



# Redefining Global Biotech

J.P. Morgan 41<sup>st</sup> Annual Healthcare Conference

JANUARY 9, 2023

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Certain statements contained in this presentation and in the accompanying oral presentation, other than statements of fact that are independently verifiable at the date hereof, may constitute forward-looking statements. Examples of such forward-looking statements include statements regarding BeiGene's research, discovery, and pre-clinical and early-stage clinical programs and plans; recent clinical data for BeiGene's product candidates and approvals of its medicines; the conduct of late-stage clinical trials and expected data readouts; additional planned commercial product launches; and the advancement of and anticipated clinical development, regulatory milestones and commercialization of BeiGene's medicines and drug candidates. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors, including BeiGene's ability to demonstrate the efficacy and safety of its drug candidates; the clinical results for its drug candidates, which may not support further development or marketing approval; actions of regulatory agencies, which may affect the initiation, timing and progress of clinical trials and marketing approval; BeiGene's ability to achieve commercial success for its marketed medicines and drug candidates, if approved; BeiGene's ability to obtain and maintain protection of intellectual property for its technology and medicines; BeiGene's reliance on third parties to conduct drug development, manufacturing and other services; BeiGene's limited experience in obtaining regulatory approvals and commercializing pharmaceutical products and its ability to obtain additional funding for operations and to complete the development and commercialization of its drug candidates and achieve and maintain profitability; the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on BeiGene's clinical development, commercial, regulatory and other operations, as well as those risks more fully discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in BeiGene's most recent periodic report filed with the SEC, as well as discussions of potential risks, uncertainties, and other important factors in BeiGene's subsequent filings with the SEC. All information in this presentation is as of the date of this presentation, and BeiGene undertakes no duty to update such information unless required by law.

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# CANCER HAS NO BORDERS NEITHER DO WE

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*Our vision is to create impactful medicines that will be affordable and accessible to far more cancer patients around the world*



# BeiGene

Founded  
2010



@BeiGeneGlobal



BeiGene



~40 offices, 9,000+ colleagues  
on 5 continents



\$1B+ in annual product revenue  
+109% product revenue growth  
\$5B+ cash balance



3,500+ global commercial team  
16 approved products



950+ oncology  
research team



2,700 global clinical  
development & medical affairs  
team



In-house manufacturing plus  
U.S. expansion under construction



60+ pre-clinical programs,  
the majority with  
first-in-class potential



~50 assets in clinical and  
commercial stages



~20 industry  
collaborations

Numbers as of December 2022  
except cash balance as of Q3 2022 and  
YoY product revenue growth for Q3 2022 YTD

# Truly Unique with Hard to Replicate Competitive Advantages

## **One of the world's largest oncology research teams (950+)**

*Validated by clinical results, global approvals, and major global pharma collaborations*

## **Cost and time advantaged clinical development**

*Due to unique approach – more globally inclusive, superior technology, pre-dominantly internal (CRO-free)*

## **Cornerstone commercial medicines that are key to combinations for future, complemented by a strong, deep, and innovative clinical portfolio**

## **Truly global commercial footprint (3,500+)**

*Driving broader access to medicines, with expected rapidly growing revenue and near-term potential milestones*

## **Financial strength, disciplined investments, and operational effectiveness**

*Contributing to long-term value creation*





# Deep Oncology Research Expertise With Proven Track Record of Innovation

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**Science-driven culture from inception**

**One of the largest and most productive oncology research teams, with lower cost and higher efficiency**

**Strength and quality validated by clinical results, global approvals, and major pharma/biotech partnerships that have generated \$1.4 billion collaboration fees**

**Prolific first decade and expect 10+ INDs per year starting in 2024**

**Well positioned to expand partnerships and drive collaboration success**

# Differentiated Biological Hypothesis and First-in-Class Programs Based on Deep Oncology Insights from the Bench

**BTK** - Higher exposure, better selectivity, targeted inhibition

**PD-1** - Fc function silenced

**TIGIT** - Intact Fc function, first wave


**BCL2** - Higher potency, increased selectivity, and shorter half life


**BTK Degradar** - Potentially first-in-class, eliminates both kinase and non-kinase function of BTK, should inhibit BTKi resistant strains

**OX-40** - Only OX-40 Ab not interfering with OX-40 ligand binding

**HPK-1** - Potentially first-in-class intracellular checkpoint inhibitor

**CEA-41BB** - Potentially first-in-class immune activator, converting immune cold tumor to hot

 Differentiated biological hypothesis

 Potential first-in-class, or first wave

# Productive Research and Path to Global Oncology Leadership

## Entering a New Era of Discovery

**2024+**

**10 New Molecules in the Clinic Expected Annually**

**2021-2023**

HPK-1

TYK2

SMAC mimetic

**BTK-Targeted CDAC**  
(Chimeric Degradation Activating Compound)

CEA x 4-1BB bispecific

**4+ NMEs in 2023**

SM and mAb: 20+ New programs

ADC: 10+ TAAs

Pro-Cytokine

Cell therapy: CAR-NK and more

CDAC: Total 7+ programs

BsAb/TsAb: 10 new programs

mRNA Therapy

## Prolific First Decade

**2016 - 2020**

TIM-3

TIGIT

BCL-2

OX40

PI3Kd

**2013 - 2015**

BRAF

BTK\*

PARP\*

PD-1\*

\*Approved 2019-2021

SM, Small Molecule; mAb, Monoclonal Antibody; ADC, Antibody Drug Conjugate; TAA, Tumor Associated Antigen; CDAC, Chimeric Degradation Activating Compound (targeted protein degradation); BsAb, Bispecific Antibody; TsAb, Trispecific Antibody; CAR-NK, Chimeric Antigen Receptor-Natural Killer Cell



# Internal Clinical Development Enables BeiGene to Build Unique Competitive Advantages

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## Predominantly internal

- Largely CRO-free
- Operating at sites and geographies where CROs are not present or strong
- Inherent cost advantage

**Broader globally, in 45+ countries and growing, with an internal team of 2,700**

**Advanced technology and operational excellence**

**One of few highly experienced late-stage global oncology biotechs**

- 15 global phase 3 registration trials conducted
- 35+ filed or potentially registration-enabling trials
- 110+ clinical trials initiated
- 20,000+ subjects enrolled

# Unique Model Drives Speed, Cost, and Quality Advantages

BeiGene's strategy is to dramatically reduce the cost and time of clinical trials, which account for over 75%<sup>1</sup> of the cost and time of delivering medicines to patients

## Speed

- Ociperlimab (TIGIT) 2 Phase 3 and 5 Phase 2 proof of concept studies initiated within 2 years of entering clinic
- Faster enrollment due to geographic reach (45+ countries)

## Cost

- Already achieved ~30% cost savings through:
- More inclusive enrollment in sites with lower costs
  - Faster trial completion lowers cost across all sites
  - Lower cost internally vs CROs

## Quality

- Best-in-class clinical and quality management systems
- 30+ satisfactory inspections by FDA, EMA, Swissmedic, China NMPA, Korean MFDA, Italian AIFA, and global partners

1. DiMasi JA, Grabowski HG, Hansen RA. Innovation in the pharmaceutical industry: new estimates of R&D costs. *Journal of Health Economics* 2016;47:20-33.

# Cornerstone Commercial Medicines Complemented by Deep and Innovative Clinical Portfolio

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**Two strong commercial  
cornerstone medicines –  
backbone for combinations**

- BRUKINSA
- Tislelizumab

**Complemented by a broad  
portfolio of additional medicines**

- TIGIT
- BCL2
- BTK Degradar
- OX-40
- HPK-1
- CEA-41BB



# BRUKINSA Superiority to Ibrutinib Core to Hematology Franchise\*



## Best-in-Class Hypothesis

- Complete and sustained target inhibition in disease originating tissues
- Maintains therapeutic concentrations over 24 hours
- Equally or more selective than any approved BTKi

## Broad Global Clinical Program 4,800+ Subjects

- 35 trials across 28 markets
- Two head-to-head studies versus ibrutinib – 800+ subjects
- Positioned to have most comprehensive label of any next generation BTKi (CLL\*\*, MCL, WM, MZL)

## Demonstrating Clinical Advantages

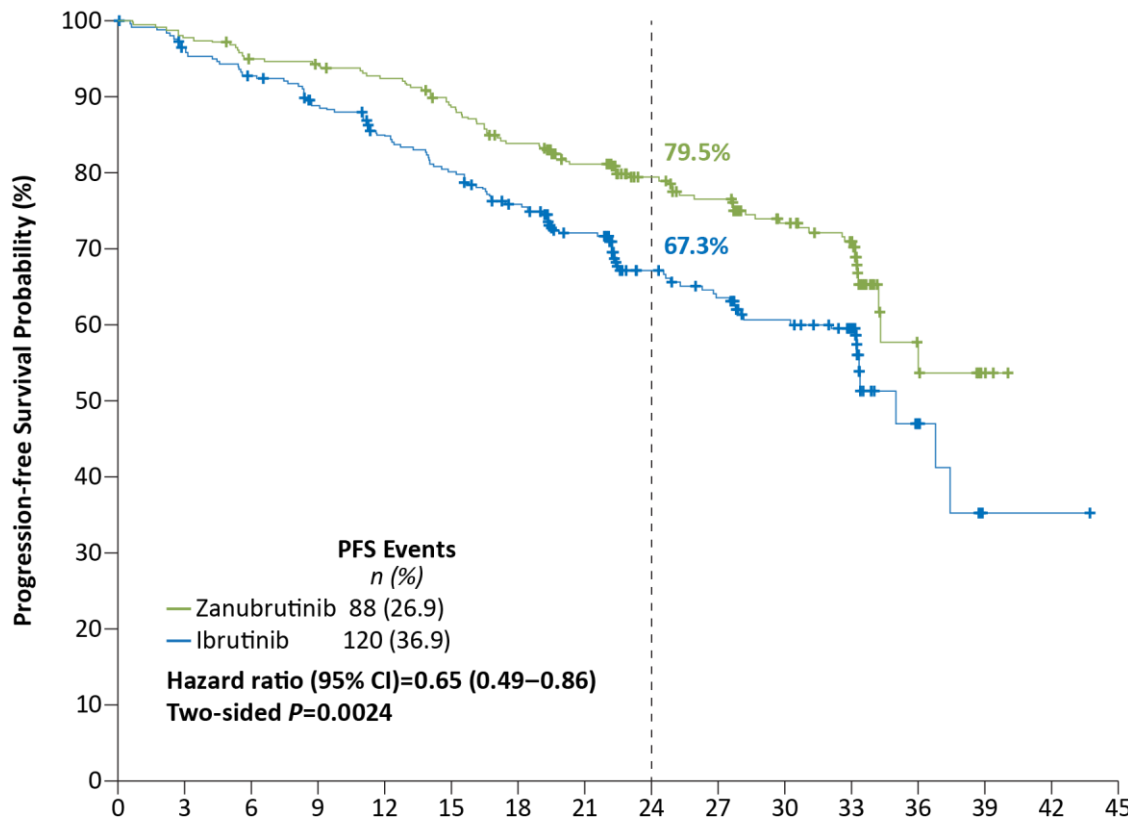
- First and only BTKi to demonstrate superior efficacy versus ibrutinib – ORR and PFS
- Favorable safety versus ibrutinib with improved cardiac profile - Afib, and 0% vs 1.9% sudden cardiac death in Alpine
- Dosing flexibility – QD / BID

\*Superior to ibrutinib in ORR & PFS for R/R CLL in ALPINE trial. \*\*Pending approval in the U.S., January 2023 PDUFA

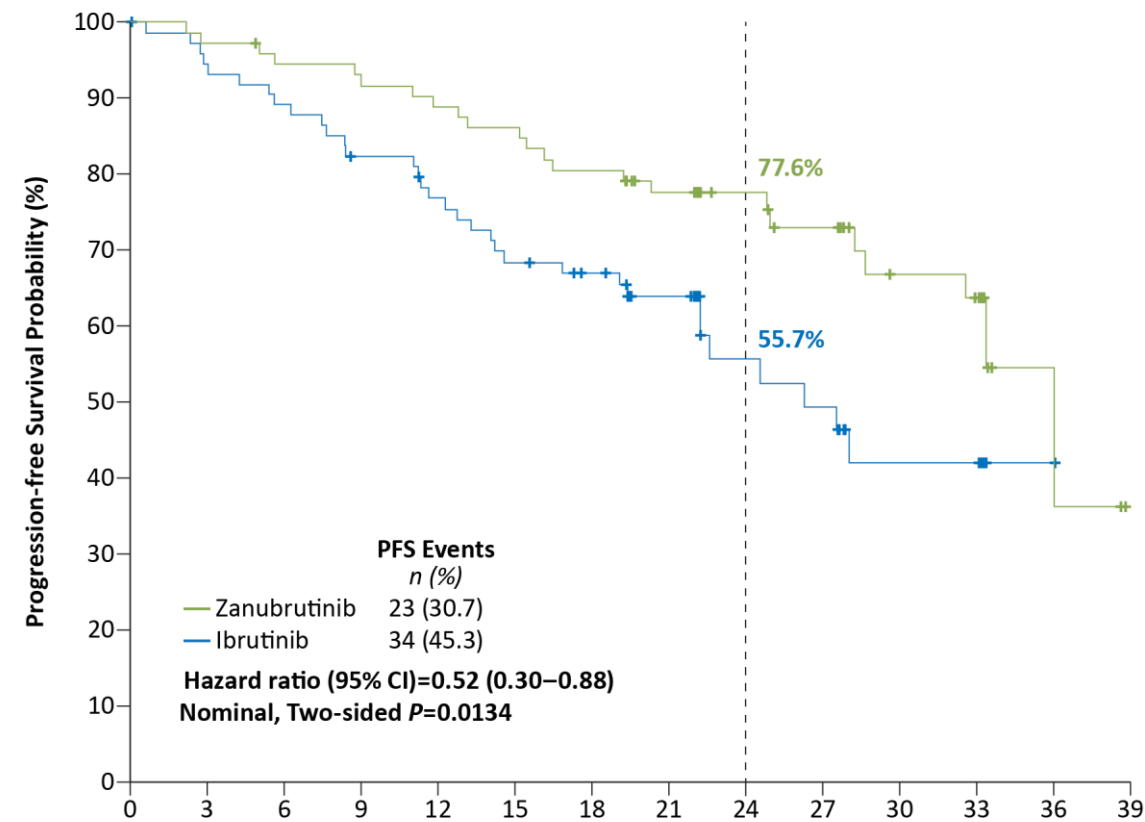


# ALPINE: BRUKINSA PFS & ORR Superiority to Ibrutinib in R/R CLL/SLL **2022 ASH Late Breaker & Concurrent NEJM Manuscript**

## BRUKINSA PFS by IRC Significantly Superior to Ibrutinib



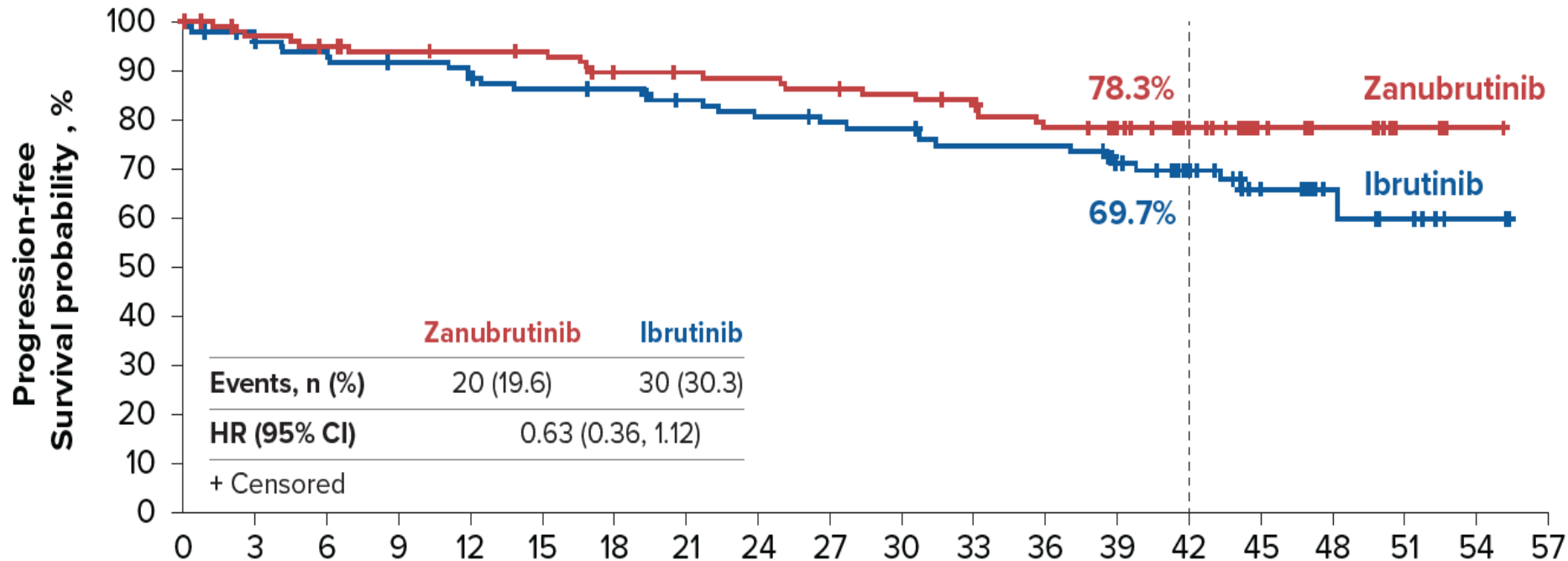
## BRUKINSA Improved PFS in Patients with del(17p)/TP53<sup>mut</sup>



Data cutoff: 8 Aug 2022. Brown J et al. NEJM 2022. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2211582

# ASPEN: Efficacy of BRUKINSA vs Ibrutinib in Patients with WM

## Progression-Free Survival



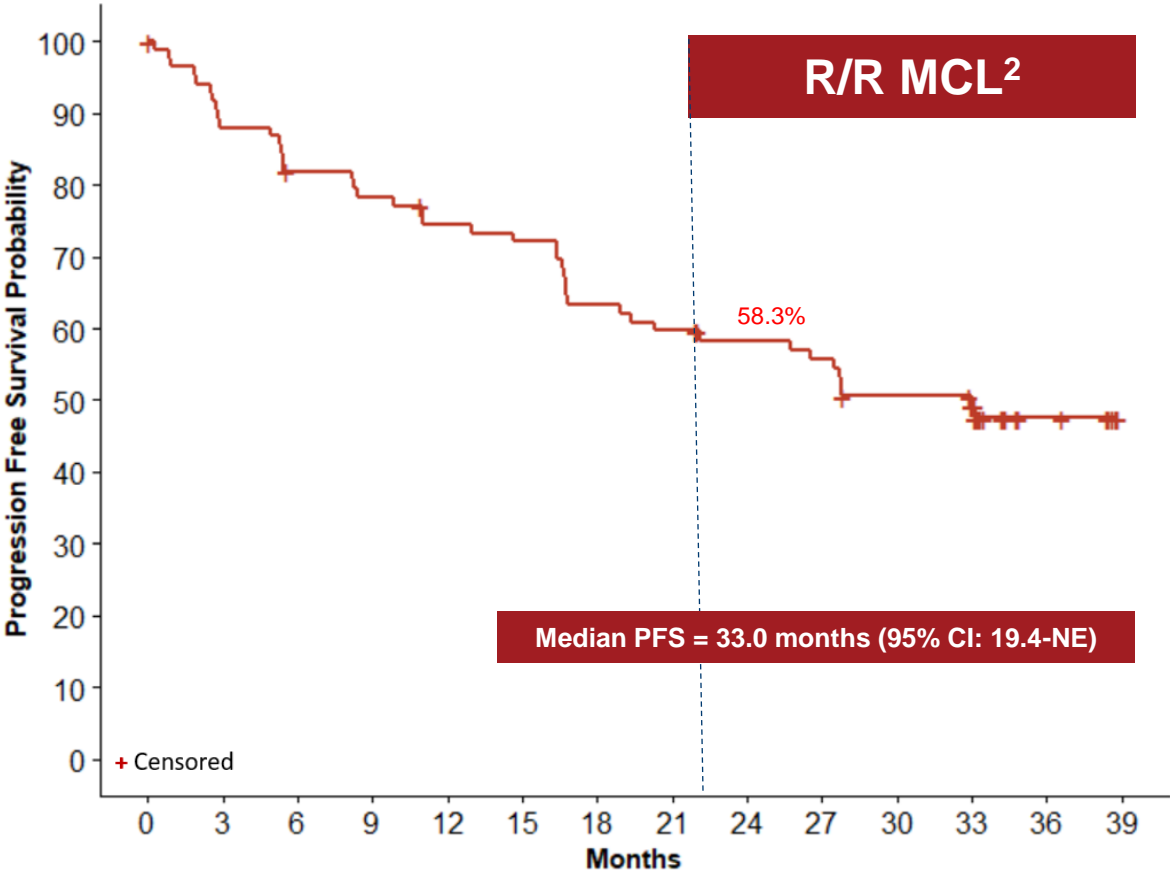
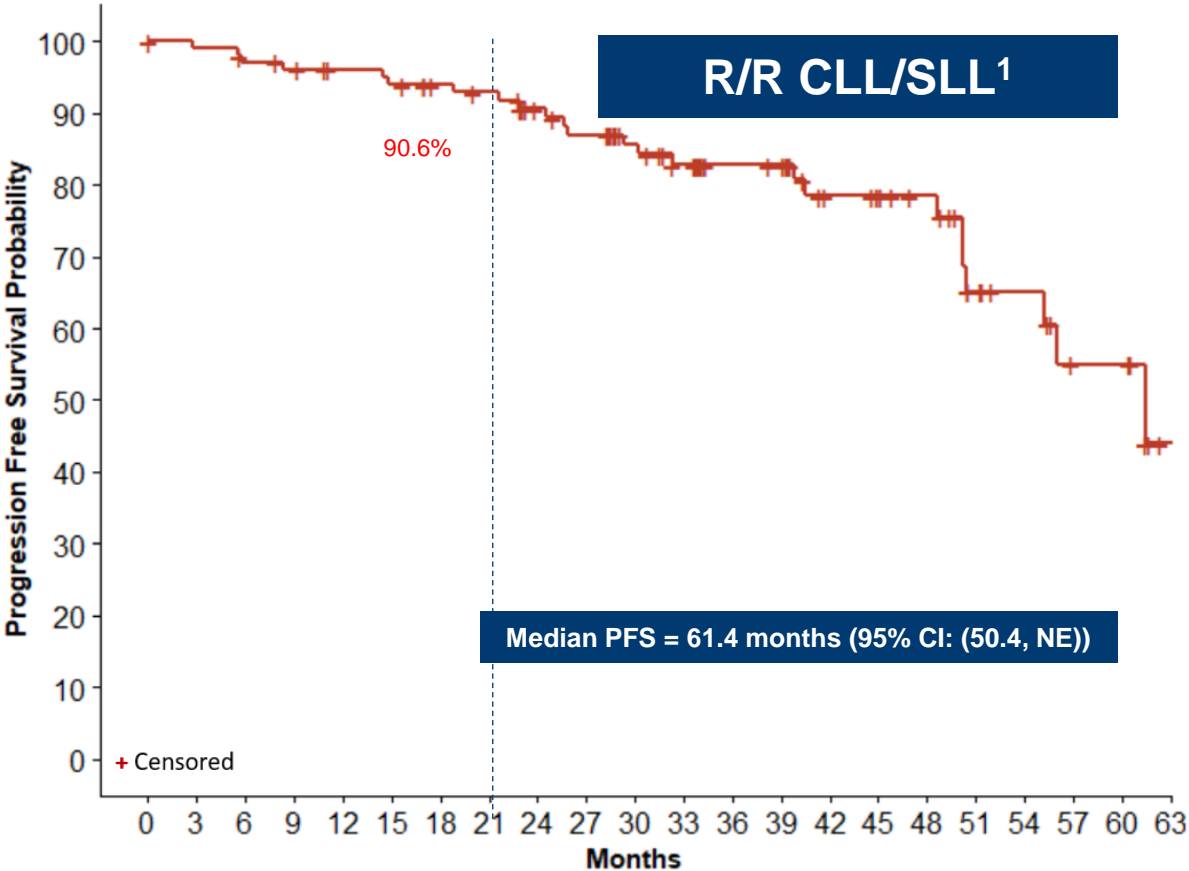
CR+VGPR rates by investigator were 36.3% (BRUKINSA) vs 25.3% (ibrutinib)

### No. of Patients at Risk:

|               | Months |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|               | 0      | 3  | 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 39 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 |
| Zanutbrutinib | 102    | 96 | 93 | 90 | 89 | 88 | 82 | 81 | 80 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 68 | 60 | 43 | 25 | 15 | 8  | 1  | 0  |
| Ibrutinib     | 99     | 92 | 88 | 85 | 83 | 79 | 78 | 74 | 71 | 69 | 68 | 64 | 64 | 52 | 41 | 27 | 11 | 6  | 2  | 0  |

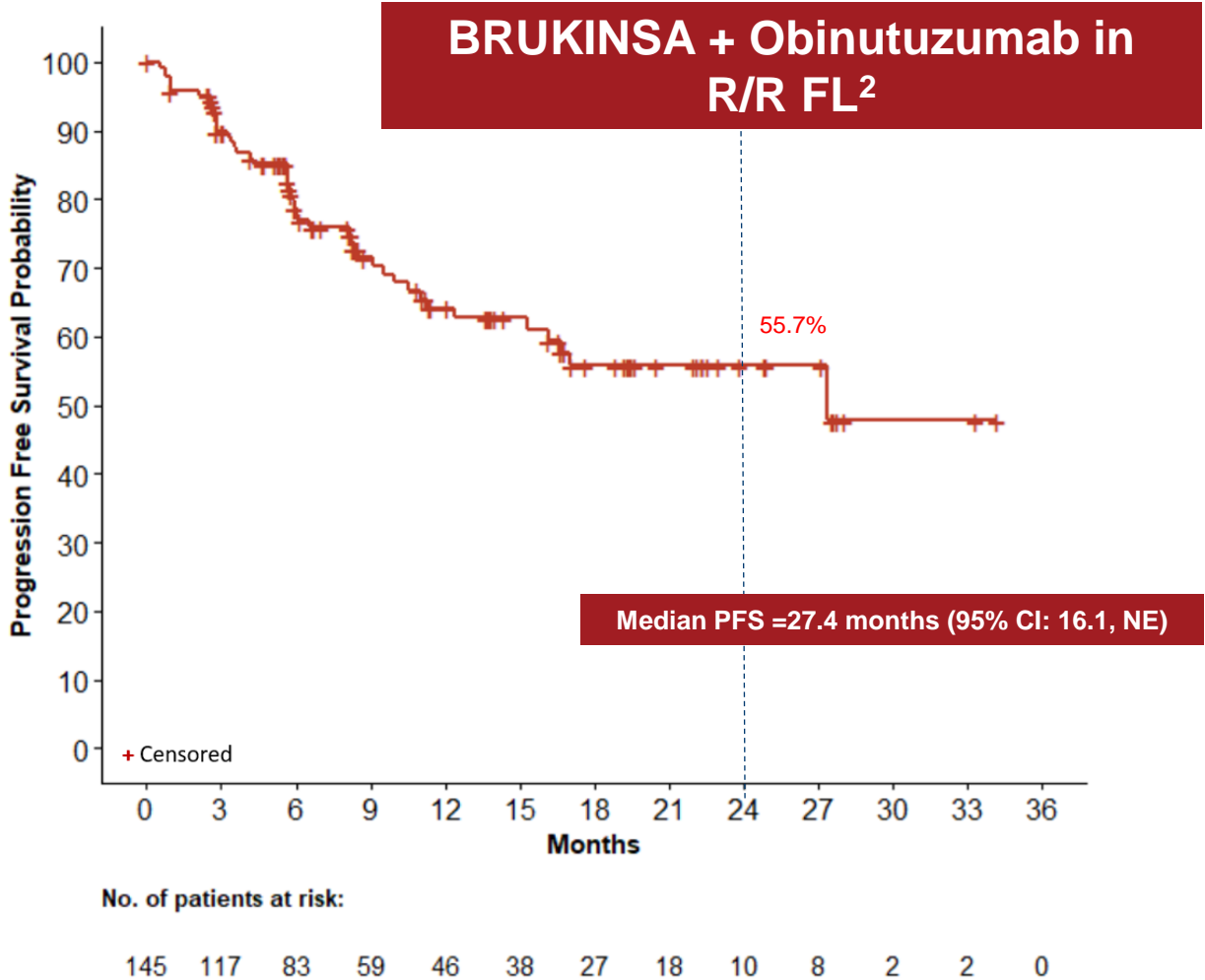
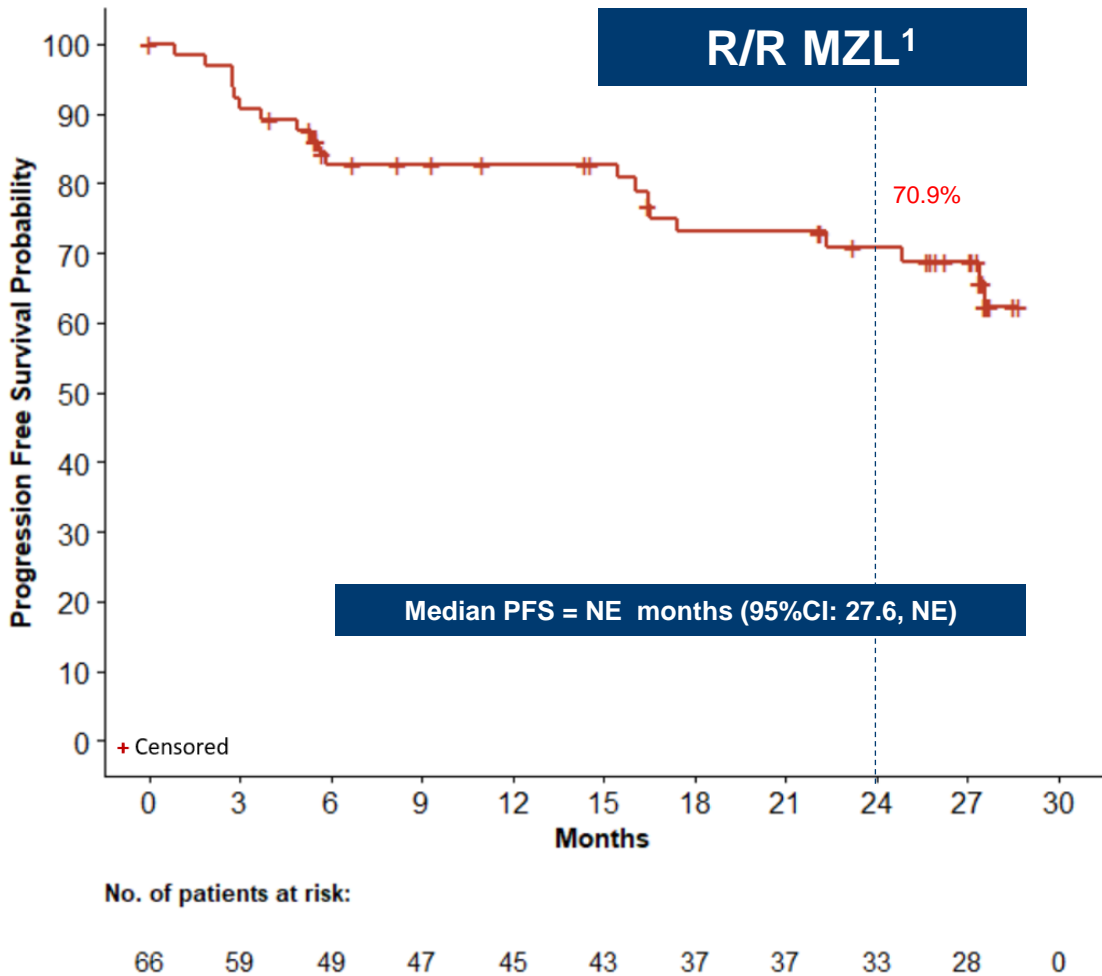
Data cutoff: October 31, 2021. Tam CS et al. Poster presented at ASCO 2022. Abstract 7521

# PFS for BRUKINSA Treated Patients with R/R CLL or MCL



1. Cull G et al. BJH. 2021 doi: 10.1111/bjh.17994 2. Song Y et al. Blood. 2022. 139 (21): 3148–3158.2

# PFS for BRUKINSA Treated Patients with R/R MZL or FL



1. Opat S et al. Oral presentation presented at ASH 2022. Abstract 234 2. Zinzani et al. Poster presented at ASCO 2022. Abstract: 7510.



# ALPINE: BRUKINSA - Lower Rates of Serious Cardiac Events, Treatment Discontinuation Due to Cardiac AEs & No Fatal Cardiac Events

- Lower rate of serious cardiac adverse events reported with BRUKINSA

- Fatal cardiac events:

- BRUKINSA, n=0 (0%)

- Ibrutinib, n=6 (1.9%)

- 3 deaths occurred within 4 months of ibrutinib initiation (all with cardiac comorbidities)
    - 3 deaths occurred 2-3 years after ibrutinib initiation, 1 in a patient without any previous cardiac history

|   | BRUKINSA<br>(n=324) | Ibrutinib<br>(n=324) |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| Serious cardiac adverse events                              | 6 (1.9%)            | 25 (7.7%)            |
| Cardiac adverse events leading to treatment discontinuation | 1 (0.3)             | 14 (4.3)             |
| Ventricular extrasystoles                                   | 1 (0.3)             | 0                    |
| Atrial fibrillation   | 0                   | 5 (1.5)              |
| Cardiac arrest  | 0                   | 2 (0.6)*             |
| Cardiac failure   | 0                   | 2 (0.6)              |
| Cardiac failure acute                                       | 0                   | 1 (0.3)*             |
| Congestive cardiomyopathy                                   | 0                   | 1 (0.3)*             |
| Myocardial infarction                                       | 0                   | 1 (0.3)*             |
| Palpitations  | 0                   | 1 (0.3)              |
| Ventricular fibrillation                                    | 0                   | 1 (0.3)              |

\*Cardiac deaths. One death not listed due to myocardial infarction with ibrutinib discontinuation due to diarrhea 14 days prior to the fatal event.

Data cutoff: 8 Aug 2022

# Pooled Safety Data: Cardiovascular Disorders in Patients with B-Cell Malignancies - BRUKINSA (10 Trials) or Ibrutinib (ASPEN & ALPINE)

| Category  | Pooled analysis<br>B-cell malignancies <sup>d</sup>      |                      |
|---|--|----------------------|
|   | BRUKINSA<br>(N=1550)                                     | Ibrutinib<br>(N=422) |
| Median treatment duration, months                     | 26.64  | 19.96                |
| <b>Any cardiovascular AE, n (%)</b>                   |  |                      |
| Atrial fibrillation/flutter*                          | 60 (3.9)   | 60 (14.2)            |
|   | EAIR: 0.13 vs 0.82 person-month ( $p < 0.0001$ )         |                      |
| Ventricular arrhythmia (grade $\geq 2$ ) <sup>a</sup> | 11 (0.7)   | 6 (1.4)              |
| Symptomatic Idiopathic (grade $\geq 2$ ) <sup>b</sup> | 5 (0.3)*   | 6 (1.4)*             |
|   | EAIR: 0.14 vs 0.87 per 100 person-years ( $p = 0.0028$ ) |                      |
| Hypertension <sup>c,*</sup>                           | 225 (14.5)   | 85 (20.1)            |
| <b>Any cardiovascular medical history, n (%)</b>      |  |                      |
| Atrial fibrillation/flutter                           | 101 (6.5)  | 26 (6.2)             |
| Ventricular arrhythmia <sup>a</sup>                   | 14 (0.9)   | 1 (0.2)              |
| Hypertension <sup>c</sup>                             | 669 (43.2)   | 206 (48.8)           |

Data cutoff: March 31, 2021.









<sup>a</sup>Including ventricular tachyarrhythmia (SMQ narrow), ventricular arrhythmias and cardiac arrest (high-level term MedDRA v24.0). <sup>b</sup>Symptomatic idiopathic ventricular arrhythmia was defined as a ventricular arrhythmia occurring in structurally normal hearts in the absence of myocardial scarring as well as active infections and grade  $\geq 2$  per CTCAE. <sup>c</sup>Including hypertension (SMQ narrow). <sup>d</sup>Pooled analysis of 10 clinical studies of zanubrutinib.<sup>1</sup> \* $p < 0.05$  for EAIR difference between treatments.  
Tam et al. LL&M 2022. Abstract 1324736.

# BeiGene's Global Internal Discovery Pipeline

| Asset                                       | Program   | Phase 1                                 | Phase 2                                 | Phase 3                               |
|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Zanubrutinib</b><br>(BTK inhibitor)      | monotherapy   |   |   | 1L and R/R WM<br>R/R CLL/SLL          |
|   | + rituximab   |   | Mature B-cell malignancies              |                                       |
|   | + CYP3A inhibitors  | B-cell malignancies                     | R/R MZL                                 |                                       |
|   | +/- venetoclax (Bcl-2 inhibitor)†                             |   |   | 1L MCL and R/R MZL                    |
|   | + obinutuzumab (anti-CD20)                                    |   | R/R FL                                  | 1L CLL/SLL                            |
| <b>Tislelizumab</b><br>(anti-PD-1)          | monotherapy   |   |   | 2L advanced ESCC, 1L HCC, 2L/3L NSCLC |
|   | + chemotherapy  |   | Previously treated HCC, R/R cHL         | 1L advanced ESCC, 1L GC/GEJC          |
|   | + zanidatamab (anti-HER2 bi-specific antibody) + chemotherapy |   |   | GEA                                   |
|   | + surufatinib (VEGFR, FGFR, CSF-1R inhibitor)                 |   | Solid tumors                            |                                       |
|   | + fruquintinib (VEGFR)*                                       |   | Solid tumors                            |                                       |
| <b>Ociperlimab</b> (anti-TIGIT)             | + tislelizumab  |   | 2L PD-L1+ ESCC<br>2/3 L Cervical cancer | 1L PD-L1 high NSCLC                   |
|   |   | Solid tumors                            |   |                                       |
|   | + tislelizumab + chemotherapy                                 |   | 1L NSCLC                                |                                       |
|   | + tislelizumab + concurrent chemoradiotherapy                 |   | 1L LS-SCLC                              | 1L unresectable NSCLC                 |
| <b>Surzebiclimab</b> (BGB-A425, anti-TIM-3) | + tislelizumab  |   | Solid tumors                            |                                       |
| <b>BGB-A445</b> (anti-OX40)                 | + tislelizumab  | Solid tumors                            |   |                                       |
| <b>BGB-10188</b> (PI3K inhibitor)           | + tislelizumab  |   | Solid tumors                            |                                       |
|   | +/- zanubrutinib  |   | B-cell lymphoid malignancies            |                                       |
|   | +/- tislelizumab  |   | B-cell malignancies                     |                                       |
| <b>BGB-15025</b> (HPK1 inhibitor)           | + tislelizumab  | Solid tumors                            |   |                                       |
| <b>Pamiparib</b> (PARP 1/2 inhibitor)       | monotherapy   |   |   | 1L maintenance platinum-sensitive GC  |
|   | + temozolomide  | Solid tumors                            |   |                                       |
| <b>BGB-3245</b> (BRAF inhibitor)            | monotherapy   | Solid tumors with <i>BRAF</i> mutations |   |                                       |
| <b>Lifirafenib</b> (RAF inhibitor)          | + mirdametinib (MEK inhibitor)                                | Solid tumors                            |   |                                       |
| <b>BGB-11417</b> (Bcl-2 inhibitor)          | +/- zanubrutinib  | Mature B-cell malignancies              |   |                                       |
|   | monotherapy   |   | R/R MCL                                 |                                       |
|   | + azacitidine +/- posaconazole                                |   | Myeloid malignancies                    |                                       |
|   | + dexamethasone +/- carfilzomib                               |   | R/R multiple myeloma with t(11;14)      |                                       |
| <b>BGB-16673</b> (BTK-targeted CDAC)        | monotherapy   | B-cell malignancies                     |   |                                       |
| <b>BGB-23339</b> (TYK2 inhibitor)**         | monotherapy   | Inflammation and immunology             |   |                                       |
| <b>BGB-24714</b> (SMAC mimetic)^            | +/- chemotherapy  | Solid tumors                            |   |                                       |
| <b>BGB-B167</b> (CEA x 4-1BB bispecific)    | +/- tislelizumab  | Solid tumors                            |   |                                       |

For our full pipeline, including single-country trials, please visit [beigene.com/our-science-and-medicines/pipeline](https://www.beigene.com/our-science-and-medicines/pipeline) \*Enrolling in the U.S.; \*\*First-in-human trial, healthy subjects; †This combination is being studied in the third cohort of NCT03336333. As of January 2023. As of January 5, 2023

# Pipeline from Collaborations

|   | Molecule/Asset  | Indications               | Phase   | Commerical Rights                                |
|---|---|---------------------------|---------|--|
|    | Sotorasib (KRAS G12C)   | Solid tumors, CRC, NSCLC  | Phase 3 | China  |
|   | tarlatamab <sup>^^</sup> (DLL3)   | SCLC                      | Phase 2 | China  |
|   | acapatamab <sup>^</sup> (PSMA)  | Prostate Cancer, NSCLC    | Phase 1 | China  |
|   | AMG 176 (Mcl-1, SM)   | Hematologic malignancies  | Phase 1 | China  |
|   | AMG 427 <sup>^^</sup> (FLT3)  | AML                       | Phase 1 | China  |
|   | AMG 509 (STEAP1 X <sup>mAb</sup> @2+1 T-cell engager)                               | Prostate cancer           | Phase 1 | China  |
|   | AMG 199 <sup>^^</sup> (MUC17)   | GC/GEJC                   | Phase 1 | China  |
|   | AMG 650 (oral small molecule)   | Solid tumors              | Phase 1 | China  |
|   | AMG 256 (Anti-PD-1 x IL21 mutein)   | Solid tumors              | Phase 1 | China  |
|    | Sitravatinib <sup>†</sup> (multi-kinase inhibitor) + Tislelizumab                   | NSCLC                     | Phase 3 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|   | Sitravatinib <sup>†</sup> (monotherapy) + Tislelizumab                              | HCC, GC/GEJC              | Phase 2 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|   | Sitravatinib <sup>†</sup> (monotherapy) + Tislelizumab                              | Solid tumors              | Phase 1 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|    | Zanidatamab <sup>††</sup> (HER2, bispecific antibody) + Chemotherapy + Tislelizumab | GEA                       | Phase 3 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|   | Zanidatamab <sup>††</sup> (monotherapy)   | BTC                       | Phase 2 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|   | Zanidatamab <sup>††</sup> + Chemotherapy +/- Tislelizumab                           | BC, GC, GEA               | Phase 2 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|   | ZW49 (HER2, bispecific ADC)   | HER2 expressing cancers   | Phase 1 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|  | BGB-3245 <sup>1</sup> (BRAF)  | Solid tumors              | Phase 1 | Asia ex-Japan                                    |
|  | SEA-CD70 (anti-CD70)  | MDS, AML                  | Phase 1 | Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand            |
|  | DKN-01(DKK1) + Tislelizumab ± Chemotherapy  | GC/GEJC                   | Phase 2 | Option for Asia ex-Japan, Australia, New Zealand |
|  | LBL-007 (anti-LAG-3) + Tislelizumab   | Advanced solid tumors     | Phase 2 | Ex-China   |
|  | ABI-H3733 (HBV core inhibitor)  | Chronic hepatitis B virus | Phase 1 | China  |
|   |   |                           |         |  |

<sup>^</sup> BiTE<sup>®</sup> molecule, <sup>^^</sup> Half-life extended BiTE<sup>®</sup> † X<sup>mAb</sup><sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of Xencor, Inc. Mirati is also conducting its own clinical studies with sitravatinib, including the Phase 3 SAPP<sup>®</sup> trial in non Sq NSCLC, †† ZW25, \* Assembly is conducting Phase 2 triple combination studies with VBR and a Phase 1 study of ABI-H3733, 1 By MapKure, a JV with SpringWorks.



# Growing Commercial Portfolio: 16 Approved Assets

| Product   | Our Commercial Rights & Regulatory Status   | Partner   |
|---|---|---|
|  <b>Brukinsa</b> <sup>®</sup><br>zanubrutinib capsules                 | Global   Approved in more than 60 markets including U.S., China, EU and other markets   |  <b>BeiGene</b>                    |
|  <b>Tislelizumab</b>   | Outside North America, Japan, UK, AU, EU and six other European countries   Approved in China BLA Accepted in U.S. <sup>4</sup> MAA accepted in EU <sup>5</sup> |  <b>NOVARTIS</b>                   |
|  <b>pamiparib</b>  | Global   Approved in China  |  <b>BeiGene</b>                    |
|  <b>XGEVA</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(denosumab)                              | Mainland China   Approved in China  |  <b>AMGEN</b> <sup>®</sup>         |
|  <b>BLINCYTO</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(blinatumomab) <sup>®</sup> injection | Mainland China   Approved in China  |  <b>AMGEN</b> <sup>®</sup>         |
|  <b>Kyprolis</b> <sup>®</sup>  | Mainland China   Approved in China  |  <b>AMGEN</b> <sup>®</sup>         |
|  <b>Revlimid</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(fenafidonide) <sup>®</sup> capsules  | Mainland China   Approved in China  |  Bristol Myers Squibb <sup>®</sup> |
|  <b>Vidaza</b> <sup>®</sup><br>azacitidine for injection               | Mainland China   Approved in China  |  Bristol Myers Squibb <sup>®</sup> |
|  <b>sylvant</b> <sup>®</sup><br>siltuximab                             | Greater China   Approved in China   |  <b>EUSA Pharma</b>                |
|  <b>Qarziba</b> <sup>®</sup><br>Chenodeoxycholic acid                  | Mainland China   Approved in China  |  <b>EUSA Pharma</b>                |
| <b>POBEVCY</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(Avastin biosimilar)   | Greater China   Approved in China   |  <b>百奥泰<br/>BIO-THERA</b>          |
| <b>TAFINLAR</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(dabrafenib)  | China Broad Markets <sup>7</sup>   Approved in China  |  <b>NOVARTIS</b>                  |
| <b>MEKINIST</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(trametinib)  | China Broad Markets <sup>7</sup>   Approved in China  |  <b>NOVARTIS</b>                 |
| <b>VOTRIENT</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(pazopanib)   | China Broad Markets <sup>7</sup>   Approved in China  |  <b>NOVARTIS</b>                 |
| <b>AFINITOR</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(everolimus)  | China Broad Markets <sup>7</sup>   Approved in China  |  <b>NOVARTIS</b>                 |
| <b>ZYKADIA</b> <sup>®</sup><br>(ceritinib)  | China Broad Markets <sup>7</sup>   Approved in China  |  <b>NOVARTIS</b>                 |

1. Approved under accelerated approval. Continued approval for this indication may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial. 2. Conditionally approved. The full approval of any particular indication will depend on the results of required post-marketing study(ies). 3. The approval is applicable to all 27 EU member states, plus Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway. 4. For patients with unresectable recurrent locally advanced or ESCC after prior systemic therapy. 5. For patients with advanced or metastatic ESCC after prior systemic chemotherapy and for patients with NSCLC including: locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC after prior chemo, in combination with chemo for 1L advanced or metastatic squamous NSCLC, and in combination with chemo for 1L locally advanced or metastatic non-squamous NSCLC with no EGFR or ALK positive mutations. 6. Following progression on or after vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-targeted therapy. 7. Rights to promote and market in China's broad markets pursuant to a Market Development Agreement with an affiliate of Novartis Pharma AG.

# Broad Based Strategic Partnerships

## Transformational Collaborations

**AMGEN**

XGEVA (saracatinib)    BLINCYTO (binatumumab)    Kyprolis (epirubicin)

Oncology pipeline assets

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**NOVARTIS**

Tisle & TIGIT

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**Celgene**

Vidaza (azacitidine for injection)    Revlimid (lenalidomide)

## In-Licensed Assets

**MIRATI THERAPEUTICS**

Mapkure  
JV with SpringWorks

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**zymeworks**  
BUILDING BETTER BIOLOGICS™

SpringWorks THERAPEUTICS

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**EUSA Pharma**  
Acquired by Recordati (2021)

**Seagen®**

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**leaptherapeutics**

**Leads Biolabs**  
维立志博

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**百奥泰**  
BIO-THERA

## Clinical Collaborations

**MEI Pharma**

**INNOVANA**  
— 深信生物 —

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**AMBRX**

**HUTCHMED**

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**STRAND THERAPEUTICS**

**BITT**

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**SHORELINE biosciences**

China Rights to Commercial Programs
  APAC/Asia Rights to Pre-clin/Clinical Programs
  Clinical Collaboration
  Global Collaboration
  Platform License

JP Morgan Healthcare Conference 2023  22



**3,500+ Global  
Commercial  
Team Positioned  
for Success in  
Largest Markets**

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**Established and growing presence in  
China, North America, and Europe**

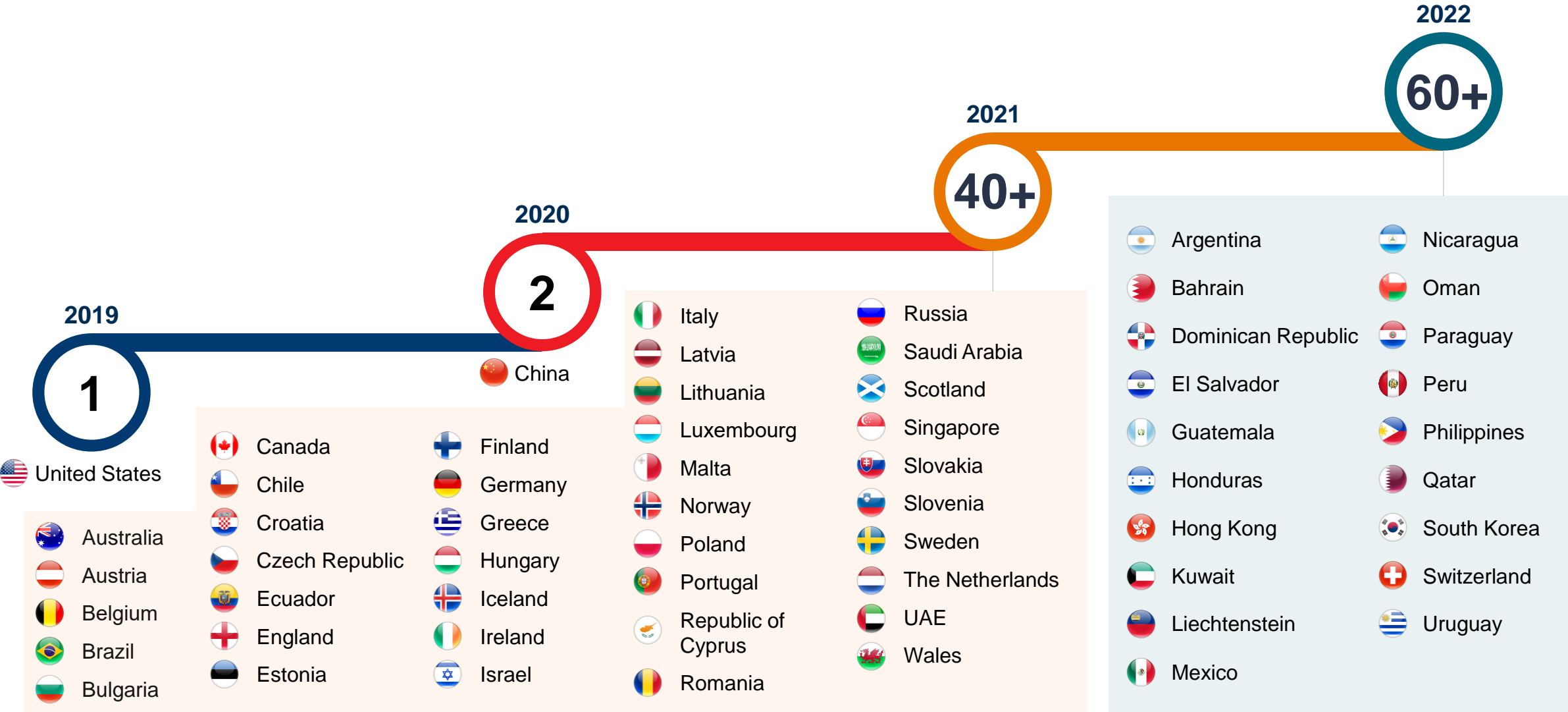
**Building commercial infrastructure in  
Asia-Pacific, including Japan, and ROW**

**+109% YOY product revenue growth to  
\$916M in Q3 YTD 2022**

**Topline momentum expected to continue  
as pace of global launches accelerates  
with CLL approvals**

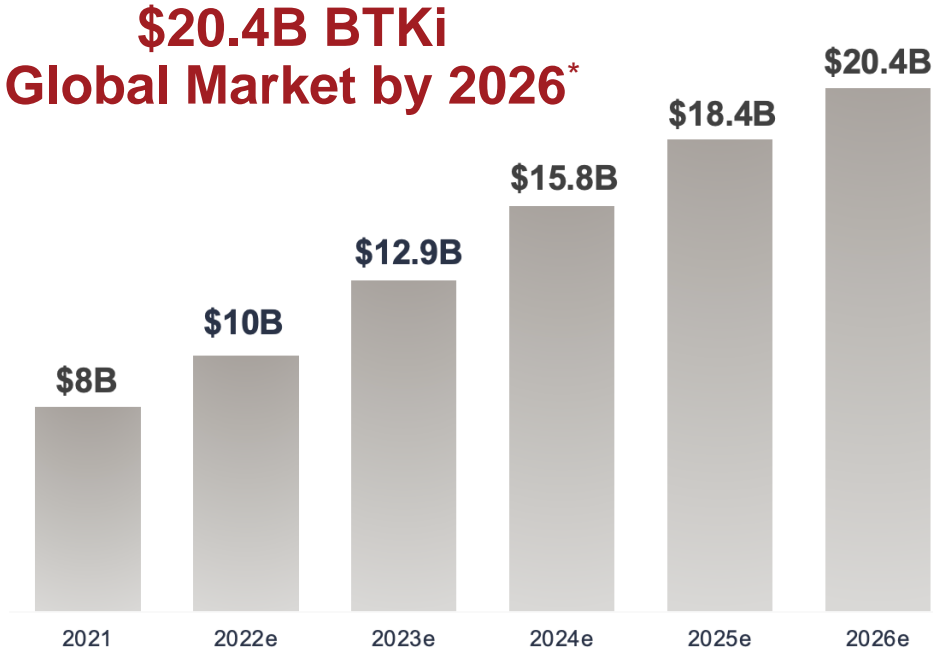
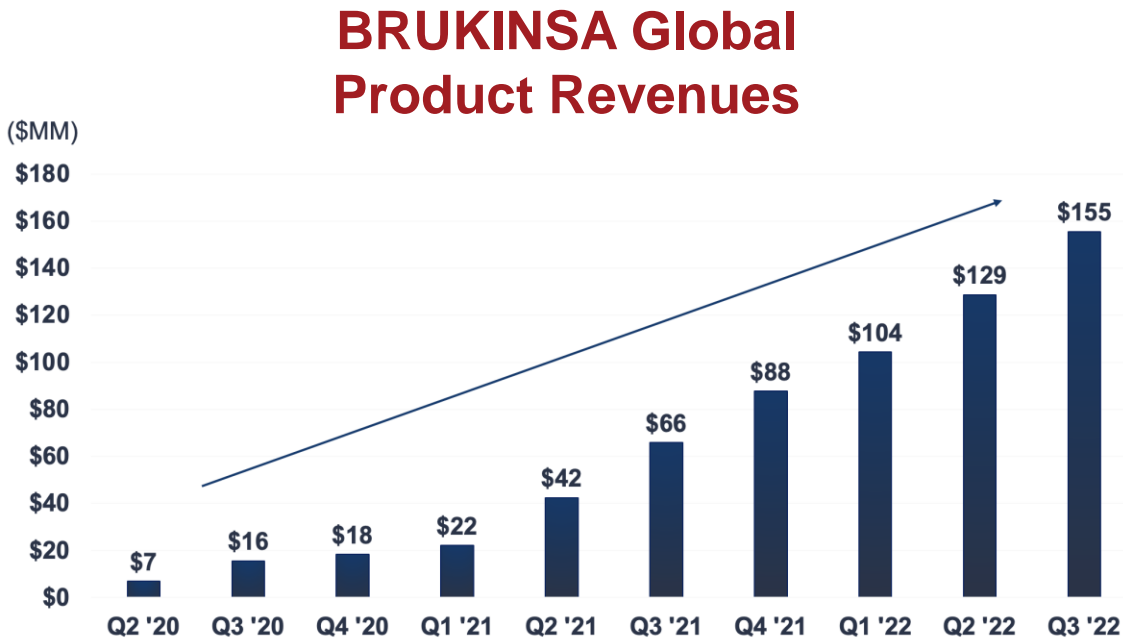
**Opportunities to expand revenue by  
leveraging commercial infrastructure  
globally to drive collaboration success**

# BRUKINSA: Now Approved in Over 60 Markets





# Potential for Substantial BRUKINSA Growth



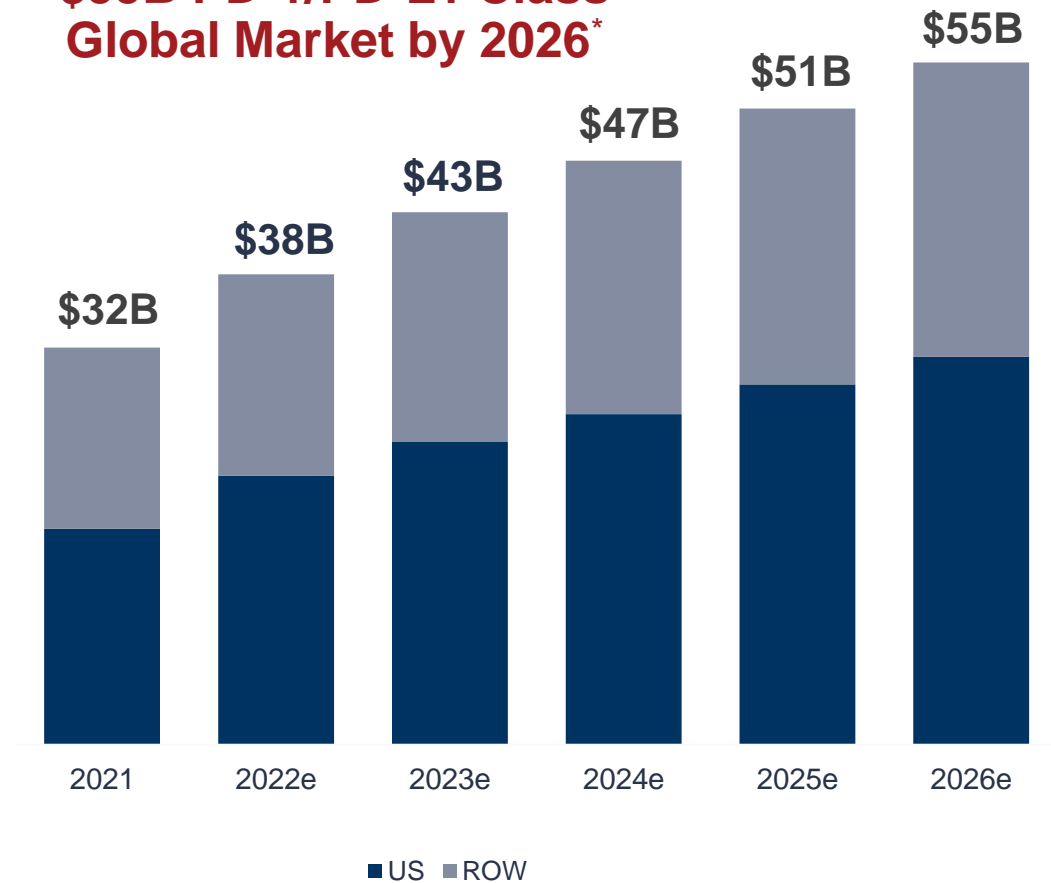
**Current BRUKINSA label addresses <15% of the global market, significant expansion with CLL\*\***

\*Deutsche Bank Report 2022, \*\*pending approval in the U.S.  
JP Morgan Healthcare Conference 2023

# Tislelizumab Well Positioned for Global Success

- PD-1 represents the largest and growing oncology class
- Future success in combination therapies, and BeiGene well positioned with robust IO pipeline
- Tisle successfully achieved #1 value market share in China despite late to market; future filings in ROW
- Expect pending inspections to proceed in China and clear way for approvals in U.S.
- Eligible for \$1.5 billion collaboration revenue from Novartis in NA, EU, Japan

## \$55B PD-1/PD-L1 Class Global Market by 2026\*



\*Source: Cowen global PD-1/PD-L1 market estimate, September 2022

# Financial Strength, Discipline, and Operating Leverage to Accelerate Growth

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**\$5.1B cash position at Q3 2022**

## **Substantial revenue growth and meaningful operating leverage**

- Poised to accelerate global product revenue growth with anticipated CLL approvals
- Eligible for up to **\$3.6B\*** collaboration revenue
- Product revenue growth significantly outpacing operating expense growth, driving operating leverage

## **Rigorous financial discipline**

- Committed to diligent financial investments and operational efficiencies to drive long-term value

\*\$3.6B collaboration revenue includes regulatory and commercial milestones and option exercise for TIGIT (up to \$700M by end of 2023)

# 2023 Milestones and Catalysts

|  |                       | 1H 2023   | 2H 2023   |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| <b>BRUKINSA®<br/>(zanubrutinib,<br/>BTK Inhibitor)</b> | Approval              | FDA decision on sNDA for treatment of CLL/SLL (PDUFA)   |   |
|  | Approval              | Approval in China for TN CLL/SLL  |   |
|  | Regulatory submission | Regulatory submissions in US and EU for PFS superiority vs. ibrutinib in R/R CLL - ALPINE   |   |
|  | Approval              | Approvals in Canada and Australia for CLL/SLL   |   |
| <b>Tislelizumab<br/>(anti-PD-1 Ab)</b>                 | Approval              | Regulatory decision in US for 2L ESCC, in collaboration with Novartis*  |   |
|  | Approval              | Approvals in China for 1L GC & 1L ESCC  | Approvals in China in 1L HCC  |
|  | Approval              |   | Approvals in Australia for NSCLC & 2L ESCC                          |
|  | Approval              |   | Approvals in EU for NSCLC & 2L ESCC, in collaboration with Novartis |
|  | Regulatory submission | Submissions in US for 1L gastric cancer & 1L ESCC / in EU for 1L gastric cancer, 1L ESCC & 1L NPC, in collaboration with Novartis |   |
|  | Regulatory submission |   | SBLA submission in China for 1L ES-SCLC & gastric cancer            |
|  | Regulatory submission | BLA submission in Japan for 1L/2L ESCC  |   |

# 2023 Milestones and Catalysts (cont'd)

|  |                | 1H 2023  | 2H 2023  |
|--|----------------|--|--|
| <b>BGB-11417<br/>(BCL-2)</b>           | Study progress |  | Initiate global pivotal trial in 1L CLL in combo with BRUKINSA |
|  | Data readout   |  | Data readouts from ongoing studies                             |
| <b>Ociperlimab<br/>(anti-TIGIT Ab)</b> | Data readout   | Ph2 data available in multiple indications to inform subsequent development  |  |
|  | Study readout  | Complete enrollment in Ph3 AdvanTIG 302 in 1L NSCLC  |  |
| <b>BGB-16673 (BTK Degradar)</b>        | Data readout   | Initial data readout on from Phase I study   |  |
| <b>BGB-A445 (anti-OX40)</b>            | Study progress | RP2D for both monotherapy and combination trials   |  |
| <b>BGB-15025 (HPK1 inhibitor)</b>      | Study progress | RP2D for both monotherapy followed by initiation of dose expansion combination with tislelizumab   |  |
| <b>LBL-007 (anti-LAG-3)</b>            | Study progress | RP2D for combination trials  |  |
| <b>Additional Early Programs</b>       | Study progress | Initiate 15 novel IO combos across 6 trials with tislelizumab including LAG3, OX40, TIM3, TIGIT, and HPK1, targeting multiple new tumor types including HNSCC, CRC, UBC, RCC, melanoma |  |



# Positioned for an Exciting 2023 and Beyond



**Launch Execution**  
with BRUKINSA  
CLL rollout



**Pipeline Advancement**  
BCL2  
BTK Degradar  
OX40  
TIGIT



**Financial Discipline**  
with operating  
efficiencies

A photograph of a female doctor in a white lab coat and a light-colored hijab, smiling warmly at an elderly female patient. The patient is wearing a blue turban and a light-colored, textured sweater. They are in a clinical setting, with a stethoscope visible around the doctor's neck.

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Redefining Global Biotech

# 500,000+ Patients

# Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Meaning  | Abbreviation | Meaning   |
|--------------|--|--------------|---|
| ADC          | Antibody drug conjugate                                | MZL          | Marginal zone lymphoma                            |
| AE           | Adverse event  | NA           | Not assessed                                      |
| ALK          | Anaplastic lymphoma kinase                             | NE           | Not evaluable                                     |
| BID          | Bis in die   | NME          | New molecule entity                               |
| BLA          | Biologics license application                          | NPC          | Nasopharyngeal carcinoma                          |
| BRAF         | B-rapidly accelerated fibrosarcoma                     | nPR          | Nodular partial response                          |
| BsAb         | Bispecific antibody                                    | NSCLC        | Non-small cell lung cancer                        |
| CAR-NK       | Chimeric antigen receptor-natural killer cell          | ORR          | Overall response rate                             |
| CDAC         | Chimeric degradation activating compound               | OS           | Overall survival                                  |
| CI           | Confidence interval                                    | PBMC         | Peripheral blood mononuclear cell                 |
| CLL          | Chronic lymphocytic leukemia                           | PD           | Progressive disease                               |
| CR           | Complete response                                      | PFS          | Progression-free survival                         |
| CRi          | Complete response with incomplete bone marrow recovery | PR           | Partial response                                  |
| CTCAE        | Common terminology criteria for adverse events         | PR-L         | Partial response with lymphocytosis               |
| DC           | Discontinued prior to first assessment                 | QD           | Quaque die  |
| ERK          | Extracellular-signal regulated kinase                  | R/R          | Relapsed / refractory                             |
| HCC          | Hepatocellular carcinoma                               | SD           | Stable response                                   |
| HR           | Hazard ratio   | SLL          | Small lymphocytic lymphoma                        |
| ITT          | Intent to treat  | SM           | Small molecule                                    |
| mAb          | Monoclonal antibody                                    | SMAC         | Second mitochondrial-derived activator of caspase |
| MCL          | Mantle cell lymphoma                                   | SMQ          | Standardized MedDRA query                         |
| MedDRA       | Medical Dictionary for regulatory activities           | TAA          | Tumor associated antigen                          |
| MEK          | Mitogen-activated protein kinase (aka MAPK)            | TsAb         | Trispecific antibody                              |
| MSI          | Microsatellite instability-high                        | UC           | Urothelial carcinoma                              |
| mTOR         | Mammalian target of rapamycin                          | VEGFR        | Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor       |
|              |  | WM           | Waldenström's macroglobulinemia                   |