HUTCHISON CHINA MEDITECH

2017 Full Year Results

AIM/Nasdaq: HCM

March 12, 2018

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Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures - Certain financial measures used in this presentation are based on non-GAAP financial measures. Please see the appendix slides titled "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation" for further information relevant to the interpretation of these financial measures and reconciliations of these financial measures to the most comparable GAAP measures.

Chi-Med Highlights

Momentum continues to build

Deep Pipeline Approaching Approvals

First NDA
Fruquintinib – mCRC
Target launch 2018 [1]

Breakthrough
Savolitinib PoC NSCLC data
AZ agree to proceed [2]

6 Ph. III trials
underway/completing
FALUCA top-lines Q4-18

22 Ph. Ib/II PoCs
on 8 candidates
Currently enrolling

Prolific Discovery Engine

Fully Integrated – Chemistry Depth
~360 scientific team

8 Clinical Candidates
discovered in-house

2nd-gen IO INDs
every 1~2 years

Established Commercial Organization

Pan-China Sales & Marketing
~2,300 medical reps

Product Launch Ready
proven success in new indications

[1] Subject to China FDA approval; [2] Target to initiate global randomized chemo-doublet controlled study for savolitinib/Tagrisso® and multiple supporting studies in 2018;
mCRC = metastatic colorectal cancer; AZ = AstraZeneca; FALUCA = Ph.III of fruquintinib monotherapy in 3rd-line non-small cell lung cancer; PoC = Phase Ib/II proof of concept study; IO = immuno-oncology.

2017 Financial Results

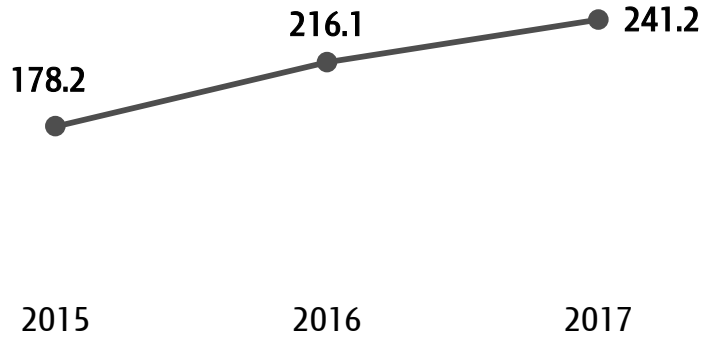
In line with guidance [1]

Financial Summary

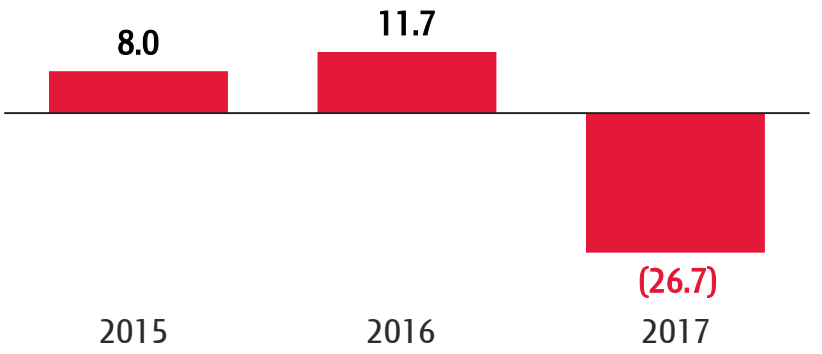
	2015	2016	2017	2017 Guidance
GROUP CONSOLIDATED REVENUES	**178.2**	**216.1**	**241.2**	**225 - 240**
Unconsolidated JV Revenues	*392.7*	*446.5*	*472.0*	*480 - 500 [6]*
NET (LOSS)/INCOME [2]				
INNOVATION PLATFORM	**(3.8)**	**(40.7)**	**(51.9)**	**(45.0) - (55.0)**
Base HMP Operations	*(0.0)*	*(36.5)*	*(47.4)*	
50% share of Nestle JV (NSP) [3]	*(3.8)*	*(4.2)*	*(4.5)*	
COMMERCIAL PLATFORM	**25.2**	**29.9**	**37.5**	**32.0 - 34.0**
Prescription Drugs Business	*15.9*	*20.7*	*26.5*	
Consumer Health Business	*9.3*	*9.2*	*11.0*	
GROUP COSTS	**(13.4)**	**(17.9)**	**(14.8)**	**(18.0) - (19.0)**
Administrative Expenses	*(10.9)*	*(12.6)*	*(11.3)*	
Interest/Tax	*(2.5)*	*(5.3)*	*(3.5)*	
Land Compensation & Subsidies	**-**	**40.4**	**2.5**	**3.0 - 16.0**
Net Income/(Loss) Attrib. to Chi-Med	**8.0**	**11.7**	**(26.7)**	**(13.0) - (28.0)**
Accretion on redeemable NCI [4]	*(43.0)*	*-*	*-*	
Net (Loss)/Income Attrib. to Ord. S-H	**(35.0)**	**11.7**	**(26.7)**	**(13.0) - (28.0)**
EPS Attrib. to Ord. S-H (Basic) (US$) [5]	*(0.64)*	*0.20*	*(0.43)*	

Group Results

Revenues



Net Income/(Loss) [2]



[1] Company guidance (July 31, 2017); [2] Net Income/(Loss) = Net Income/(Loss) attributable to Chi-Med; [3] NSP = Nutrition Science Partners Limited; [4] Non-cash accretion relates to Mitsui's share in Innovation Platform, which was exchanged for Chi-Med shares in July 2015; [5] Includes adjustment for accretion on redeemable non-controlling interests; [6] September 2017 divestment of HBYS subsidiary (Guanbao) - 2017 revenue $38.6m (2016: $45.0m), 2018 fully eliminated.

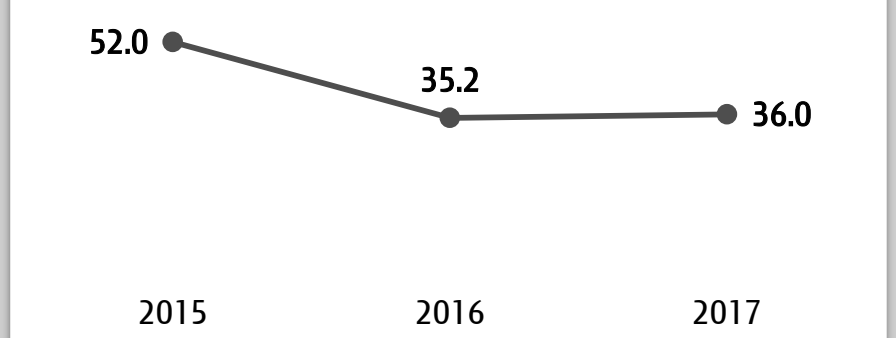
(US$ millions, except per share data)

Financial performance of main platforms

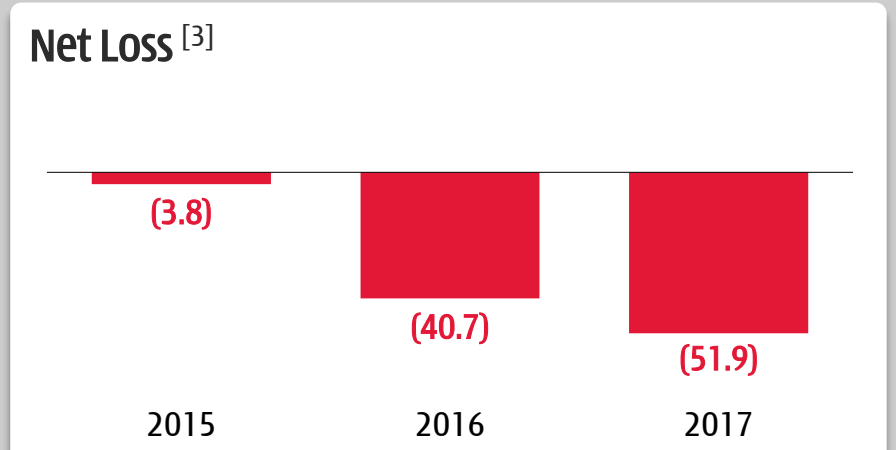
Sustainable model - ~$88 million in innovation investment [1]

Innovation Platform

Revenue

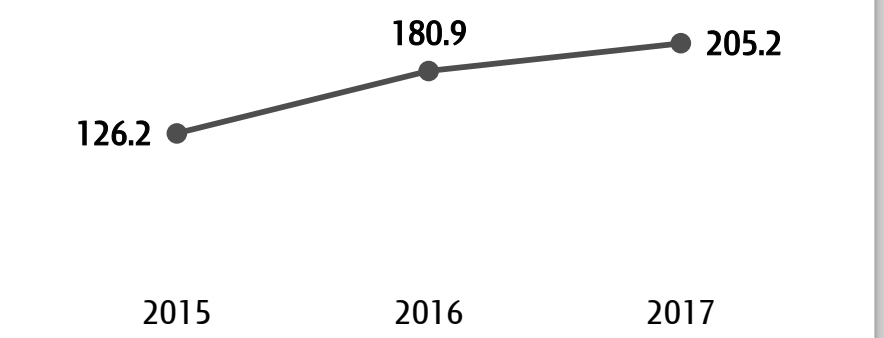


Net Loss [3]

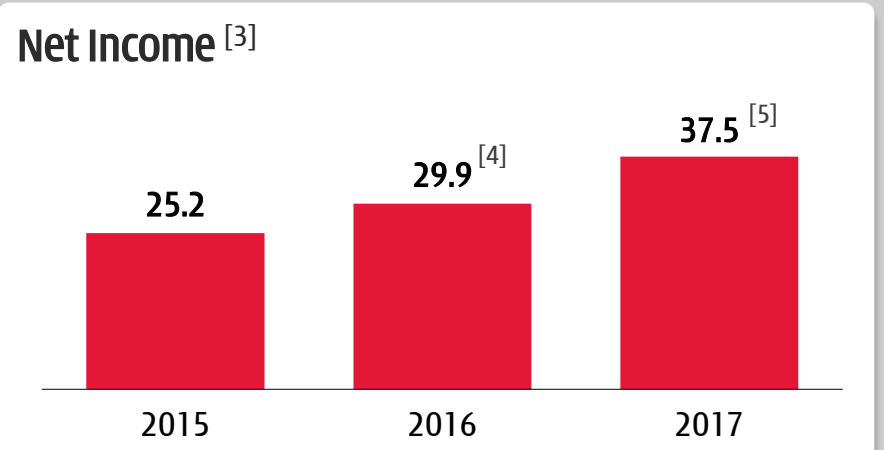


Commercial Platform

Sales [2]



Net Income [3]



[1] Represents adjusted R&D expenses (non-GAAP). GAAP R&D expenses were $75.5m in 2017 (2016: $66.9m) - please see appendix "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation"; [2] Only includes sales of subsidiaries for Prescription Drugs and Consumer Health businesses - excludes joint ventures; [3] Adjusted Net Income/(Loss) = Adjusted Net Income/(Loss) attributable to Chi-Med (non-GAAP); [4] Excludes the share of one-time gain from SHPL land compensation of US$40.4 million; [5] Excludes the share of a one-time gain from SHPL's R&D related subsidies of US$2.5 million.

(US$ millions)

Summary Balance Sheet & 2018 Guidance

Strengthened cash position – supports higher innovation spend

1. Chi-Med Group-level Cash Position

- **$479.6 million available cash as at Dec 31, 2017** (Dec 31, 2016: $173.7m).
  - ✓ **$358.3m cash & cash equivalents and short-term investments** [1]
  - ✓ **$121.3m unutilized banking facilities** from Scotiabank, BAML, DB & HSBC [2] held as at Dec 31, 2017.
- **$30.0 million in bank borrowings as at Dec 31, 2017** (Dec 31, 2016: $46.8m). Weighted avg. total cost of borrowing on outstanding loan 2.7% (2016: 2.5%).
- **~$292.7 million from follow-on offering in Oct 2017**

2. JV-level Cash Position

- **$67.0 million available cash as at Dec 31, 2017** (Dec 31, 2016: $91.0m).
  - ✓ **$55.6m dividend to Chi-Med Group level in 2017.**

3. 2018 Guidance

- **Innovation Platform – Revenue up from potential fruquintinib launch/milestones. R&D expense up – expansion of clinical trials.**
- **Commercial Platform – Revenue lower due to CFDA Two-Invoice policy & Guanbao divestment – no impact on Net Income growth.**

	2017 Actual	2018 Guidance
Revenues	**$241.2**	**$155 - $175**
Innovation Platform		
Revenue	36.0	40 - 50
Adjusted R&D expenses (non-GAAP) [3]	(88.0)	(110) - (120)
Commercial Platform		
Sales (consolidated)	205.2	115 - 125 [4]
Sales of non-consolidated JVs	472.0	460 - 480 [5]
Net Income		
On adjusted (non-GAAP) basis excluding one-time gains	*37.5*	*41 - 43*
One-time gains [6]	*2.5*	*0 - 20*
Net Income	40.0	41 - 63
Chi-Med Group Costs		
Admin., interest, tax	(14.8)	(16) - (18)
Net (Loss)/Income Attributable to Chi-Med	**(26.7)**	**(19) - (52)**

(US$ millions)

[1] Short-term investments: 91-183 days deposits; [2] BAML = Bank of America Merrill Lynch, DB = Deutsche Bank, HSBC = Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation; [3] R&D expenses, as adjusted (non-GAAP) excludes the actual or estimated impact of the revenue received from external customers of our Innovation Platform, which is reinvested into our clinical trials; [4] Impact of CFDA Two-Invoice policy – Hutchison Sinopharm no longer able to consolidate sales of certain third-party drugs (e.g. Seroquel®); [5] 2017 divestment of HBYS subsidiary (Guanbao) eliminates $38.6 million in sales in 2018 vs. 2017; [6] Share of one-time gain from R&D related subsidies to SHPL in 2017 and potential land compensation from HBYS Plot 2 in 2018 guidance (dependent on Guangzhou government policy).

Potential milestones for 2018

Data presentations/clinical achievements on multiple candidates

Savolitinib	1. Initiation of **global randomized, chemo-doublet controlled, study of savolitinib/ Tagrisso® combo in second-line NSCLC**, along with multiple supporting studies; ★ 2. AZ decision on **registration strategy for savolitinib/Tagrisso® in third-line NSCLC**; ★ 3. AZ/Chi-Med decision on **NSCLC pivotal study in China for savo /Iressa® combo**; ★ 4. Molecular epidemiology study (n›300) in PRCC [1] – **possibly BTD [2] enabling**. ★
Fruquintinib	5. Potential **NDA approval & launch in China in third-line CRC**; ★ 6. Release **top-line data for Phase III FALUCA study in third-line NSCLC**. ★
Epitinib	7. Initiate **China Phase III study in first-line EGFRm NSCLC patients w/ brain mets**. ★
Sulfatinib	8. Initiate Phase IIa expansion study in NET patients in the U.S.
HMPL-523 *(Syk)*	9. Initiate dose expansion proof-of-concept studies in hematological cancer in both Australia & China; 10. Potential presentation of prelim. **safety & efficacy data from Phase I/Ib dose escalation expansion studies in hematological cancer**. ★
HMPL-689 *(PI3Kδ)*	11. Initiate Phase Ib expansion studies in China in hematological cancer patients; 12. Present Phase I dose escalation data in Australian healthy volunteers.

[1] PRCC = Papillary renal cell carcinoma; [2] BTD = Breakthrough Therapy Designation.

Innovation Platform

Near term: Driving for first product launches

Mid-longer term: Building the pipeline for future growth

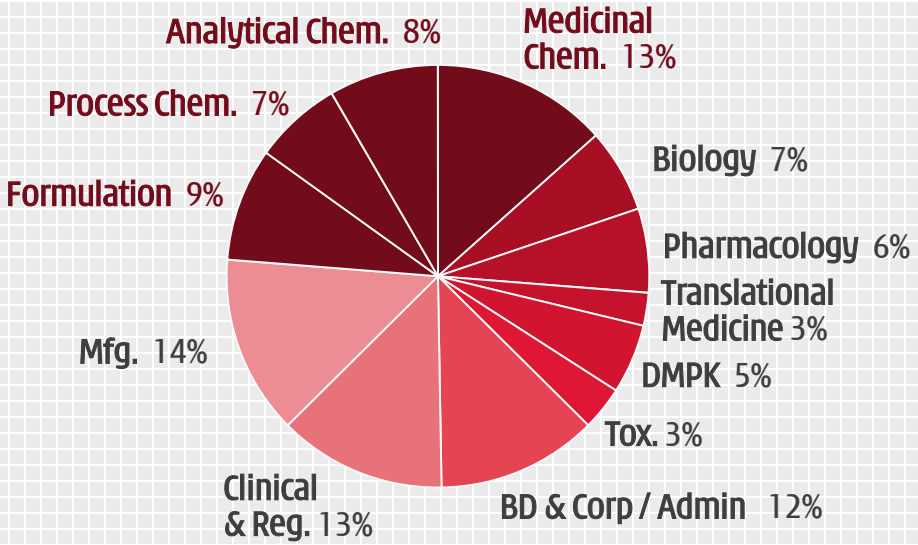
Exceptional scale for pre-approval biotech

Over 16 years with about $500 million invested to-date

CHI-MED

~360 SCIENTISTS & STAFF[1]

- ✓ 207 with advanced technical degrees
- ✓ 22 M.D.s
- ✓ 53 doctorate degrees



✓ Large-scale fully integrated in-house platform

chemistry, biology, pharmacology, DMPK, toxicology, CMC, clinical & regulatory, and translational organizations working together seamlessly and continuously.

✓ China clinical speed

major unmet medical needs (4.3 million new cancer patients / year[2]), rapid development and regulatory support. Allows for study of multiple indications and proof-of-concept in China.

✓ Competitive costs

overall clinical costs, particularly pre-PoC, a fraction of US or Europe.

✓ Constancy of purpose

over 16 years with stable financial support.

[1] Headcount as of December 31, 2017; Chem. = Chemistry; DMPK = Drug, Metabolism, & Pharmacokinetics; Tox. = Drug Safety Evaluation; Mfg = Manufacturing; Reg. = Regulatory; BD = Business Development;
[2] CA Cancer J Clin 2016;66:115-132. 2016 American Cancer Society.

Chemistry is our edge

Seriously selective small molecules

1. Fragment-based design of Novel Chemical Entities.

- **Internally designed all 8 clinical drug candidates.**
- Use of co-crystal structures.
- Focus on small molecule interactions with tyrosine kinases – proteins/enzymes involved in cell signaling.

2. Total focus/discipline in designing and progressing drug candidates with superior kinase selectivity.

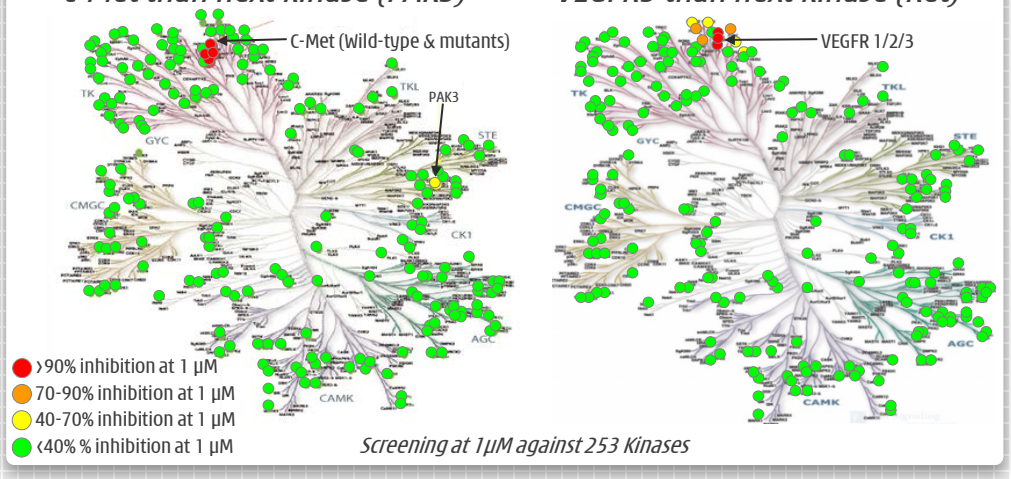
- **Optimize binding to on-target protein**, minimize off-target protein binding.
- No off-target kinase inhibition gives compound the chance to be more potent, attaining **better target coverage** with **less toxicity**.
- Combinability – **clean** compounds **allow for combinations** with other tyrosine kinase inhibitors ("TKIs"), immunotherapy & chemotherapy agents.

Savolitinib [1]

~1,000-fold more selective to c-Met than next kinase (PAK3)

Fruquintinib [2][3]

~250-fold more selective to VEGFR3 than next kinase (Ret)

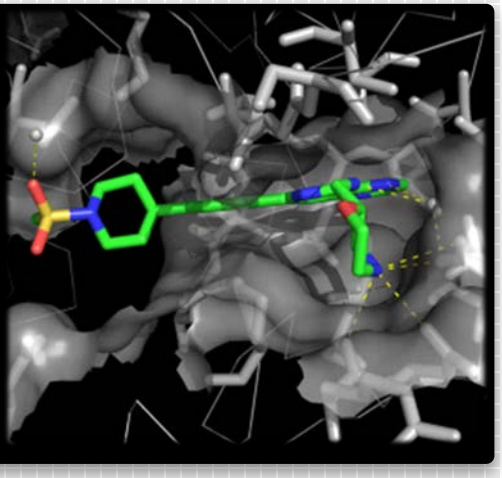


Screening at 1µM against 253 Kinases

Use of co-crystal structures

Focus on small molecule interactions with kinases

- ✓ Optimize binding to on-target protein, for potency.
- ✓ Minimize binding to off-target proteins for selectivity.



[1] W. Su, et al, 2014 American Association of Cancer Research (note legend yellow = ›50%; green = ‹ 50%; [2] Sun et al., Cancer Biology & Therapy 15:12, 1635--1645; December 2014; [3] Ret is the next "Non-VEGFR" kinase.

Superior selectivity = Better tolerability

Long-term use = prolonged/total target coverage = better efficacy

3. Monotherapies – 1st generation TKIs not optimal for long-term use

- Multi-kinase TKIs – major dose modifications due to off-target toxicities.
- Chi-Med's more selective TKIs designed for less dose modifications & discont.

EXAMPLES OF MONOTHERAPY APPROVED SMALL MOLECULE TKIS – targets (approval yr.)	2017 Sales	Recent Monotherapy Cancer Trial [2]	mPFS (months)	Dose Reductions	Discont. due to AEs	Total Discont-inuations
Sutent® (sunitinib) – VEGFR1,2,3, PDGFRβ, FLT3, CSF-1R, c-Kit, Ret (2006)	$1.08b	1L ccRCC (CABOSUN) 1L ccRCC (COMPARZ)	5.6 9.5	49% 51%	22% 18%	38% 33%
Nexavar® (sorafenib) – RAF, VEGFR2, PDGFRβ, Flt3, c-Kit, FGFR1 (2005)	$0.94b	2L RCC (AXIS)	5.7	54%	13%	23%
Votrient® (pazopanib) – VEGFR1,2,3, c-KIT, ITK, LCK, PDGFRα,β, FGFR1,3, c-Fms (2009)	$0.81b	1L ccRCC (COMPARZ)	8.4	44%	23%	36%
Inlyta® (axitinib) – VEGFR1,2,3, PDGFRα, c-kit (2012)	$0.34b	2L RCC (AXIS)	8.3	34%	8%	17%
Cabometyx® (cabozantinib) – AXL, c-Kit, FLT3, MET, RET, TIE-2, TrkB, VEGFR1,2,3 (2016)	$0.35b	1L ccRCC (CABOSUN)	8.2	58%	21%	27%
Lenvima® (lenvatinib) – VEGFR1,2,3, Ret, PDGFR, c-Kit, FGFR1,2,3,4 (2015)	$0.27b	2L ccRCC (Ph 2 reg.)	7.4	62%	25%	31%
Stivarga® (regorafenib) – VEGFR1,2,3, Raf, Ret, PDGFR, c-Kit (2012)	$0.36b	≥3L CRC (CORRECT) ≥3L CRC (CONCUR China)	1.9 2.0	20% 23%	8% 14%	21%
savolitinib – c-Met (Ph II)		pRCC (JCO 2017)	6.2 (c-MET+)	13%	8%	14%
fruquintinib – VEGFR1,2,3 (FRESCO)		≥3L CRC	3.7	24%	15%	19%
fruquintinib – VEGFR1,2,3 (Ph II)		3L NSCLC	3.8	13%	8%	11%
sulfatinib – VEGFR 1,2,3, FGFR1, CSF-1R (Ph II)		PNET, EP-NET	19.4, 13.4	25%	9%	19%
epitinib – EGFR (Ph I/II)		NSCLC w/brain mets		6%	N/D	N/D

4. Combination therapies proving to be a hard challenge

- Avg. 64% with grade 3-4 tox. vs. 37% in mono. trials.[1]
- ≤10 TKI+TKI or TKI+IO oncology combos FDA approved (as of YE 2017).[3]
  - ✘ Drug-drug interactions.
  - ✘ Overlapping AEs.
- Keys to sustained combo use (i.e. minimize discont.):
  - ✓ Constituents must be highly tolerable.
  - ✓ Clear known AE profiles & careful management.

[1] Roda D et al. Clinical Cancer Research 2016 May 1;22(9):2127-32. [2] Sources: CABOSUN = Choueiri et al, J Clin Oncol. 2017 Feb 20;35(6):591-597; COMPARZ = Motzer et al, N Engl J Med. 2013 Aug 22;369(8):722-31; AXIS = Motzer et al, Lancet Oncol. 2013 May;14(6):552-62; lenvatinib Ph 2 = Motzer et al, Lancet Oncol. 2015 Nov;16(15):1473-82; CORRECT = Grothey et al, Lancet. 2013 Jan 26;381(9863):303-12; CONCUR China = Xu et al, "Efficacy and safety of regorafenib monotherapy in Chinese patients with previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer", CSCO 2014; savolitinib PRCC = Choueiri et al, J Clin Oncol. 2017 Sep 10;35(26):2993-3001; FRESCO = Li et al, J Clin Oncol. 2017 May 35(15_suppl):3508-3508; fruquintinib NSCLC = Liu, ID4571, WCLC 2017; sulfatinib NET = Xu et al, #1697, ENETS 2017; epitinib NSCLC = Chi-Med data. [3] Approved TKI combos: HER2 inhibitor + HER2 inhibitor; BRAF inhibitor + MEK inhibitor; VEGFR inhibitor + MTOR inhibitor; PI3Kδ inhibitor + CD20 inhibitor. Also approved – IO combo of PD-1i inhibitor + CTLA4 inhibitor; N/D = not disclosed; Total Discontinuations = Discontinuations NOT due to Disease Progression or Death.

36 active or completing trials on 8 drug candidates

Four drug candidates in Ph.III, or about to start

CHI-MED

Program	Target	Partner	Indication	Latest Status	Line	Target patient	Combo therapy	Site	Preclin.	Ph.I	Proof-of-concept	Pivotal/Ph.III
Savolitinib (AZD6094)	c-Met	AstraZeneca	1. Papillary renal cell carcinoma	Ph.III enrolling	1st	c-Met-driven		Global				
			2. Papillary renal cell carcinoma	NCI Ph.II - savo vs. sunitinib vs. cabozan. vs. crizot.	All	All		US				
			3. Papillary renal cell carcinoma	Ph.II enrolling	-	All	**durvalumab** (PD-L1)	UK/Sp				
			4. Clear cell renal cell carcinoma	Ph.II enrolling	2nd	VEGF TKI refractory		UK/Sp				
			5. Clear cell renal cell carcinoma	Ph.II enrolling	2nd	VEGF TKI refractory	**durvalumab** (PD-L1)	UK/Sp				
			6. Non-small cell lung cancer	Ph.II enrolling; planning next stage initiation 2018	2nd	EGFR TKI refractory	**Tagrisso®** (T790M)	Global				
			7. Non-small cell lung cancer	Ph.II enrolling; pivotal decision pending	3rd	EGFR/T790M TKI	**Tagrisso®** (T790M)	Global				
			8. Non-small cell lung cancer	Ph.II enrollment complete; pivotal under discussion	2nd	EGFR TKI refractory	**Iressa®** (EGFR)	China				
			9. Non-small cell lung cancer	Ph.II enrolling	1st	c-Met-driven		China				
			10. Lung cancer	Ph.II enrolling	1st	c-Met-driven		China				
			11. Gastric cancer	Ph.II enrolling	3rd/All	c-Met+		SK/PRC				
			12. Gastric cancer	Ph.II enrolling	2nd	c-Met+	**docetaxel** (chemo)	SK				
			13. Gastric cancer	Ph.II enrolling	2nd	c-Met O/E	**docetaxel** (chemo)	SK				
			14. Prostate cancer	CCTG Ph.II enrolling - umbrella trial	1st/2nd	c-Met-driven		Can				
Fruquintinib	VEGFR 1/2/3	Lilly (in China only)	15. Colorectal cancer	Ph.III met all endpoints; NDA submitted Jun 2017	3rd	All		China				
			16. Non-small cell lung cancer	Ph.III fully enrolled; report top-line results late 2018	3rd	All		China			n/a	
			17. Non-small cell lung cancer	Ph.II enrolling	1st	All	**Iressa®** (EGFR)	China				
			18. Caucasian bridging	Ph.I enrolling	-	All comers		US				
			19. Gastric cancer	Ph.III enrolling	2nd	All	**paclitaxel** (chemo)	China				
Sulfatinib	VEGFR/ CSF-1R/ FGFR1		20. Pancreatic NET	Ph.III enrolling	1st	All		China				
			21. Non-pancreatic NET	Ph.III enrolling	1st	All		China				
			22. Caucasian bridging	Ph.I enrolling	-	All comers		US				
			23. Medullary thyroid ca.	Ph.II enrollment complete	2nd	Radiotherapy ref.		China				
			24. Differentiated thyroid ca.	Ph.II enrollment complete	2nd	Radiotherapy ref.		China				
			25. Biliary tract cancer	Ph.II enrolling	2nd	Chemo ref.		China				
Epitinib	EGFRm+		26. Non-small cell lung cancer	Preparing for Ph.III; target initiation 2018	1st	EGFRm+ brain mets		China				
			27. Glioblastoma	Ph.Ib/II enrolling	-	EGFR+		China				

6 pivotal trials underway with more preparing to start

Oncology

Immunology

Notes: Proof-of-concept = Phase Ib/II study (the dashed lines delineate the start and end of Phase Ib); combo = in combination with; brain mets = brain metastasis; VEGFR = vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; TKI = tyrosine kinase inhibitor; EGFR = epidermal growth factor receptor; NET = neuroendocrine tumors; ref = refractory, which means resistant to prior treatment; T790M= EGFR resistance mutation; EGFRm+ = EGFR activating mutations; EGFR+ = EGFR gene amplification; EGFR WT = EGFR wild-type; 5ASA = 5-aminosalicylic acids; chemo = chemotherapy; c-Met+ = c-Met gene amplification; c-Met O/E = c-Met over-expression; FGFR = fibroblast growth factor receptor; CSF-1R = colony stimulating factor-1 receptor; NCI = U.S. National Cancer Institute; CCTG = Canadian Cancer Trial Group; Aus = Australia; Can =Canada; SK = South Korea; PRC = People's Republic of China; Sp = Spain; UK = United Kingdom; US = United States; Global = >2 countries.

Next wave of innovation now in proof-of-concept

Four novel drug candidates in Phase I/II

Program	Target	Partner	Indication	Latest Status	Line	Target patient	Combo therapy	Site	Preclin.	Ph.I	Proof-of-concept	Pivotal/Ph.III
Theliatinib	EGFR WT		28. Solid tumors	Ph.I enrollment complete	-	All comers		China				
			29. Esophageal cancer	Ph.Ib expansion enrolling	1st	EGFR WT		China				
HMPL-523	Syk		30. Immunology	Ph.I complete; preparing for Ph.II	-	Healthy volunteers		Aus				
			31. Immunology	Ph.I dose escalation	-	Healthy volunteers		China				
			32. Hematological cancers	Ph.I enrolling	2nd/3rd	All comers		Aus				
			33. Lymphoma	Ph.I enrolling	-	All comers		China				
HMPL-689	PI3Kδ		34. Hematological cancers	Ph.I complete; preparing for Ph.II	-	Healthy volunteers		Aus				
			35. Lymphoma	Ph.I enrolling	2nd/3rd	All comers		China				
HMPL-453	FGFR 1/2/3		36. Solid tumors	Ph.I enrolling	-	All comers		Aus				
			37. Solid tumors	Ph.I enrolling	-	All comers		China				
HM004-6599	NF-κB (TNF-α)	Nestlé Health Science	Ulcerative colitis (Induction)	HMPL-004 reformulation; IND submitted	2nd	5ASA refractory		Aus/China				
			Ulcerative colitis (Maintenance)	Await positive Ph.II in Ulcerative Colitis (Induction)	2nd	5ASA refractory		China				
NSP DC2	TBD	Nestlé Health Science	Immunology	IND end of 2018				China				
Multiple	TBD		Oncology	Four small molecule/antibody programs in preclin.				TBD				

›3,500 subjects treated in studies (as of Dec 31, 2017); and ›700 dosed in 2017.

Oncology

Immunology

Notes: Proof-of-concept = Phase Ib/II study (the dashed lines delineate the start and end of Phase Ib); combo = in combination with; brain mets = brain metastasis; VEGFR = vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; TKI = tyrosine kinase inhibitor; EGFR = epidermal growth factor receptor; NET = neuroendocrine tumors; ref = refractory, which means resistant to prior treatment; T790M= EGFR resistance mutation; EGFRm+ = EGFR activating mutations; EGFR+ = EGFR gene amplification; EGFR WT = EGFR wild-type; 5ASA = 5-aminosalicylic acids; chemo = chemotherapy; c-Met+ = c-Met gene amplification; c-Met O/E = c-Met over-expression; FGFR = fibroblast growth factor receptor; CSF-1R = colony stimulating factor-1 receptor; NCI = U.S. National Cancer Institute; CCTG = Canadian Cancer Trial Group; Aus = Australia; Can =Canada; SK = South Korea; PRC = People's Republic of China; Sp = Spain; UK = United Kingdom; US = United States; Global = ›2 countries.

8-10 shots at pivotal success

First positive Ph.III outcome - fruquintinib in colorectal cancer

					Breakthrough Therapy ("BTD") potential	Est. Pivotal Read-out (if not BTD)
SAVO	Papillary renal cell carcinoma (MET-driven)	Pivotal Phase III	Global	Enrolling	Molecular epidemiology study MET as -ve prognostic H1-2018	2020
	NSCLC -2L 1st Gen EGFR TKI refract, Tagrisso combo (MET+ , T790M+/-)	Pivotal Phase II/III [1]	Global	Randomized, chemo-doublet controlled study to initiate in 2018 [2]	ORR MET+ / T790M+ 55% ORR MET+ / T790M- 61%	2020
	NSCLC -3L 3rd Gen EGFR TKI refract. Tagrisso combo (MET+)	Pivotal Phase III	Global	AZ pivotal study decision pending	ORR MET+ 33%	2021
	NSCLC -2L 1st Gen EGFR TKI refract, Iressa combo (MET+, T790M-)	Pivotal Phase III	China	AZ/Chi-Med under discussion	ORR MET+ / T790M- 52%	2021
FRUQ	3L (or above) Colorectal cancer ("CRC")	Pivotal Phase III	China	Complete, **Met All Endpoints, NDA submitted**	✓	March 3, 2017
	3L Non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC")	Pivotal Phase III	China	Enrollment complete		Q4 2018 *(Top-line results)*
	2L Gastric cancer combo with Taxol	Pivotal Phase III	China	Enrolling		2020
SULF	Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors	Pivotal Phase III	China	Enrolling		2019
	Non-pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors	Pivotal Phase III	China	Enrolling		2019
EPIT	1L EGFR-mutant NSCLC with brain metastasis	Pivotal Phase III	China	Initiating in 2018		2020

[1] Subject to the outcome of mature TATTON B and preliminary TATTON D data, and regulatory discussions; [2] In MET+, T790M- patients.

Savolitinib (AZD6094)

Potential first-in-class selective c-Met inhibitor

Savolitinib (AZD6094)

Potential first-in-class selective c-Met inhibitor

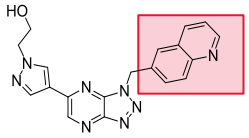
1. Strong potential to become first selective c-MET inhibitor approved.

- ✓ Clear clinical efficacy observed in **non-small cell lung ("NSCLC"), kidney, gastric and colorectal** cancers.
- ✓ Partnered with AstraZeneca – **key comp. advantages in NSCLC (Tagrisso® combo.) & molecular selection**.

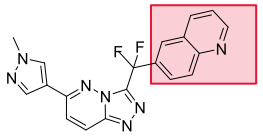
2. c-Met is aberrant in many tumor settings. [3]

	c-MET			New Cases (2015)	
Indication	Amplification	Mutation	Over-Expression	Global	China
Gastric	10%	1%	41%	1,034,000	679,100
Lung	8-10% [1]	8%	67%	1,690,000	733,300
Head & Neck		11%	46%	740,000	135,000
Colorectal	10%		65%	1,477,000	376,300
Renal cell Carcinoma (Papillary)	40-70%	100% [2]		50,000	7,000
Renal cell Carcinoma (Clear cell)			79%	270,000	60,000
Esophagus	8%		92%	496,000	477,900
Prostate [4]			54-83%	1,100,000	60,300

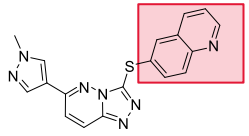
3. Savolitinib design eliminates renal toxicity first generation of selective c-MET inhibitors encountered – **>460 patients treated to-date with no renal toxicity**.



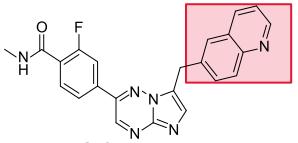
Pfizer PF-04217903



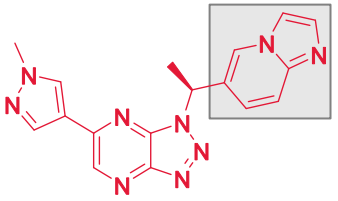
Janssen JNJ-38877605



Lilly SGX-523



Novartis/Incyte INC-280



savolitinib

2-quinolinone metabolite in humans in 1st-gen c-Met compounds has dramatically reduced solubility and appeared to crystallize in the kidney resulting in obstructive toxicity.

4. AstraZeneca collaboration & 2016 amendment.

- $20m received upfront (Dec 2011);
- $120m in development/approvals milestones ($25m received as of Dec 2017);
- Several hundred million in commercial milestones;
- Development costs: AZ pay 100% ex-China (excl. $50m by Chi-Med) & 75% development cost in China (Chi-Med 25%);
- **14-18% tiered royalty ex-China**; & 30% flat rate China royalty on all product revenues.

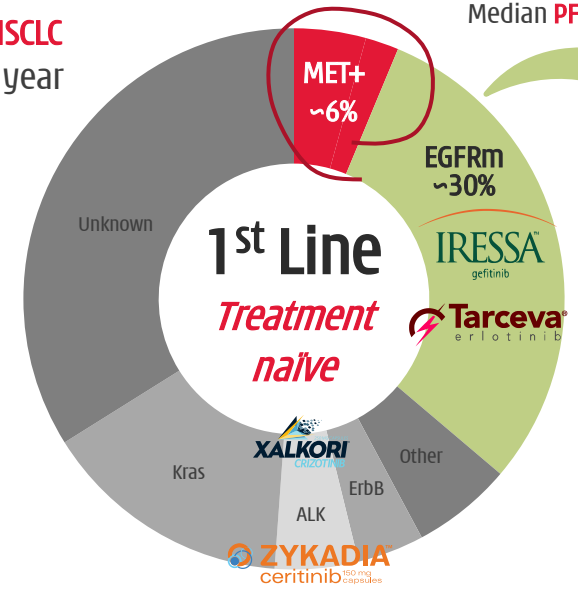
[1] Range includes (i) approximately 4% of c-Met+ naïve non-small cell lung cancer patients and (ii) 10 – 30% of EGFRm+ non-small cell lung cancer patients, which 15 to 20% develop EGFRm+ tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance pathway as c-Met+; [2] Hereditary papillary renal cell carcinoma only; [3] Company estimates considering Frost & Sullivan data, National Central Cancer Registry of China and publicly available epidemiology data. [4] By IHC, c-Met overexpression in 54% of lymph node disease and 83% of bone metastases. Varkaris et al, Expert Opin Investig Drugs. 2011 Dec; 20(12): 1677-1684.

Savolitinib

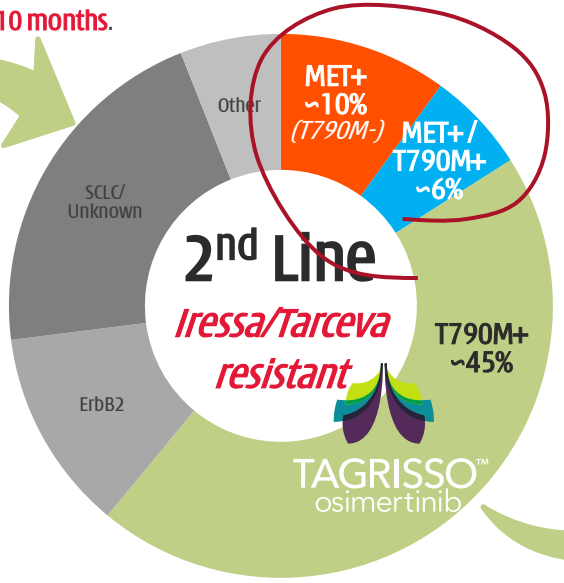
Biggest opportunity is MET+ non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC")

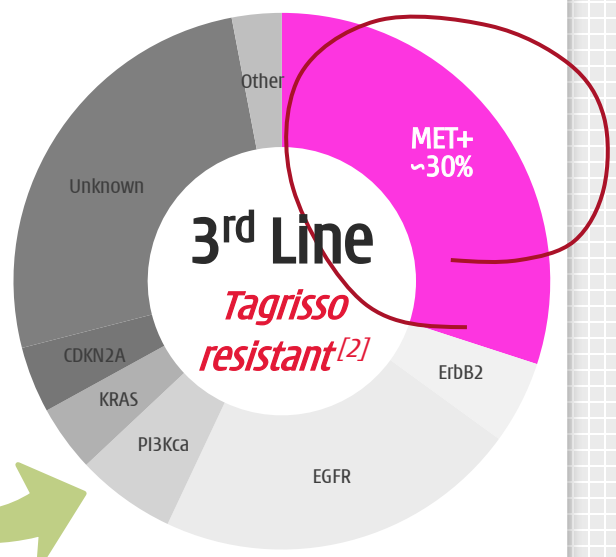
Primary NSCLC

1.7 million NSCLC patients per year



All **Iressa/Tarceva** patients relapse
Median **PFS 9-10 months**.





All **Tagrisso** patients relapse
Median **PFS 9-10 months**.

	Target	Launch	2017 ($m)	Est.[1] Pts Treated/yr.
Iressa	EGFRm	2003	528	~20,000
Tarceva	EGFRm	2004	860	~50,000
Tagrisso	EGFRm / T790M	2018?		
Xalkori	ALK / ROS1 / MET	2011	594	
Zykadia	ALK	2015	n/a	
Total Sales			› 2b	

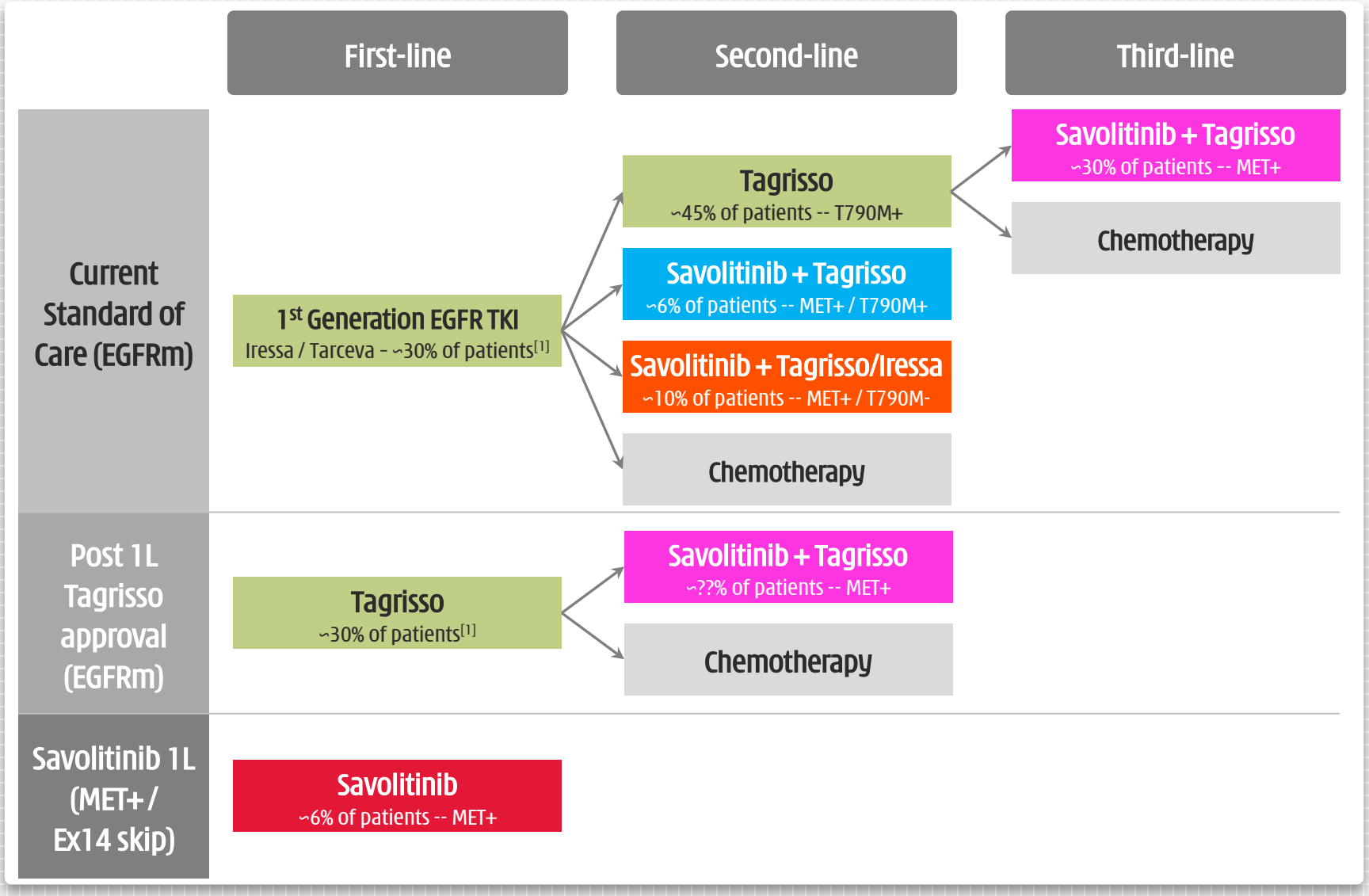
Est. peak ~$3-4b

Launch	2016 ($m)	2017 ($m)	Est.[3] Pts Treated/yr.
Dec-15	423	955	~5-10,000
	423	955	

[1] General estimate based on mPFS ~9 mo. average cost/cycle ~$2,500-3,000; [2] Primary drivers, based on aggregate rocelitinib/Tagrisso data published at 2016/2017 ASCO; [3] AstraZeneca 2016 /17 results.

Savolitinib - NSCLC

Five opportunities for savo in NSCLC

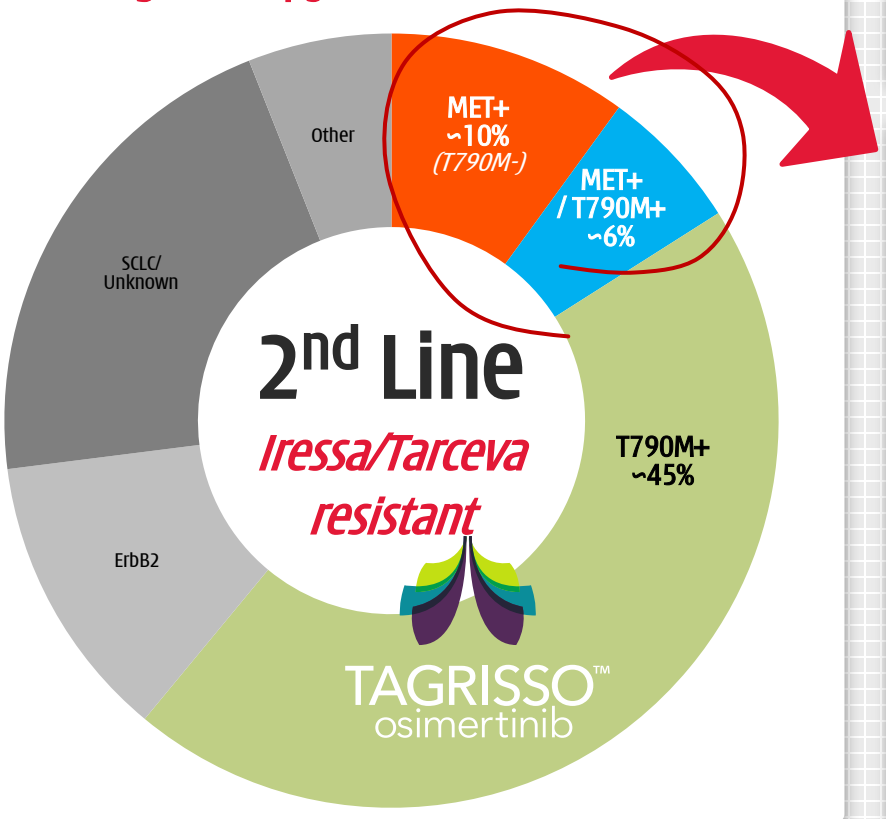


[1] General estimate based on EGFRm prevalence in approx. 10-15% of Caucasian NSCLC patients & 50-60% of Asian NSCLC patients.

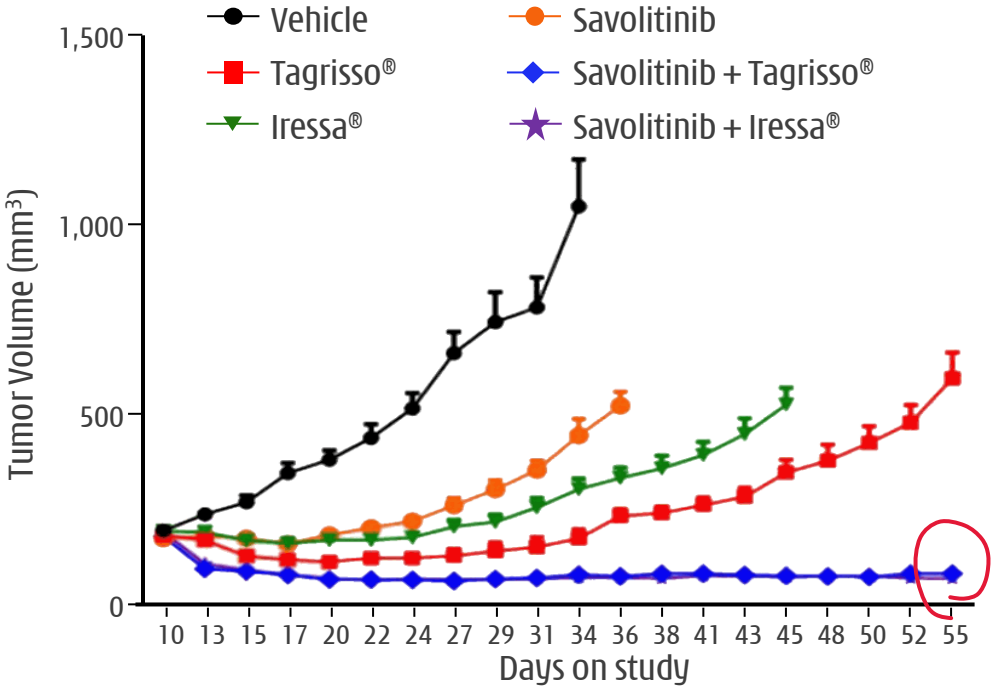
Savolitinib – 2nd Line EGFRm NSCLC

Very strong preclinical rationale for combination w/ EGFR-TKIs

1. 2nd Line NSCLC is the **fastest & most attractive indication for savolitinib** to go after. Also important unmet medical need and potential **Breakthrough Therapy** area.



2. Potential in **EGFR-TKI resistant NSCLC**:
   - ✓ Must **shut down both EGFRm & MET** signaling pathways;
   - ✓ **Prolonged tumor growth suppression** by combining savolitinib with Tagrisso® (osimertinib – EGFR/T790M) or Iressa® (gefitinib/EGFR) **in MET+ / T790M- patients**.

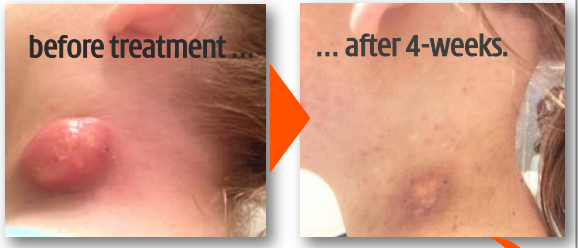


Savolitinib – 2nd Line NSCLC[1] combo w/ TAGRISSO™ osimertinib

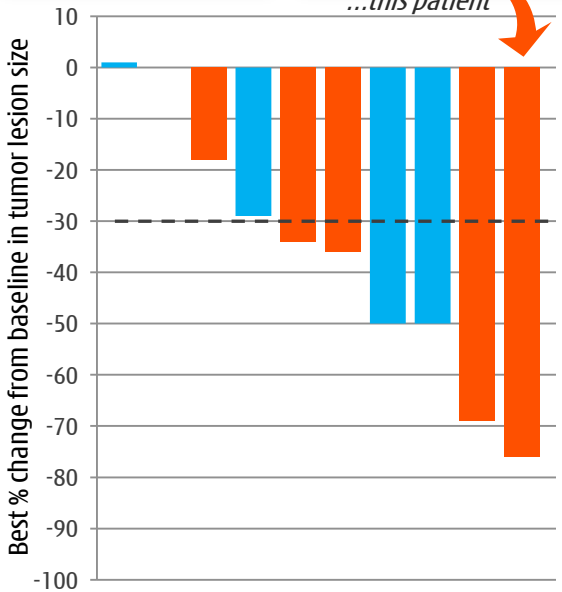
TATTON A/B compelling – now starting next stage of development

TATTON A [2] – signal…

MET testing confirmation	Objective response rate, n (%)	Total (n = 10)
Local or Central	Confirmed PR [6]	6 (60%)



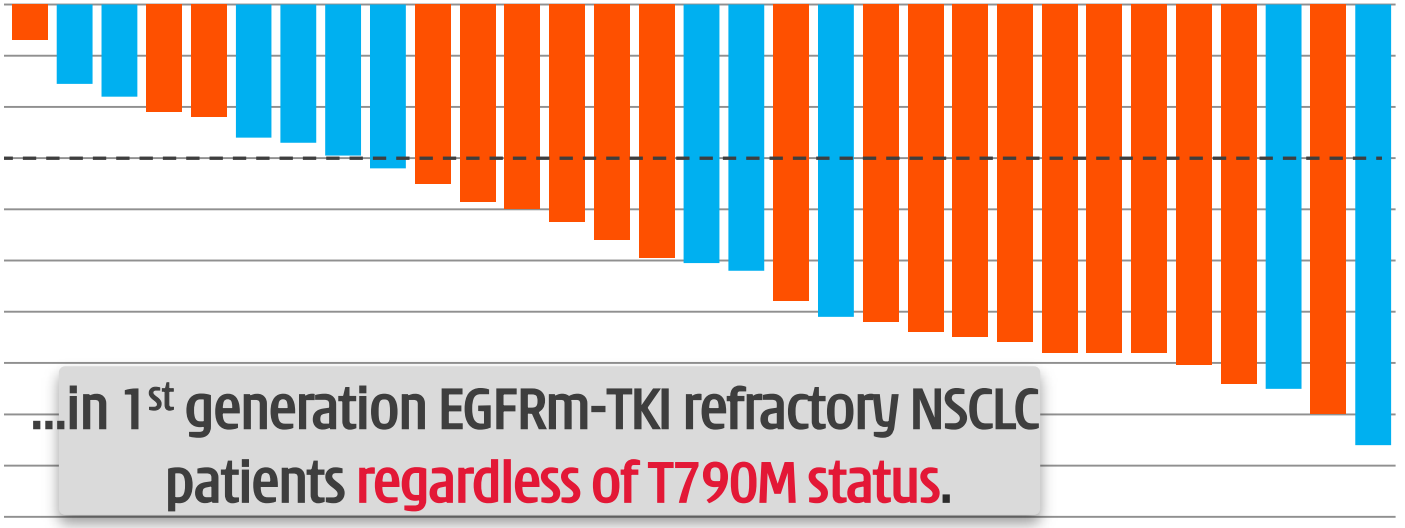
…this patient



…TATTON B [3] – …confirmation… and BTD [4] potential?

MET testing confirmation	Objective response rate, n (%)	MET+ / T790M+ (n = 11)	MET+ *(T790M-)* (n = 23)	Total (n = 34)
Local or Central	Confirmed PR [6]	6 (55%)	14 (61%)	20 (59%)
		(n = 7)	(n = 15)	(n = 22)
Central *	Confirmed PR [6]	4 (57%)	8 (53%)	12 (55%)
	Stable Disease ≥6 weeks	3 (43%)	6 (40%)	9 (41%)
	Progressive Disease/death	0	1 (7%)	1 (5%)
	Not Evaluable	0	0	0 (0)
	DoR, months (range)	9.7 (2.8*-9.7)	NR (1.6*-5.9*)	NR (1.6*-9.7)

* Centrally confirmed MET-amplification (fluorescence in-situ hybridization, MET gene copy ≥5 or MET/CEP7 ratio ≥2) [5]



…in 1st generation EGFRm-TKI refractory NSCLC patients regardless of T790M status.

[1] EGFRm NSCLC; [2] ESMO 2016 Galbraith - Novel Clinical Trials for Prec. Med.; [3] WCLC 2017 – Ahn M-J, *et al.* TATTON Phase Ib expansion cohort; [4] U.S. FDA Breakthrough Therapy designation potential; [5] Some local MET-status determined via IHC+3 in ≥ 50% of tumor cells).; [6] PR = Partial Response.

Savolitinib – 2nd Line NSCLC[1] combo w/ IRESSA gefitinib

Compelling in MET+ / T790M-, pivotal decision under discussion

Iressa® / savo combo in 1st gen. EGFRm-TKI refractory patients [2]…outstanding response in MET+ / T790M-

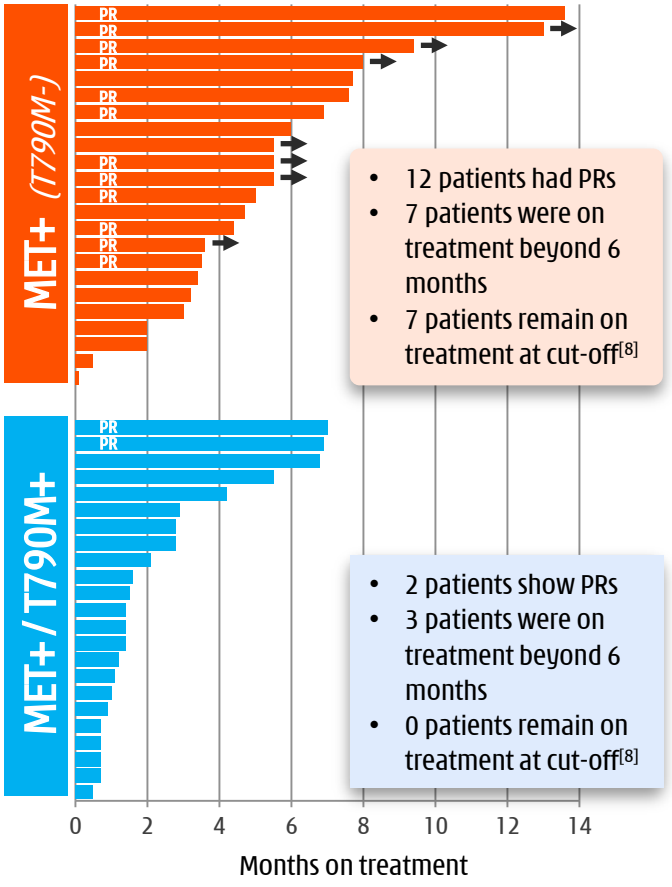
MET testing confirmation	Objective response rate, n (%)	MET+ / T790M+ (n = 23)	MET+ *(T790M-)* (n = 23)	MET+ / T790M unk. (n = 5)	Total (n = 51)
Central *	Confirmed PR [3]	2 (9%)	12 (52%)	2 (40%)	16 (31%)
	SD [4] ≥ 6 weeks	9 (39%)	7 (30%)	2 (40%)	18 (35%)
	PD [5] / death	7 (30%)	3 (13%)	0	10 (20%)
	Not Evaluable	5 (22%)	1 (4%)	1 (20%)	7 (14%)

…vs. TATTON B data (savo / Tagrisso® combo) [6]

MET testing confirmation	Objective response rate, n (%)	MET+ / T790M+ (n = 11)	MET+ *(T790M-)* (n = 23)	MET+ / T790M unk. (n = 0)	Total (n = 34)
Local or Central	Confirmed PR [3]	6 (55%)	14 (61%)	0	**20 (59%)**
		(n = 7)	(n = 15)	(n = 0)	(n = 22)
Central *	Confirmed PR [3]	4 (57%)	8 (53%)	0	12 (55%)
	SD [4] ≥ 6 weeks	3 (43%)	6 (40%)	0	9 (41%)
	PD [5] / death	0	1 (7%)	0	1 (5%)
	Not Evaluable	0	0	0	0 (0)

* Centrally confirmed MET-amplification (fluorescence in-situ hybridization, MET gene copy ≥5 or MET/CEP7 ratio ≥2) [9].

…Iressa® combo – ~6mo. DoR [7] in MET+ / T790M- patients



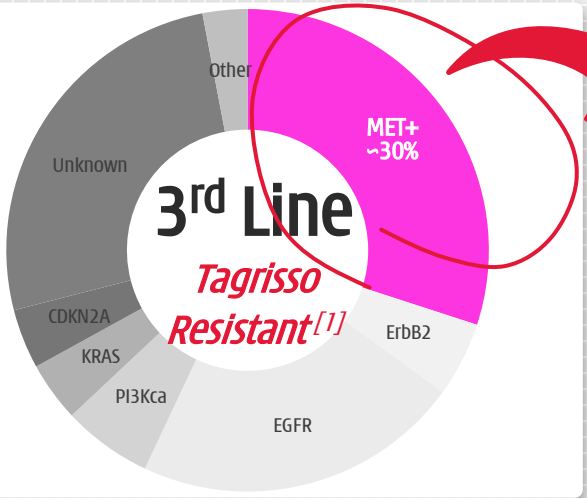
- 12 patients had PRs
- 7 patients were on treatment beyond 6 months
- 7 patients remain on treatment at cut-off[8]

- 2 patients show PRs
- 3 patients were on treatment beyond 6 months
- 0 patients remain on treatment at cut-off[8]

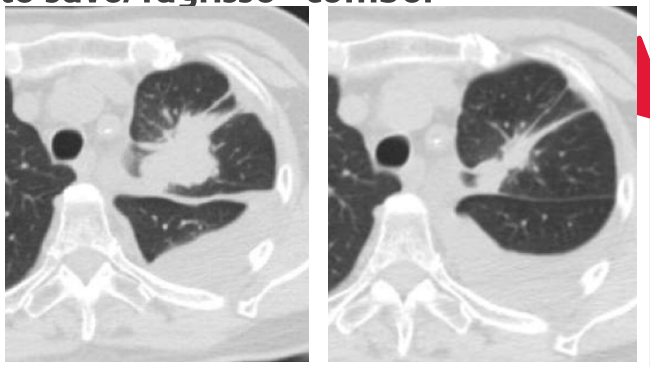
[1] EGFRm NSCLC; [2] WCLC 2017Yang J-J, et al. A Ph.Ib Trial of savolitinib plus gefitinib for patients with EGFR-mutant MET-amplified advanced NSCLC; [3] PR = Partial Response; [4] SD = Stable Disease; [5] PD = Progressive Disease; [6] WCLC 2017 - Ahn M-J, *et al.* TATTON Phase Ib exp. cohort; [7] DoR = Duration of Response; [8] Aug 21, 2017; [9] On TATTON B, some local MET-status determined via IHC+3 in ≥ 50% of tumor cells.

Savolitinib – 3rd Line NSCLC[1] – TAGRISSO™ osimertinib resistant

MET+ driven resistance in ~30% of patients



3 out of 3 MET+ patients responded to savo/Tagrisso® combo.



LUL Mass Pre-Treatment | 6 wks. on savo/Tag. Treatment

Tagrisso® resistant tissue & ctDNA analysis [2]

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL CANCER CENTER | HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Pt	EGFR mutation	# Prior Therapies	Prior 3rd gen TKI	TISSUE (NGS, FISH)	PLASMA ctDNA (NGS)
1	L858R	1		*MET* amp, T790 WT	*MET* amp, T790M ND
2	Del19	1		-	T790M ND
3	Del19	2	Y	-	T790M ND
4	L858R (de novo T790M)	2	Y	*MET* amp, *EGFR* amp T790M (germline)	-
5	L858R	3	Y	T790wt, *EGFR* amp	T790M ND
6	L858R	4	Y	T790 WT	T790M ND
7	Del19	3	Y	-	T790M ND
8*	Del19	3		T790M/C797S	T790M/C797S
9	L858R	4	Y	T790 WT	-
10	Del19	3	Y	-	*PIK3CA* E545K, *PIK3CA* amp, T790M ND
11	Del19	2	Y	*MET* amp, *EGFR* amp, T790 WT	T790M ND
12	Del19	2	Y	-	T790M/C797S
13	Del19	9		T790 WT	-
[illegible]	Del19	2	Y	T790 WT	T790M ND
[illegible]	Del19	1		T790 WT	*FGFR1* D60N, *FGFR1* amp, T790M ND
16	L858R	2		*MET* amp, T790 WT	*MET, EGFR* amp, T790M ND
17	L858R	3	Y	T790 WT	T790M ND
18	Del19 (de novo T790M)	3		SCLC, T790 WT	T790M ND, *EGFR* amp
19	Del19	3	Y	T790 WT	T790M/C797S, *MET* amp, *EGFR* amp
20	L858R	2		*MET* amp, *EGFR* amp, T790 WT	-
21	L858R	3		-	T790M/C797S, *EGFR* amp
22*	L858R	1		MET amp, T790 WT	-
23	Del19	4	Y	-	T790M/C797S

(-) Testing not performed; EGFR - Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor; TKI- Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor; amp - amplification; WT - wild type; ND - not detected

[1] Based on rocelitinib/Tagrisso data published at 2016/2017 ASCO; [2] In xenograft model H820, with EGFRm, T790M+ and MET CN gain. D'Cruz CM et al; #761 Preclinical data for changing the paradigm of treating drug resistance in NSCLC: Novel combinations of AZD6094, a selective MET inhibitor, and AZD9291 an irreversible, selective (EGFRm and T790M) EGFR TKI; American Association of Cancer Research Annual Meeting; April 19, 2015.

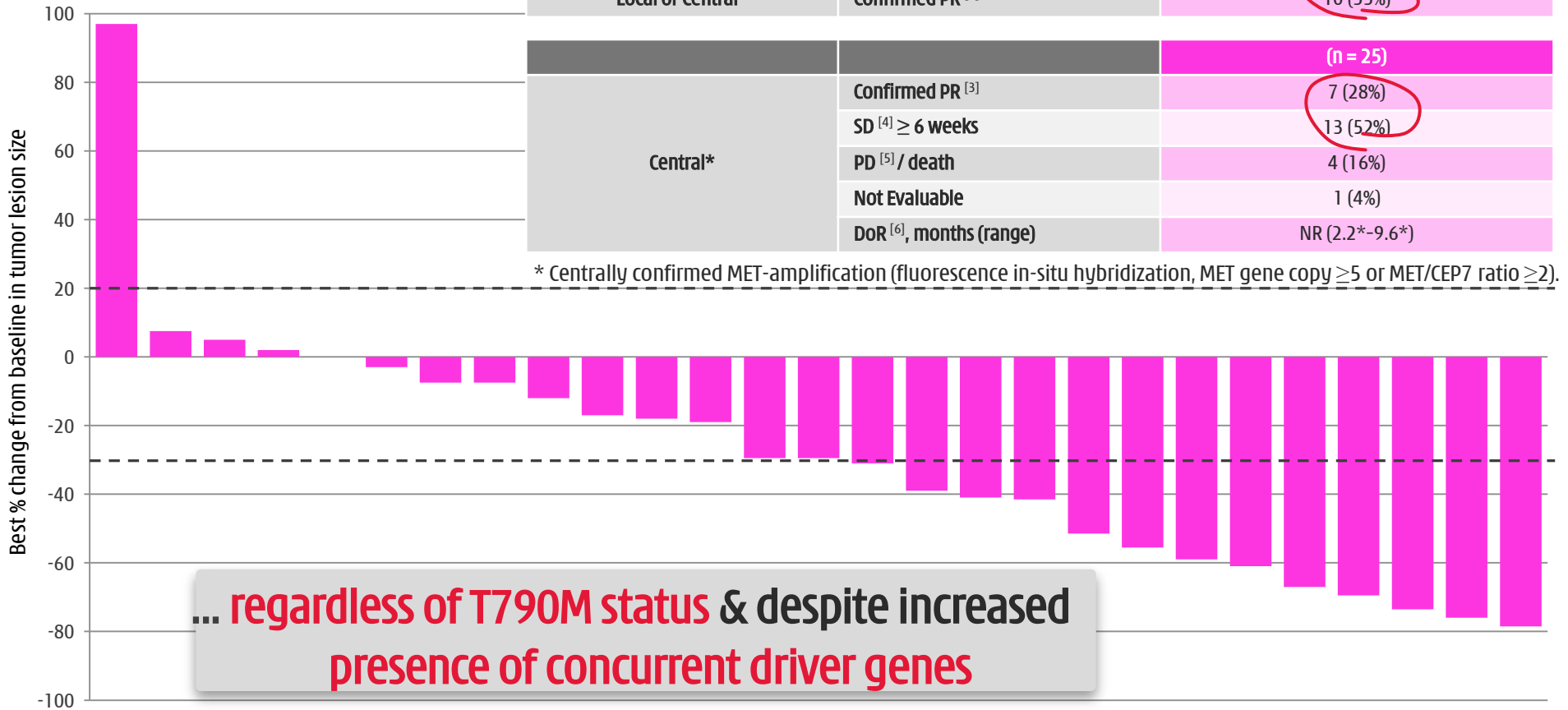
Savolitinib – 3rd Line NSCLC[1] combo w/ TAGRISSO™ osimertinib

No treatment options post Tagrisso® – pivotal decision pending

…TATTON B [2] – …promising efficacy in MET+ Tagrisso failure patients…

MET testing confirmation	Objective response rate, n (%)	Prior 3rd Gen. T790M directed EGFR-TKI MET+ (n = 30)
Local or Central*	Confirmed PR [3]	10 (33%)
		(n = 25)
Central*	Confirmed PR [3]	7 (28%)
	SD [4] ≥ 6 weeks	13 (52%)
	PD [5] / death	4 (16%)
	Not Evaluable	1 (4%)
	DoR [6], months (range)	NR (2.2*-9.6*)

* Centrally confirmed MET-amplification (fluorescence in-situ hybridization, MET gene copy ≥5 or MET/CEP7 ratio ≥2).



… regardless of T790M status & despite increased presence of concurrent driver genes

[1] EGFRm NSCLC; [2] WCLC 2017 – Ahn M-J, *et al.* TATTON Phase Ib expansion cohort; Waterfall plot based on evaluable patients (n=30): all patients dosed and with on-treatment assessment or discontinuation prior to first tumour assessment; Data cut-off 31 Aug 2017; [3] PR = Partial Response; [4] SD = Stable Disease; [5] PD = Progressive Disease; [6] DoR = Duration of Response

Tolerability – savo plus IRESSA™ gefitinib or TAGRISSO™ osimertinib

TATTON D – 300mg QD dose potentially support long-term use

CHI-MED

Efficacy / Tolerability analysis in ≥ 2nd-Line NSCLC

US FDA Approval Date	Treatment / Control arms	Disease setting	n	Efficacy		Discontinuations as % Enrolled		
				ORR	Median PFS (mo.)	Due to AE	Withdrawn / Other	Total [5]
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer -- Treatment arms								
30-Mar-17	**Tagrisso®** (osimertinib)	**2L** EGFRi-refractory T790M+ NSCLC (AURA3)	279	**71%**	10.1	6%	6%	**13%**
29-Apr-14	**Zykadia®** (ceritinib)	**2L** ALK+ NSCLC after Xalkori (single arm)	163	**56%**	6.9	10%	10%	**20%**
12-Dec-14	**Cyramza®** (ramucirumab) + **Taxotere®**	**2L** NSCLC after plat-chemo	624	**23%**	4.5	15%	21%	**37%**
24-Oct-16	**Keytruda®** (pembrolizumab) 2mg/kg	**2L** PD-L1+ (TPS≥1%) NSCLC after plat-chemo (KEYNOTE-010)	345	**18%**	3.9	10%	26%	**37%**
2-Oct-15	**Keytruda®** (pembrolizumab) 10mg/kg	**2L** PD-L1+ (TPS≥1%) NSCLC after plat-chemo (KEYNOTE-010)	346	**18%**	4.0	9%	27%	**36%**
9-Oct-15	**Opdivo®** (nivolumab)	**2L** NSCLC after plat-chemo	292	**19%**	2.3	15%	4%	**20%**
4-Mar-15	**Opdivo®** (nivolumab)	**2L** squ. NSCLC after plat-chemo	135	**20%**	3.5	12%	8%	**20%**
Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer -- Control arms (aggregate / weighted average)								
	Chemo doublet (platinum + pemetrexed)	**2L** NSCLC *(AURA3)*	136	**31%**	4.4	11%	17%	**27%**
	Taxotere® (docetaxel)	**2L** NSCLC *(REVEL; KEYNOTE-010; Opdivo x2)*	1,391	**12%**	3.5	13%	22%	**36%**
Savolitinib								
	savolitinib 600mg QD monotherapy [3]	**All-lines** Papillary RCC -- *FOR REFERENCE ONLY*	109 [1]	**18%**	6.2	9%	5%	**14%**
	savolitinib 600mg QD + **Iressa®** (gefitinib) [4]	**≥2L** EGFRm+ c-MET+ T790M- NSCLC after 1st-gen EGFR TKI (expansion)	51 [2]	**52%**	ND	20%	14%	**33%**
	savolitinib 600mg QD + **Tagrisso®** [4]	**≥2L** EGFRm+ c-MET+ T790M-/+ NSCLC after 1st-gen EGFR TKI (TATTON B)	34	**59%**	ND	30%	3%	**33%**
	savolitinib 600mg QD + **Tagrisso®** [4]	**≥3L** EGFRm+ c-MET+ NSCLC after 3rd-gen EGFR TKI (TATTON B)	30	**33%**	ND			

[1] PRCC Phase II – Efficacy data from MET+ patients (n=44), discontinuation data from late 2017 data cut-off; Tolerability data from all patients (n=109); [2] TATTON Study – Efficacy data for noted molecular subsets; Tolerability data from all patients (n=64); [3] September 2017 Journal of Clinical Oncology; [4] 2017 World Conference on Lung Cancer; ND = Not Disclosed; [5] Total discontinuations = Discontinuations NOT due to Disease Progression or Death.

Safety - savolitinib plus IRESSA™ gefitinib or TAGRISSO™ osimertinib

Adverse event profiles of combinations - manageable & tolerable

CHI-MED

	IPASS Phase III 1st-Line EGFRm NSCLC			FLAURA Phase III 1st-Line EGFRm NSCLC		AURA3 Phase III 2nd-Line EGFRm NSCLC		
Grade ≥3 AEs, Preferred term, n (%)*	IPASS Iressa® (N=607)	IPASS carbo. + Taxol® (N=589)	≥ 2nd-Line[2] Savo + Iressa® (N=51)	Tagrisso® (N=279)	Iressa® or Tarceva® (N=277)	Tagrisso® (N=279)	Chemo-doublet (plat. + pemetrex.) (N=136)	≥ 2nd-Line[1] Savo + Tagrisso® (N=66)
Any Grade ≥3 AE	**29% (Gr. 3-4)**	**61% (Gr. 3-4)**	**17 (33%)**	**94 (34%)**	**124 (45%)**	**63 (23%)**	**64 (47%)**	**33 (50%)**
Vomiting	1 (<1%)	16 (3%)		0	4 (1%)	1 (<1%)	3 (2%)	5 (8%)
Rash or acne	19 (3%)	5 (1%)		3 (1%)	19 (7%)	2 (1%)		4 (6%)
AST/ALT increase			8 (16%)	3 (1%)	37 (13%)	6 (2%)	2 (2%)	4 (6%)
Nausea	2 (<1%)	9 (1%)	1 (2%)	0	0	2 (1%)	5 (4%)	3 (5%)
Decreased appetite				7 (3%)	5 (2%)	3 (1%)	4 (3%)	3 (5%)
Fatigue				2 (1%)	2 (1%)	3 (1%)	1 (1%)	3 (5%)
Neutropenia	22 (4%)	387 (67%)				4 (1%)	16 (12%)	3 (5%)
ALP increased			11 (22%)					
Neurotoxic effects	2 (<1%)	29 (5%)						
Anemia	13 (2%)	61 (11%)		3 (1%)	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	16 (12%)	
Leukopenia	9 (1%)	202 (35%)					5 (4%)	
Thrombocytopenia						1 (<1%)	10 (7%)	

Sources: [1] TATTON B - Figures where any grade AE ≥10% patients. Ahn M-J, et al. Abstract #8985. Presented at the World Lung Cancer Congress (WCLC) 2017, Japan, October 2017;
[2] Phase Ib/II study - Figures where any grade AE ≥10% patients. Yang J-J, et al. Abstract #8995. Presented at WCLC 2017, Japan, October 2017.
AST = aspartate aminotransferase; ALT = alanine aminotransferase; ALP = alkaline phosphatase.

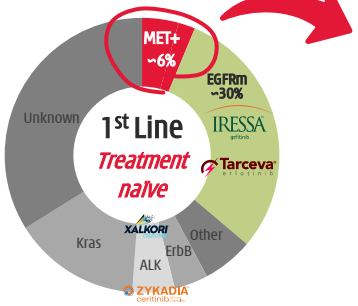
Savolitinib – 1st Line NSCLC

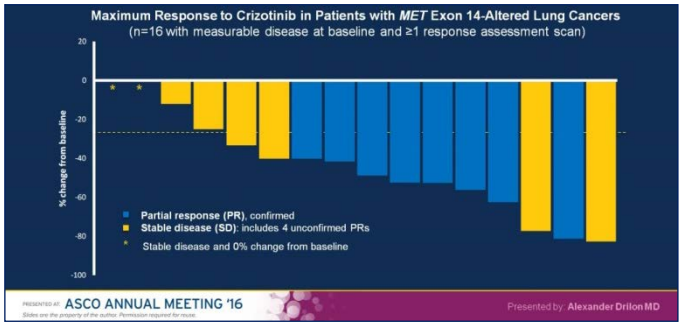
Xalkori® (crizotinib) proof-of-concept in Exon 14 skip 1L NSCLC

1. Xalkori® is a multi-kinase inhibitor with ALK, ROS1, & MET inhibition – savolitinib is uniquely selective and ~10x more potent against c-Met.

IC_{50} (nM)	Savolitinib	Xalkori® (crizotinib)	Savolitinib vs. Xalkori®
EBC1 Viability	2	19	10x
EBC1 pMET	1	39	40x
293T MET (wild type)	7	79	11x
293T MET (Ex14del)	9	140	16x

2. 1st line NSCLC – Xalkori® MET Exon14 skipping – 2016 ASCO – strong response (~50% ORR) but >1/3rd of responses not durable (4/12)[1].



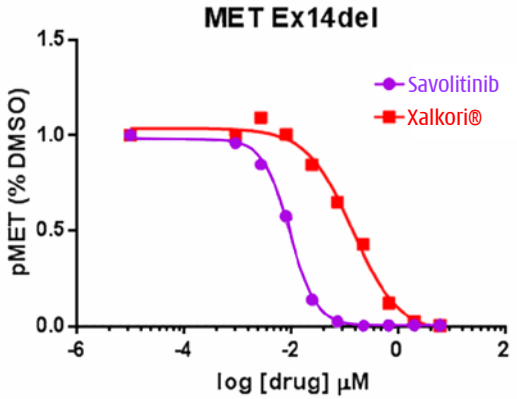


3. Multi-center retrospective analysis of 148 pts. w/ NSCLC MET Exon14 [2]

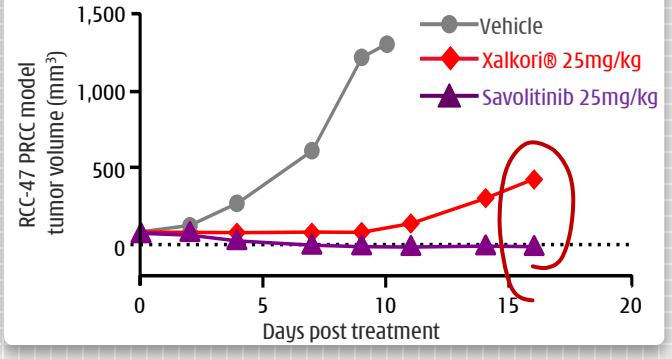
	MET Exon14 skipping: Exposed to c-MET TKI	MET Exon14 skipping: Never exposed to c-MET TKI
No. of pts	27	34
Median OS	24.6 months	8.1 months

Epidemiology of never-exposed to c-MET TKI		
	With concurrent c-MET amplification	Without concurrent c-MET amplification
Median OS	5.2 months	10.5 months
	P=0.06	

4. Savolitinib versus Xalkori® in MET Ex14del mutant cells[3] – better target coverage.



5. Durable tumor cell suppression for savolitinib but not for Xalkori®[4].



[1] Drilon A, Abstract 108 Efficacy and safety of crizotinib in patients with advanced MET Exon 14-altered non-small cell lung cancer; [2] ASCO 2017, Abstract 8511, Mark M. Awad et al.; [3] Paik, P.K., et al., Response to MET inhibitors in patients with stage IV lung adenocarcinomas harboring MET mutations causing exon 14 skipping. Cancer Discov, 2015. 5(8): p. 842-9.; [4] Schuller AG et al. "Regression in Papillary Renal Cell Carcinoma Patient-Derived Xenograft Models". Clin Cancer Res 2015;21:2811-2819.

MET+ PRCC – unmet medical need

1. No treatment choices for non-ccRCC patients.

Approved therapies in RCC [3]

Good efficacy in ccRCC; Multiple treatment options

FIRST LINE – clear-cell RCC [4]	ORR	mPFS	mOS
Placebo (avg. multiple studies)	~2%	~3.5	~15.0
Interferon-α	6%	5.0	21.8
Nexavar® (VEGFR, multi-kinase SM) (avg. multiple studies)	~12%	~6.0	~21.0
Sutent® (VEGFR, multi-kinase SM) (avg. multiple studies)	~28%	~10.5	~27.0
Votrient® (VEGFR, multi-kinase SM)	31%	10.5	28.4
SECOND LINE – clear-cell RCC			
Placebo (avg. multiple studies)	~0%	~2.0	~14.0
Afinitor® (mTOR). *(METEOR)*	3%	3.9	16.5
Afinitor® (mTOR). *(CheckMate025)*	5%	4.4	19.6
Inlyta® (VEGFR, multi-kinase SM)	23%	8.3	20.1
Opdivo® (PD-1 mAb). *(CheckMate025)*	25%	4.6	25.0
Cabometyx® (VEGFR/MET, multi-kinase SM). *(METEOR)*	17%	7.4	21.4

Nothing approved in non-ccRCC

NCCN guideline – "Patients should enter clinical trials"

FIRST LINE – non clear-cell RCC	ORR	mPFS	mOS
Sutent® (VEGFR, multi-kinase SM) [4]	9%	6.1	16.2
Afinitor® (mTOR) [4]	3%	4.1	14.9
SECOND LINE – non-clear-cell RCC			
Sutent® (VEGFR, multi-kinase SM) [4]	10%	1.8	na
Afinitor® (mTOR) [4]	9%	2.8	na

2. RCC est. ~$3.3 bln. market by 2020 [1]

Clear-cell RCC
(~$2.7b)
~80% of RCC
~ 270k new patients/yr.[2]

Non-Clear-cell RCC
(~$0.6b)
~20% of RCC
~ 70k new patients/yr.[2]

3. Two crucial questions:

MET+ Papillary RCC
(~$0.2-0.3b)
~7% of RCC
~ 25k new patients/yr.[2]

MET- Papillary RCC
(~$0.2-0.3b)
~7% of RCC
~ 25k new patients/yr.[2]

Other non-ccRCC
(~$0.1-0.2b)
~5% of RCC
~ 20k new patients/yr.[2]

Question 1: Does savolitinib provide meaningful benefit to patients w/ MET+ PRCC?

Answer: Phase II data (next page)

Question 2: Is MET+ status predictive of worse outcome (PFS/OS) in PRCC patients?

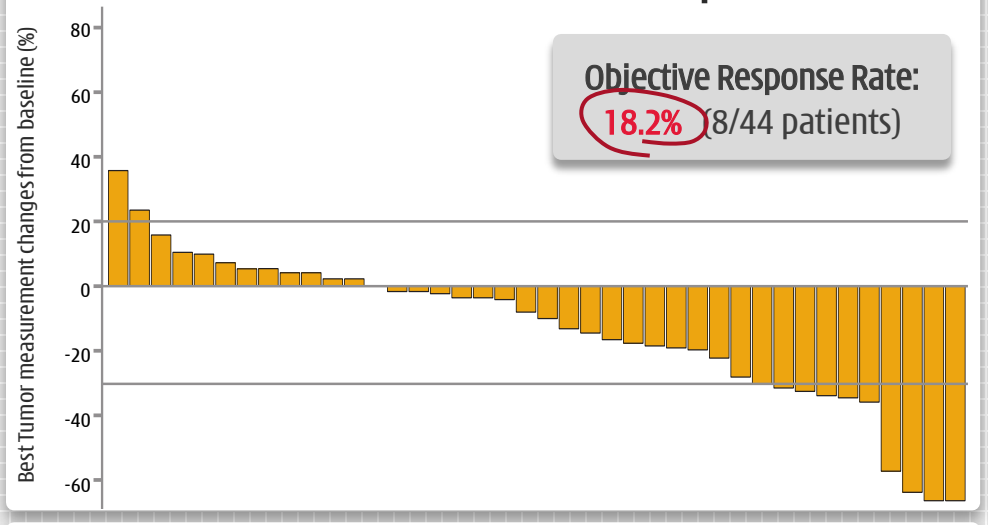
Answer: >300 pt. PRCC Molecular Epidemiology Study

[1] Transparency Market Research, March 2015 – RCC (excl. non-RCC Kidney Cancer) global market size; [2] Frost & Sullivan, March 2016; [3] NCCN Guideline for kidney cancer. Version 3.2016, 05/26/16., RCC = renal cell carcinoma; [4] ORR = Objective Response Rate, mPFS = median Progression Free Survival, mOS = median Overall Survival

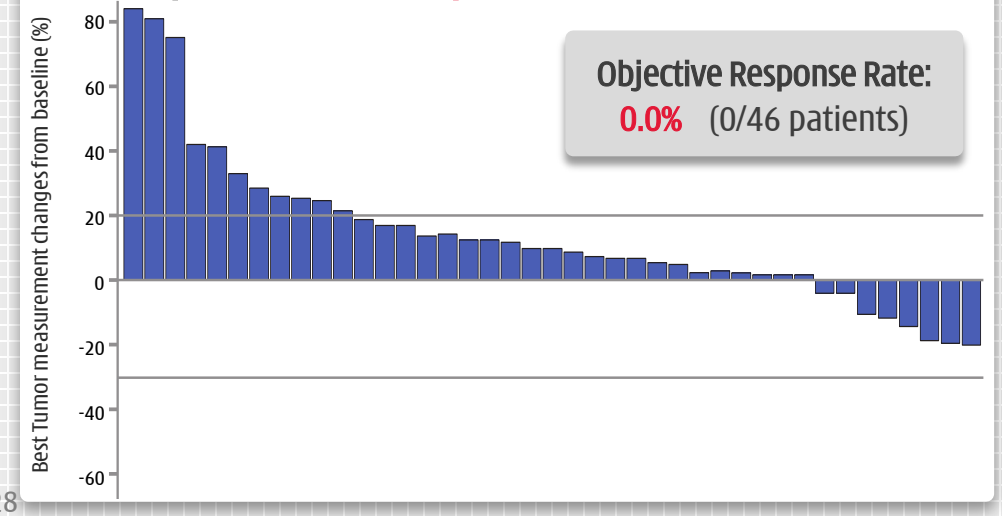
Savolitinib – PRCC Phase II

Clear efficacy & durable response in MET+ PRCC patients

1. Savolitinib clear ORR benefit in MET+ patients.



2. MET- patients – no response to savo.



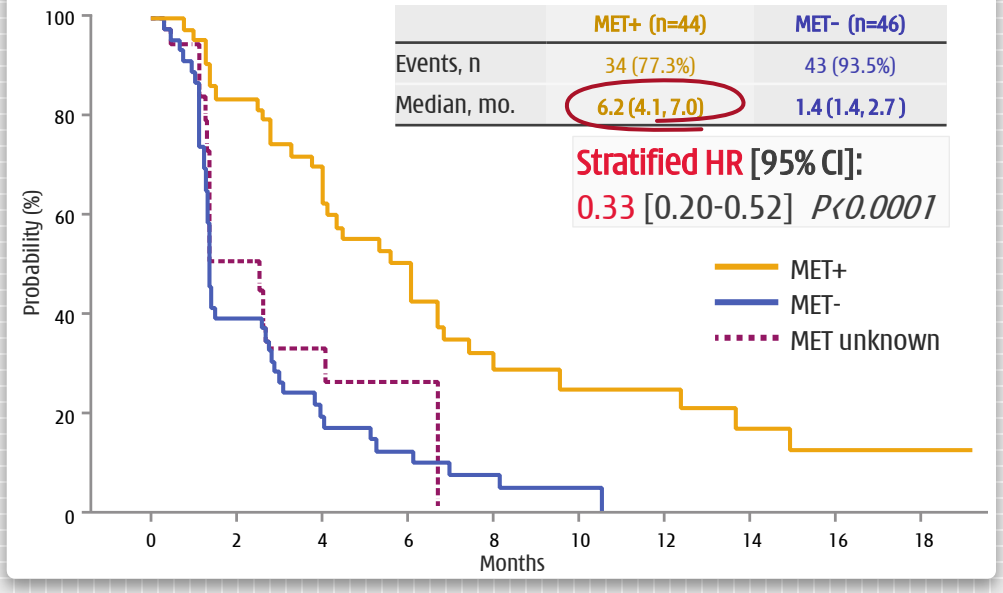
3. Disease Control Rate ("DCR") – big advantage in MET+ with DCR 73.2% vs. MET- 28.2%.^

Tumor responses in the overall treatment population and by MET status

RECIST response, n (%)	MET+ (n=44)	MET- (n=46)	MET unknown (n=19)	Total (n=109)
Partial Response†	8 (18.2%)*	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (7.3%)
Stable Disease	22 (50.0%)	11 (23.9%)	5 (26.3%)	38 (34.9%)
Progressive Disease	11 (25.0%)	28 (60.9%)	9 (47.3%)	48 (44.0%)
Not Evaluable	3 (6.8%)	7 (15.2%)	5 (26.3%)	15 (13.8%)

* P=0.002 versus MET-independent subgroup (Fisher exact test). Responses assessed according to RECIST version 1.1. †Unconfirmed responses excluded. ^ Evaluable patients.

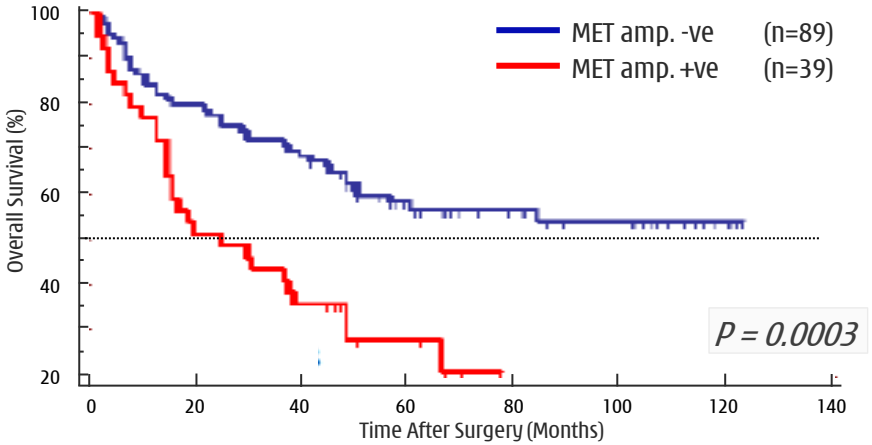
4. Median PFS – big advantage in MET+ patients.



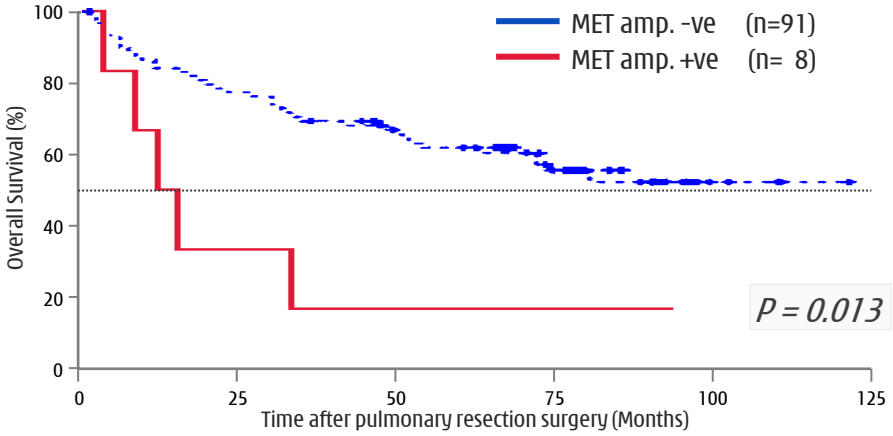
MET-driven disease

A predictor of very poor patient outcome in many cancers

1. Gastric cancer MET-driven …far worse survival.[1]



2. SCC NSCLC MET-driven …far worse survival.[2]



3. PRCC Molecular Epidemiology Study ("MES") Plan:

- **A pooled analysis of historical data** - to correlate MET-driven PRCC status with documented historical treatment outcomes.
- **3 collaborations** - GETUG[3] (France); IMDC[4] (N. America, EU, Asia, New Zealand); & Asan GU (Korea). Total ›300 patient data.
- **Timing** - MES currently underway – Results late 2018.

UNICANCER Getug | ASAN FOUNDATION 아산재단 ASAN Medical Center | IMDC

PRCC Patient Data (n ›300)

- Tissue samples for MET testing
- Medical records - treatment history/outcomes

4. How we will use the MES data set?

- **Possible Breakthrough Therapy discussion** - with clear evidence that c-MET-driven PRCC has far worse treatment outcome/survival than MET-independent.
- **Clarity on PFS/OS treatment outcome of MET-driven patients** - how do MET-driven PRCC patients (vs. MET-independent) respond to sunitinib and other approved RCC therapies.

[1] c-MET amplification: gene copy number of ≥4. J Shi et al. Frequent Gene Amplification Predicts Poor Prognosis in Gastric Cancer. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.* 2012, 13, 4714-4726; [2] SCC NSCLC = squamous cell carcinoma non-small cell lung cancer. (~20-30% of NSCLC) -- c-MET gene amplification: ›15 copies in ›10% of tumor cells with 4-10 copies in a gene cluster. H Go et al. High MET Gene Copy Number Leads to Shorter Survival in Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. *J. Thorac. Oncol.* 2010, 5, 303-313.; [3] GETUG = Groupe d'Étude des Tumeurs Urogénitales; [4] IMDC = International Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma Database Consortium.

Savolitinib – PRCC Phase II

Safe & very well tolerated -advantage over other RCC TKIs[7]

		PRCC PHASE II	COMPARZ PHASE III [1]		METEOR PHASE III [2]		SINGLE-ARM PHASE III [3]
		Savolitinib 1L/2L (n=109)	Sunitinib 1L (n=548)	Pazopanib 1L (n=554)	Cabozantinib 2L (n=331)	Everolimus 2L (n=322)	Sunitinib 2L (n=106)
MSKCC Risk Group	Favorable	14%	27%	27%	45%	46%	58%
	Intermediate	45%	59%	58%	42%	41%	42%[6]
	Poor	9%	9%	12%	12%	13%	
	Missing	32%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%
Number of prior systemic therapies	0	55%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	1	23%	0%	0%	71%	70%	100%
	≥2	22%	0%	0%	29%	30%	0%
Grade ≥3 AEs:	Any AE	47%			68%	58%	
	Any treatment-related AE [4]	19%	77%[5]	76%[5]			
		TR AEs	TR AEs	TR AEs	All AEs	All AEs	
All Grade≥3 AEs with ≥5% incidence (AND selected savolitinib AEs for comparison)	Hypertension	0%	15%	15%	15%	3%	6%
	Fatigue	2%	17%	11%	9%	7%	11%
	Hand-foot-syndrome	0%	12%	6%	8%	<1%	7%
	Diarrhea	0%	8%	9%	11%	2%	
Hematologic Abnormalities Grade≥3 AEs with ≥5% incidence:	Neutropenia	0%	20%	5%	0%	0%	16%
	Thrombocytopenia	0%	24%	4%	0%	0%	6%
	Lymphocytopenia	0%	14%	5%	0%	0%	
	Leukopenia	0%	6%	1%	0%	0%	
	Anemia	<1%	7%	2%	5%	16%	6%
Lab Abnormalities Grade≥3 AEs with ≥5% incidence:	Increased ALT	5%	4%	17%	2%	<1%	
	Increased AST	3%	3%	12%	2%	<1%	
	Hypophosphatemia	0%	9%	4%	4%	2%	
	Hyponatremia	3%	7%	7%	0%	0%	
	Hypokalemia	0%	1%	3%	5%	2%	
	Hyperglycemia	0%	4%	5%	<1%	5%	
Tolerability	Treatment discontinuation due to any AE[8]:	8%	20%	24%	12%	11%	11%
	Dose reduction due to AE:	13%	51%	44%	62%	25%	

Better safety data despite higher risk patient population:

- ✓ Only 14% "favorable" vs. 27-58%.

Superior safety profile vs. other TKIs – Most ≥3 G3 AEs ≈ 0-2%:

- ✓ Hypertension: 0% vs. 6~17%.
- ✓ Fatigue: 2% vs. 6~12%.
- ✓ Diarrhea: 0% vs. ~10%.
- ✓ Anemia: <1% vs. 7~16%.
- ≈ ALT/AST Increase: 3-5% vs. 0~17%.
- ✓ Other Lab Abnorm: 0% vs. ≤9%.

Highly tolerable vs. other TKIs:

- ✓ Discontinued: 8% vs. 10~24%.
- ✓ Dose reduction: 13% vs. 44-62%.

[1] RJ Motzer et al, *Pazopanib versus Sunitinib in Metastatic Renal-Cell Carcinoma*, N Engl J Med 369;8, Aug 22, 2013; [2] TK Choueiri et al, *Cabozantinib versus everolimus in advanced renal cell carcinoma (METEOR)*, Lancet Oncol.17;7, Jun 5, 2016; [3] RJ Motzer et al, *Sunitinib in Patients with Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma*, JAMA 295;21 Jun 7, 2006; [4] As assessed by investigator; [5] Includes Grade 5AEs; [6] Includes Intermediate & Poor. TR AEs = Treatment-Related Adverse Events; [7] RCC = Renal Cell Carcinoma, TKIs = Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors; [8] Early 2017 ASCO Genitourinary Cancers Symposium data cut-off.

Savolitinib - Gastric cancer

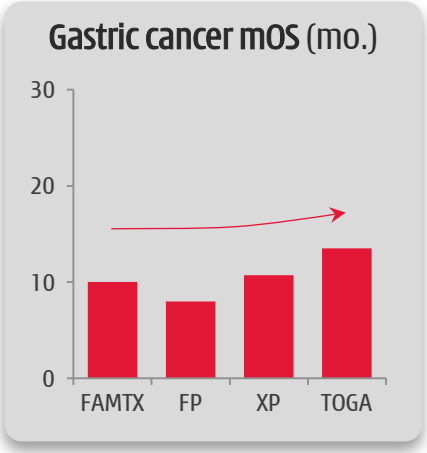
A major problem in east Asia - Japan, South Korea & China

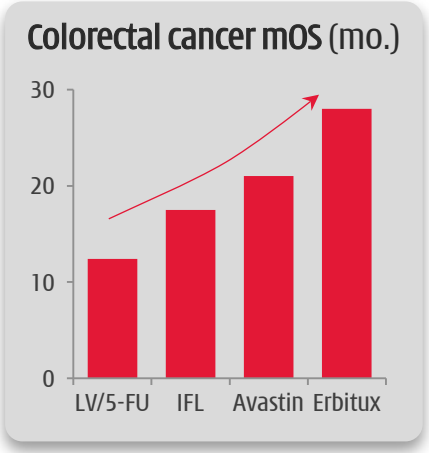
1. Gastric (stomach) cancer is the 5th most common cancer globally - 723,000 deaths/year.

	Est. Age Standardised Rates (cases/100,000)	New cases ('000)	Deaths ('000)	5-year Prevalence ('000)
World	17.0	952	723	1,538
South Korea	41.8	22	17	32
Japan	29.9	38	29	56
China	22.7	405	325	594
EU-28	9.0	82	58	119
USA	6.8	21	12	32

Jeeyun Lee, AACCR 2016; IARC, WHO 2012; Jung KW, Cancer Research Treatment 2013; World Cancer Research Fund International.

2. Little progress in gastric cancer[2] in improving overall survival ("OS") in first-line palliative setting.



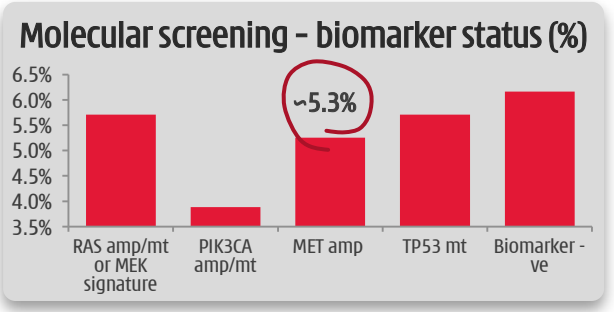


Jeeyun Lee, AACR 2016; Mayer RJ, J Clin Oncol 2015.

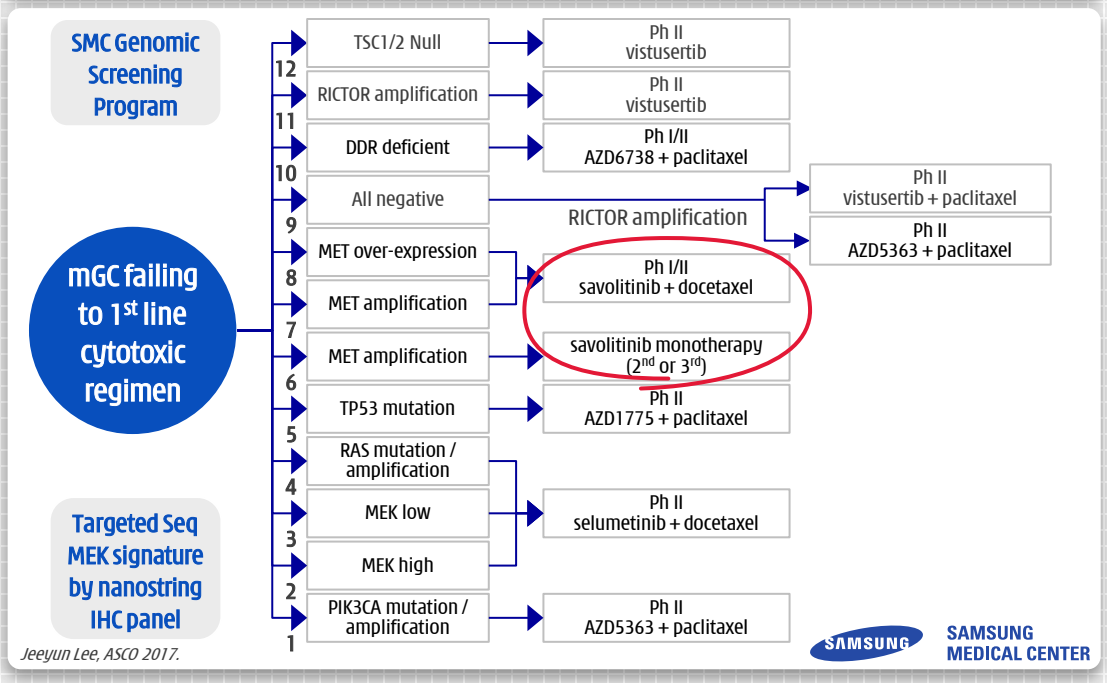
3. VIKTORY - umbrella trial in gastric cancer *(South Korea).*

Total of 438 patients screened for genomic profiling [1]

102 (23.3%) patients enrolled



Jeeyun Lee, ASCO 2017



Jeeyun Lee, ASCO 2017.

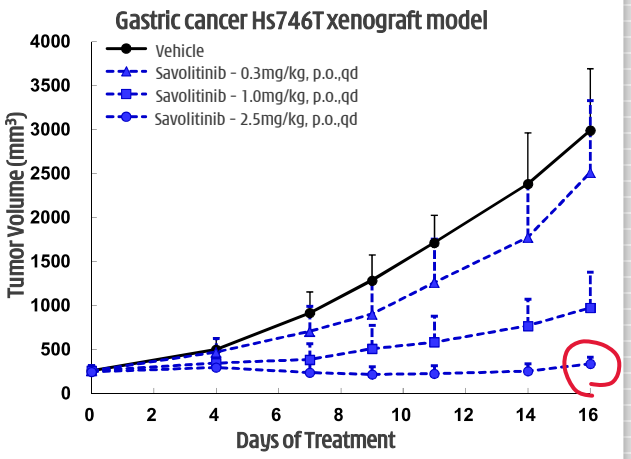
SAMSUNG MEDICAL CENTER

[1] Since June 2014; [2] FAMTX = 5-FU + doxorubicin + methotrexate; FP = cisplatin + 5-FU; XP = capecitabine + cisplatin; TOGA = trastuzumab + chemo; LV/5-FU = leucovorin + 5-FU; IFL = irinotecan + 5-FU + leucovorin.

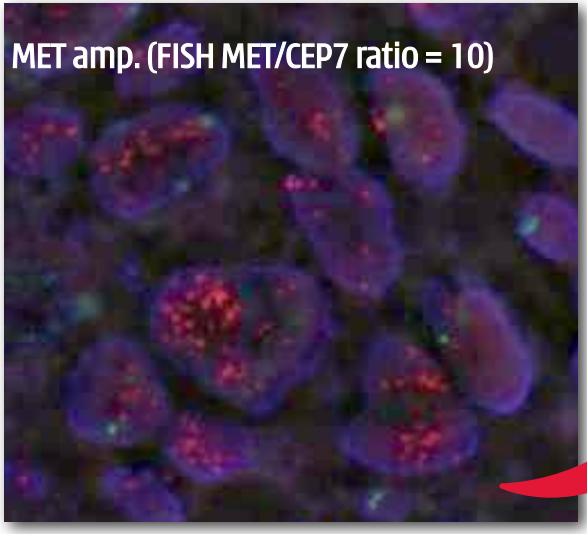
Savolitinib - Gastric cancer

VIKTORY trial - very promising early clinical results in MET+ ptnts.

1. Strong preclinical efficacy.

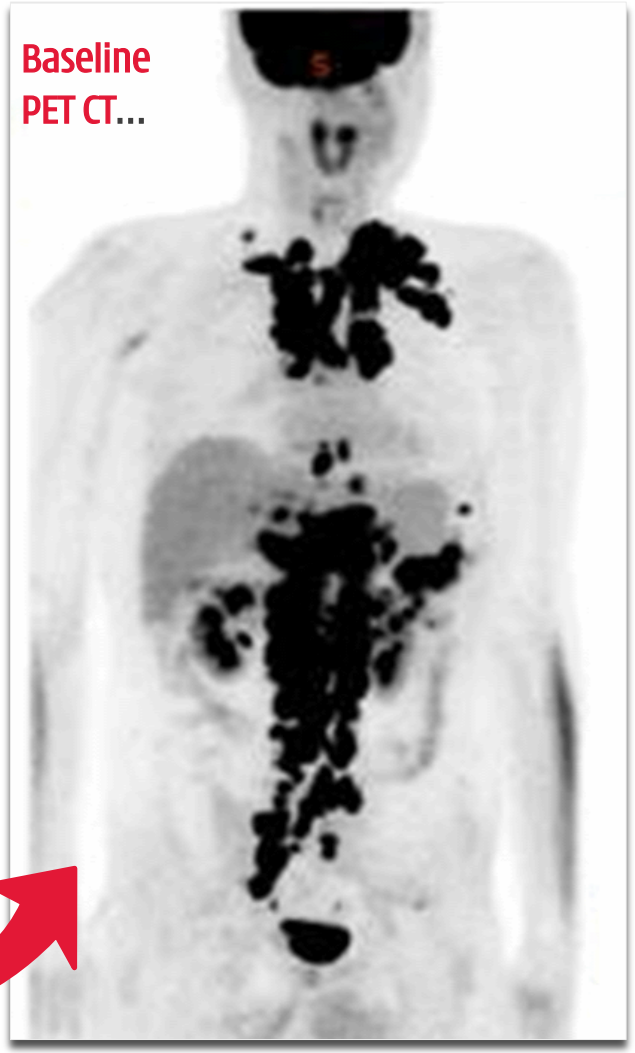


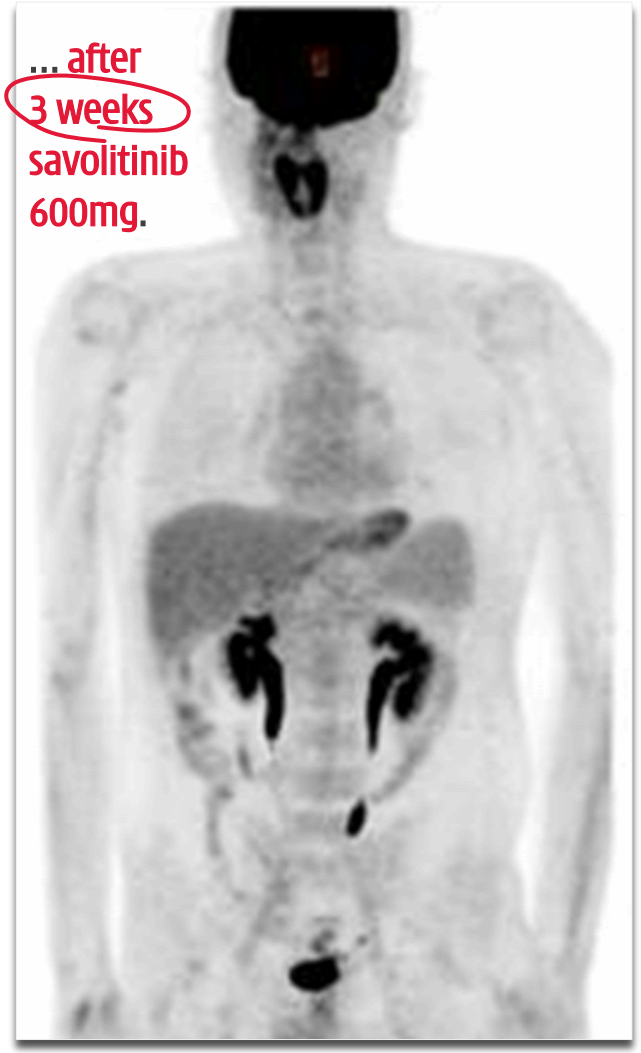
p.o. = by mouth (i.e. orally); qd = one dose per day.



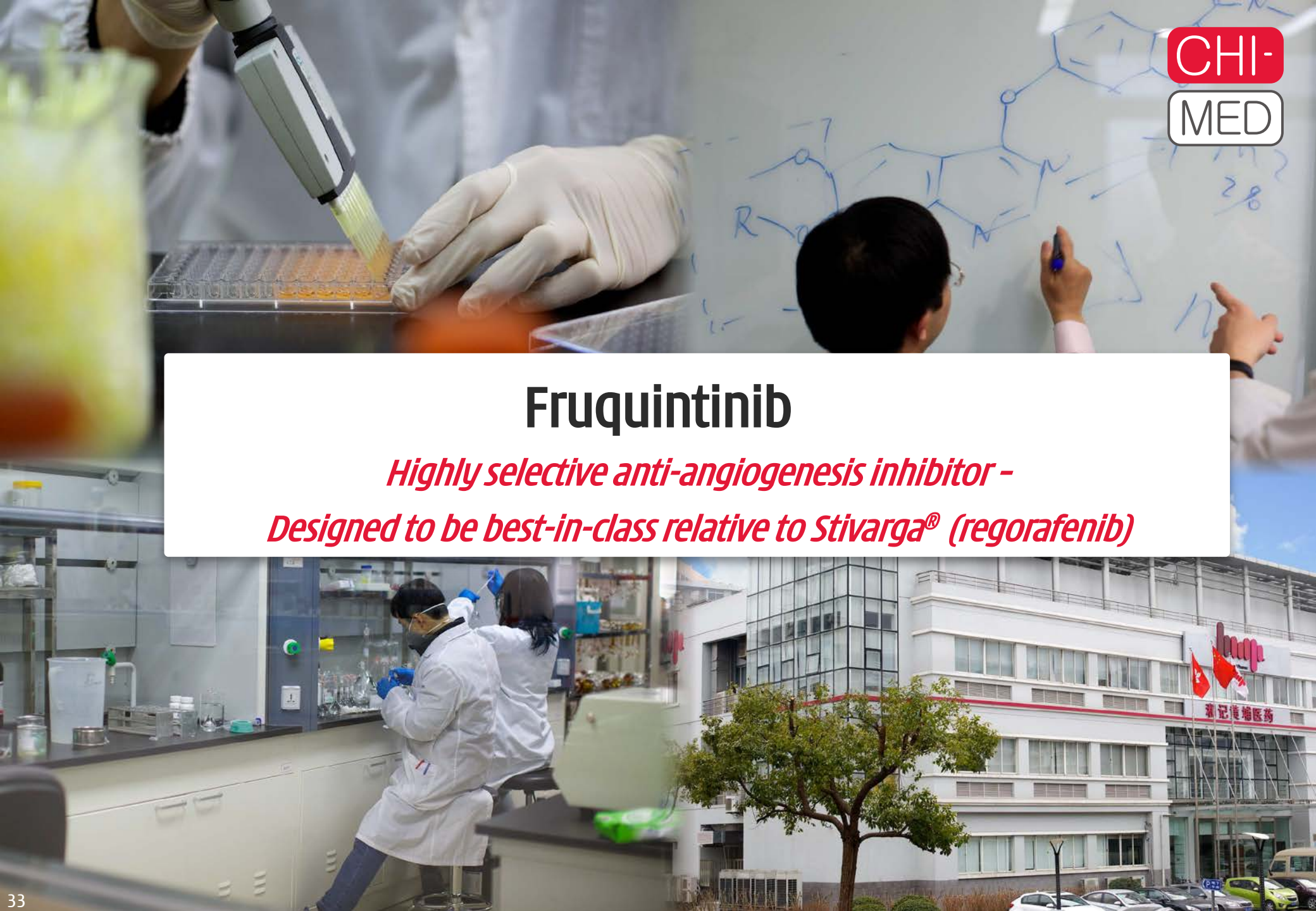
Jeeyun Lee, AACR 2016.

2. VIKTORY trial - 34-year old male; surgery ruled-out; failed 4-cycles XELOX.





Jeeyun Lee, AACR 2016.



Fruquintinib

Highly selective anti-angiogenesis inhibitor –

Designed to be best-in-class relative to Stivarga® (regorafenib)

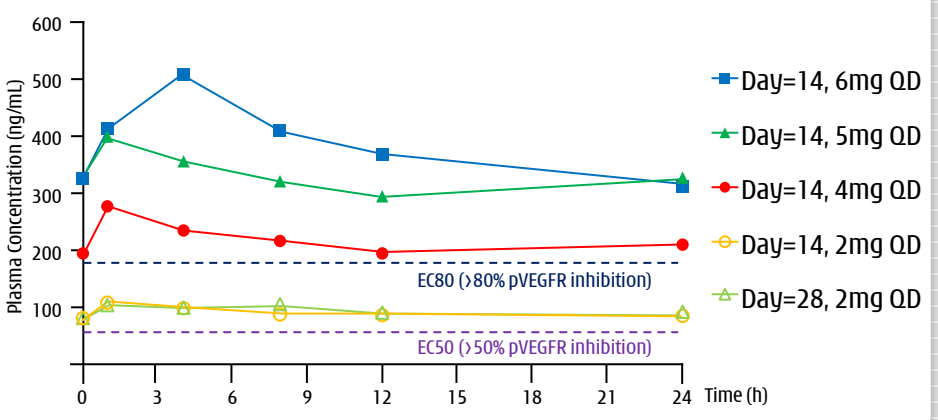
Fruquintinib – 24hr full target coverage

The most selective VEGFR inhibitor in clinical trials globally [1]

1. Fruquintinib China NDA submission June 2017 – regulatory approval process underway.

- ✓ Validation of R&D approach – designed to only inhibit VEGFR1,2,3, facilitating **full target coverage & combinations**.
- ✓ **Pivotal Phase III** in **3L CRC** met all endpoints – **NDA submitted Q2 '17**.
- ✓ **Pivotal Phase III** in **3L NSCLC fully enrolled** - top-line result Q4 2018.
- ✓ **Pivotal Phase III Taxol® combo** in **2L gastric cancer initiated** Oct 2017.
- ✓ **Phase II Iressa® combo** in **1L EGFRm+ NSCLC** - early data at WCLC 2017.
- ✓ **Phase I bridging in US** – initiated Dec 2017.
- ✓ China GMP **facility built & certification underway** to support launch.

2. Only inhibits VEGFR – limits off-target toxicity & allows for full & sustained target inhibition.



3. Selectivity and potency superior to competitor drugs.

	Sutent® (sunitinib)	Nexavar® (sorafenib)	Stivarga® (regorafenib)	Tivozanib	Fruquintinib
Kinase profile	VEGFR1,2,3, PDGFRβ, FLT3, CSF-1R, c-Kit, Ret	RAF, VEGFR2, PDGFRβ, Flt3, c-Kit, FGFR1	VEGFR1,2,3, Raf, Ret, PDGFR, c-Kit	VEGFR1,2,3, BRK, PDGFRα, PDGFRβ, c-Kit, Tie2, EphB2	VEGFR1,2,3
AUC at ED50/ED60 in mouse (ng/mL*hr)	2,058	25,473	na	1,640	898
MTD in human (mg/day)	50, qd	400, bid	160, qd	1.5, qd	4, qd; 6, 3wk/1wk
AUC, 0~24h at Steady state MTD (ng/mL*hr)	592	47,780 x2 (D28)	58,270 (D21)	1,180 (D28)	5,000~6,000 (D28)
Efficacy in Phase I	22 patients PR: 4 (18%), DCR: 27%	45 patients[2] PR: 1 (2%), DCR: 58%	53 patients PR: 3 (6%), DCR: 66%	37 evaluable patients PR: 1 (3%) DCR: 51%	34 evaluable patients PR: 13 (38%), DCR: 82%

[1] Among small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors and to the best of Chi-Med's knowledge; [2] (≥100 mg bid); PR = Partial Response; DCR = Disease Control Rate.

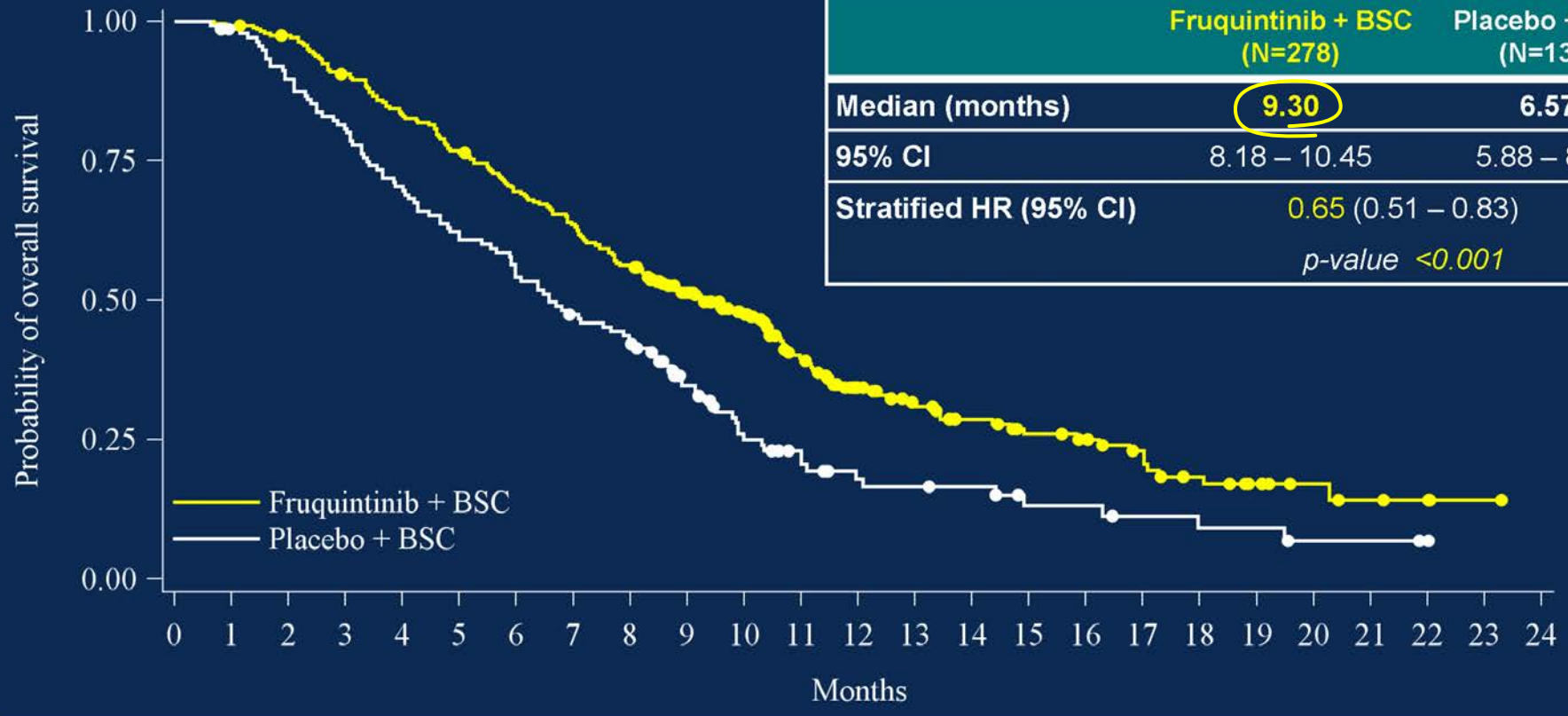
Fruquintinib – Third-line colorectal cancer

Best-in-class efficacy/safety – Ph.III FRESCO data ASCO 2017 [1]

Overall Survival (Primary Endpoint)

FRESCO clearly succeeded in meeting the primary efficacy endpoint of OS

	Fruquintinib + BSC (N=278)	Placebo + BSC (N=138)
Median (months)	9.30	6.57
95% CI	8.18 – 10.45	5.88 – 8.11
Stratified HR (95% CI)	0.65 (0.51 – 0.83)	
	p-value <0.001	



PRESENTED AT: ASCO ANNUAL MEETING '17 | #ASCO17

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Presented by: Jin Li, MD PhD June 5, 2017 10

[1] ASCO = American Society of Clinical Oncology Annual Meeting.

Fruquintinib – FRESCO efficacy in 3L CRC

Third-Line Metastatic Colorectal cancer	Fruquintinib		Regorafenib		Regorafenib		Regorafenib	
	FRESCO		CONCUR		CONCUR		CORRECT	
	Mainland China		Chinese Patients (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan) [1]		Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vietnam, South Korea		Global	
Treatment arms	**Fruquintinib**	**Placebo**	**Regorafenib**	**Placebo**	**Regorafenib**	**Placebo**	**Regorafenib**	**Placebo**
Patients (n)	278	138	112	60	136	68	505	255
Complete Response, n (%)	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Partial Response, n (%)	4.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
Stable Disease, n (%)	57.6%	12.3%	40.2%	6.7%	45.6%	7.4%	42.8%	14.5%
Disease Control Rate, n (%)	**62.2%**	**+49.9** **12.3%**	**45.5%**	**+38.8** **6.7%**	**51.5%**	**+44.1** **7.4%**	**41.0%**	**+26.1** **14.9%**
Median Progression Free Survival (mPFS) (mo.)	**3.7**	**+1.9** **1.8**	**2.0**	**+0.3** **1.7**	**3.2**	**+1.5** **1.7**	**1.9**	**+0.2** **1.7**
mPFS p-value	‹0.001		not published		‹0.0001		‹0.000001	
mPFS Hazard Ratio	0.26		0.32		0.31		0.49	
Median Overall Survival (mOS) (mo.)	**9.3**	**+2.7** **6.6**	**8.4**	**+2.2** **6.2**	**8.8**	**+2.5** **6.3**	**6.4**	**+1.4** **5.0**
mOS p-value	‹0.001		not published		0.0002		0.0052	
mOS Hazard Ratio	0.65		0.56		0.55		0.77	

- **Good fruquintinib efficacy over regorafenib in Chinese patients** – specifically in terms of Disease Control Rate; median Progression Free Survival and median Overall Survival.
- **FRESCO is a fully-powered Phase III registration study** (n=416) whereas **CONCUR was an under-powered Asia region study** (n=204, including only 129 mainland Chinese patients[2]).
- CONCUR results should be regarded as directional only – **China approval resulted from CORRECT** study (n=760).

[1] Efficacy & safety of regorafenib monotherapy in Chinese patients with previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer: subgroup analysis of the CONCUR trial; R Xu; [2] China FDA website.

Fruquintinib – FRESCO safety in 3L CRC

High VEGFR selectivity – lower off-target AEs & more tolerable

Third-Line Metastatic Colorectal cancer ≥G3 AEs in >4% of Patients	Fruquintinib FRESCO Mainland China		Regorafenib CONCUR Chinese Patients (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan)[1]	
Treatment arms	**Fruquintinib**	**Placebo**	**Regorafenib**	**Placebo**
Patients (n)	278	138	112	60
≥G3 AE (Safety population)	61.1%	19.7%	69.6%	46.7%
SAE (Safety population)	15.5%	5.8%	31.3%	26.7%
VEGFR on-target related AEs:				
Hypertension ≥G3	21.2%	2.2%	12.5%	8.3%
Hand Foot Syndrome (Palmar-plantar), ≥G3	10.8%	0.0%	17.0%	0.0%
Off-target (i.e. non-VEGFR) related AEs:				
Hypophosphatemia, ≥G3	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%
Hypokalemia, ≥G3	0.7%	0.7%	6.3%	0.0%
Rash/desquamation, ≥G3	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%
Lipase increase, ≥G3	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	1.7%
Hepatic function (Liver function) AEs:				
ALT increased, ≥G3	0.7%	1.5%	7.1%	3.3%
AST increased, ≥G3	0.4%	0.7%	8.9%	0.0%
Blood bilirubin increased, ≥G3	1.4%	1.5%	8.9%	8.3%
NOTE: Baseline Characteristics -- Liver metastasis	66.5%	73.9%	na	na
Tolerability:				
AE Leading to dose interruption	35.3%	10.2%	68.8%	25.0%
AE Leading to dose reduction	24.1%	4.4%	23.2%	0.0%
AE Leading to treatment discontinuation	15.1%	5.8%	14.3%	6.7%

Fruquintinib far more selective than regorafenib

BIOCHEMICAL ACTIVITY	Fruquintinib IC_{50} (nmol/L)	Regorafenib IC_{50} (nmol/L)
On-Target Kinases:		
VEGFR1	33	13
VEGFR2	35	4.2
VEGFR3	0.5	46
Off-Target Kinases:		
Ret	128	1.5
FGFR1	181	202
c-kit	458	7
PDGFRβ	>10,000	22
RAF-1	>10,000	2.5
B-RAF	>10,000	28
$B\text{-}RAF^{V600E}$	>10,000	19

Regorafenib liver toxicity Black-box warning:

- ➔ Increased liver function test monitoring (weekly if elevated) & remedial dose interruption.
- ➔ 3L CRC China – 65-75% liver metastasis – weaker pts.

STIVARGA (regorafenib) tablets, oral
Initial U.S. Approval: 2012

WARNING: HEPATOTOXICITY

See full prescribing information for complete boxed warning.

Severe and sometimes fatal hepatotoxicity has been observed in clinical trials. Monitor hepatic function prior to and during treatment. Interrupt and then reduce or discontinue Stivarga for hepatotoxicity as manifested by elevated liver function tests or hepatocellular necrosis, depending upon severity and persistence. (2.2, 5.1)

[1] Efficacy & safety of regorafenib monotherapy in Chinese patients with previously treated metastatic colorectal cancer: subgroup analysis of the CONCUR trial; R Xu.

Fruquintinib – FALUCA Phase III in 3L NSCLC

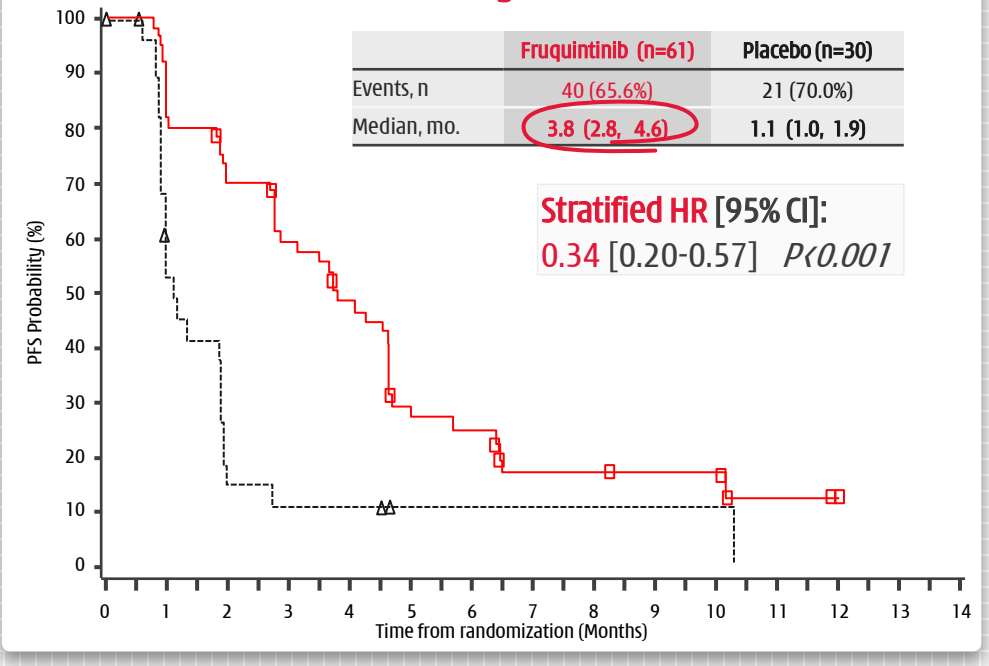
Phase III enrolment complete (n=527); top-line results Q4 2018

Non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC") Phase II PoC Results

- ✓ 91 3rd line only pts. **enrolled in ~9 months** (Jun'14-Mar '15).
- ✓ **Clearly met primary PoC endpoint** of reduction in risk of progression.
- ✓ **AEs consistent** with the known safety profile and generally superior versus ≥3L colorectal cancer Phase III with lower >Gr.3 AEs (32.8% vs. 61.1%) and dose reductions (13.1% vs. 24.1%).
- ✓ **Phase III FALUCA study enrolment completed in February 2018**.

Patients, %	Fruquintinib (n=61)	Placebo (n=30)
All AEs, any grade	61 (100%)	27 (90.0%)
All AEs, grade ≥3	20 (32.8%)	6 (20.0%)
Hypertension, grade ≥3	5 (8.2%)	1 (3.3%)
Hand-foot syndrome ("HFS"), grade ≥3	3 (4.9%)	0
All other AEs, grade ≥3 (each)	≤2 (≤3.3%)	0
Leading to dose interruption	9 (14.8%)	0
Leading to dose reduction	8 (13.1%)	0
Leading to treatment discontinuation	6 (9.8%)	1 (3.3%)

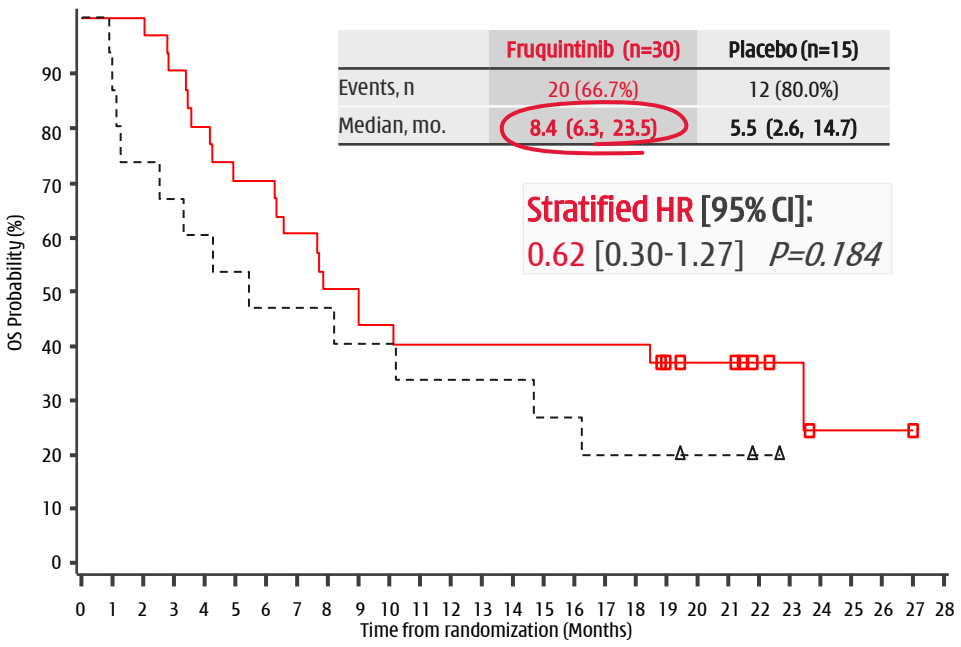
3L NSCLC Phase II: Progression Free Survival



	Fruquintinib (n=61)	Placebo (n=30)
Events, n	40 (65.6%)	21 (70.0%)
Median, mo.	3.8 (2.8, 4.6)	1.1 (1.0, 1.9)

Stratified HR [95% CI]:
0.34 [0.20-0.57] *P<0.001*

3L NSCLC Phase II: Overall Survival [1]



	Fruquintinib (n=30)	Placebo (n=15)
Events, n	20 (66.7%)	12 (80.0%)
Median, mo.	8.4 (6.3, 23.5)	5.5 (2.6, 14.7)

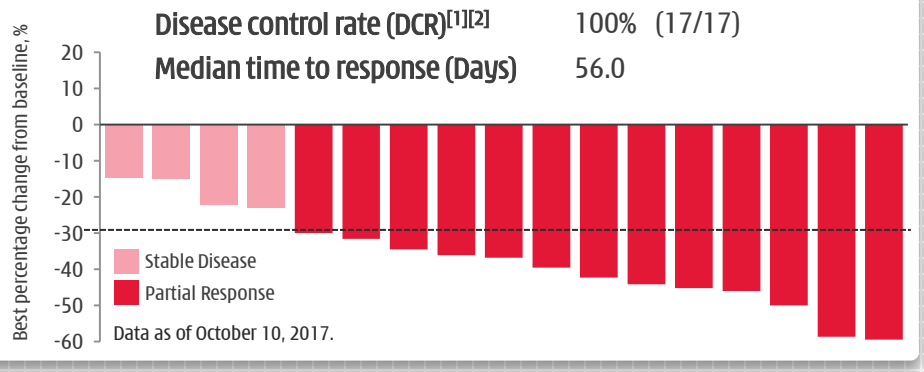
Stratified HR [95% CI]:
0.62 [0.30-1.27] *P=0.184*

[1] EGFR Mutation positive (n=45)

Fruquintinib – 1L NSCLC combo w/ IRESSA gefitinib

Two small molecule TKIs allow for better management of tox.

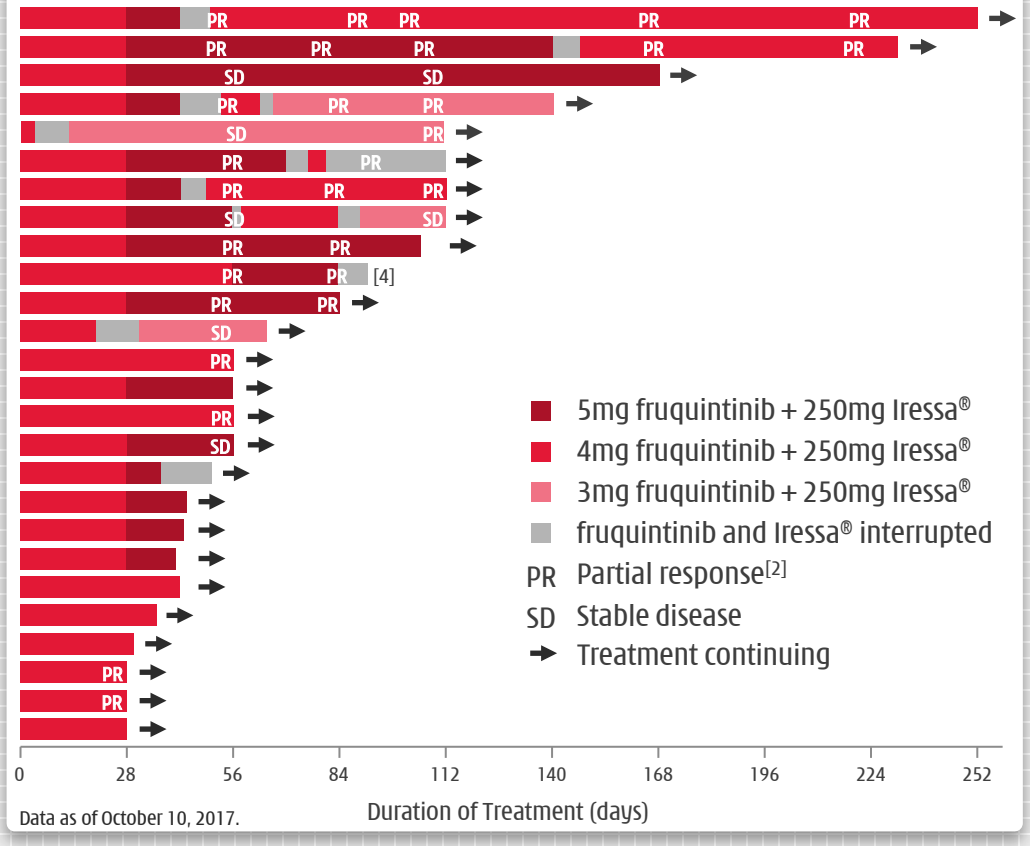
1. Promising efficacy in first-line – 76% ORR (13/17).[1,2,3]



2. Prelim. Safety data: fruquintinib vs. other VEGFRis.

Adverse Events ("AEs")	Iressa® or Tarceva® FLAURA[5] N = 277, n (%)	Avastin® + Tarceva®[6] N = 75, n (%)	Fruquintinib + Iressa® N = 26, n (%)[3]
All AEs, any grade	273 (98%)	≥74 (≥99%)	23 (89%)
All AEs, Grade ≥3	124 (45%)	68 (91%)	8 (31%)
AEs leading to death	6 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
AEs leading to VEGFRi discontin.	NA	31 (41%)	1 (4%)
Grade ≥3 AEs:			
Liver function (e.g. ALT, AST incr.)	33 (12%)	6 (8%)	6 (23%)
Hypertension	NA	45 (60%)	1 (4%)
Proteinuria	NA	6 (8%)	1 (4%)
Rash	13 (5%)	19 (25%)	0 (0%)
Decreased appetite	22 (8%)	1 (1%)	NA

3. Combination of highly selective TKIs vs. MAbs: daily dose flexibility improves tolerability. This enables maintained drug exposure, leading to more durable response.[2,3]

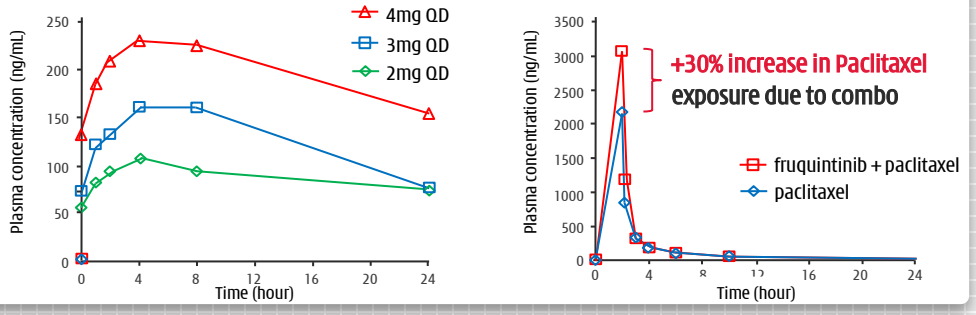


[1] Best tumor response for efficacy evaluable patients (patients who had both baseline and post-baseline tumor assessments); ORR = objective response rate; [2] Four PRs not yet confirmed at the time of data cut-off date; [3] Lu, S., et al, "A Phase II study of fruquintinib in combination with gefitinib in stage IIIb/IV NSCLC patients harboring EGFR activating mutations", ID 10907 IASLC 18th World Conference on Lung Cancer, Yokohama, Japan, October 15-18, 2017; [4] Drug discontinuation due to Grade 3 proteinuria and Grade 3 QTc prolonged; [5] Ramalingam S. et al, "LBA2_PR Osimertinib vs standard of care (SoC) EGFR-TKI as first-line therapy in patients (pts) with EGFRm advanced NSCLC: FLAURA", ESMO 2017 Congress, Madrid, Spain, September 9, 2017; [6] Seto, T., et al, "erlotinib alone or with bevacizumab as first-line therapy in patients with advanced non-squamous non-small-cell lung cancer harbouring EGFR mutations (JO25567); an open-label, randomised, multicenter, phase 2 study", The Lancet 2014, 15 (11) 1236-1244.

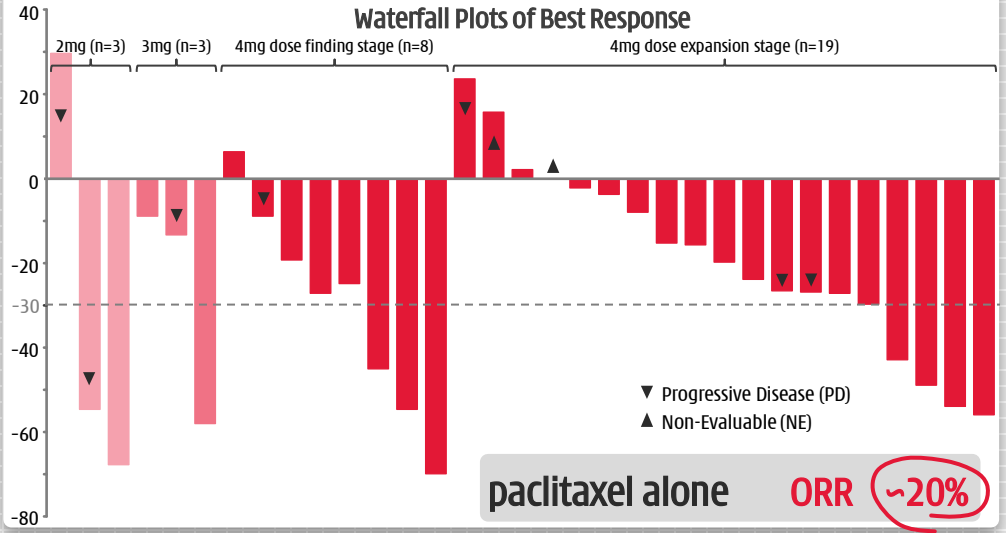
Fruquintinib – Gastric combo with paclitaxel

Phase III initiated October 2017

1. **Dose proportional increase of fruquintinib** AUC at steady state. Over 30% increase in **paclitaxel drug exposure** (mean AUC_{0-8}) following multiple dose fruquintinib.



2. **ORR of 36%** (10/28) & **DCR of 68%** in efficacy evaluable pts. Fruquintinib 4mg, **≥16 wk. PFS of 50%** & ≥7 mo. OS of 50%.



3. Encouragingly low level of dose reduction/interruption. Actual mean administered dose in the first cycle was **3.32mg/day for fruquintinib** (83.0% planned dose) & **78.6 mg/m2/week for paclitaxel** (98.3% planned dose).

Characteristics (Unit)	Drug Expansion Stage (N=19) Fruquintinib 4 mg + paclitaxel 80 mg/m²	
	Drug interruption	Drug reduction
Dose modification with Fruquintinib N (%)	2 (10.5%)	2 (10.5%)
Dose modification with Paclitaxel N (%)	5 (26.3%)	1 (5.3%)

4. **AE profile in-line with expectations**. Neutropenia – a paclitaxel driven AE – with 57.9% Grade ›3 AEs. **Similar to 60% level seen in RAINBOW study of ramcirumab (VEGF mAb)** combo with paclitaxel in second-line Gastric cancer.

Drug related grade 3 or 4 AEs (NCI-CTCAE v 4.0) term	Dose Expansion Stage (N=19) Fruquintinib 4 mg + paclitaxel 80 mg/m²
Neutropenia	11 (57.9%)
Leukopenia	4 (21.0%)
Hypertension	2 (10.6%)
PLT decreased	1 (5.3%)
Anemia	1 (5.3%)
HFSR	1 (5.3%)
Mucositis oral	1 (5.3%)
Hepatic disorder	1 (5.3%)
Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage	1 (5.3%)

Sulfatinib

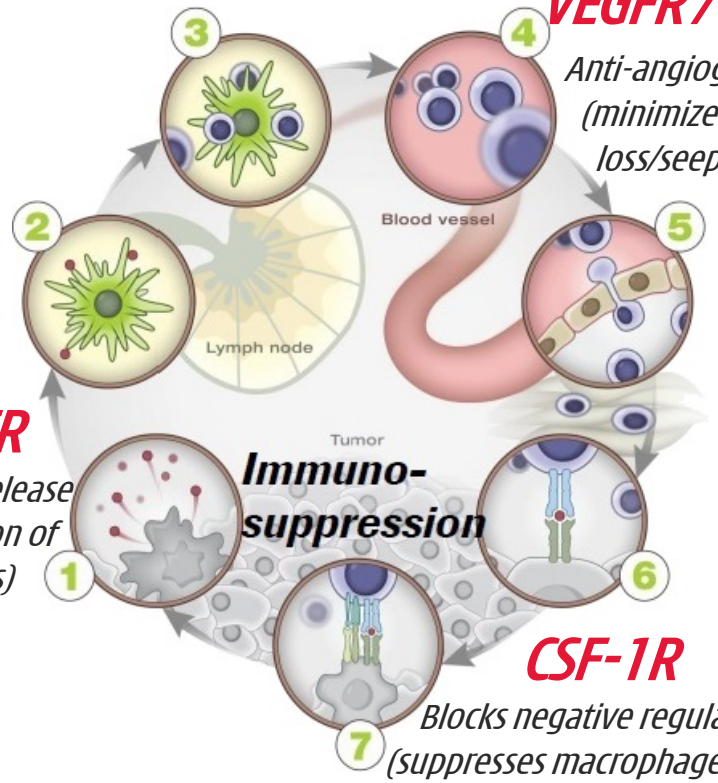
A highly active TKI with a unique angio-immuno Mechanism of Action

Sulfatinib's unique angio-immuno kinase profile

Multi-indication global development program, initially for NETs[1]

CHI-MED

Sulfatinib's unique angio-immuno kinase profile & MoA[2] activates & enhances the body's immune system, namely T-cells, via VEGFR/FGFR while inhibiting the production of macrophages (CSF-1R) which cloak cancer cells.



VEGFR / FGFR

Anti-angiogenesis (minimize T-cell loss/seepage)

FGFR

Antigen release (activation of T-cells)

CSF-1R

Blocks negative regulators (suppresses macrophage cloak)

Activity 1: Fast/first approval in China for all NET [1] patients – 2x pivotal Phase III trials in progress

	Pancreatic NET Phase III	Non-Pancreatic NET Phase III
Primary site	Pancreas	GI, lung, other or unknown
Population	Unresectable or metastatic disease; well differentiated (G1/G2); ≤2 prior systemic drugs.	
# of Sites	20-30 (China)	
# of Patients	~195	~270
Study design	Double-blind. Randomized 2:1 to sulfatinib or placebo, until PD. Predefined interim analysis.	
Dosage	Sulfatinib 300mg QD, 28 days per cycle (vs. placebo)	
Primary Endpoint	Progression-Free Survival (PFS) by BICR evaluation	
Secondary Endpoints	Overall Survival (OS), ORR, safety, etc.	
First Patient In / Readout	March 2016 / 2019	December 2015 / 2019

Activity 2: Global development

- U.S. Phase I bridging in Caucasian patients almost complete – RP2D[3] expected to be similar to China – 300-400mg QD.
- U.S. Phase II in planning, focusing on areas of NET and solid tumors unmet medical need/BTD[4] opportunity.

Activity 3: Exploratory PoC[5] in other indications

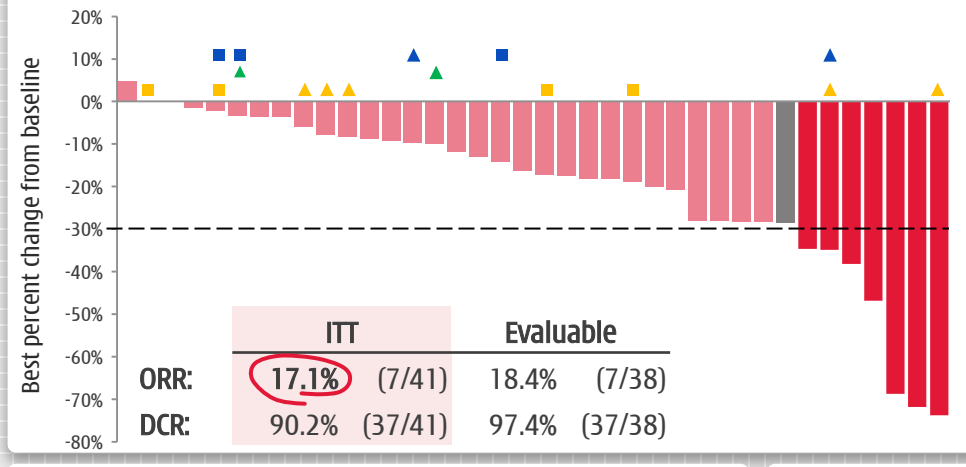
- China Ph.II studies underway in: (a) Medullary thyroid cancer; (b) Differentiated thyroid cancer; and (c) Biliary tract cancer.

[1] NET = Neuroendocrine Tumors; [2] MoA = Mechanism of Action; [3] RP2D = Recommended Phase II dose; [4] BTD = Breakthrough Therapy Designation; [5] PoC = Proof-of-concept.

Activity 1: China NET - Phase II *(ENETS 2017[1])*

Efficacy in all NET; & patients who failed on Sutent®/Afinitor®

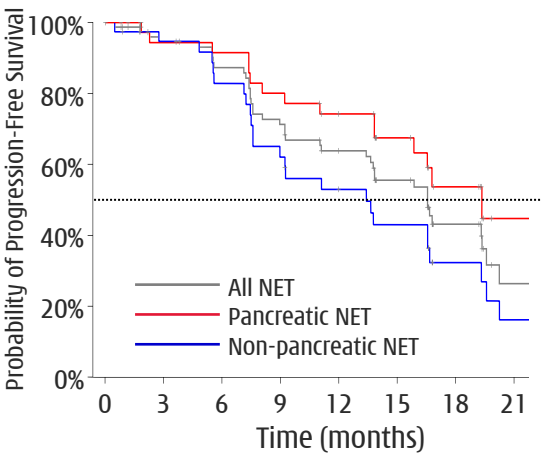
Phase II: Pancreatic NET - Highest ORR seen to date in pNET.



	ITT		Evaluable	
ORR:	17.1%	(7/41)	18.4%	(7/38)
DCR:	90.2%	(37/41)	97.4%	(37/38)

Partial Response | Stable Disease | Progressive disease | Prior Sutent® | Prior Famitinib (VEGFR) | Prior Afinitor® | Progressive Disease on Prior TKI

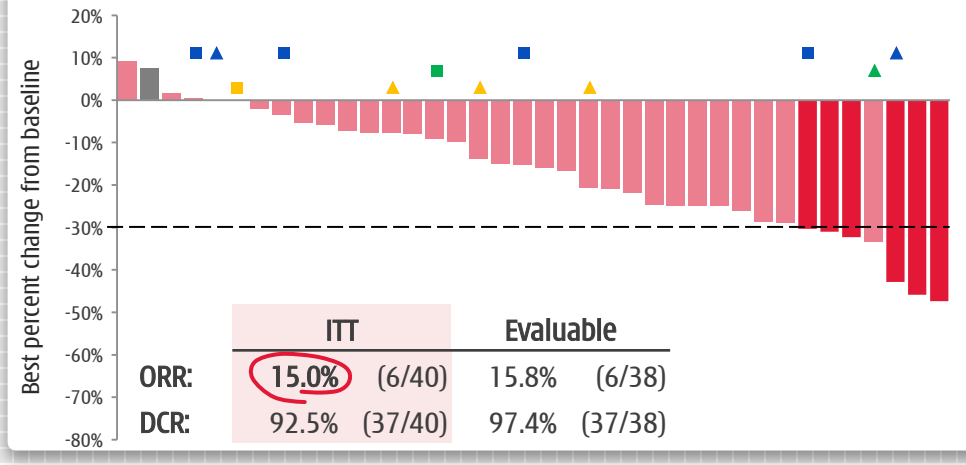
Phase II: Progression-Free Survival (PFS)



	Median PFS (months)	PDs or Deaths (% pts)
All NET (n=81)	16.6m (13.4, 19.4)	51.9% (42/81)
P-NET (n=41)	19.4m (13.8, 22.1)	39.0% (16/41)
Non-P NET (n=40)	13.4m (7.6, 16.7)	65.0% (26/40)

Data has yet to reach maturity - data cut-off as of Jan 20, 2017.

Phase II: Non-Pancreatic NET - High ORR in non-pNET also.



	ITT		Evaluable	
ORR:	15.0%	(6/40)	15.8%	(6/38)
DCR:	92.5%	(37/40)	97.4%	(37/38)

Phase II: Safety - Well tolerated - Adverse Events manageable.

	Grade ≥3 (≥4pts) n (%)
Hypertension	25 (30.9)
Proteinuria	11 (13.6)
Hyperuricemia	8 (9.9)
Hypertriglyceridemia	7 (8.6)
Diarrhea	6 (7.4)
ALT increased	5 (6.2)
Anemia	4 (4.9)
Hypokalemia	4 (4.9)
Hepatic function abnormal	4 (4.9)

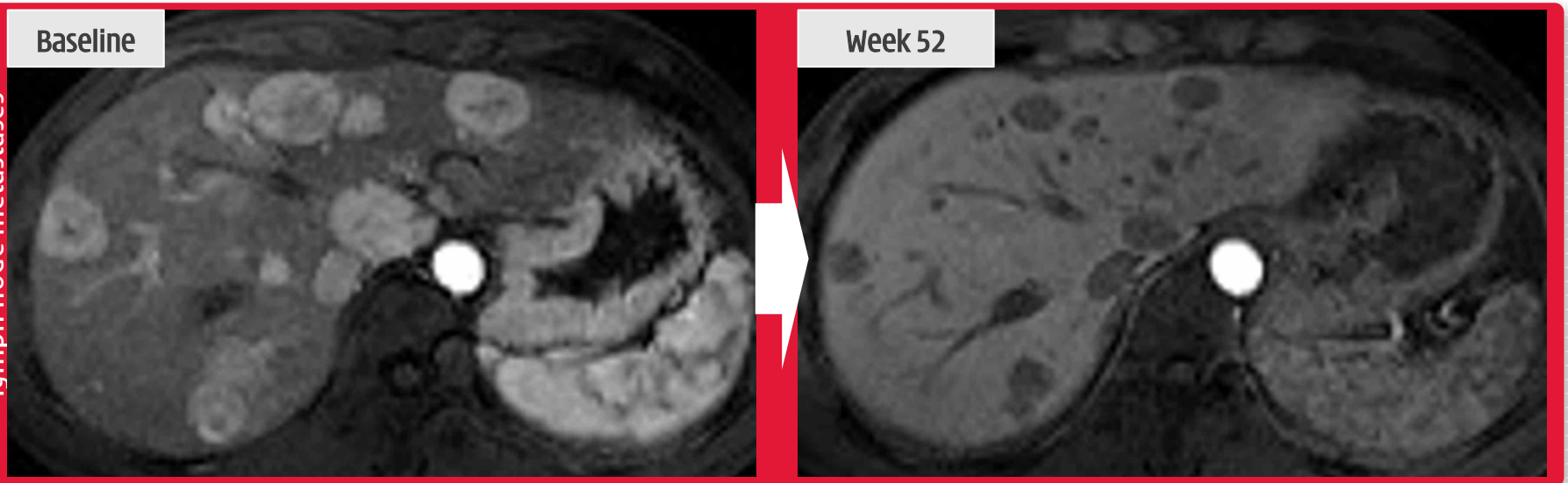
Adverse Events ("AEs") - Regardless of causality	N=81 n (%)
Any AE	81 (100.0)
Grade ≥3 AE	63 (77.8)
Any SAE	21 (25.9)
Any drug-related AE	81 (100)
Any drug-related grade ≥3 AE	58 (71.6)
Any drug related SAE	10 (12.3)
Drug related AE leading to:	
dose interruption	**40 (49.4)**
dose reduction	**20 (24.7)**
drug withdrawal	**7 (8.6)**

[1] ENETS = European Neuroendocrine Tumour Society. Data cut-off as of Jan 20, 2017.

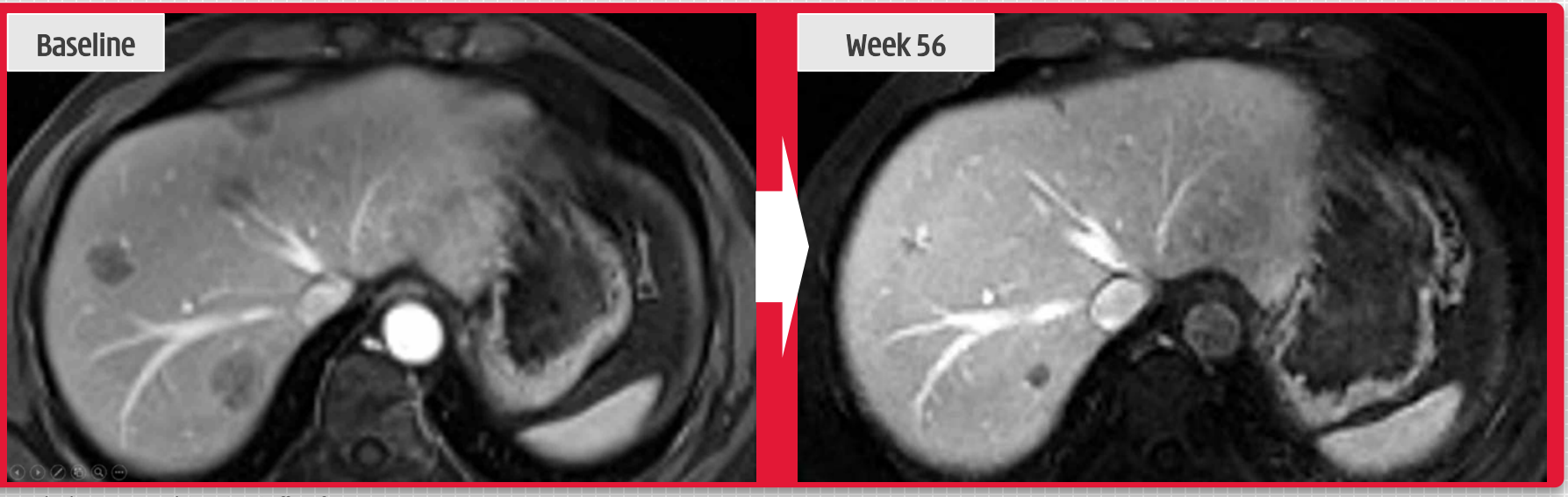
Activity 1: China NET - Phase II *(ENETS 2017[1])*

Tumor devascularization & central necrosis

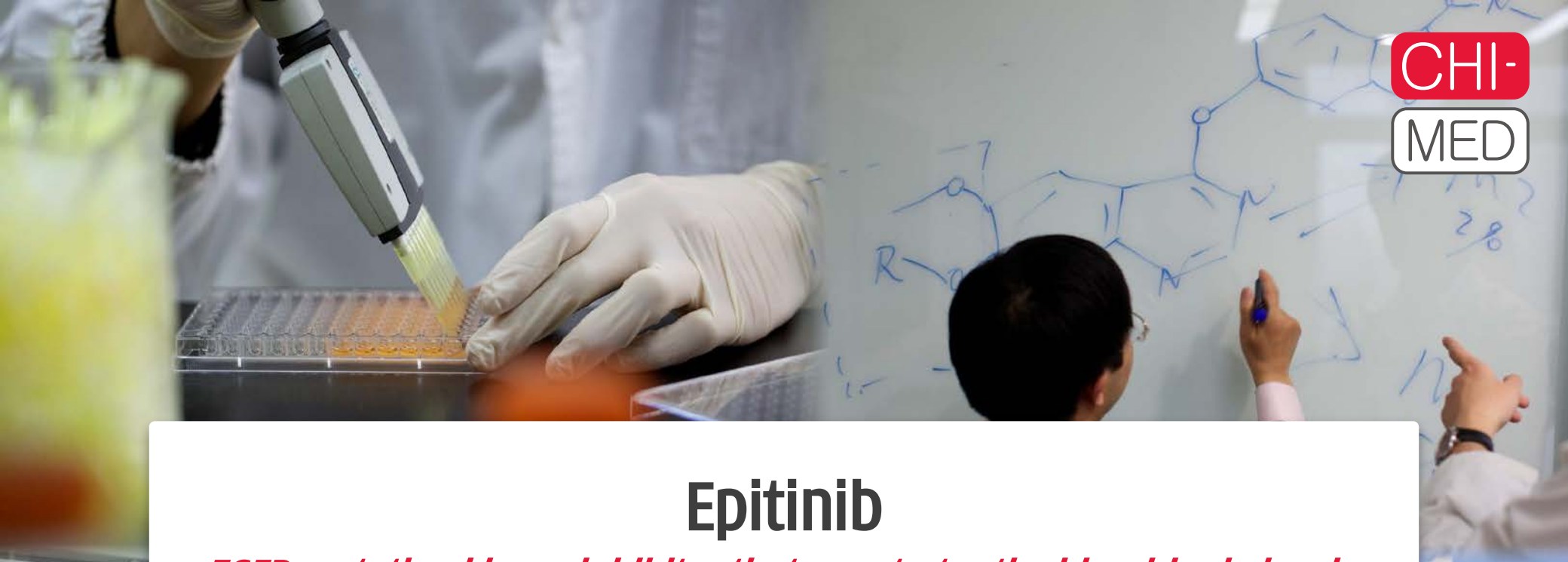
Patient 1
Duodenum NET G2
w/ multiple liver & retroperitoneal lymph node metastases



Patient 2
Rectum NET G2
w/ multiple liver metastases



[1] ENETS = European Neuroendocrine Tumour Society. Data cut-off as of Jan 20, 2017.



Epitinib

EGFR mutation kinase inhibitor that penetrates the blood-brain barrier

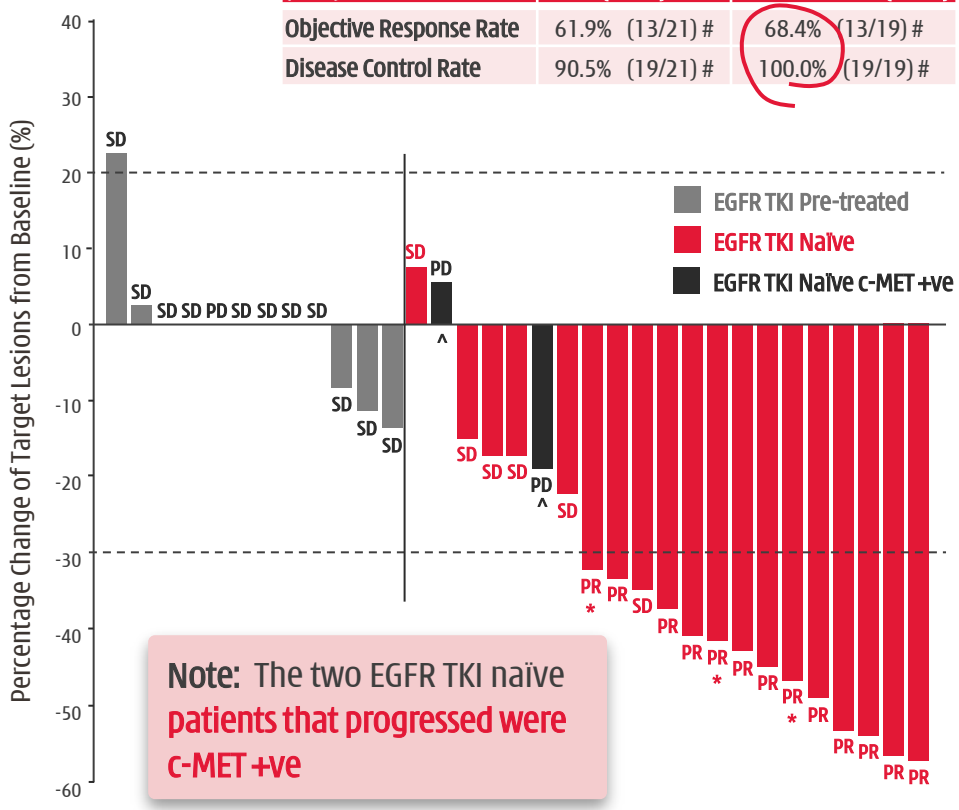
Entering Phase III trials

Epitinib – 70% response in NSCLC w/ brain mets[2]

Unmet medical need for ~50% of NSCLC patients w/ brain mets[1]

1. Phase Ib [2] – epitinib monotherapy in EGFRm+ NSCLC patients – efficacy in lung in-line with Iressa®/Tarceva®

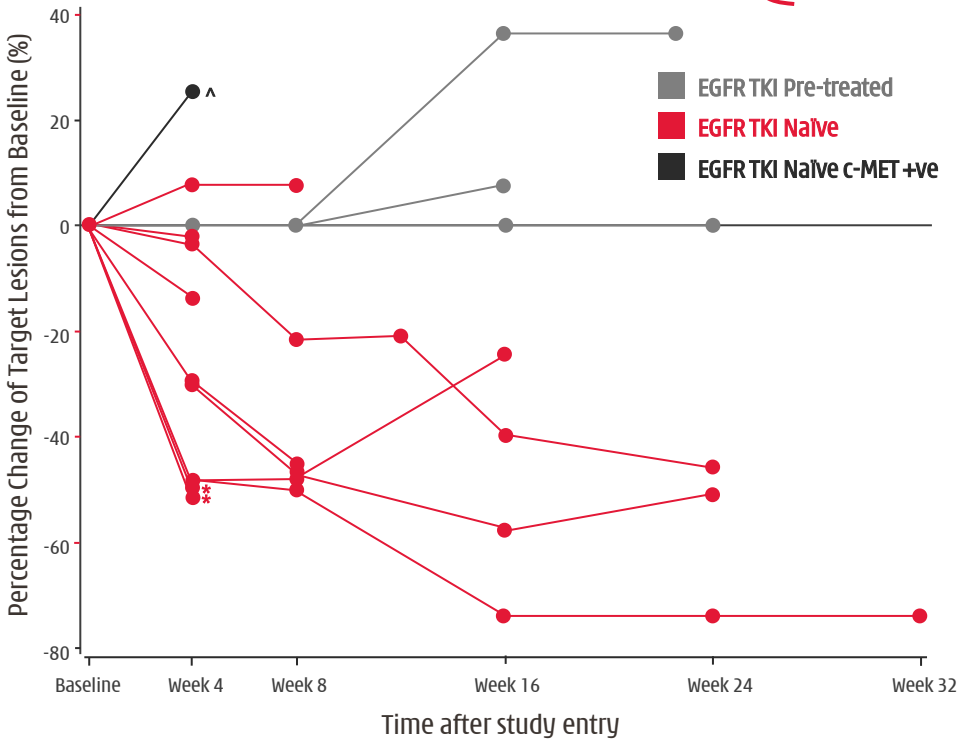
160mg once daily dose ("QD")	EGFR TKI naïve (N=21)	EGFR TKI naïve excl. c-MET +ve (N=19)
Objective Response Rate	61.9% (13/21) #	68.4% (13/19) #
Disease Control Rate	90.5% (19/21) #	100.0% (19/19) #



Note: The two EGFR TKI naïve patients that progressed were c-MET +ve

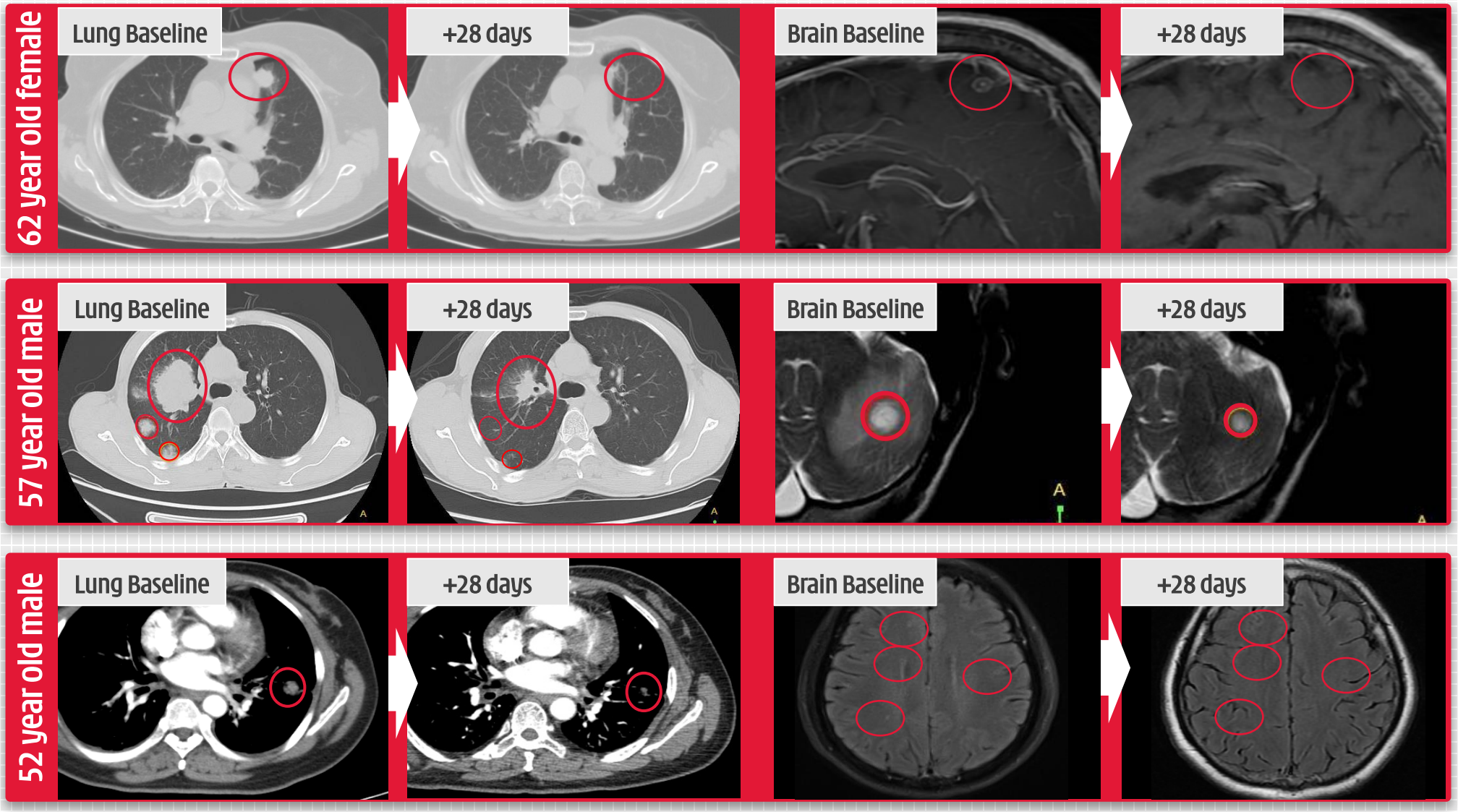
2. Phase Ib [2] – solid/durable efficacy in brain in EGFRm+ NSCLC patients with measurable brain mets (>10mm).

160mg QD dose	EGFR TKI naïve (N=11)	EGFR TKI naïve excl. c-MET +ve (N=10)
Intracranial ORR	63.6% (7/11) #	70.0% (7/10) #
Intracranial DCR	90.9% (10/11) #	100.0% (10/10) #



[1] Li B, Bao YC, Chen B, *et al.* Therapy for non-small cell lung cancer patients with brain metastasis. Chinese-German J Clin Oncol, 2014, 13: 483–488; [2] Dose expansion stage – data cut-off 20 Sept, 2016; * Unconfirmed PR, due to no further assessment at cut-off date; # Includes both confirmed and unconfirmed PRs; ^ c-MET amplification/high expression identified

Epitinib - Strong PoC efficacy - 160mg QD dose



Epitinib – Safe & well tolerated

Pivotal Phase III study to initiate in 2018

3. Epitinib well tolerated by patients[1] w/advanced solid tumors. Safety profile is consistent with that of approved EGFR-TKIs (e.g. Iressa®/ Tarceva®).

Dose Escalation Stage (n=35*) (Drug related AEs reported ›10%)		
160mg QD dose	All Grades n (%)	Grade 3/4 n (%)
Skin rash	21 (60.0%)	1 (2.9%)
Diarrhea	12 (34.3%)	-
AST increase	12 (34.3%)	1 (2.9%)
ALT increase	11 (31.4%)	1 (2.9%)
Total bilirubin increase	10 (28.6%)	2 (5.7%)
Stomatitis	5 (14.3%)	-
Exfoliative dermatitis	5 (14.3%)	-
Pruritus	5 (14.3%)	-
Hyper-pigmentation	4 (11.4%)	-
Gamma-GGT increase	4 (11.4%)	2 (5.7%)
Conjugated bilirubin	4 (11.4%)	1 (2.9%)

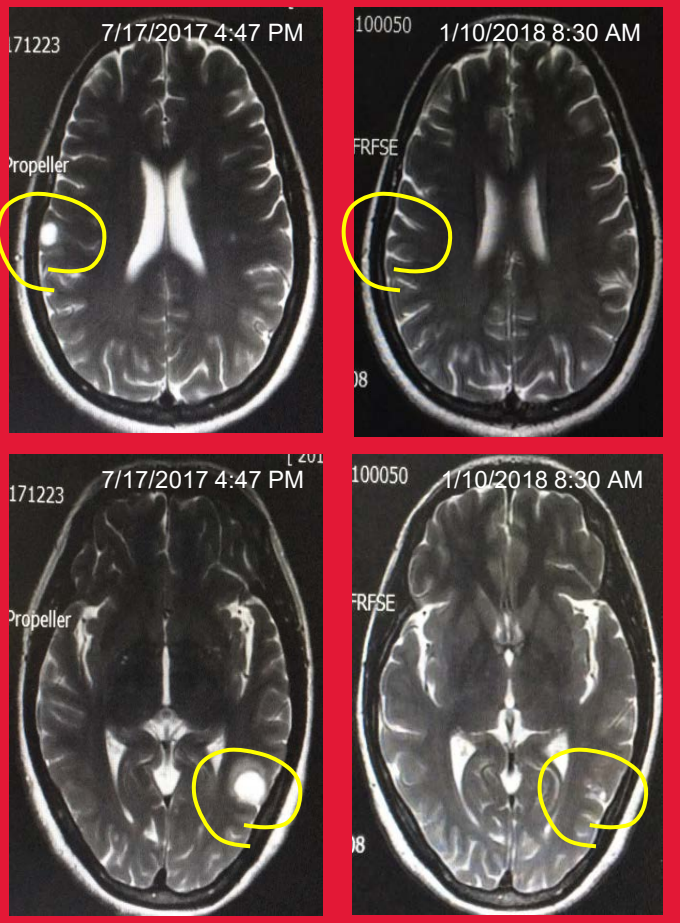
Dose Expansion Stage (n=37) (Drug related AEs reported ›10%)		
160mg QD dose	All Grades n (%)	Grade 3/4 n (%)
Skin rash	31 (83.8%)	2 (5.4%)
Hyper-pigmentation	18 (48.6%)	1 (2.7%)
ALT increase	15 (40.5%)	7 (18.9%)
AST increase	15 (40.5%)	4 (10.8%)
ASP increase	11 (29.7%)	1 (2.7%)
Diarrhea	10 (27.0%)	-
Proteinuria	10 (27.0%)	-
Total bilirubin increase	9 (24.3%)	1 (2.7%)
Hyperuricemia	9 (24.3%)	2 (5.4%)
Gamma-GGT increase	7 (18.9%)	4 (10.8%)
Stomatitis	6 (16.2%)	-

4. Now moving into Phase III pivotal study in China.

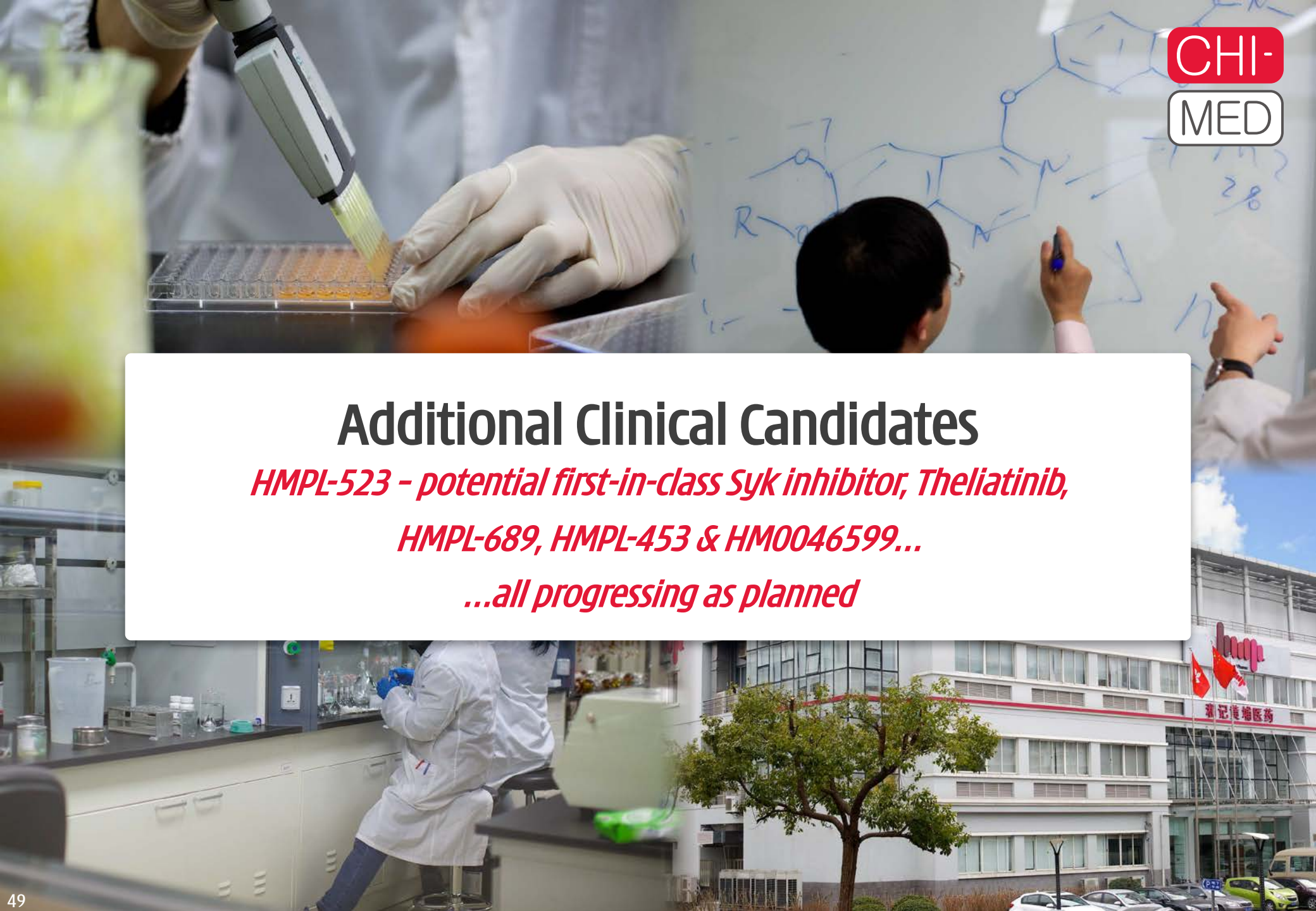
- Phase III in first-line NSCLC with brain metastasis to start:
  - ↗ **Published positive Phase Ib expansion results** at WCLC 2016.
  - ↗ China FDA Phase III clinical trial cleared in July 2016.
  - ↗ **Finalizing dose in early 2018 (120mg vs.160mg QD), then initiating Phase III.**
- EGFR gene amplified Glioblastoma (primary brain tumors):
  - ↗ **Phase Ib/II proof-of-concept underway.**

CASE STUDY – EGFR-TKI naïve patient

- Male, 46, diagnosed with Stage IV **NSCLC adenocarcinoma** (Exon21)
- Metastases in the brain, meninges, & bone
- 1st-line chemo naïve
- **120mg QD dosage**
- 25 weeks (177 days) on treatment with clear response in multiple measurable (›10mm diameter) brain lesions



[1] No Dose Limiting Toxicity ("DLT") was observed in any cohort; * One patient did not join multiple dosing.



Additional Clinical Candidates

HMPL-523 – potential first-in-class Syk inhibitor, Theliatinib,

HMPL-689, HMPL-453 & HM0046599…

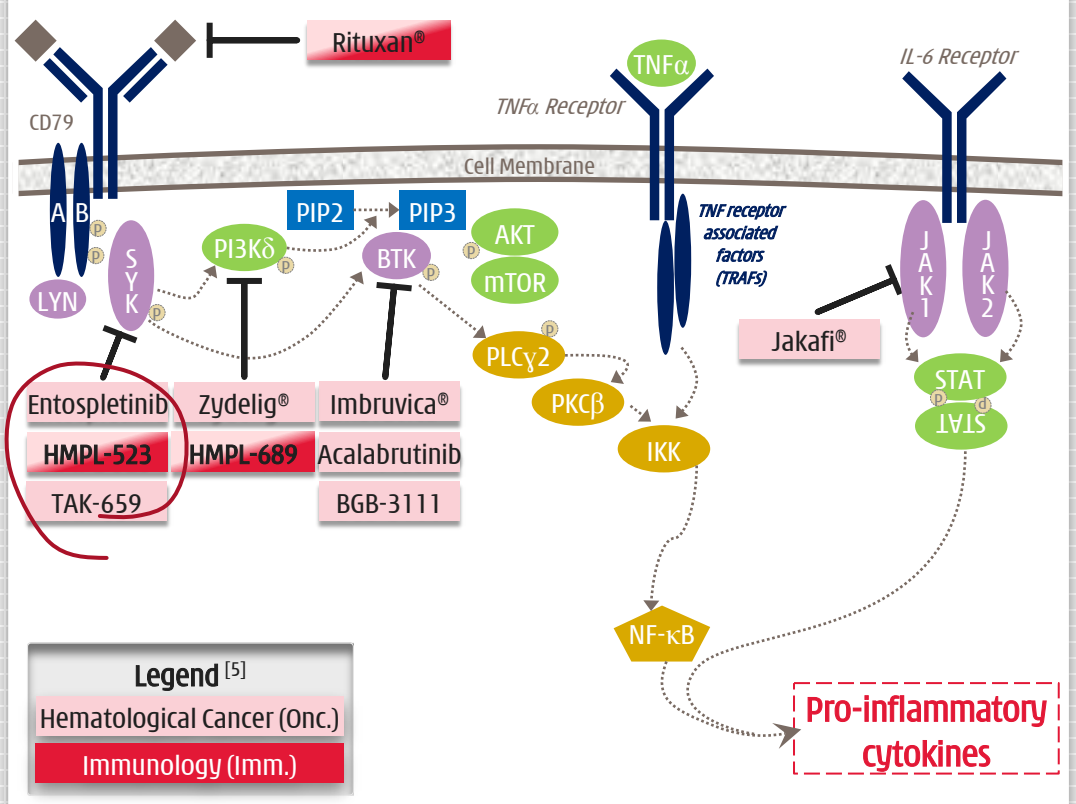
…all progressing as planned

HMPL-523 – hematological malignancies

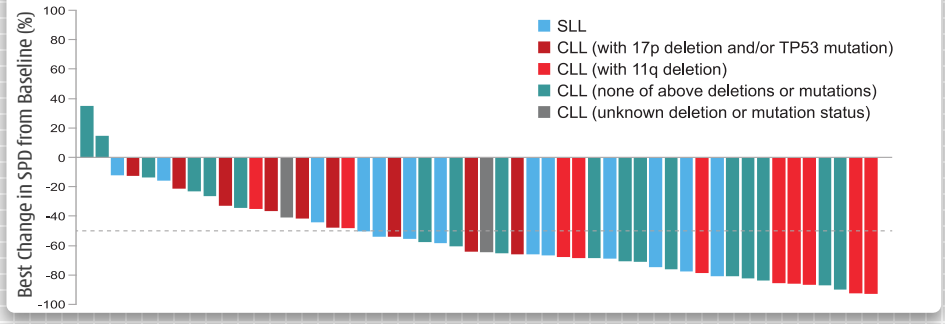
Syk exciting target emerging – Lymphoma PoC ongoing

1. The B-cell signaling is critical in hematological cancer with three breakthrough therapies recently approved.

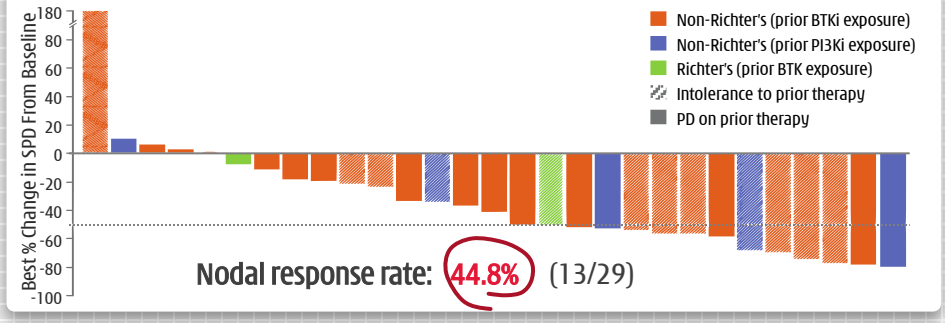
- Sales in 2017 of Imbruvica® were $1.9 billion; Zydelig® $0.5 billion; Jakafi® $1.1 billion; & Rituxan® $6.0 billion[2].



2. Entospletinib ASH[1] Dec 2015 data – 65% Nodal Response Rate in CLL & SLL[3] [6].



3. Entospletinib potential for overcoming resistance/ intolerance to Zydelig® (PI3Kδ) & Imbruvica® (BTK)[6].



4. Entospletinib not a perfect compound[6].

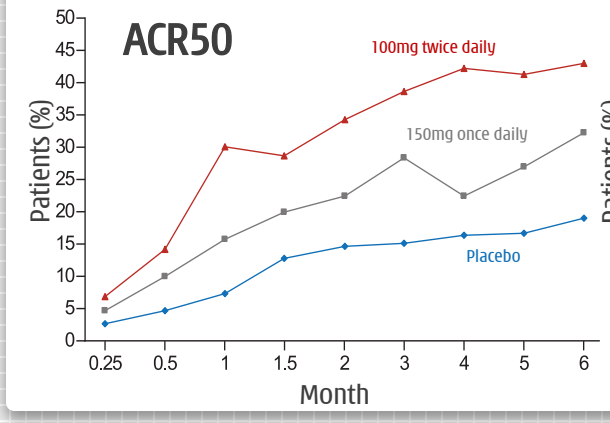
- Poor solubility/oral absorption & high variation in drug exposure.
- Some CYP[4] inhibition & increased risk of drug-drug interaction.
- 66% Grade ≥3 AEs; 49% SAEs; 46% drug interruption & 20% disco.

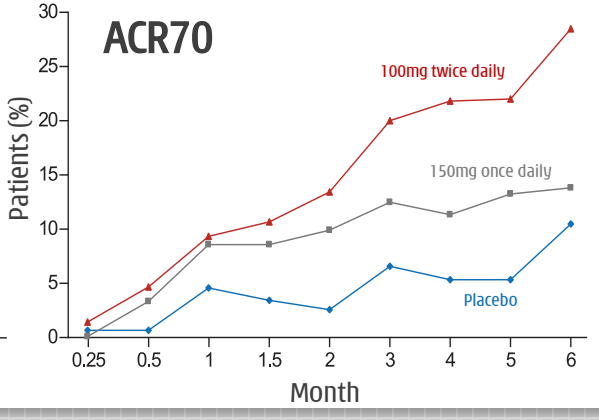
[1] ASH = American Society of Hematology; [2] Rituxan® 2017 sales in oncology only; [3] Chronic lymphocytic leukemia ("CLL") & small lymphocytic lymphoma ("SLL"); [4] CYP3A4, CYP2D6 and CYP 1A2; [5] Approved Drug = ®; All others are clinical candidates; [6] Sharman et al, ASH Meetings 2015 & 2016.

HMPL-523 – immunology potential

Superior selectivity, better target coverage & efficacy vs. fosta.

1. Fostamatinib good Phase II[1] RA[2] dose response…





…but GI toxicity, infection & 23% put on antihypertensives.

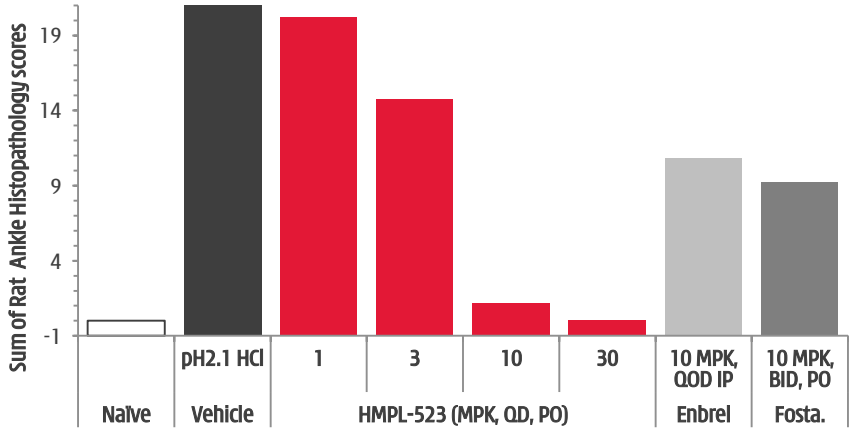
Percent of patients	Placebo (n = 153)	150mg QD (n = 152)	100mg BID (n = 152)
Diarrhea	3.0%	11.8% †	19.1% †
Upper respiratory infection	7.1	7.2	14.5 †
Urinary tract infection	4.6	3.3	5.9
Nausea	4.6	5.9	4.6
Neutropenia	0.7	6.6 †	5.9 †
Headache	5.2	6.6	5.9
Abdominal pain	2.6	6.6 †	5.9 †
ALT ›3x ULN	2.0	3.9	3.9
Dizziness	2.0	2.6	4.6
Hypothyroidism	2.6	2.6	3.3
Cough	2.6	2.0	3.3

† P ‹ 0.05 for comparison with placebo group; ALT = alanine aminotransferase.

2. HMPL-523 – far superior selectivity to fostamatinib…

Selectivity	HMPL-523 IC_{50} (nM)	fostamatinib IC_{50} (nM)
Syk enzyme	25 ± 5 (n=10)*	54 ± 16 (n=10)*
JAK 1,2,3 enzyme	›300, ›300, ›300*	120, 30, 480*
FGFR 1,2,3	›3,000, ›3,000, ›3,000	89, 22, 32*
FLT3 enzyme	63*	9*
LYN enzyme	921*	160*
Ret enzyme	›3,000*	5**
KDR enzyme	390 ± 38 (n=3)*	61 ± 2 (n=3)*
KDR cell	5,501 ± 1,607 (n=3)*	422 ± 126 (n=3)*

…and very strong efficacy in preclinical RA models.

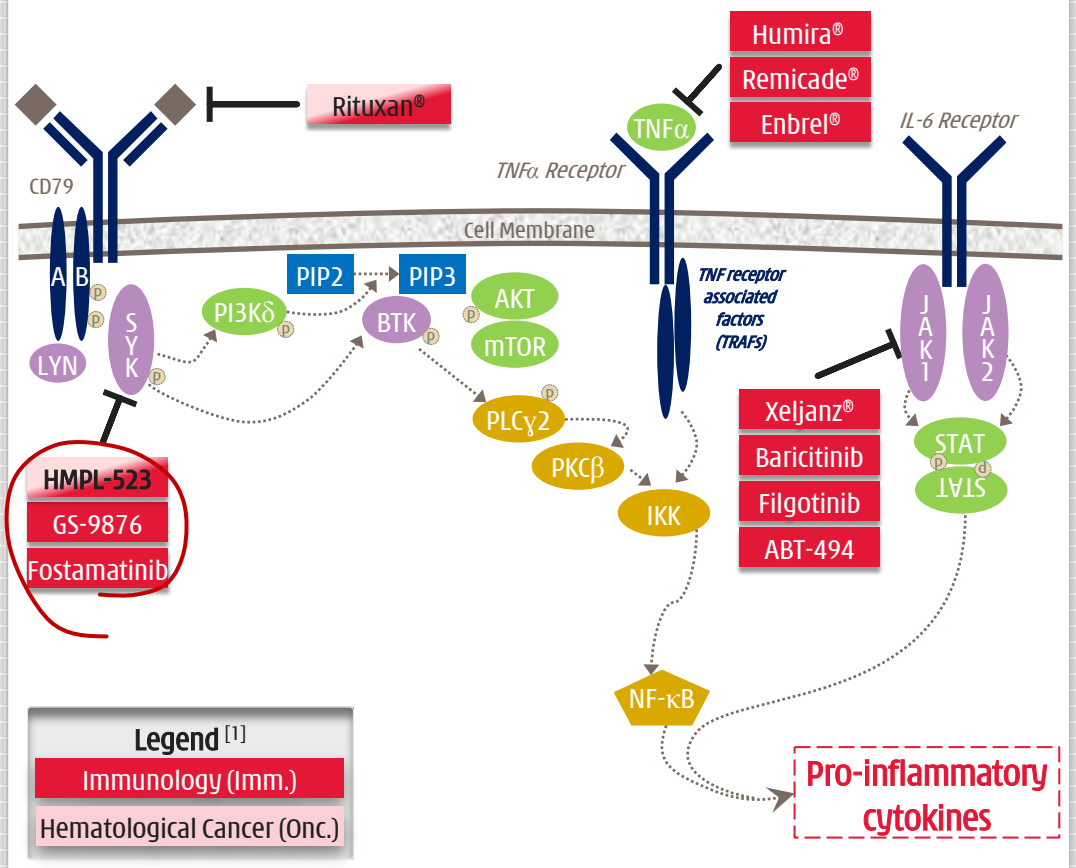


[1] Fostamatinib is a prodrug of the SYK inhibitor R406 - Phase II study data per N ENGL J MED 363;14; *: HMPL data and Eun-ho Lee, 2011; ** Birth Defects Research (Part A) 2009, 85: 130-6; [2] RA = Rheumatoid Arthritis; [3] QD = one dose per day; BID = two doses per day; QOD = one dose every other day; PO = by mouth (i.e. orally); IP = by Intraperitoneal injection; Naïve = model score without induced arthritis.

HMPL-523 - immunology potential

Potential first-in-class Syk TKI in immunology - Ph.II in planning

1. Syk, the **most upstream B-cell pathway kinase** target is **clinically validated in rheumatoid arthritis ("RA")**, but we believe currently Chi-Med & Gilead are the only companies pursuing.



2. RA expected to be a **$45 billion[2] market in 2020** with B-cell pathway; anti-TNF; & JAK the main focus.

(Methotrexate-IR: placebo adjusted)	ACR20	ACR50	ACR70	2017 Sales ($ billion) [3]
B-Cell receptor -- mAbs				
Rituxan® (24-Week)	33%	21%	11%	1.6
Anti-TNFα/NF-κB -- mAbs				
Humira® (24-Week)	33%	29%	18%	18.4
Remicade® (24-Week)	30%	22%	8%	6.3
Enbrel® (24-Week)	44%	36%	15%	7.9
JAK Inhibitors -- Small molecules				
Xeljanz® (24-Week)	25%	23%	13%	1.3
Xeljanz® (12-Week)	28%	21%	8%	
baricitinib 4mg QD (12-Week)	30%	28%	14%	n/a
filgotinib 100mg BID (12-Week)	35%	40%	23%	n/a
ABT-494 24mg QD (12-Week)	32%	24%	18%	n/a
Syk Inhibitor -- Small molecule				
fostamatinib 100mg BID (24-Week)	32%	24%	18%	n/a

3. Substantial market potential remains in RA.

- mAbs intravenous administration and shut down immune system for 4-6 weeks - **high infection / lymphoma risks**.
- First-in-class JAKs in RA limited by **compound-related tox**.
- Syk inhibition shown to benefit patients - but **fostamatinib failed due to major off-target toxicity**.

[1] Approved drug = ®; All other clinical candidates: mAb = antibody (extracellular); small molecule (intracellular); [2] Frost & Sullivan; [3] 2017 sales in immunology only.

Theliatinib – encouraging activity observed

Potent & highly selective TKI – strong affinity to EGFRwt kinase

1. Major unmet medical need for wild-type EGFR activation tumors.

- EGFR activation affects multiple tumor types. Current EGFR TKIs are less effective in treating solid tumors with wild-type EGFR activation (gene amplification & protein over expression).
- Phase Ib expansion study on theliatinib in esophageal cancer is currently underway in China.

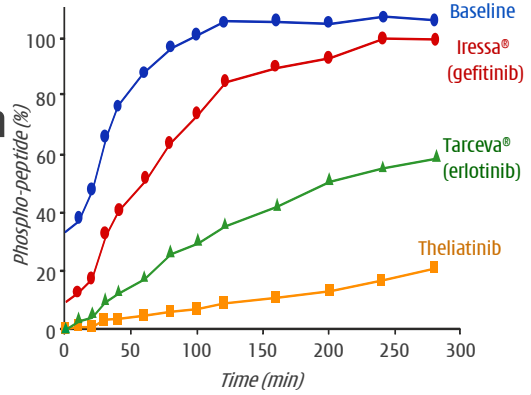
TKIs approved: Iressa®, Tarceva®

Tumor Types	Wild-type: Gene Amplification	Wild-type: Over Expression	Mutations
NSCLC	29%	62%	10-30%
Esophagus	8-30%	30-90%	12% (esophageal adenocarcinoma)
Stomach	29%	44-52%	‹5%
Glioblastoma	36-51%	54-66%	27-54% (EGFR variant III)
Colorectal	4.5%	*53%*	8%
Head and neck	10-30%	*66-84%*	42% (EGFR variant III)

MAbs approved: Erbitux®, Vectibix®

2. Superior anti-tumor activity of theliatinib in pre-clinical studies with wild-type EGFR.

- 5-10-fold more potent than Tarceva®.
- Sustained target occupancy.



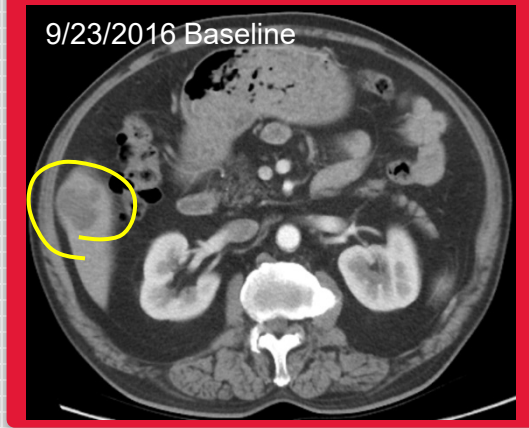
3. Esophageal cancer (EC): No effective treatment options.

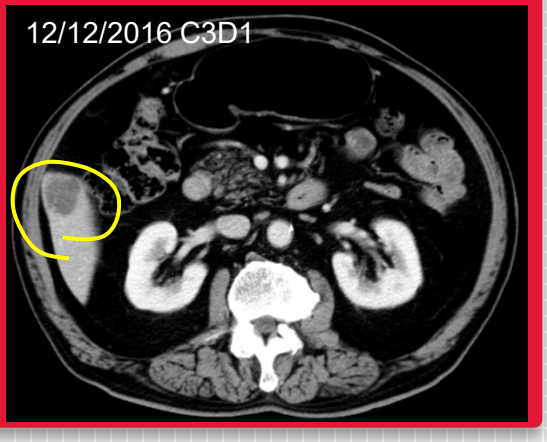
- Major issue in Asia with poor prognosis: 5 year survival 10-20%

	new cases/year	deaths/year
U.S.	16,940[1]	15,690[1]
China	477,900[1]	375,000[1]

CASE STUDY – EGFR protein over expression

- May 4, 2016: Man, 62, stage IV **esophageal squamous cell cancer** cT3N0M1with **liver metastasis**. **High protein overexpression** – EGFR IHC local test: ›75% of tumor cells 3+.
- May 4 to Sep 23, 2016: nimotuzumab/placebo + paclitaxel + cisplatin – **6 cycles with best tumor response: PD**.
- Oct 11, 2016: began theliatinib 400mg daily.
- Dec 12, 2016: Cycle 3 Day 1 (C3D1) tumor assessment: **Target lesion (liver metastasis) shrank -33%** (36mm to 23mm diameter) – unconfirmed PR.
- Jan 23, 2017: Withdrew from study due to AEs – Gr 1 (diarrhea/pruritus/dental ulcer), Gr 2 (epifolliculitis/dermatitis).





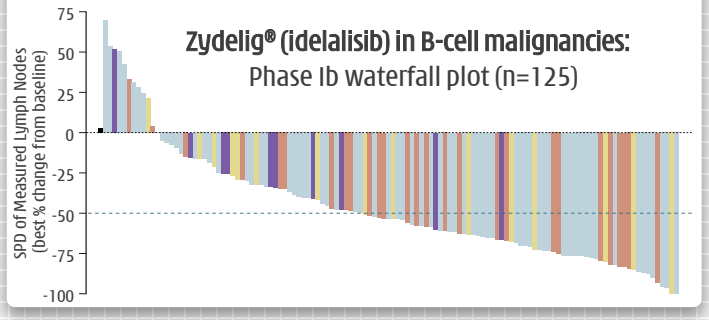
TKIs = tyrosine kinase inhibitors; MAbs = monoclonal antibodies. [1] GLOBOCAN 2012 (http://globocan.iarc.fr/) and Chen W et al. Cancer statistics in China, 2015. CA Cancer J Clin. 2016; 66:115-132

HMPL-689 – Phase I Australia & China started

Designed to be a best-in-class inhibitor of PI3Kδ

1. PI3Kδ now a proven target.

- PI3Kδ activation associated with allergy, inflammation & oncology.
- Evidence that PI3Kδ inhibitors effective in ibrutinib-resistant mutant population.



2. PI3Kδ inhibitors being developed in a very broad range of indications.

Compound		Indication	Status	Issue
Zydelig® (idelalisib) PI3Kδ	Gilead	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Marketed	High incidence of liver toxicity seen with idelalisib (150mg bid)
AMG-319 PI3Kδ	Amgen	B-cell lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	Phase I Trial	
duvelisib (IPI-145) PI3Kγ/δ	Verastem/ Infinity [1]	Relapsed or refractory chronic lymphocytic leukaemia / small lymphocytic lymphoma	Phase III Trial (NDA submitted)	Need to spare PI3Kγ -- serious infection seen with duvelisib due to strong immune suppression
		Refractory indolent non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Phase II Trial (NDA submitted)	
		Peripheral T-cell lymphoma	Phase I Trial	
Aliqopa® (copanlisib) PI3Kα/δ	Bayer	Relapsed follicular B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Approved [2]	Serious and fatal infections and AEs

3. HMPL-689 -- Important asset.

Designed to improve on existing PI3Kδ inhibitors:

- **Improved isoform selectivity** (sparing PI3Kγ).
- **Improved potency at whole blood level** (›5x more potent than idelalisib) to cut compound related toxicity.
- **Improved PK properties** particularly efflux and drug/drug interaction due to CYP inhibition / induction, critical for combo therapy.

4. More potent / more selective than Zydelig®, duvelisib & Aliqopa®.

Enzyme IC_{50} (nM)	HMPL-689	Zydelig®	duvelisib	Aliqopa®
PI3Kδ	0.8 (n = 3)	2	1	0.7
PI3Kγ (fold vs. PI3Kδ)	114 (142X)	104 (52X)	2 (2X)	6.4 (9X)
PI3Kα (fold vs. PI3Kδ)	›1,000 (›1,250X)	866 (433X)	143 (143X)	0.5 (1X)
PI3Kδ human whole blood CD63+	3	14	15	n/a
PI3Kβ (fold vs. PI3Kδ)	87 (109X)	293 (147X)	8 (8X)	3.7 (5X)

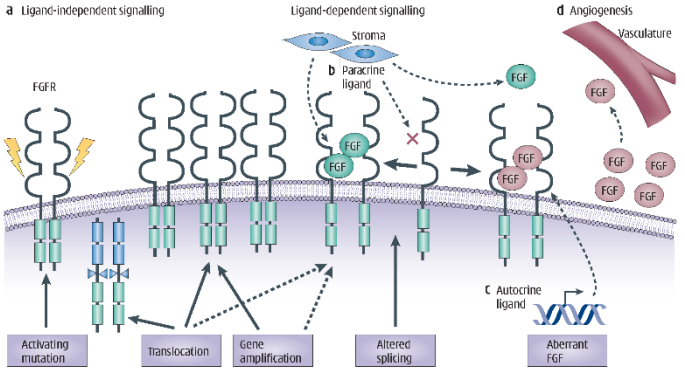
[1] AbbVie ended collaboration with Infinity in June 2016 following Phase II results in indolent non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Duvelisib now licensed to Verastem; [2] Accelerated approval was granted based on ORR, and continued approval may be contingent upon verification and description of clinical benefit in a confirmatory trial.

HMPL-453 – Phase I Australia & China underway

Designed as first-in-class FGFR1/2/3 inhibitor

1. FGFR genetic alterations are oncogenic drivers.

- FGF/FGFR signaling normally involved in embryonic development, tissue repair, angiogenesis, neuroendocrine and metabolism homeostasis.
- Multiple oncogenic driver genetic alterations in FGFR pathway: gene amplification, mutation, translocation, fusion, splicing, etc.

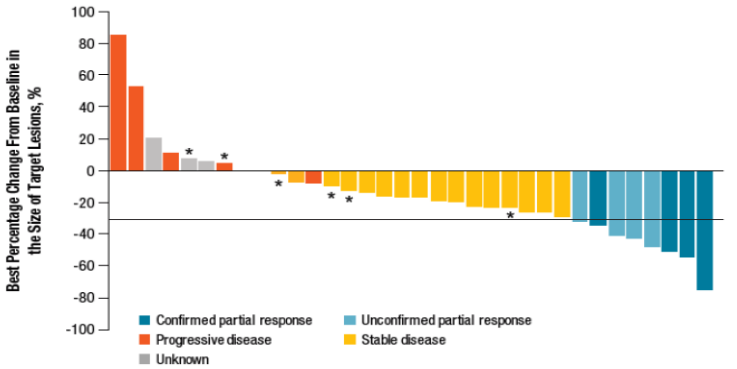


2. FGFR – diverse & complicated genetic changes with multiple tumor types harboring low incidence.

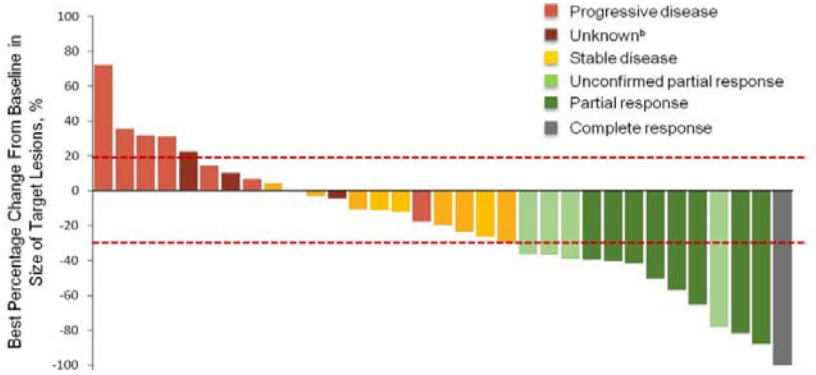
	Gene amplification	Gene translocation	Gene mutation
FGFR1	**Lung squamous** (7~15%) **H&N squamous** (10~17%) **Esophageal squamous** (9%) **Breast** (10~15%)	**Lung squamous** (n/a) **Glioblastoma** (n/a) **Myeloproliferative syndrome** (n/a) **Breast** (n/a)	**Gastric** (4%) **Pilocytic astrocytoma** (5~8%)
FGFR2	**Gastric** (5~10%) **Breast** (4%)	**Intra-hepatic biliary tract cancer (cholangiocarcinoma)** (14%) **Breast** (n/a)	**Endometrial** (12~14%) **Lung squamous** (5%)
FGFR3	**Bladder** (n/a) **Salivary adenoid cystic** (n/a)	**Bladder** (3~6%); **Lung squamous** (3%); **Glioblastoma** (3%) **Myeloma** (15~20%)	**Bladder** (60~80% NMIBC; 15~20 MIBC) **Cervical** (5%)

3. Biliary Tract Cancer (cholangiocarcinoma) and bladder cancer have made much progress in clinic to date.

- BGJ398 Phase II PoC in biliary tract cancer (2016 ASCO GI).



- BGJ398 Phase II PoC in bladder cancer (2016 ASCO).



China Commercial Platform

Providing cash generation to fund R&D in Innovation Platform

Established high-performance pan-China pharma sales organization

Chi-Med's Commercial Platform in China

Long track record of commercial success – good source of cash

2 National house-hold name brands

上药牌

白云山

Focus on largest disease categories

Most common disease diagnosed/treated in rural hospitals[1]:

Cold/Flu:	86%
Cardiovascular:	78%
Diabetes:	46%
GI:	45%

Major commercial & production scale

~2,300 Rx & ~1,000 OTC sales people in over 300[2] cities & towns in China.

Drugs in ~22,500 hospitals detailing ~98,000 doctors.

Sold ~4.6 billion doses of medicine in 2017.

Leadership market shares

Market leader in the sub-categories/markets in which we compete[3]:

SXBX pill:[4][5] Rx Cardiovascular TCM	~15%
Banlangen:[6] OTC Anti-viral /flu TCM	~53%
FFDS tablet:[7] OTC Angina TCM	~38%

JVs with 3 leading China Pharmas

SPH 上海医药 SHANGHAI PHARMA

GPC

SINOPHARM

Commercial Platform Performance – 2003-2017[8][9]

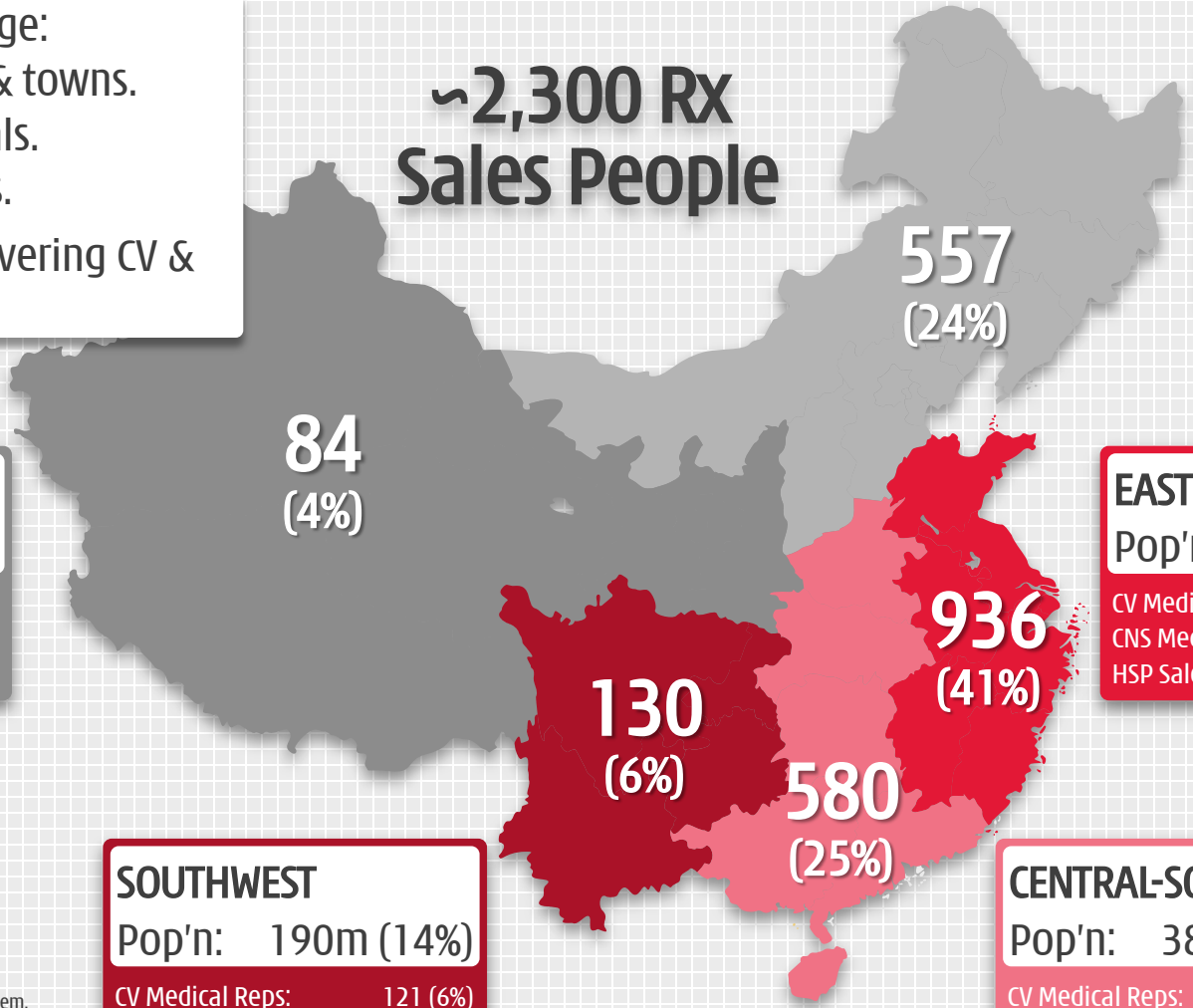
	IFRS										US GAAP					16-17
(US$ millions)	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Growth
Sales (Non-GAAP)	**21.9**	**27.9**	**65.1**	**101.4**	**119.0**	**155.8**	**197.0**	**236.4**	**278.6**	**360.7**	**402.3**	**465.4**	**518.9**	**627.4**	**677.2**	**8%**
Prescription Drugs	*17.2*	*21.8*	*23.3*	*23.2*	*28.1*	*39.5*	*54.4*	*71.2*	*92.4*	*116.5*	*138.2*	*204.9*	*286.6*	*372.3*	*411.0*	*10%*
Consumer Health	*4.7*	*6.1*	*41.8*	*78.2*	*90.9*	*116.3*	*142.6*	*165.2*	*186.2*	*244.2*	*264.1*	*260.5*	*232.3*	*255.1*	*266.2*	*4%*
Total % Growth	*n/a*	*27%*	*133%*	*56%*	*17%*	*31%*	*26%*	*20%*	*18%*	*29%*	*n/a*	*16%*	*11%*	*21%*	*8%*	
Net (loss)/Income after tax (Non-GAAP)	**(10.7)**	**(3.6)**	**2.2**	**6.7**	**11.2**	**14.7**	**21.5**	**27.9**	**30.1**	**33.1**	**39.7**	**48.8**	**54.1**	**63.3**[11]	**77.3**[12]	**22%**
Prescription Drugs	*(0.4)*	*1.3*	*1.9*	*1.3*	*1.9*	*2.8*	*6.0*	*11.9*	*14.2*	*17.7*	*22.4*	*26.5*	*31.9*	*41.4*	*53.0*	*28%*
Consumer Health	*(10.3)*	*(4.9)*	*0.3*	*5.4*	*9.3*	*11.9*	*15.5*	*16.0*	*15.9*	*15.4*	*17.3*	*22.3*	*22.2*	*21.9*	*24.3*	*11%*
% Margin	*-48.9%*	*-12.9%*	*3.4%*	*6.6%*	*9.4%*	*9.4%*	*10.9%*	*11.8%*	*10.8%*	*9.2%*	*9.9%*	*10.5%*	*10.4%*	*10.1%*	*11.4%*	
Net (loss)/income attrib. to Chi-Med	**(5.7)**	**(3.7)**	**(0.5)**	**1.2**	**4.5**[10]	**5.9**[10]	**9.3**[10]	**12.6**[10]	**13.6**[10]	**14.6**[10]	**18.2**[10]	**22.8**[10]	**25.2**[10]	**29.9**[11]	**37.5**[12]	**25%**
Prescription Drugs	*(0.2)*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*0.7*	*0.9*	*1.4*	*3.0*	*5.9*	*7.1*	*8.8*	*11.2*	*13.2*	*15.9*	*20.7*	*26.5*	*28%*
Consumer Health	*(5.5)*	*(4.3)*	*(1.5)*	*0.5*	*3.6*	*4.5*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*7.0*	*9.6*	*9.3*	*9.2*	*11.0*	*20%*
Total % growth	*n/a*	*-35%*	*-86%*	*340%*	*275%*	*31%*	*58%*	*35%*	*8%*	*7%*	*n/a*	*26%*	*10%*	*19%*	*25%*	

[1] Frost & Sullivan; [2] 300 cities & towns covered by Prescription Drug Business and 600 cities & towns including OTC business; [3] Frost & Sullivan 2017 market share data; [4] China coronary heart disease oral Chinese patented drugs market share; [5] She Xiang Bao Xin Pill ("SXBX pill"); [6] Banlangen Granules ("Banlangen") – OTC Antiviral; [7] Fu Fang Dan Shen tablets ("FFDS"); [8] 2003-2006 incl. disco. operation; [9] Prescription Drugs includes SHPL and Hutchison Sinopharm; and Consumer Health includes HBYS, HHO, HHL, and HCPL – please see appendix "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation"; [10] Continuing Operations; [11] Excluded the land compensation from SHPL of US$80.8 million net income after tax and US$40.4 million net income attributable to Chi-Med; [12] Excluded SHPL's R&D related subsidies of US$5.0 million and $2.5 million at income after tax and net income attributable to Chi-Med respectively.

A powerful Rx Commercial Platform in China....

Chi-Med management run all day-to-day operations

- National Coverage:
  Over 300 cities & towns.
  ~22,500 hospitals.
  ~98,000 doctors.
- Medical reps. covering CV & CNS nationally.



NORTH
Pop'n: 320m (23%)

CV Medical Reps:	532 (25%)
CNS Medical Reps:	25 (22%)
HSP Sales staff:	0 (0%)

WEST
Pop'n: 100m (7%)

CV Medical Reps:	79 (3%)
CNS Medical Reps:	5 (4%)
HSP Sales staff:	0 (0%)

EAST
Pop'n: 393m (28%)

CV Medical Reps:	855 (40%)
CNS Medical Reps:	50 (43%)
HSP Sales staff:	31 (100%)

SOUTHWEST
Pop'n: 190m (14%)

CV Medical Reps:	121 (6%)
CNS Medical Reps:	9 (8%)
HSP Sales staff:	0 (0%)

CENTRAL-SOUTH
Pop'n: 383m (28%)

CV Medical Reps:	553 (26%)
CNS Medical Reps:	27 (23%)
HSP Sales staff:	0 (0%)

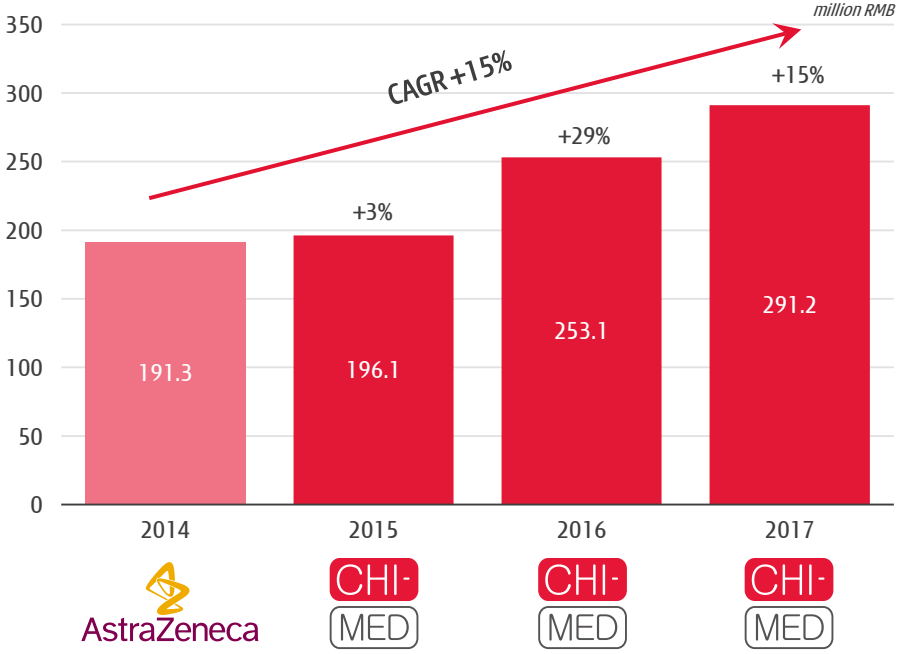
Notes: 2010 Population - China State Census;
CV = Cardiovascular; CNS = Central nervous system.
Chi-Med Rx sales team data = 31 December 2017

....and highly adaptable

Sales of Seroquel® & Concor® up significantly since we took over

Seroquel®, or quetiapine, is a second generation antipsychotic approved for the treatment of schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and as adjunct treatment of major depressive disorder.

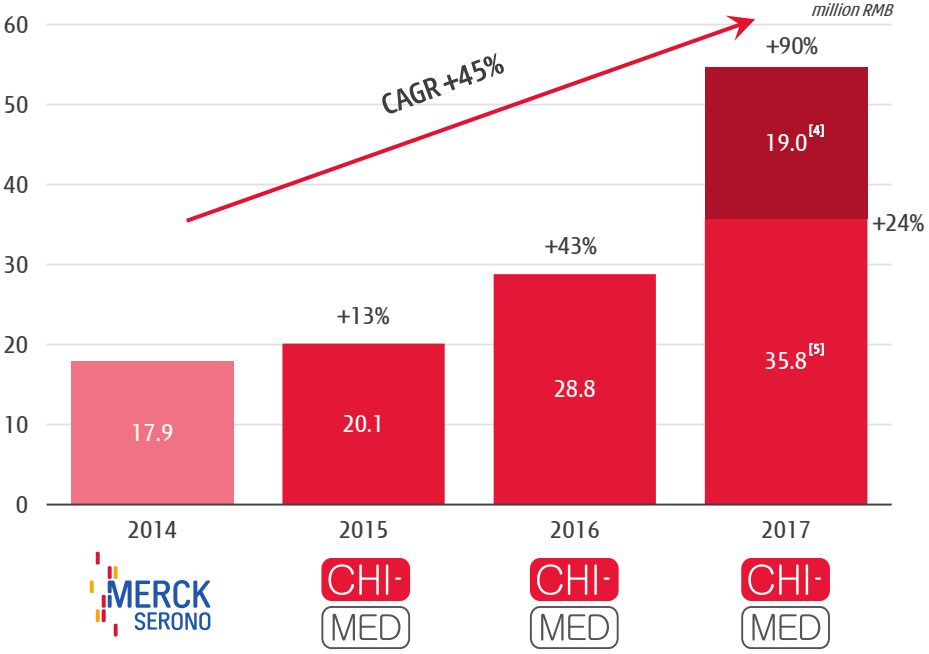
- Chi-Med holds exclusive all China commercial rights - full service commercial role (fee-for-service[1]).
- Took over from AZ Apr-2015 [2].
- New team of ~120 CNS reps built from scratch.



[1] In October 2017, as a result of the new CFDA Two-Invoice policy, the Seroquel® operating model changed to a "fee-for-service" model vs. the prior model in which Chi-Med consolidated the sales of Seroquel® -- the change has no impact on net income earned; [2] 2014 full year and Q1 2015 were managed by AstraZeneca. Chi-Med took over commercial function for Seroquel across all-China in Apr 2015.

Concor®, or bisoprolol hemifumarate, is a beta-blocker approved for the treatment of hypertension.

- Chi-Med runs six core territories w/ 360 mn. people - full service commercial role (fee for service).
- Took over from MS Jan-2015 [3].
- Leverages SHPL's existing ›2,100 CV medical reps.



[3] 2014 full year was managed by Merck Serono. Chi-Med took over commercial function for Concor in 3 original territories on fee-for-service basis in Jan 2015; [4] Sales into 3 new territories (Tianjin, Anhui and Jiangsu) were added from 2017: RMB 19.0 million; [5] 3 original territories (Shandong, Henan and Shanghai) contributed RMB 35.8 million in 2017 (+24.3%).

Deep portfolio of household name drugs

Top 7 products represent 62% of sales[1] and 90% of gross profit[1]

Main Products [2] – SALES (Non-GAAP)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
 ***SXBX pill*** Coronary artery disease (Rx) 15.4% National market share Patent expiry 2029	79,438 *+32%*	102,215 *+29%*	123,587 *+21%*	138,848 *+12%*	159,326 *+15%*	195,371 *+23%*	209,246 *+7%*
 ***Banlangen granules*** Anti-viral/flu (OTC) 53% National market share	57,278 *+8%*	65,381 *+14%*	72,300 *+11%*	55,573 *-23%*	54,793 *-1%*	56,664 *+3%*	59,898 *+6%*
 ***FFDS tablet*** Angina (OTC) 38% National market share	57,001 *-3%*	60,181 *+6%*	69,996 *+16%*	76,297 *+9%*	60,154 *-21%*	59,906 *0%*	58,936 *-2%*
 ***Seroquel tablets*** Bi-polar/Schizophrenia (Rx) 6% National market share	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21,131	34,380 *+63%*	35,359[3] *+3%*
 ***NXQ tablet*** Cerebrovascular disease (Rx) Proprietary formulation	3,741 *+55%*	6,933 *+85%*	10,142 *+46%*	14,681 *+45%*	17,581 *+20%*	21,000 *+19%*	20,408 *-3%*
 ***KYQ granules*** Periodontitis (OTC) ›90% National market share	15,412 *+22%*	16,351 *+6%*	16,318 *0%*	18,370 *+13%*	17,051 *-7%*	17,210 *+1%*	17,620 *+2%*
 ***Danning tablet*** Gallbladder/stone (Rx) Patent expiry 2027	9,914 *+22%*	11,648 *+17%*	12,364 *+6%*	13,822 *+12%*	13,526 *-2%*	9,041 *-33%*	16,089 *+78%*

[1] Based on aggregate Non-GAAP sales (refer to page 57) and gross profit of consolidated subsidiaries and non-consolidated joint ventures of Commercial Platform, please see appendix "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation"; [2] Rx = prescription drug; OTC = over-the-counter drug; SXBX pill = She Xiang Bao Xin pill; FFDS tablet = Fu Fang Dan Shen tablet; NXQ tablet = Nao Xin Qing tablet; KYQ granules = Kou Yan Qing granules; Market shares according to Frost & Sullivan or QuintilesIMS; [3] From October 2017, the majority of sales changed to a fee-for-service model due to the CFDA Two-invoice policy.

(US$'000)
(Growth % vs. Year Ago)

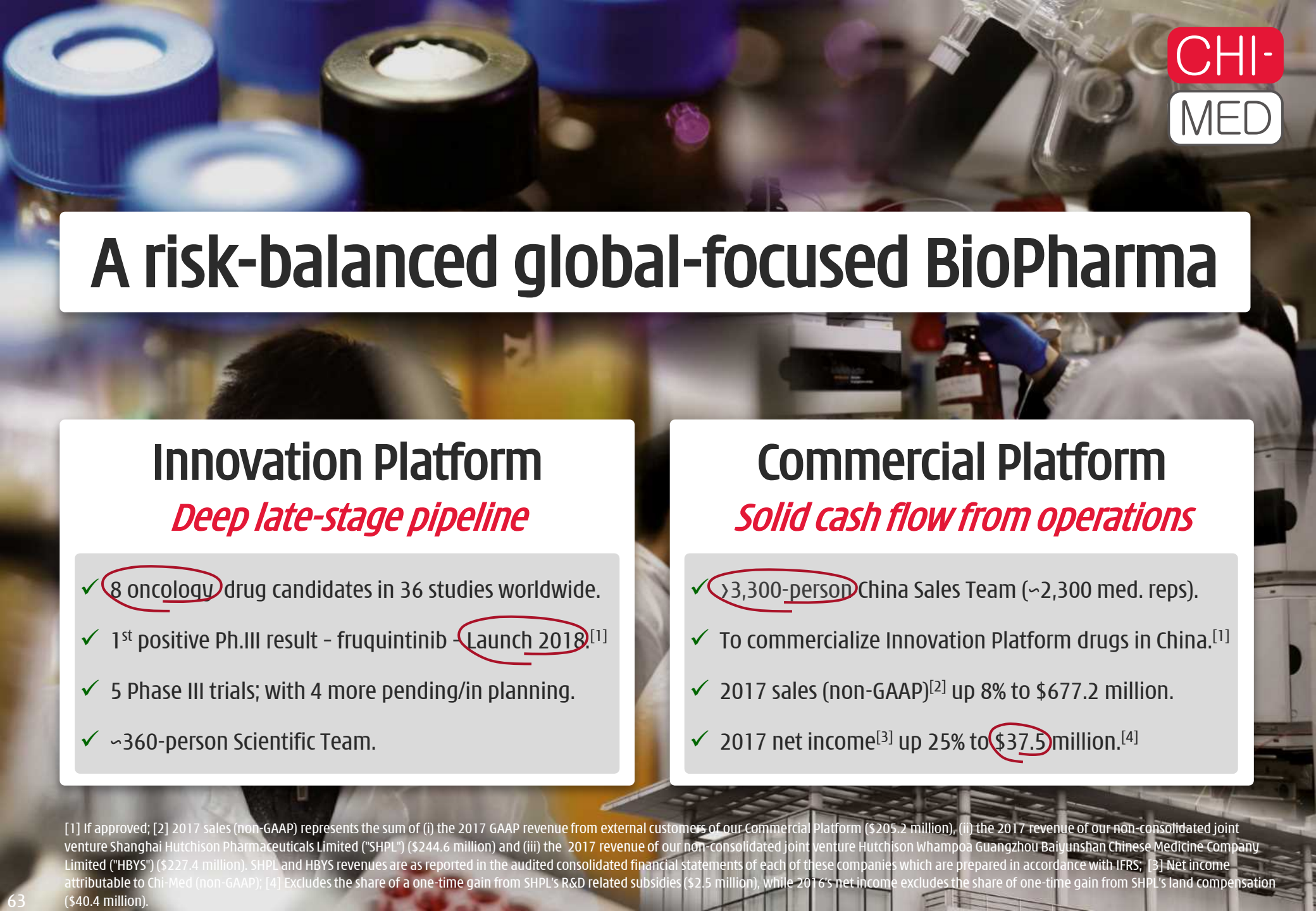
Appendices

Experienced pharma management team

POSITION	EXPERIENCE (yrs) Industry / Chi-Med	ROLE / BACKGROUND
CHRISTIAN HOGG, BSc, MBA *Chief Executive Officer*	P&G Procter & Gamble 29 / 18	Led all aspects of the creation, implementation & management of Chi-Med's strategy, business & IPOs since 2000 start - incl. AZ, Lilly, Nestlé deals & est. of pharma business.
WEIGUO SU, PHD *EVP, Chief Scientific Officer*	Pfizer 28 / 13	Created Chi-Med's R&D strategy, innovation platform & led all pipeline discovery; Director of Med Chem at Pfizer; Harvard Ph.D./post-doc under Nobel Laureate E. J. Corey.
JOHNNY CHENG, BEc, CA *Chief Financial Officer*	Bristol-Myers Squibb, KPMG, Nestlé 29 / 10	Former VP, Finance at BMS China; 8 years with Nestlé China heading finance & control in multiple businesses; KPMG & PWC in Australia & Beijing.
YE HUA, MD, MPH *SVP, Clinical & Regulatory Affairs*	Novartis, Celgene, Abbott 19 / 4	Led Revlimid & Pomalyst global development in multiple myeloma; 15 yrs of global registrations incl. Humira, Zometa, Reclast, Femara, Cardioxane, Proleukin.
ZHENPING WU, PHD, MBA *SVP, Pharmaceutical Sciences*	Roche, Pfizer 24 / 10	Leads all CMC development & manufacturing for Chi-Med's pipeline; Sr Director of PS at Phenomix; Director of Pharma Development at Pfizer San Diego; at Roche in Palo Alto.
MAY WANG, PHD *SVP, Bus. Dev. & Strategic Alliances*	Lilly 24 / 8	Leads alliance mgmt & BD for Chi-Med; long career in research, primarily biology, strategic alliance management, partnering & business development with Eli Lilly.
MARK LEE, BEng, MBA *SVP, Corp. Finance & Development*	Credit Suisse 19 / 9	Focuses on strategic management, overall corporate operations & alliance support; Former US/UK banker advising & raising capital for major pharma & biotech.

- **Management team comprised mainly of returnees** averaging ~20 years in multinational pharma & biotech.
- Scientific leadership have **participated in the discovery & development of global blockbusters**.

HUMIRA® adalimumab · INCIVEK® (telaprevir) 375 mg Tablets · Revlimid® (lenalidomide) capsules · SUTENT® capsules sunitinib malate · ZITHROMAX™ AZITHROMYCIN · ZOMETA® (zoledronic acid) 4 mg/5 mL Injection



A risk-balanced global-focused BioPharma

Innovation Platform

Deep late-stage pipeline

- ✓ 8 oncology drug candidates in 36 studies worldwide.
- ✓ 1st positive Ph.III result – fruquintinib – Launch 2018.[1]
- ✓ 5 Phase III trials; with 4 more pending/in planning.
- ✓ ~360-person Scientific Team.

Commercial Platform

Solid cash flow from operations

- ✓ >3,300-person China Sales Team (~2,300 med. reps).
- ✓ To commercialize Innovation Platform drugs in China.[1]
- ✓ 2017 sales (non-GAAP)[2] up 8% to $677.2 million.
- ✓ 2017 net income[3] up 25% to $37.5 million.[4]

[1] If approved; [2] 2017 sales (non-GAAP) represents the sum of (i) the 2017 GAAP revenue from external customers of our Commercial Platform ($205.2 million), (ii) the 2017 revenue of our non-consolidated joint venture Shanghai Hutchison Pharmaceuticals Limited ("SHPL") ($244.6 million) and (iii) the 2017 revenue of our non-consolidated joint venture Hutchison Whampoa Guangzhou Baiyunshan Chinese Medicine Company Limited ("HBYS") ($227.4 million). SHPL and HBYS revenues are as reported in the audited consolidated financial statements of each of these companies which are prepared in accordance with IFRS; [3] Net income attributable to Chi-Med (non-GAAP); [4] Excludes the share of a one-time gain from SHPL's R&D related subsidies ($2.5 million), while 2016's net income excludes the share of one-time gain from SHPL's land compensation ($40.4 million).

Chi-Med Group structure - major entities

Non-Consolidated Joint Ventures

Chi-Med Subsidiaries

Chi-Med Group Level

Revenues - 2017 $241.2m (2016: $216.1m)
Net Loss Attributable to Chi-Med - 2017: -$26.7m (2016 net income: $11.7m)

Innovation Platform

Revenue - **2017: $36.0m** (2016: $35.2m)
Net Loss Attributable to Chi-Med - **2017: -$51.9m** (2016: -$40.7m)

99.8%

Hutchison MediPharma ("HMP")
Oncology/Immunology Drug R&D

Revenue:
2017: $36.0m (2016: $35.2m)

50%

Nutrition Science Partners ("NSP")
Botanical Drug /GI Disease R&D
Partner: Nestlé Health Science
Revenue:
2017: nil (2016: nil)

Commercial Platform

Sales of Subs & JVs - **2017: $677.2m** (2016: $627.4m)
Net Income Attributable to Chi-Med - **2017: $37.5m** (2016: $29.9m) [1]

Prescription Drugs

50%

Shanghai Hutchison Pharma ("SHPL")
Prescription Drugs
Partner: Shanghai Pharma Group
Revenue:
2017: $244.6m (2016: $222.4m)

51%

Hutchison Sinopharm ("HSP") [2]
Rx Drug Commercial Co.
Partner: Sinopharm Group
Revenue:
2017: $166.4m (2016: $149.9m)

Consumer Health

50% [3]

Hutchison BYS Chinese Med. ("HBYS")
Over-the-counter Drugs ("OTC")
Partner: Guangzhou Pharma Holdings
Revenue:
2017: $227.4m (2016: $224.1m)

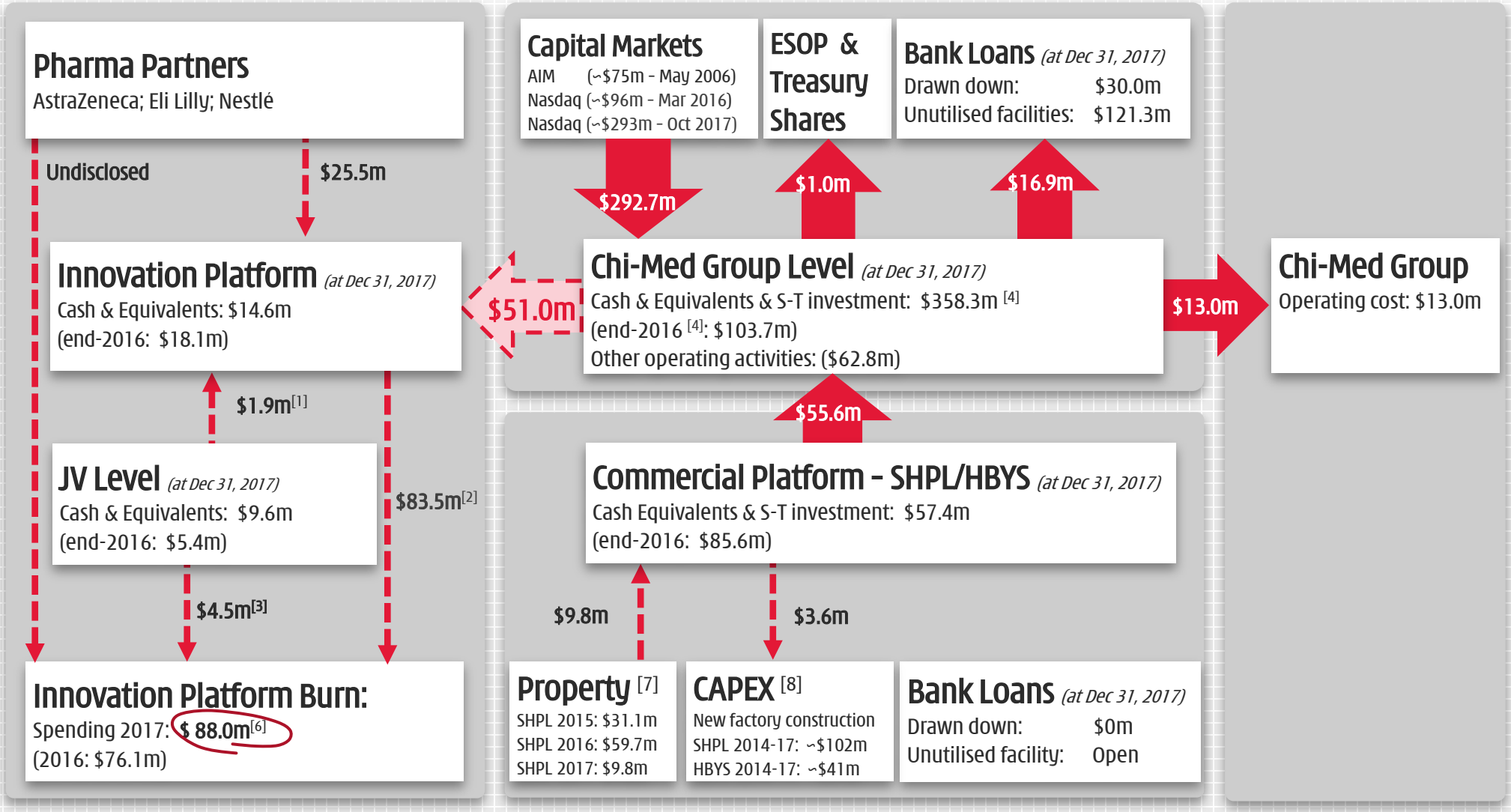
50%

Hutchison Hain Organic ("HHO")
Health Related Consumer Prods.
Partner: Hain Celestial Group
Revenue:
2017: $28.9m (2016: $23.3m)

[1] Non-GAAP: excludes the share of land compensation and government subsidies from SHPL of US$40.4million in 2016 and $2.5million in 2017; [2] Excluded HSP's Zhi Ling Tong infant nutrition business; [3] Held through an 80% owned subsidiary.

FY2017 Inter-group cash flow

$358.3m cash (Dec 31, 2017); $121.3m in undrawn bank facilities



[1] $7.0m capital injection to NSP offset by $8.9m service income received from NSP; [2] Including research & development cost and general & admin. expenses; [3] Share of NSP operating loss; [4] Including $273.0m short-term investment (91-183 day deposit) as at end of 2017; [5] Cash received for SHPL land compensation (10% of total compensation) in Feb'17; [6] Please see appendix "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation" for a Reconciliation of GAAP to adjusted research and development expenses; [7] Cash received for SHPL land compensation; [8] CAPEX required to build new Shanghai (SHPL) and Bozhou (HBYS) factories.

(US$ millions)

Three collaborations have major aggregate financial impact

AstraZeneca

Lilly

Nestlé Health Science

~$1.2 billion in Partner payments to HMP/NSP[1]:

- **$135.5 million** in upfront /milestone payments and equity injections as at December 31, 2017.
- **up to $340 million** in further development and approvals milestones.
- **up to $145 million** in option payments.
- **up to $560 million** in commercial milestones.
- customary tiered royalties on net sales.

Clinical trial spending[2]:

- clinical costs for partnered drug candidates estimated at several hundred million US dollars.
- **Partners to fund the majority of these clinical costs.**

Possible payment events in 2018:

- **Fruquintinib:** NDA approval for third line CRC.[3]
- **Savolitinib:** Start of Phase III in NSCLC.[4]

[1] Nutrition Science Partners Limited ("NSP") is the 50/50 joint venture between Nestlé Health Science ("Nestlé") and Chi-Med; [2] includes clinical and direct non-clinical costs.
[3] CRC = Colorectal Cancer; [4] NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer, and subject to regulatory discussions.

(US$ millions)

Major market potential

		Pot. launch Year / Territory	Incidence (New pts./yr.)[1]	Approx. WAC[2] of various reference TKIs (US$/month)	Median PFS (months)[3]	Potential Peak (US$)[4] Sales	Potential Peak (US$)[4] Net Income
SAVO	Papillary renal cell carcinoma (c-Met-driven)	2020/21 Global	~25,000	$11,600 (Sutent®) $10,500 (Afinitor®)	6.2 Ph.II (actual)		
	NSCLC –2L 1st Gen EGFR TKI refract, Tagrisso combo (MET+ , T790M+/-)	2020/21 Global	~35,000 – 40,000	$15,100 (Tagrisso®)	*TBD*		
	NSCLC –3L 3rd Gen EGFR TKI refract. Tagrisso combo (MET+)	2021 Global	*TBD*	$15,100 (Tagrisso®)	*TBD*		
	NSCLC –2L 1st Gen EGFR TKI refract, Iressa combo (MET+, T790M-)	2021 China	*TBD*	$1,100 (Iressa®)	*TBD*		
FRUQ	3L (or above) Colorectal cancer ("CRC")	2018 China	~50,000 – 60,000	$14,000 (Regorafenib – global) $2,870 (Apatinib – China off label)	3.7 Ph.II (actual)	~$110-160m @est. 20-25% penetration[5]	~$20-35m @15-20% tier royalty/other
	3L Non-small cell lung cancer ("NSCLC")	2019 China	~60,000 – 70,000	No approved TKIs $2,870 (Apatinib – China off label)	3.8 Ph.II (actual)		
	2L Gastric cancer combo with Taxol	2020 China	~250,000 – 300,000	$2,870 (Apatinib appr. 3L Gastric) $1,810 (Apatinib NDRL[7] reimbursed)	3.7 Ph.II (actual)		
SULF	Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors	2019/20 China	~5,000 – 6,000	$11,000 (Sutent®/Afinitor® – global) $5,500 (Somatuline® – global)	19.4 Ph.II (actual)		
	Non-pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors	2019/20 China	~50,000 – 60,000	$11,000 (Sutent®/Afinitor® – global) $2,190 (Afinitor® China NDRL) $5,500 (Somatuline® – global)	13.4 Ph.II (actual)		
EPIT	1L EGFR-mutant NSCLC with brain metastasis	2020/21 China	~30,000 – 40,000	$15,100 (Tagrisso®) – *Brain pen.*[6] $1,100 (Iressa®) – *min. brain pen.* $850 (Conmana®) – *min. brain pen.*	*TBD*		

[1] Addressable Patient Population = Company estimates considering Frost & Sullivan data, National Central Cancer Registry of China and publicly available epidemiology data; [2] WAC = Wholesaler Acquisition Cost; [3] Last published median Progression Free Survival ("PFS" or time to >20% tumor growth) result for Chi-Med therapy (Chi-Med studies); [4] represents present company estimates; [5] Penetration = % of Addressable Patients treated for an average period equivalent to the median PFS; [6] Tagrisso approval in China expected in 2017; [7] NDRL = National Drug Reimbursement List.

Targeted therapies – fastest growth & largest[1]

Pricing beyond reach of the 10.2 million cancer patients in China

% of Oncology Market [4]	Sub-Category	Share of Sub-category	Product	Company	Value Sales ($m)	Approx. Monthly Pricing ($)	12 mo. treatment (Est. # patients)
23.0%	Targeted Therapies	19.5%	rituximab	Roche	327	13,090	2,090
		14.9%	trastuzumab	Roche	250	4,500	4,640
		14.2%	imatinib	Novartis	238	6,320	3,140
		9.5%	gefitinib	AstraZeneca	160	2,730	4,870
		8.2%	bevacizumab	Roche	138	11,590	990
		7.4%	erlotinib	Roche	124	2,040	5,070
		5.3%	cetuximab	BMS/BI	89	14,150	520
		4.6%	sorafenib	Bayer	77	7,250	890
		4.0%	bortezomib	Janssen	67	6,360	880
		12.4%	Other		208		
			Total Targeted Therapies		**1,679**		**23,080**
20.4%	Anti-metabolites	29.1%	pemetrexed	Lilly/Hansoh	433		
		21.5%	capecitabine	Roche	320		
		20.4%	TS-1	Taiho/Qilu	304		
		16.6%	gemcitabine	Lilly/Hansoh	247		
		12.4%	Other		185		
			Total Anti-Metabolites		**1,489**		
19.7%	Plant Alkaloids	49.3%	paclitaxel	BMS/Luye	709		
		42.4%	docetaxel	Sanofi/Hengrui	609		
		8.4%	Other		120		
			Total Plant Alkaloids		**1,438**		
10.5%	DNA Damaging agents	46.5%	oxaplatin	Sanofi/Hengrui	356		
		21.3%	temzolomide	Merck/Tasly	163		
		13.1%	nedaplatin		100		
		4.3%	carboplatin		33		
		14.8%	Other		113		
			Total DNA Damaging Agents		**767**		
6.1%	Hormones	29.8%	letrozole	Novartis/Hengrui	133		
		23.0%	bicalutamide	AstraZeneca	102		
		19.5%	anastrozole	AstraZeneca	87		
		17.1%	exemestane	Pfizer/Qilu	76		
		10.6%	Other		47		
			Total Hormones		**445**		

High-level analysis for general reference only

Source: Frost & Sullivan; [1] 2016 global oncology market value sales; [2] 2016 China oncology market value sales; [3] 2016 China pharmaceutical market value sales; [4] As of 2014.

National Drug Reimbursement List Pricing ("NDRL")

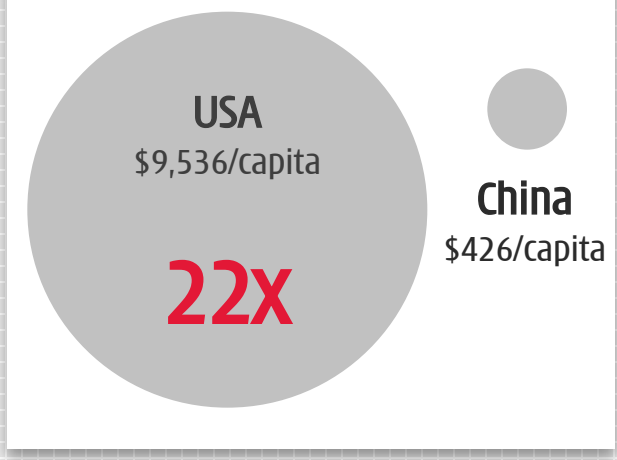
July'17 update – 15 new drugs in oncology[1] added to NDRL

		Unit Pricing (US$)[3]				Approximate Monthly Pricing (US$)[3]			
Brand (generic)	Company	Dosage	Avg. Tender	Reimbursed	Δ%	Dosage	Avg. Tender	Reimbursed	Indication coverage
Herceptin® (trastuzumab)	Roche	440mg:20ml	$3,298.81	$1,125.93	**-66%**	Breast: 4mg/kg wk 1, 2mg/kg weekly.[2]	$4,500	**$1,540**	Breast: Her2+; Her2+ meta. Her2+ late-stage meta. gastric.
Avastin® (bevacizumab)	Roche	100mg:4ml	$772.74	$296.00	**-62%**	10mg/kg Q2W.	$11,590	**$4,440**	Late-stage meta. CRC or advanced non-squamous NSCLC.
TheraCIM®[4] (nimotuzumab)	Biotech Pharma	50mg:10ml	$435.26	$251.85	**-42%**	100mg weekly.	$3,730	**$2,160**	Combo with radiotherapy for EGFR+ Stage III/IV nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
Rituxan® (rituximab)	Roche	500mg:50ml[2]	$2,544.74	$1,228.15	**-52%**	375 mg/m² weekly.	$13,090	**$6,320**	Restorative or resistant follicular central type lym.; CD20+ stage III-IV follicular NHL, CD20+ DLBCL.
Tarceva® (erlotinib)	Roche	150mg[2]	$68.15	$28.89	**-58%**	150mg QD.	$2,040	**$870**	Advanced NSCLC with limited EGFR gene mutation.
Nexavar® (sorafenib)	Bayer	0.2g	$60.44	$30.07	**-50%**	400mg BID.	$7,250	**$3,610**	Unresectable RCC. Unresectable HCC. meta. Diff. thyroid after radio-iodine therapy.
Tykerb® (lapatinib)	GSK	250mg	$17.63	$10.37	**-41%**	1,500mg QD.	$3,170	**$1,870**	Adv./meta. breast cancer with Her2 O/E, after anthracycline, paclitaxel, trastuzumab.
AiTan® (apatinib)	Hengrui	425mg[2]	$47.85	$30.22	**-37%**	850mg QD.	$2,870	**$1,810**	3L gastric adenocarcinoma or esophageal junction with adenocarcinoma.
Velcade® (bortezomib)	J&J	3.5mg[2]	$1,873.78	$906.07	**-52%**	1.3mg/m² quartic every 3 wks.	$6,360	**$3,080**	Myeloma; recurring or refractory mantle cell lymphoma.
EnDu® (rh-endostatin)	Simcere	15mg	$132.15	$93.33	**-29%**	7.5mg/m² iv QD 2-wks-on / 1-week-off.	$2,110	**$1,490**	Late-stage NSCLC.
Epidaza® (chidamide)	Chipscreen	5mg	$81.48	$57.04	**-30%**	30mg QD, 2x per wk.	$4,190	**$2,930**	2L+ Recurring or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL).
Zytiga® (abiraterone)	J&J	250mg	$45.63	$21.48	**-53%**	1,000mg QD.	$5,480	**$2,580**	Metastatic or ovariectomized prostate cancer.
Faslodex® (fulvestrant)	AstraZeneca	250mg:5ml	$806.81	$355.56	**-56%**	500mg per month.	$1,610	**$710**	Advanced ER/PR+ breast can., failing aromatase inhibitor.
Afinitor® (everolimus)	Novartis	5mg[2]	$36.44	$21.93	**-40%**	10mg QD.	$2,190	**$1,320**	Adv. RCC after sunitinib or sorafenib. Adv./meta. pancreatic NETs. Tuberous sclerosis with renal angiomyolipoma.
Revlimid (lenalidomide)	Celgene	25mg[2]	$413.93	$163.26	**-61%**	25mg QD 3-wks-on / 1-wk-off.	$9,310	**$3,670**	2L+ Recurring myeloma.

Source: Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MOHRSS); Yaozhi; BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research.
[1] Excluding 3 botanical oncology drugs; [2] Reference SKU or reference recommended dosage for monthly pricing calculation; [3] Calculation assumes an exchange rate of CN¥6.75 per US$1; [4] Marketed as Tai Xin Sheng® in China.

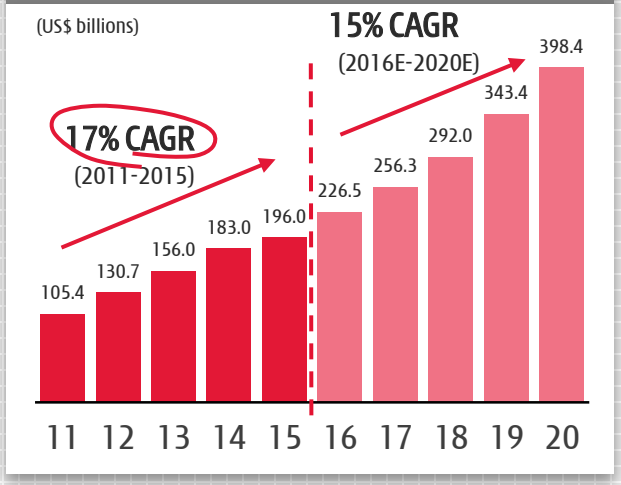
China pharma market has become the second largest globally since 2016

Per capita Healthcare Spending [1]



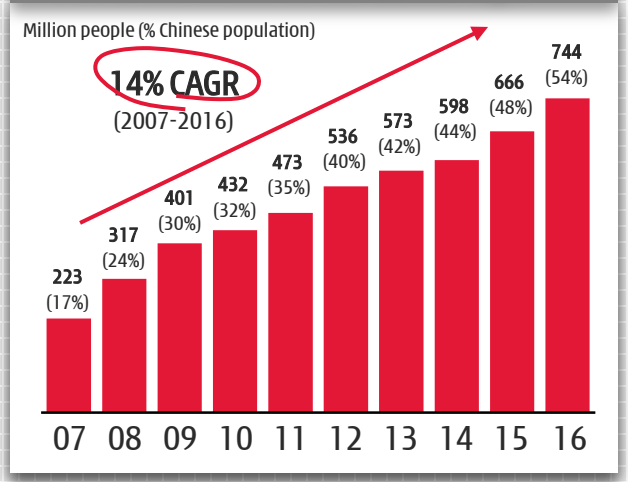
Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Database (2015 data).

PRC Pharmaceutical Market Size



Source: Frost & Sullivan.

Medical Insurance Coverage [3]



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (2016).

- China pharmaceutical industry growth 17% CAGR from 2011-2015 – one of the higher rated industries in China with average P/E ratio of 36 for the 61 listed companies (next slide).
- Government healthcare spending grew 14% CAGR[2] from 2011-2015 and continues to increase rapidly – Strategic priority.
- Expansion of State Medical Insurance Schemes – Link to increased drug reimbursement & sales.

[1] Current health expenditure by revenues of health care financing schemes (in current US$ per capita); [2] National Bureau of Statistics of China; [3] Urban Basic Medical Care Insurance – total persons covered at year-end
CAGR = Compound annual growth rate

China Commercial Platform has substantial value

- Chi-Med's Commercial Platform continues to perform well relative to our peer group.
- The market value, based on China Pharma PE multiples is approximately $2.6 – 2.8 billion.[1] Given our share in the JVs, Chi-Med's share of this value is approximately $1.2 – 1.4 billion.

	Code	NET SALES 2016 Jan-Jun	NET SALES 2017 Jan-Jun	NET SALES 16-17 1H Growth	NET INCOME 2016 Jan-Jun	NET INCOME 2017 Jan-Jun	NET INCOME 16-17 1H Growth	NET INCOME 2017 1H Margin	VALUATION[3] Market Cap.	VALUATION[3] P/E
CHI-MED Commercial Platform -- Subsidiaries/JVs[2]		**331.9**	**357.0**	**8%**	**47.9**	**51.9**	**8%**	**15%**	**n/a**	**n/a**
Tianjin Zhong Xin Pharma	600329	486.0	447.2	-8%	37.5	41.3	10%	9%	1,350	30
Li Zhu Pharma	000513	566.5	639.9	13%	64.0	82.4	29%	13%	5,358	34
Shandong Dong E E Jiao	000423	400.4	439.3	10%	124.8	135.1	8%	31%	6,151	23
Zhejiang Kang En Bai Pharma	600572	456.6	350.3	-23%	44.4	58.0	31%	17%	2,769	29
Kunming Pharma	600422	374.2	408.6	9%	37.4	32.4	-13%	8%	1,111	26
Guizhou Yi Bai Pharma	600594	258.4	292.2	13%	26.1	29.7	14%	10%	1,111	25
Jin Ling Pharma	000919	270.7	256.2	-5%	19.1	18.4	-4%	7%	626	31
Jiangsu Kang Yuan	600557	224.9	249.0	11%	28.9	29.1	1%	12%	1,182	25
Zhuzhou Qian Jin Pharma	600479	191.4	226.4	18%	5.4	8.1	49%	4%	790	26
ZhangZhou Pian Zai Huang	600436	143.8	262.4	83%	46.3	63.3	37%	24%	6,885	48
Peer Group -- Weighted Avg. (10 Comps. excl. Chi-Med)		**337.3**	**357.2**	**6%**	**43.4**	**49.8**	**15%**	**14%**	**2,733**	**33**
All 61 Listed China Pharma. Companies -- Weighted Average		**567.1**	**624.8**	**10%**	**51.1**	**57.0**	**19%**	**9%**	**3,251**	**36**

Peer Group: 10 companies (excl. Chi-Med) selected as ALL listed and profitable mainland Chinese OTC/RX pharma manufacturing companies, with a focus on similar product types, and 2017E Net Sales in the ~$400-1,300 million range.

Source: Company data, Deutsche Bank, FactSet

[1] Peer group/China Pharma multiple of 33x-36x 2017 actual Net income after tax of $77.3 million (excluding SHPL's R&D related subsidies of US$5.0 million at net income after tax);

[2] Total aggregate PRC domestic results of Chi-Med's 6 Commercial Platform companies (HBYS, SHPL, Hutchison Sinopharm, HHO, HHL, & HCPL), excluding discontinued operations and land compensation from SHPL;

[3] Market Capitalization and Price Earnings Ratios as at **February 27th, 2018**: Trailing Twelve Month PE weight averaged based on market capitalization.

(US$ millions)

Innovation Platform proxy peer group (1/2)

A very deep pipeline and a very large organization/operation

Name	Mkt Cap (Feb 16) 2018	2017	2016	Ent. Value[1]	Staff	Overview of pipeline assets Drug	Studies	Phase	Partner	# of drugs	# of studies P3	P2	P1
Genmab	11,126	12,415	6,177	10,284	257	Arzerra (ofatumumab)	CLL, FL	Mktd, P3	Novartis	**12**	**13**	**6**	**13**
						Ofatumumab (subcutaneous)	Relapsing multiple sclerosis	2xP3	Novartis				
						Darzalex (daratumumab)	MM, amyloidosis, NKT-cell lym., myelodysplastic syndromes, solid tumors	Mktd, Reg., 9xP3, 3xP2, 5xP1	Janssen				
						Teprotumumab (RV001)	Graves' orbitopathy (thyroid eye disease)	P3	Horizon				
						Tisotumab vedotin	Solid tumors	1xP2, 2xP1/2	Seattle Genetics				
						HuMax-AXL-ADC, HexaBody-DR5/DR5	Solid tumors	1xP1/2 (ongoing), 1xP1/2 (to start in 2018)					
						DuoBody-CD3xCD20	Hematological malignancies	P1/2 (to start in 1H2018)					
						AMG 714	Celiac disease	2xP2	Amgen				
						ADCT-301, JNJ-61186372, JNJ-63709178, JNJ-64007957	Lym., AML, ALL, NSCLC, R/R MM	5xP1	ADC, Janssen				
Exelixis	8,633	6,488	959	8,266	372	Cabometyx / Cometriq (cabozantinib)	Thyroid cancer, advanced renal CC, adv. hepatocellular carcinoma, NSCLC, genitourinary tumors, endometrial cancer, breast cancer & others	Mktd, 2xP3, 14xP2, 5xP1	Ipsen, Takeda	**6**	**7**	**22**	**8**
						Cotellic (cobimetinib)	Metastatic or unresectable locally advanced melanoma, CRC, BC, pancreatic cancer	Mktd, 3xP3, 2xP2, P1	Genentech				
						Esaxerenone (CS-3150)	Hypertension, diabetic nephropathy	2xP3	Daiichi Sankyo				
						SAR245408 (XL147)	Variety of cancer indications	P2	Sanofi				
						SAR245409 (XL765)	NHL, glioblastoma, lym., BC, leukemia, combos w/ Treanda, Rituxan	5xP2	Sanofi				
						XL888	BRAF V600 Mutation-Pos advanced melanoma, Malignant melanoma	2xP1					
BeiGene	6,199	1,618	225	5,614	900	BGB-3111; BGB-3111 + Gazyva	WM, 1L CCL, R/R MCL, R/R CLL, R/R DLBCL, R/R FL	2xP3, 4xP2		**5**	**6**	**7**	**10**
						BGB-A317	2L NSCLC, 1L hepatocellular carcinoma, R/R Hodgkin's lym. 2L+ UC	4xP3, 2xP2	Celgene				
						BGB-290	3L gBRCA+ ovarian cancer	P1, P2					
						BGB-283	BRAF and RAS mutated solid tumors	2xP1					
						BGB-A317 + BGB-290; BGB-A317 + BGB-3111	Solid tumors; B-cell malignancies	2xP1					
						BGB-290 +(RT/)Chemo; BGB-A333 +/- BGB-A317	Solid tumors, glioblastoma	3xP1					
						CC-122	R/R DLBCL, NHL	P1					
						Sitravatinib	NSCLC	P1	Mirati				
Galapagos	5,209	3,002	1,897	3,490	578	Filgotinib	RA, CD, UC, small bowel CD, Fistulizing CD, Sjogren's, ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis, cutaneous lupus, lupus nephropathy, uveitis	3xP3, 8xP2	Gilead	**11**	**3**	**12**	**5**
						'2222; '2222 + Kalydeco '2451 + '2222 + '2737; '3067 + '2222 + '2737; '3067 + '2222 + '3221;	Cystic fibrosis	2xP2, 3xP1	AbbVie				
						GLPG1690; '1205; ,3499	Idiopathic pulmonary disease	P2	-				
						GLPG1972; MOR106	Atopic dermatitis, Osteoarthritis	2xP1	Servier, Morphosys				

Source: Company data, FactSet, public filings

[1] As of February 16, 2018

Key: CLL = chronic lymphocytic leukemia; Lym. = lymphoma; NHL = Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma; AML = acute myeloid leukemia; ALL = acute lymphoblastic leukemia; WM = Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; MCL = mantle cell lymphoma; FL = follicular lymphoma; DLBCL = diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; RA = Rheumatoid Arthritis; MM = Multiple Myeloma; CC = Cell Carcinoma; NSCLC = Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer; BC = Breast Cancer; CRC = colorectal cancer; CD = Crohn's disease; R/R = relapsed / refractory; Mktd = Marketed; Reg. = Under Registration

($ millions unless otherwise stated)

Innovation Platform proxy peer group (2/2)
A very deep pipeline and a very large organization/operation

Name	Mkt Cap (Feb 16) 2018	2017	2016	Ent. Value[1]	Staff	Overview of pipeline assets: Drug	Studies	Phase	Partner	# of drugs	# of studies: P3	P2	P1
Agios	4,329	2,105	1,497	3,905	382	Idhifa; + Vidaza; + (7+3)	R/R AML, frontline AML	Mktd., P3, 2xP2	Celgene	5	4	3	7
						Ivosidenib; + Vidaza; + (7+3); + AG-881	Frontline AML, R/R AML, cholangiocarcinoma, low grade glioma	Reg., 3xP3, 5xP1	-				
						AG-348	PK deficiency	P2					
						AG-270	MTAP-deleted tumors	P1	-				
						AG-881	Low grade glioma	P1	Celgene				
Array[2]	3,526	1,889	406	3,212	209	ARRY-797	LMNA-related DCM	P2	-	2	0	2	0
						ARRY-382	Solid tumors	P2	-				
Tesaro	3,263	9,750	1,530	2,882	446	Varubi (IV and oral)	CINV (oral and IV)	Mktd, Reg.	Opko	5	1	5	6
						Zejula (niraparib); + anti-PD-1	Ovarian cancer maintenance, ovarian cancer treatment, NSCLC	Mktd, Reg., P3, 2xP2	Merck				
						Niraparib + Pembrolizumab	Triple-negative BC or ovarian cancer (TOPACIO study)	P2	Merck				
						Niraparib + Bevaciumab	Ovarian cancer, 1L ovarian cancer maintenance	2xP2	Roche				
						Niraparib + chemotherapy; TSR-042 (+combos); TSR-022; TSR-033	Advanced NSCLC, advanced or metastatic cancer, SCCL, Ewing's sarcoma, various tumor types	6xP1	AnaptysBio, SARC				
Loxo	3,129	1,057	345	2,757	47	Larotrectinib (LOXO-101)	Cancers Harboring Alterations of TRK	Reg., 2xP2, 2xP1	Bayer	3	0	2	4
						LOXO-292	Cancers Harboring Alterations of RET	P1					
						LOXO-195	Next-Gen TRK inhibitor for potential acquired resistance	P1	Bayer				
Morphosys[2]	2,761	1,533	1,084	2,533	351	MOR208	CLL, SLL, DLBCL	P3, 2xP2		3	1	3	1
						MOR202	Multiple myeloma	P2					
						MOR107	Undisclosed	P1					
Clovis	2,654	2,739	746	2,308	278	Rubraca (rucaparib); + nivolumab; + atezolizumab	Advanced ovarian cancer, ovarian cancer treat./maint., prostate, triple negative BC, BC, gastro esophageal, gynecological	Mktd, Reg., 4xP3, 3xP2, P1		1	4	3	1
Puma	2,516	1,375	1,371	2,410	308	Neratinib (PB272)	Adjuvant BC, neoadjuvant BC, metastatic BC, metastatic BC wit brain met., met. her2 BC	Mktd., P3, 8xP2		1	1	8	0
AVERAGE	**4,805**	**3,997**	**1,476**	**4,333**	**375**					5	3	7	4
MEDIAN	**3,526**	**2,105**	**1,084**	**3,212**	**351**					5	3	5	4
Innovation Platform					**~360**	**Savolitinib**	**PRCC, CCRCC, NSCLC, gastric cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer**	**P3, 13xP2**	**AstraZeneca**	**8**	**6**	**18**	**12**
						Fruquintinib	**CRC, NSCLC, caucasian bridging, gastric cancer**	**Reg., 2xP3, P2, P1**	**Eli Lilly**				
						Sulfatinib	**Pancreatic and non-pancreatic NETs, Caucasian bridging, medullary thyroid cancer, differentiated thyroid cancer, biliary tract cancer**	**2xP3, 3xP2, P1**					
						Epitinib	**NSCLC, glioblastoma**	**P1b/2**					
						Theliatinib	**Solid tumors, esophageal cancer**	**P1b, P1**					
						HMPL-523	**RA, hematological cancers, immunology, lym.**	**2xP1b, P1**					
						HMPL-689	**Hematological cancers, lym.**	**2xP1**					
						HMPL-453	**Solid tumors**	**2xP1**					

Source: Company data, FactSet, public filings

[1] As of February 16, 2018

[2] Only non-partnered products included for Morphosys and Array. Array also owns two products in phase 3 (Binimetinib and Encorafenib) in which Array maintains US and Canadian rights.

Key: CLL = chronic lymphocytic leukemia; Lym. = lymphoma; NHL = Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma; AML = acute myeloid leukemia; ALL = acute lymphoblastic leukemia; WM = Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; MCL = mantle cell lymphoma; FL = follicular lymphoma; DLBCL = diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; RA = Rheumatoid Arthritis; MM = Multiple Myeloma; CC = Cell Carcinoma; NSCLC = Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer; BC = Breast Cancer; CRC = colorectal cancer; CD = Crohn's disease; R/R = relapsed / refractory; Mktd = Marketed; Reg. = Under Registration

($ millions unless otherwise stated)

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation (1/2)

Reconciliation of Adjusted Research and Development Expenses (Page 5 and Page 65):

	2017	2016
Research and development expenses	(75.5)	(66.9)
Plus: Innovation Platform – administrative and other expenses	(8.0)	(5.0)
Plus: Equity in earnings of equity investees – NSP and other	(4.5)	(4.2)
Plus: Innovation Platform – interest income	0.0	0.0
Adjusted research and development expenses	**(88.0)**	**(76.1)**

Reconciliation of Top 7 products' Gross Profit as Percentage of Aggregated Gross Profit for Commercial Platform (Page 60):

	2017
Sales of goods – third parties and related parties	205.2
Less: Costs of sales of goods – third parties and related parties	(175.8)
Consolidated gross profit	**29.4**
Plus: Gross profit – HBYS and SHPL	269.8
Adjusted gross profit	**299.2**
Top 7 products gross profit	**267.8**
% of Top 7 products to adjusted gross profit	90%

(US$ millions unless otherwise stated)

Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Reconciliation (2/2)

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Sales and Non-GAAP Net (loss)/income after tax [1]

- Prescription Drugs: includes our Consolidated subsidiary (Hutchison Sinopharm) and Non-consolidated joint venture (SHPL);
- Consumer Health: includes our Consolidated subsidiaries (HHO, HHL and HCP) and Non-consolidated joint venture (HBYS).

	IFRS										US GAAP					16-17
(US$ millions)	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Growth
Sales (Non-GAAP)	21.9	27.9	65.1	101.4	119.0	155.8	197.0	236.4	278.6	360.7	402.3	465.4	518.9	627.4	677.2	8%
Prescription Drugs	*17.2*	*21.8*	*23.3*	*23.2*	*28.1*	*39.5*	*54.4*	*71.2*	*92.4*	*116.5*	*138.2*	*204.9*	*286.6*	*372.3*	*411.0*	*10%*
- Consolidated subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.2	105.5	149.9	166.4	11%
- Non-consolidated joint venture	17.2	21.8	23.3	23.2	28.1	39.5	54.4	71.2	92.4	116.5	138.2	154.7	181.1	222.4	244.6	10%
Consumer Health	*4.7*	*6.1*	*41.8*	*78.2*	*90.9*	*116.3*	*142.6*	*165.2*	*186.2*	*244.2*	*264.1*	*260.5*	*232.3*	*255.1*	*266.2*	*4%*
- Consolidated subsidiaries	4.7	6.1	9.3	8.9	3.7	5.5	7.0	14.1	14.9	15.5	16.5	16.8	20.7	31.0	38.8	25%
- Non-consolidated joint venture	-	-	32.5	69.3	87.2	110.8	135.6	151.1	171.3	228.7	247.6	243.7	211.6	224.1	227.4	1%
Total Sales Growth	*n/a*	*27%*	*133%*	*56%*	*17%*	*31%*	*26%*	*20%*	*18%*	*29%*	*n/a*	*16%*	*11%*	*21%*	*8%*	
Net (loss)/Income after tax (Non-GAAP)	(10.7)	(3.6)	2.2	6.7	11.2	14.7	21.5	27.9	30.1	33.1	39.7	48.8	54.1	63.3 [3]	77.3 [4]	22%
Prescription Drugs	*(0.4)*	*1.3*	*1.9*	*1.3*	*1.9*	*2.8*	*6.0*	*11.9*	*14.2*	*17.7*	*22.4*	*26.5*	*31.9*	*41.4*	*53.0*	*28%*
- Consolidated subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.4	50%
- Non-consolidated joint venture	(0.4)	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.8	6.0	11.9	14.2	17.7	22.4	26.4	31.3	39.8	50.6	27%
Consumer Health	*(10.3)*	*(4.9)*	*0.3*	*5.4*	*9.3*	*11.9*	*15.5*	*16.0*	*15.9*	*15.4*	*17.3*	*22.3*	*22.2*	*21.9*	*24.3*	*11%*
- Consolidated subsidiaries	(10.3)	(4.9)	(2.9)	(2.4)	0.2	-	0.8	1.0	(0.4)	(1.1)	0.1	1.5	0.8	1.5	3.5	>100%
- Non-consolidated joint venture	-	-	3.2	7.8	9.1	11.9	14.7	15.0	16.3	16.5	17.2	20.8	21.4	20.4	20.8	2%
% Margin	*-48.9%*	*-12.9%*	*3.4%*	*6.6%*	*9.4%*	*9.4%*	*10.9%*	*11.8%*	*10.8%*	*9.2%*	*9.9%*	*10.5%*	*10.4%*	*10.1%*	*11.4%*	
Net (loss)/income attrib. to Chi-Med	(5.7)	(3.7)	(0.5)	1.2	4.5 [2]	5.9 [2]	9.3 [2]	12.6 [2]	13.6 [2]	14.6 [2]	18.2 [2]	22.8 [2]	25.2 [2]	29.9 [3]	37.5 [4]	25%
Prescription Drugs	*(0.2)*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*0.7*	*0.9*	*1.4*	*3.0*	*5.9*	*7.1*	*8.8*	*11.2*	*13.2*	*15.9*	*20.7*	*26.5*	*28%*
Consumer Health	*(5.5)*	*(4.3)*	*(1.5)*	*0.5*	*3.6*	*4.5*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*6.5*	*5.8*	*7.0*	*9.6*	*9.3*	*9.2*	*11.0*	*20%*
Net (loss)/income attrib. to Chi-Med growth	*n/a*	*-35%*	*-86%*	*340%*	*275%*	*31%*	*58%*	*35%*	*8%*	*7%*	*n/a*	*26%*	*10%*	*19%*	*25%*	

[1] 2003–2006 incl. disco. operation; [2] Continuing Operations; [3] Excludes one-time gains associated with land compensation and R&D subsidies received by SHPL of US$80.8 million in net income after tax to SHPL and US$40.4 million net income attributable to Chi-Med; [4] Excludes one-time gains associated with R&D subsidies received by SHPL of US$5.0 million net income to SHPL and $2.5 million at net income after tax and net income attributable to Chi-Med.


CHI-
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Thank you