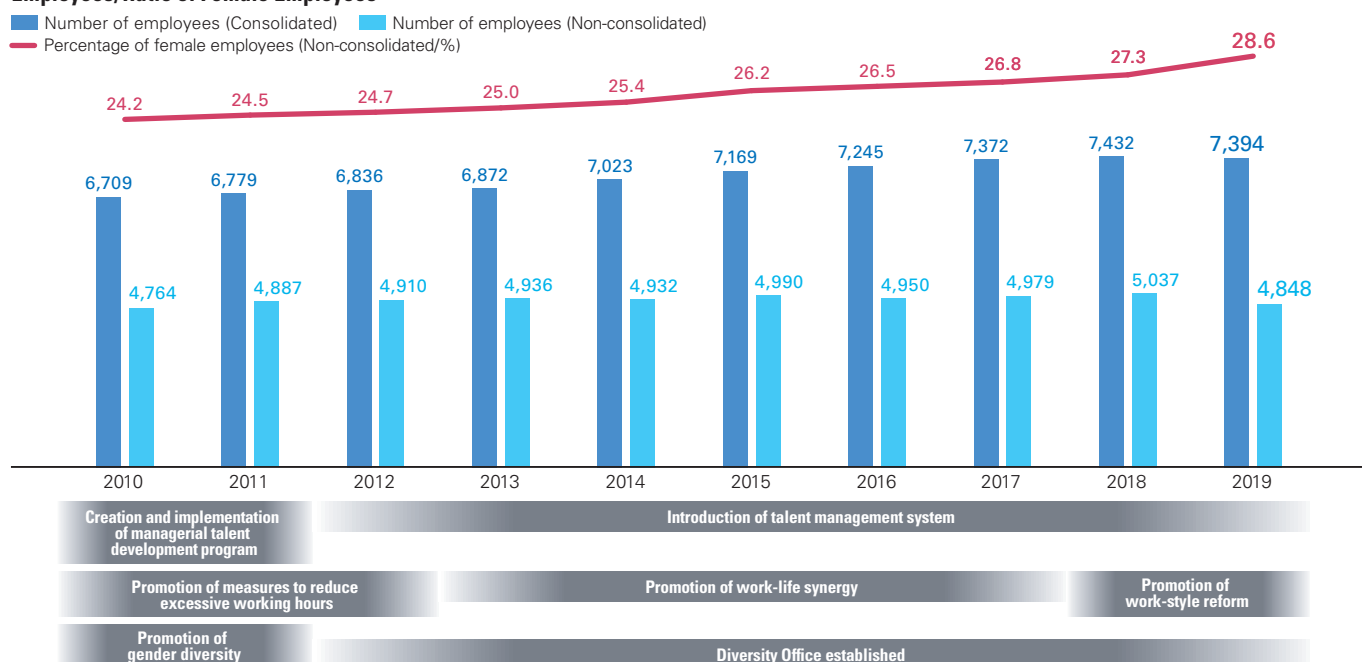


Energy consumption decreased 2.3 percent year on year in 2019 due to factors including progress in an energy use visualization system and energy conservation project. As Chugai enhances its production system for new drugs, it is also working to reduce energy consumption as one of its tasks, based on its Code of Conduct, which includes "Protection of the Global Environment."

3. Benchmark year for mid-term environmental goals
4. Includes 40,000 GJ of overseas consumption

Human Resource Management

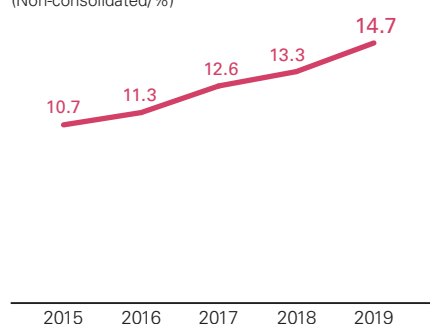
Employees/Ratio of Female Employees



The basic philosophical tenet of Chugai's human resource strategies is that people are an invaluable asset that drives a company's growth and progress. Therefore, our policy is to promote the hiring, development and use of diverse human resources regardless of gender or nationality. We place value on the pursuit of innovation and creativity for delivering innovative drugs to patients around the world, and are therefore committed

to diversity and inclusion as one of our human resource strategies because we recognize that innovation arises from diverse values and expertise. We will maintain an environment that enables diverse employees to fully exercise their capabilities, and foster an organizational culture that generates innovation.

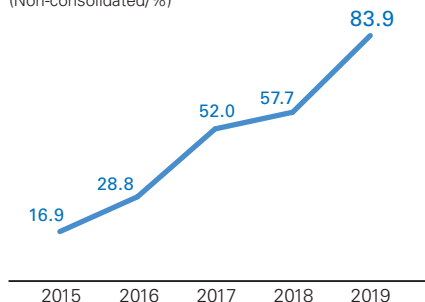
Ratio of Female Managers⁵ (Non-consolidated/%)



To promote the success of women in the workplace, we set a target ratio of female managers of 16 percent or higher by the end of 2021 (non-consolidated employee basis⁶). The ratio of female managers is increasing, but we are aiming for further success by implementing measures to support career development among women, and we plan to further accelerate our initiatives to develop female leaders.

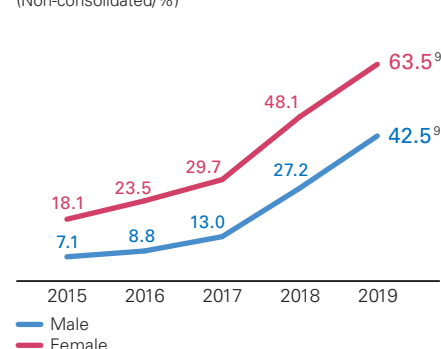
Note: Ratio of Female Managers (Non-consolidated employee basis)
2018: 12.6% 2019: 13.7%

Percentage of Male Employees Taking Childcare Leave⁷ (Non-consolidated/%)



Chugai aims to improve productivity and increase flexibility in work styles to achieve work-life synergy. The number of male employees taking childcare leave is increasing. We are encouraging male employees to take childcare leave through awareness-raising activities targeting men with newborn children and their supervisors and by providing their supervisors with a handbook containing guidance on key management points.

Percentage of Employees Using the Telecommuting System⁸ (Non-consolidated/%)



Originally introduced in 2012 for childcare and nursing care, the telecommuting system has expanded to include use for productivity improvement. In 2019, we enhanced flexibility by enabling users to record 15-minute increments, and expanded eligibility to employees who work remotely, such as MRs. We will continue to empower even more flexible work styles.

5. Number of female managers as a percentage of the total number of managers

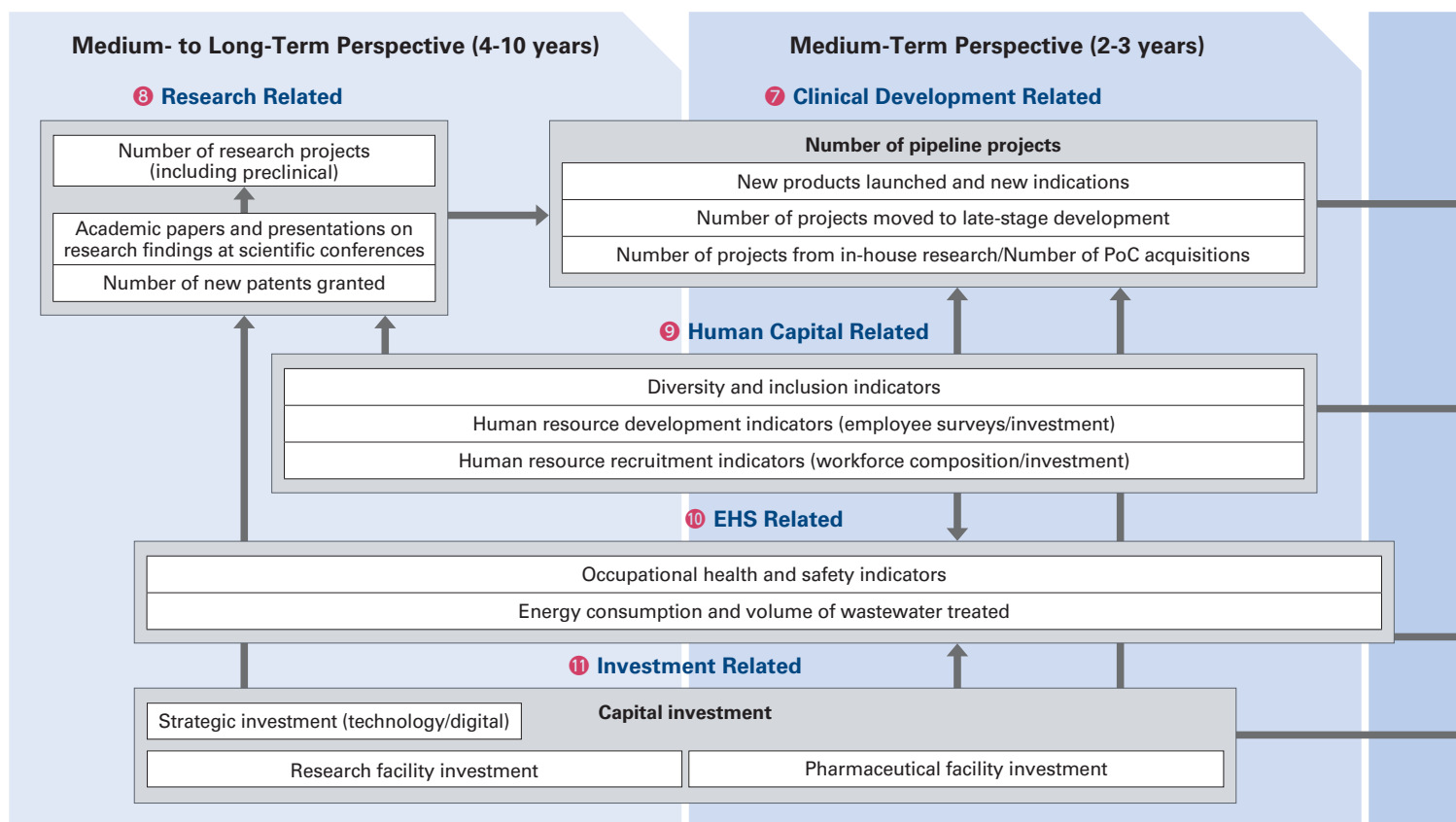
6. Calculated based on Chugai Pharmaceutical (non-consolidated) employees, including employees assigned to affiliated companies and external companies. On the other hand, non-consolidated basis is calculated based on the definition in the Company's *Yuka Shoken Hokokusho* (Securities Report).

7. Number of male employees taking childcare leave as a percentage of all male employees with newborn children

8. Percentage of eligible employees

9. Excluding MRs and other employees who work outside Chugai offices

Relationships of Indicators



Financial Performance

Given the characteristics of its business model, Chugai considers the Core EPS growth rate and, from the perspective of the cost of capital/stock, Core return on invested capital (ROIC) to be two particularly important KPIs. We believe that raising the level of these KPIs will enhance our corporate value over the medium to long term.

1 IBI 21 Guidance

The ratio of Core operating profit to revenues (profit margin) in Chugai's main business and the growth of that margin in absolute terms are the most important indicators for enhancing corporate value. Accordingly, we use Core EPS CAGR – a KPI that presents these indicators from the viewpoint of shareholders – as guidance in IBI 21. This KPI is related to 3 Growth Indicators and 4 Profitability Indicators.

2 Internal Management Indicators

In managing the performance of each division, Chugai uses Core ROIC because both stock and flow perspectives are

important. Core ROIC consists of 4 Profitability Indicators and 5 Efficiency Indicators.

3 Growth Indicators

Growth indicators are one measure of the value that Chugai's products and services provide globally. In addition to total revenues, we also emphasize new products, as well as overseas sales and royalty income from Chugai products as indicators of future growth, among others.

4 Profitability Indicators

Operating profit and the ratio of Core operating profit to revenues play the largest role in enhancing Chugai's Core EPS. The cost to sales ratio, which changes with the share of Chugai products in the sales mix, affects profit, as do R&D expenditures, which fluctuate according to the progress of research projects and technology development. The ratio of operating expenses to revenues is an indicator for measuring continuous improvement through measures including cost structure review and productivity enhancement.

5 Efficiency Indicators

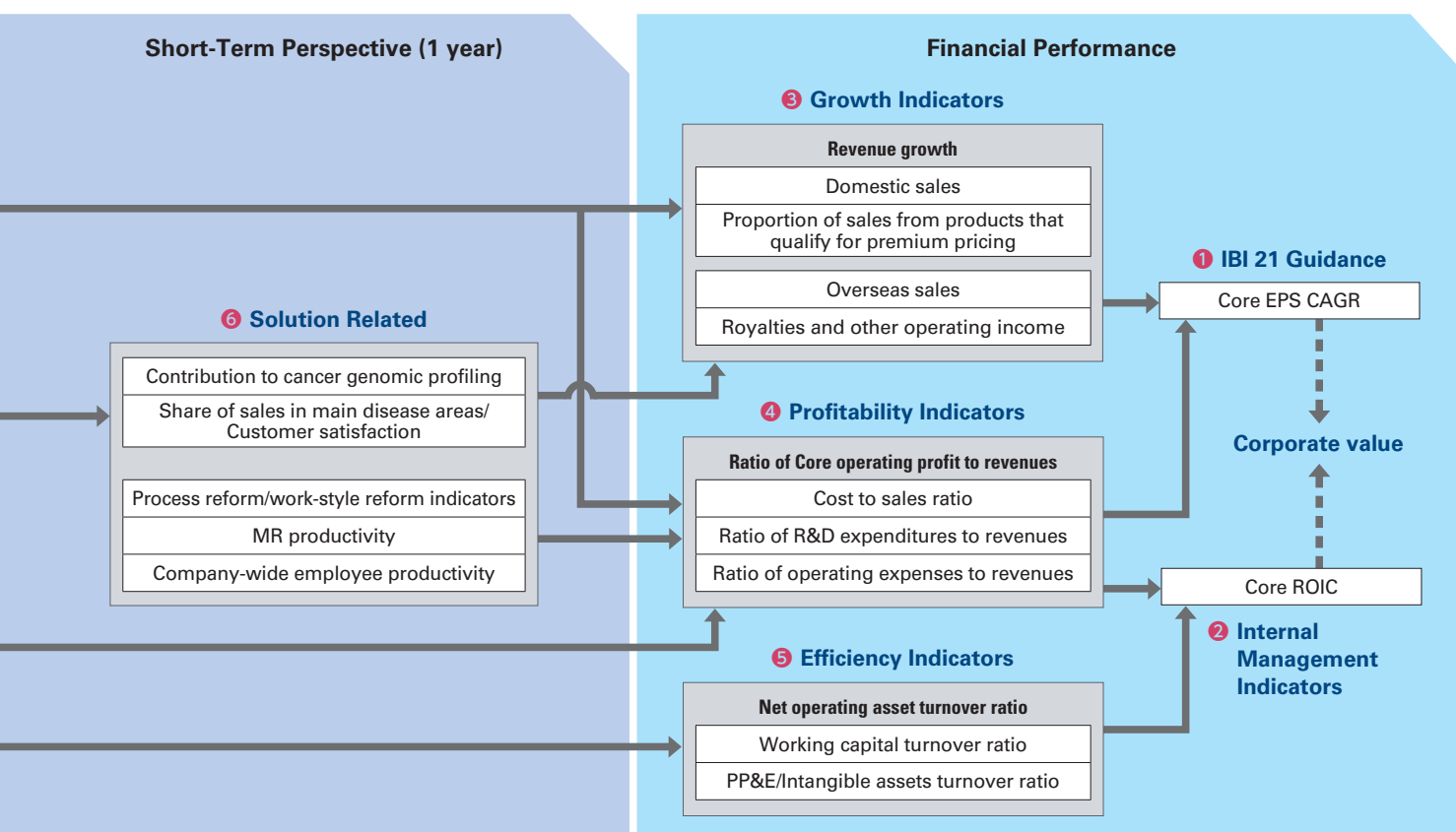
Biopharmaceuticals, an area of strength for Chugai, have a relatively lengthy manufacturing process. Consequently, there are certain limitations on increasing turnover to fulfill our pharmaceutical supply obligations. However, we are placing priority on managing working capital and property, plant and equipment (PP&E) turnover as essential indicators in improving capital efficiency.

Activity Indicators (Short-, Medium- and Medium-to-Long-Term Perspectives)

Indicators that affect corporate value and financial performance are roughly divided by category and temporal perspective. The activity indicators mainly expected to yield results over the short term (1 year), medium term (2-3 years), or medium to long term (4-10 years) are outlined in 6 through 11, below.

6 Solution Related

We use these indicators to monitor the successful execution of our strategies from



a short-term (1 year) perspective. Share of sales in main disease areas and productivity are important indicators related to **3** Growth Indicators, **4** Profitability Indicators and **5** Efficiency Indicators.

7 Clinical Development Related

With the increasing difficulty of drug discovery, the richness of the development pipeline will have a significant impact on Chugai's sales and profit in the short, medium and medium to long term, and will determine the extent of corporate value it creates. In managing our pipeline, we focus not just on the number of projects, but on their quality and progress.

8 Research Related

In the case of manufacturers of innovative drugs, the results of a research project usually take four to ten years to be reflected in business performance, and in the case of technological infrastructure and pathological research even longer management timelines may be involved. The principal quantitative indicators that Chugai manages include the number of research projects, but it also uses indicators such as the

number of academic papers and presentations at scientific conferences, and the number of new patents granted to measure research results.

9 Human Capital Related

Chugai strongly believes that the levels of each indicator mentioned above change according to factors such as recruitment, allocation and development of human resources, and the organizational culture. Therefore, we focus on managing factors such as the amount of human capital investment and various indicators based on an all-employee survey and human resource database. We also set detailed targets for indicators related to diversity and inclusion to create a culture conducive to innovation, and take measures to improve the level of those indicators.

10 EHS Related

Chugai takes a comprehensive approach to managing environmental and occupational health and safety (EHS) issues. The risks involved in these areas are considerable, and will have an impact on the results of medium- to long-term research and

development, pharmaceutical technology, marketing and other operations, but the impact on production-related activities will be especially large. To continue reinforcing our robust value chain from the standpoint of ESG, we closely monitor indicators concerning climate change, energy, water, health and productivity management, occupational injuries and other matters.

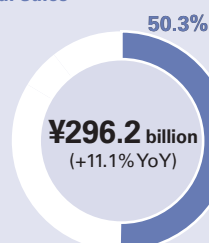
11 Investment Related

Investment in pharmaceutical technology and production aligned with strategies, including production facilities capable of handling new drug discovery technologies and facilities for manufacturing investigational drugs in tandem with clinical development, affects clinical development and business results in the medium term. The pharmaceutical value chain, including research, is affected by investment to expand our research infrastructure and enhance efficiency. It is also affected by investments in new technology and digital technology. However, the results of these investments typically do not become apparent for four years or more, a medium- to long-term span.

Review by Disease Area

Oncology

Sales and Percentage of Total Sales



Opportunities and Risks

Opportunities

- Cancer is the largest area of unmet medical need¹ (the leading cause of death in Japan).
- PHC is expected to advance further due to factors including insurance coverage for cancer genomic profiling.
- Phase Three of the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs is promoting delivery systems for cancer genomic profiling.

Risks

- Intensifying global competition for cancer immunotherapies including anti-PD-1/PD-L1 immune checkpoint inhibitors
- Return of premium for new drug creation for mainstay products
- Entry of large pharmaceutical companies into biosimilar² markets

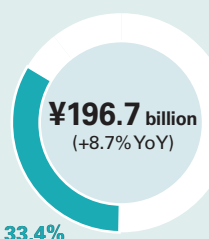
Review of 2019 Performance

Sales in Japan increased 6.6 percent year on year to ¥240.5 billion due to factors including steady market penetration of the new product Tecentriq and mainstay product Perjeta, despite a decrease in sales of products including Rituxan, mainly due to the significant impact of biosimilars.

Overall sales, including overseas sales, increased 11.1 percent to ¥296.2 billion supported by factors including substantial growth in Alecensa exports to Roche, which increased 54.3 percent to ¥44.6 billion. Alecensa, a product from Chugai research, continued to penetrate first-line markets, primarily in Europe and the United States.

Bone and Joint Diseases/ Autoimmune Diseases

Sales and Percentage of Total Sales³



Opportunities

- The emergence of biologics has dramatically improved the effectiveness of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) treatment, and the treatment goal is shifting to remission (a symptom-free state).
- The number of osteoporosis patients is increasing yearly as populations age.
- There are many potential osteoporosis patients because the treatment rate and adherence to treatment remain low.

Risks

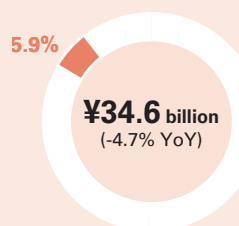
- Intensifying global competition in the RA market
- Slower growth due to the maturing of Actemra in the medium to long term
- The emergence of biosimilars that compete with biologics

Sales in Japan increased 7.9 percent year on year to ¥108.4 billion, driven by the solid performance of mainstay products Actemra, a product from Chugai research for treatment of RA and other diseases, and Ediolol, another product from Chugai research and the top brand in oral osteoporosis drugs.

Overall sales, including overseas sales, increased 8.7 percent to ¥196.7 billion. Overseas sales from exports of Actemra, which is approved in more than 110 countries and is distributed through Roche, increased a steady 9.9 percent to ¥86.5 billion.

Renal Diseases

Sales and Percentage of Total Sales



Opportunities

- Due to the enhanced measures to address chronic kidney disease (CKD) by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, screening rates are increasing among potential patients and people who have not been screened.
- Early intervention in potential patients is improving the treatment rate of renal anemia.
- Renal anemia is divided into the dialysis stage and the pre-dialysis stage, and the number of patients treated in the pre-dialysis stage is trending upward every year.

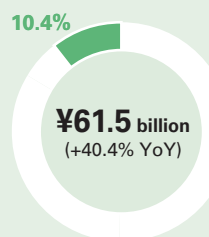
Risks

- Intensifying competition in the renal anemia market due to a reduction in fee points for dialysis as part of medical fee revisions
- Intensifying competitive environment due to a competing biosame and other generics

Sales in Japan decreased 4.7 percent year on year to ¥34.6 billion. Sales of Oxarol, an agent for secondary hyperparathyroidism, and Mircera, a long-acting erythropoiesis stimulating agent, decreased in part because of NHI price revisions and the impact of a competing biosame⁴ in the renal anemia market.

Other Diseases

Sales and Percentage of Total Sales



Opportunities

- The burden on people with hemophilia A and caregivers due to the development of inhibitors and frequent need for administration is an issue.
- Neurology is an area of very high unmet medical need, with many pathologies and syndromes.
- Medical fee points have been increased to promote more kidney transplants, and treatment needs for kidney transplants in Japan are rising.
- Need to improve patients' quality of life because in addition to skin deterioration, itching associated with atopic dermatitis disrupts sleep.

Risks

- Intensifying global competition due to the limited number of known molecular targets
- Possibility of few target patients despite high unmet medical need

In Japan, sales of Hemlibra, a Chugai product for treating hemophilia A, increased 740.0 percent year on year to ¥25.2 billion. Market penetration of Hemlibra for patients without inhibitors significantly exceeded our initial forecast. Ordinary sales of anti-influenza agent Tamiflu decreased 26.7 percent year on year to ¥7.4 billion, and sales for government stockpiles increased 540.0 percent to ¥3.2 billion.

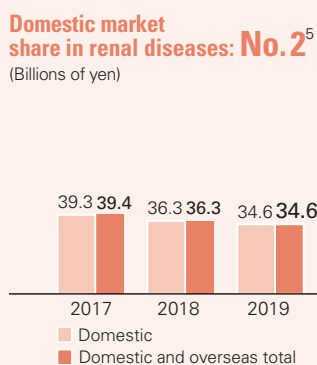
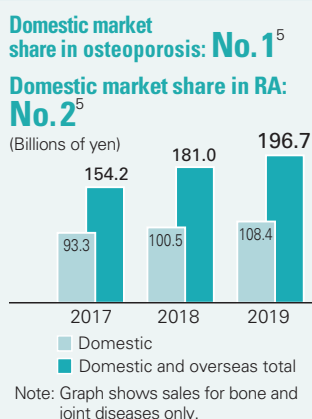
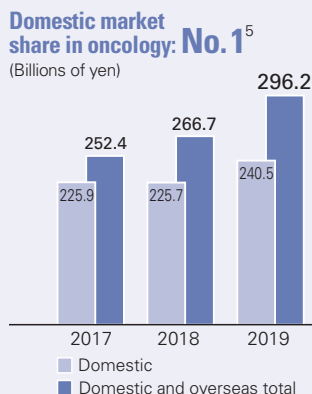
Overall sales in the other diseases category, including overseas sales, increased 40.4 percent year on year to ¥61.5 billion. Included in that total were exports of Hemlibra to Roche, which increased 43.5 percent year on year to ¥3.3 billion.

1. Medical need that is not adequately met due to a lack of effective treatments

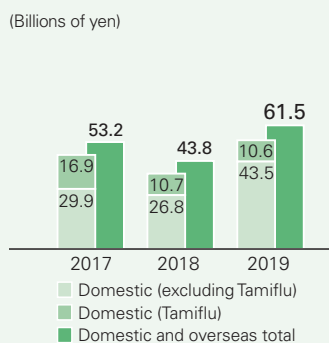
2. Successor products to biopharmaceuticals whose patent term has expired. They have the same quality, effectiveness and safety as the original product, but are made by manufacturers other than the manufacturer that developed the antecedent biopharmaceutical.

3. Bone and joint diseases only

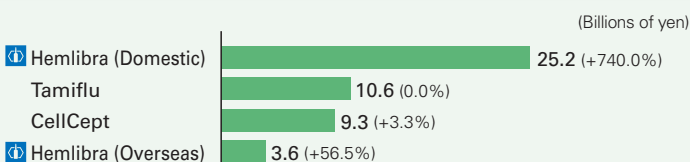
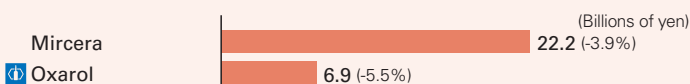
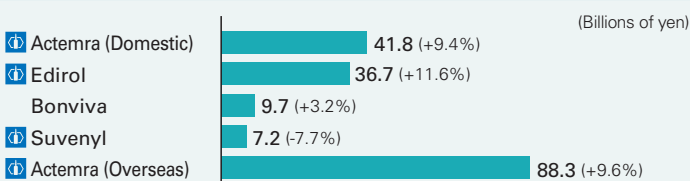
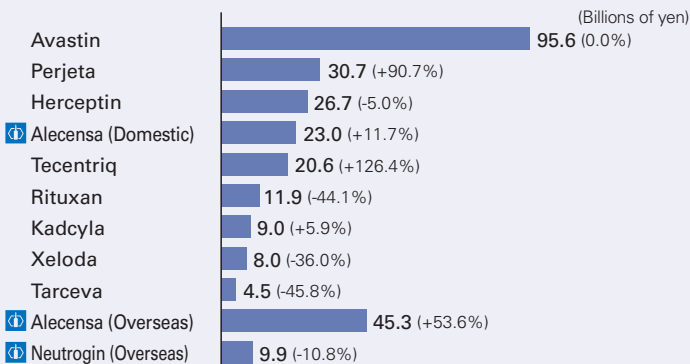
Sales



Other Diseases



Sales of Major Products

Development Pipeline
(Including additional indications)

AF802 (Alecensa)
RG435 (Avastin)
RG3502 (Kadcyla)
RG7446 (Tecentriq)
RG7440
RG7596
GC33
ERY974
RG7421
RG6264
RG7802
RG7828
RG7461
RG6058

ED-71 (Edirol)
NRD101 (Suvenyl)
RG7845
RG7880

EOS789

RG1450
RG7916
SKY59
PCO371
RG7716
GYM329
RG7935
SA237
AMY109
RG7906
RG6042
NXT007
RG6100
RG7314

4. A successor biopharmaceutical that is the same as its antecedent in terms of active pharmaceutical ingredients manufacturing method, etc. Only the packaging is different.

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④ Products from Chugai research

Development Pipeline (As of January 30, 2020)

Development Code (*Additional Indication)	Indication	Status					Approved/Filing Date [Planned Year of Filing]
		Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Filed	Approved	
Oncology							
RG6268	Solid tumors [<i>NTRK</i> fusion gene-positive]						2019/6
	Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)						2019/3
RG7446*	Small cell lung cancer						2019/8
	Breast cancer						2019/9
	NSCLC (adjuvant)						[2022 or later]
	NSCLC (neoadjuvant)						[2021]
	Urothelial carcinoma						[2020]
	Muscle invasive urothelial carcinoma (adjuvant)						[2020]
	Renal cell carcinoma						[2020]
	Renal cell carcinoma (adjuvant)						[2022 or later]
	Early breast cancer						[2021]
	Ovarian cancer						[2020]
	Hepatocellular carcinoma						[2020]
	Hepatocellular carcinoma (adjuvant)						[2022 or later]
	Head and neck carcinoma (maintenance)						[2022 or later]
RG3502*	Breast cancer (adjuvant)						2019/8
RG435*	Renal cell carcinoma (combination with RG7466)						[2020]
	Hepatocellular carcinoma (combination with RG7466)						[2020]
	Hepatocellular carcinoma (adjuvant/combination with RG7466)						[2022 or later]
	Small cell lung cancer (combination with RG7466)						[2022 or later]
RG7440	Prostate cancer						[2021]
	Breast cancer						[2020]
RG7596	Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)						[2020]
RG6264	Breast cancer (fixed-dose combination, subcutaneous injection)						[2021]
AF802 (RG7853)*	NSCLC (adjuvant)						[2022 or later]
GC33	Hepatocellular carcinoma						
ERY974	Solid tumors						
RG7421	Solid tumors						
RG7802	Solid tumors						
RG7828	Hematologic tumors						
RG7461	Solid tumors						
RG6058	Solid tumors						
Bone and Joint Diseases							
ED-71	Osteoporosis						(China) 2018/2
NRD101	Knee osteoarthritis/Shoulder periarthritis						(China) [2020]
Renal Diseases							
EOS789	Hyperphosphatemia						
Autoimmune Diseases							
RG7845	Rheumatoid arthritis						
RG7880	Inflammatory bowel disease						
Neurology							
SA237 (RG6168)	Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD)						(U.S.) Aug. 2019, (E.U.) Aug. 2019, (Japan) Nov. 2019
RG1450	Alzheimer's disease						[2022 or later]
RG6042	Huntington's disease						[2022 or later]
RG7916	Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA)						[2020]
RG7935	Parkinson's disease						(II/III)
GYM329 (RG6237)	Neuromuscular disease						
RG7906	Psychiatric disorders						
RG6100	Alzheimer's disease						
RG7314	Autism spectrum disorder						
Other Diseases							
ACE910 (RG6013)	Hemophilia A (Non-inhibitor)						(E.U.) Mar. 2019
RG7716	Diabetic macular edema						(Taiwan) Oct. 2019
	Neovascular age related macular degeneration (nAMD)						[2021]
							[2022 or later]
SKY59 (RG6107)	Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH)						(I/II)
NXT007	Hemophilia A						(I/II)
PCO371	Hypoparathyroidism						
AMY109	Endometriosis						

●●●●●● Designates change in status in 2019 and thereafter

Note: In principle, completion of first dose is regarded as the start of clinical studies in each phase.

Generic Name/Product Name	Origin (Collaborator)	Mode of Action
entrectinib/Rozlytrek	Roche/Nerviano Medical Sciences	ROS1/TRK inhibitor (Oral)
atezolizumab/Tecentriq	Roche	Engineered anti-PD-L1 monoclonal antibody (Injection)
trastuzumab emtansine/Kadcyla	Roche	Anti-HER2 antibody-tubulin polymerization inhibitor conjugate (Injection)
bevacizumab/Avastin	Roche	Anti-VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) humanized monoclonal antibody (Injection)
ipatasertib/Product name undetermined	Roche/Array BioPharma	AKT inhibitor (Oral)
polatuzumab vedotin/Product name undetermined	Roche	Anti-CD79b drug conjugate (Injection)
trastuzumab, pertuzumab/Herceptin, Perjeta	Roche	Anti-HER2 humanized monoclonal antibody/HER2 dimerization inhibitory humanized monoclonal antibody (Injection)
alelectinib/Alecensa	In-house (Roche)	ALK inhibitor (Oral)
codrituzumab/Product name undetermined	In-house	Anti-glypican-3 humanized monoclonal antibody (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	In-house	Anti-glypican-3/CD3 bispecific antibody (Injection)
cobimetinib/Product name undetermined	Roche/Exelixis	MEK inhibitor (Oral)
cibisatamab/Product name undetermined	Roche	Anti-CEA/CD3 bispecific antibody (Injection)
mosunetuzumab/Product name undetermined	Roche	Anti-CD20/CD3 bispecific antibody (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	Roche	Anti-FAP humanized antibody-engineered IL-2 variant fusion protein (Injection)
tiragolumab/Product name undetermined	Roche	Anti-TIGIT human monoclonal antibody (Injection)
eldecalcitol/Edirol	In-house	Activated vitamin D ₃ agent (Oral)
purified sodium hyaluronate/Suvenyl	In-house	Sodium hyaluronate (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	In-house	— (Oral)
fenebrutinib/Product name undetermined	Roche	BTK inhibitor (Oral)
Generic and product names undetermined	Roche	Human IL-22 fusion protein (Injection)
satralizumab/Product name undetermined	In-house (Roche)	Anti-IL-6 receptor recycling antibody (Injection)
gantenerumab/Product name undetermined	Roche/MorphoSys	Anti-amyloid-beta human monoclonal antibody (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	Roche/Ionis Pharmaceuticals	Antisense oligonucleotide targeting <i>HTT</i> mRNA
risdiplam/Product name undetermined	Roche/PTC Therapeutics	SMN2 splicing modifier (Oral)
prasinezumab/Product name undetermined	Roche/Prothena	Anti- α -synuclein monoclonal antibody (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	In-house (Roche)	Anti-latent myostatin sweeping antibody (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	Roche	— (Oral)
semorinemab/Product name undetermined	Roche/AC Immune	Anti-tau humanized monoclonal antibody (Injection)
balovaptan/Product name undetermined	Roche	Vasopressin 1a receptor antagonist (Oral)
emicizumab/Hemlibra	In-house (Roche)	Anti-coagulation factor IXa/X humanized bispecific monoclonal antibody (Injection)
faricimab/Product name undetermined	Roche	Anti-VEGF/Ang2 bispecific antibody (Injection)
crovalimab/Product name undetermined	In-house (Roche)	Anti-C5 recycling antibody (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	In-house	Anti-coagulation factor IXa/X humanized bispecific monoclonal antibody (Injection)
Generic and product names undetermined	In-house	PTH1 receptor agonist (Oral)
Generic and product names undetermined	In-house	— (Injection)