Focused on Growth and Innovation

“Patients are at the heart of what we do”

Investor presentation
November 10, 2020

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Executive summary

Experienced leadership team

David Veitch CEO

Joined: 2014

Previous roles: Bristol-Myers Squibb; SmithKline Beecham

Adesh Kaul CFO

Joined: 2009

Previous roles: POLYPHOR; Genedata solutions in-silico

Marc Engelhardt MD, Ph.D. CMO

Joined: 2010

Previous roles: NOVARTIS; BRACCO

Gerrit Hauck Ph.D. CTO

Joined: 2018

Previous roles: SANOFI

Laurenz Kellenberger Ph.D. CSO

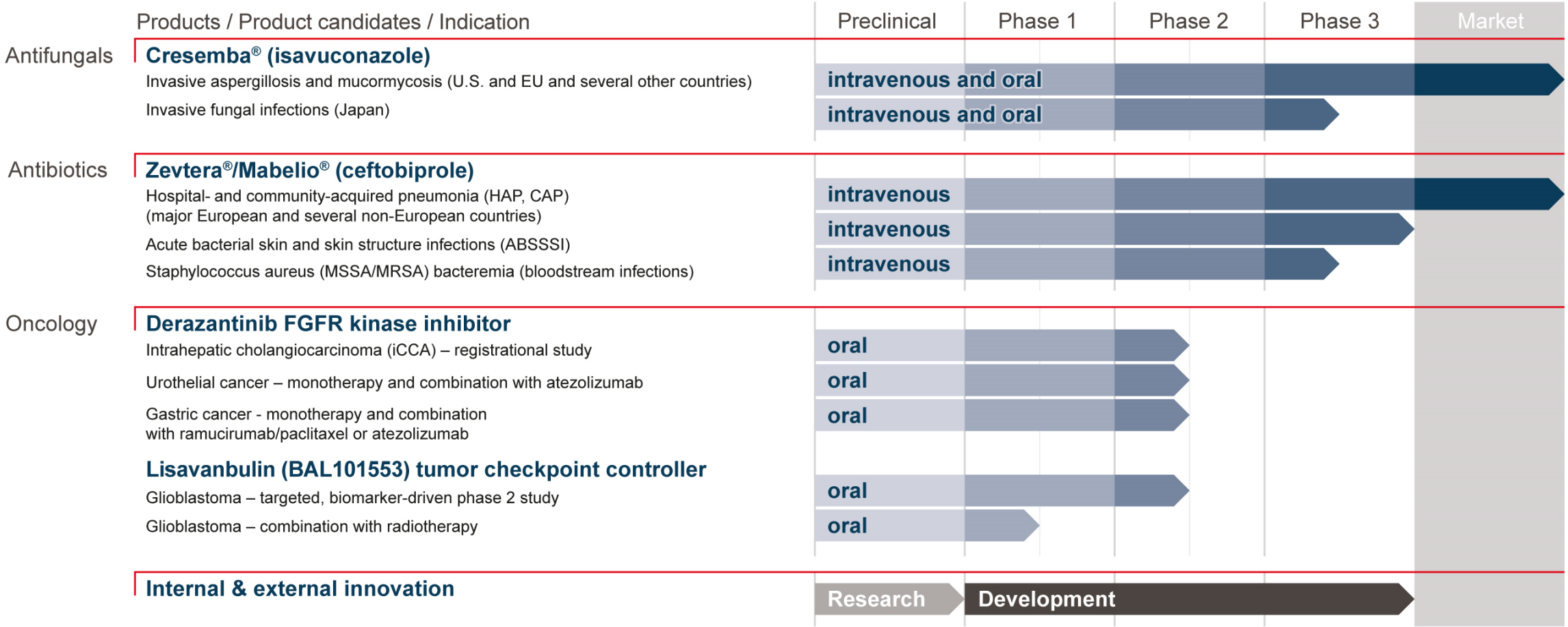
Joined: 2000

Previous roles: University of Cambridge; Roche

At a glance

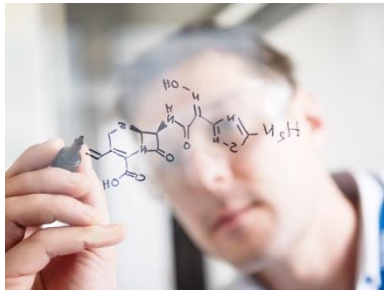
- Well funded, commercial-stage biopharmaceutical company with significantly growing cash flows from commercialized products
- Focused in the areas of oncology and infectious diseases
- Potential for sustainable growth and value creation based on commercialized brands and an innovative pipeline
- Experienced people with the proven expertise to take compounds from research to market
- Two revenue generating hospital anti-infective brands, Cresemba® and Zevtera® and two clinical oncology drug candidates
- Recognized ability to establish and manage partnerships in both the development and commercial phase, providing access to international markets
- Listed on SIX Swiss Stock Exchange, SIX: BSLN
- Based in life sciences hub, Basel, Switzerland

Potential for sustainable growth and value creation based on commercialized brands and innovative pipeline



Our strategy

Foster
Foster an agile organisation based on a dynamic and open culture



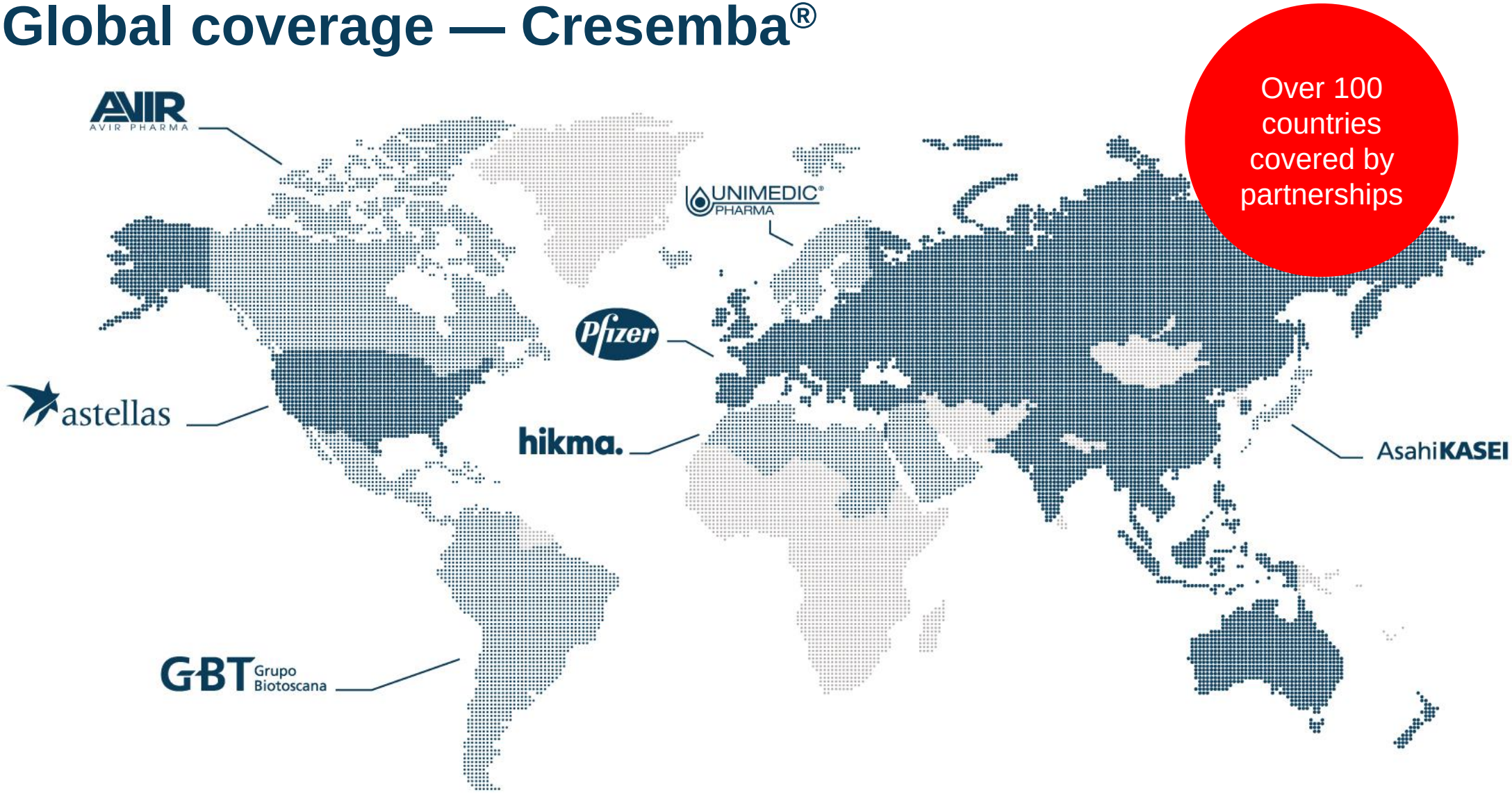
Focus
Focus on continuously increasing cash flow from our two commercial-stage hospital anti-infective brands, Cresemba® and Zevtera®

Leverage
Leverage our expertise in bringing drugs from research to market by utilising appropriate partnerships with established organisations

Invest
Invest in our clinical portfolio of targeted, small molecule, oncology drug candidates and the phase 3 ceftobiprole program

Innovate
Continue to broaden our R&D pipeline through both internal and external innovation

Global coverage — Cresemba®



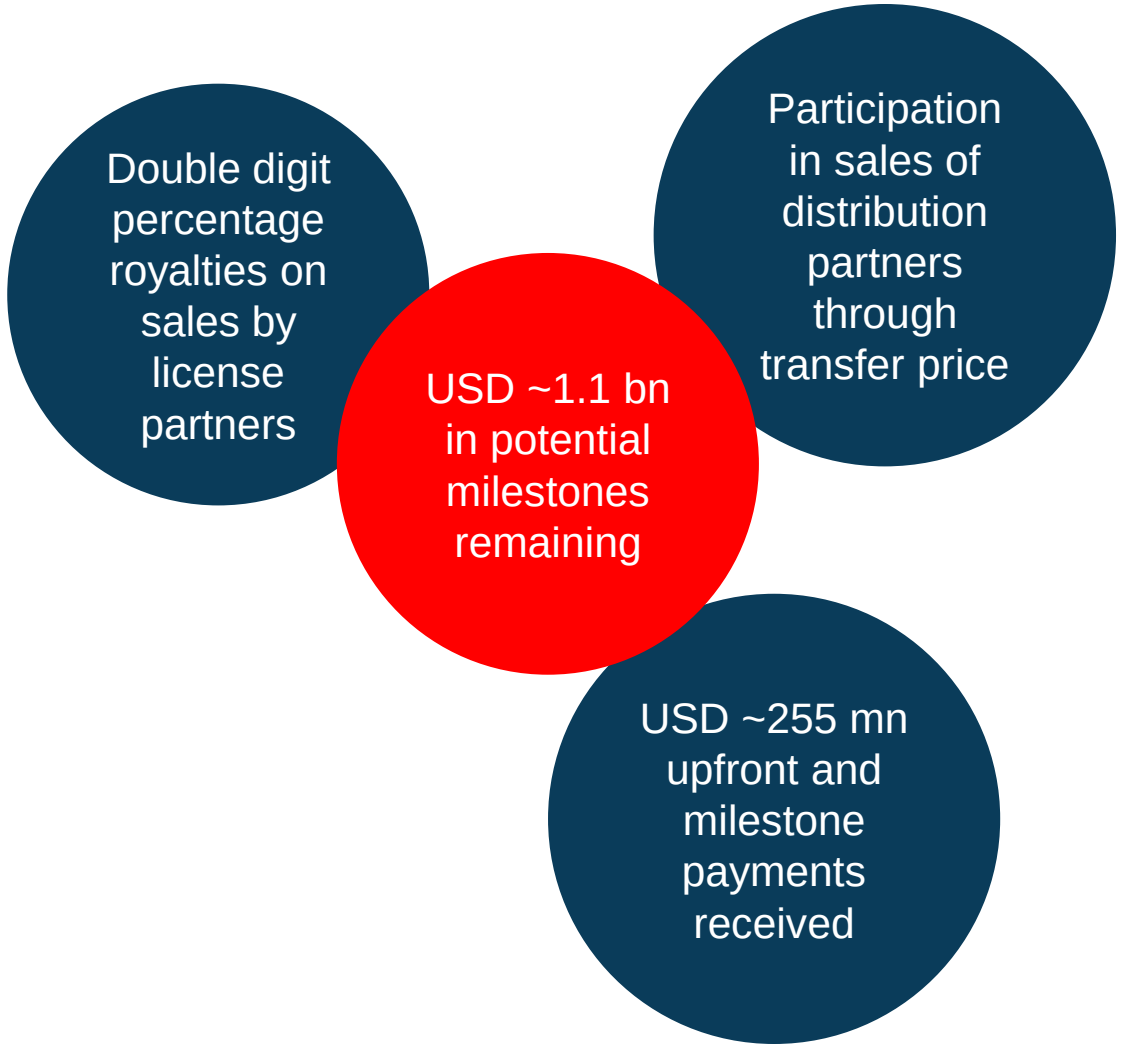
The company we keep — established strong partnerships

License partners

Pfizer Europe (excl. Nordics), China Asia-Pacific, Russia, Turkey ans Israel (Cresemba®)	astellas U.S. (Cresemba®)
AsahiKASEI Japan (Cresemba®)	CR Gosun China (Zevtera®)

Distribution partners

correvio Europe (excl. Nordics), Israel (Zevtera®)	hikma. MENA region (Cresemba® and Zevtera®)	GBT Grupo Biotoscana LatAm (Cresemba® and Zevtera®)
UNIMEDIC PHARMA Nordics (Cresemba® and Zevtera®)	AVIR PHARMA Canada (Cresemba® and Zevtera®)	



basilea

Five reasons to invest

Five reasons to invest

Growth
Well funded with increasing and sustainable cash flow through commercialized brands

Prospects
Opportunity to share in pipeline value creation and proven approach to the successful commercialization of products around the world

Leadership
Experienced team working in an agile culture able to turn pipeline projects into revenue generating brands

Partnerships
Proven ability to build successful partnerships in research, development and commercialization with leading academic, governmental and industrial organisations

Focus
One of the few biopharmaceutical companies in the world focused on the development and commercialization of targeted oncology small molecules and new antibiotics and antifungals

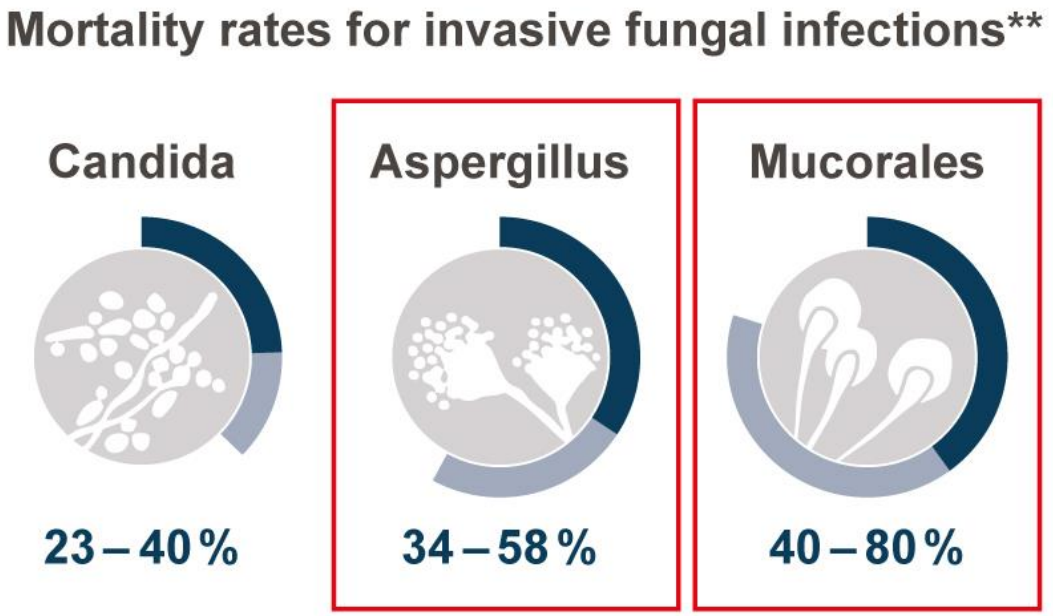
Antifungal

Cresemba® (isavuconazole)

Invasive mold infections

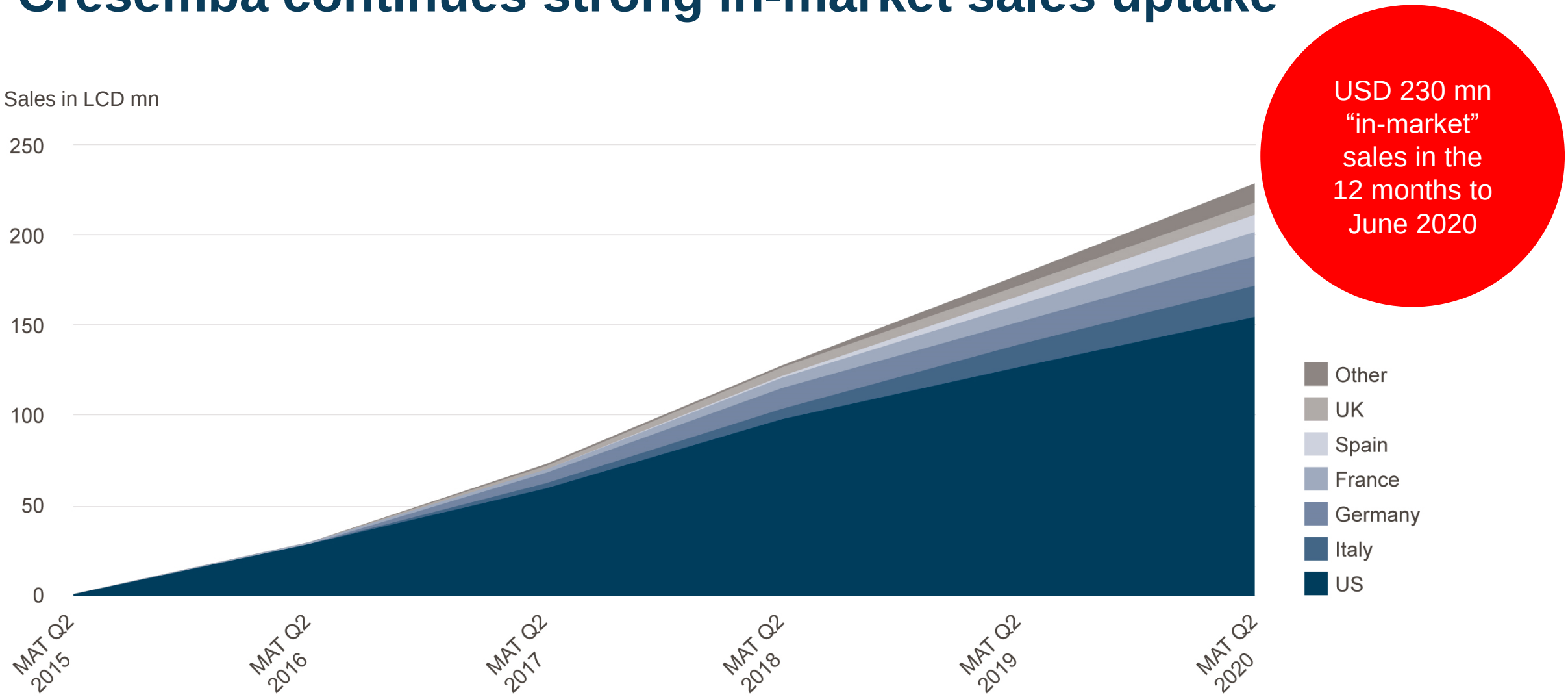
The market — Invasive fungal infections

- Severe, potentially life-threatening infections mainly affecting immunocompromised patients
- An important cause of morbidity and mortality in cancer patients undergoing intensive chemotherapy regimens
- Rising number of immunocompromised patients
  (cancer and transplantations) driving therapeutic demand
- Mucorales infections on the rise – doubled from 2000 to 2013
- Limitations of current therapies (spectrum of activity, toxicity, effective plasma levels) drive the need for new agents



**Kullberg/Arendrup *N Engl J Med* 2015, Baddley *Clin Infect Dis* 2010, Roden *Clin Infect Dis* 2005, Greenberg *Curr Opin Infect Dis* 2004

Cresemba continues strong in-market sales uptake

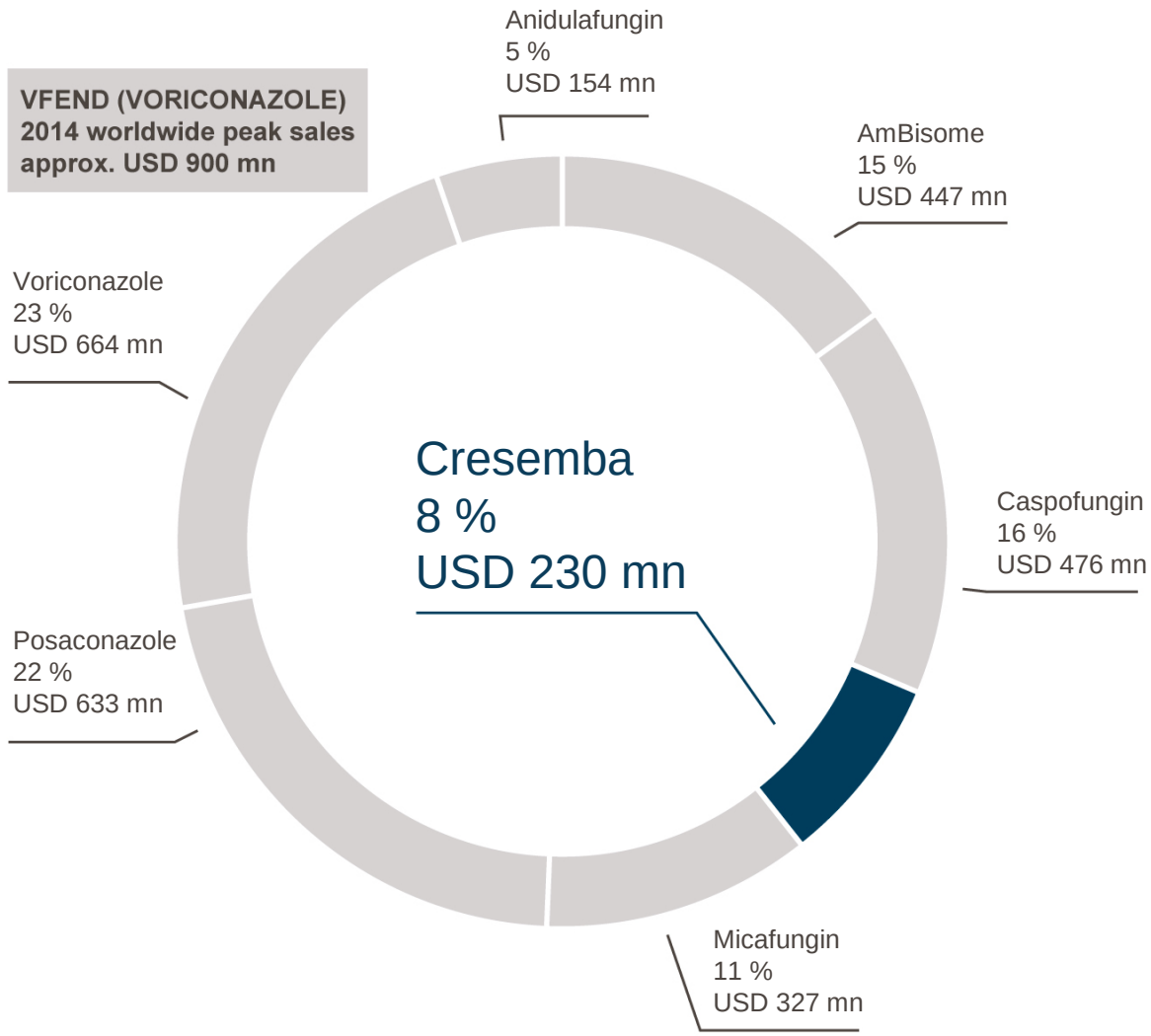


LCD: USD corrected for currency fluctuations; MAT: Moving annual total; Source: IQVIA, June 2020

Sales of best-in-class antifungals* by product

USD 2.9 bn sales (MAT Q2 2020)

- Potential to increase Cresemba® (isavuconazole) market share
  - Anticipate to be launched in 60 countries by end-2021
  - Exclusivity through 2027 in the U.S. and potential pediatric exclusivity extension to 2027 (from 2025) in the EU



* Best-in-class antifungals: isavuconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole, AmBisome, anidulafungin, caspofungin, micafungin

MAT: Moving annual total; Sales figures in USD, corrected for currency fluctuations;
Source: IQVIA, June 2020

Cresemba® — Differentiated by spectrum, safety and tolerability

- Broad spectrum of activity against molds, including emerging molds (mucorales)
- Consistent plasma levels
- Statistically fewer drug-related adverse events and treatment-emergent adverse events (liver, skin, eye) in invasive aspergillosis patients vs. voriconazole in SECURE phase 3 study
- Can be administered without restriction in patients with renal impairment
- Manageable drug-drug interaction profile
- Once daily maintenance dose, i.v./oral treatment
- ECIL-6 guideline: Cresemba® recommended for the first-line treatment of invasive aspergillosis in leukemia and hematopoietic stem cell transplant patients. ECIL states that isavuconazole is as effective as voriconazole with a better safety profile.

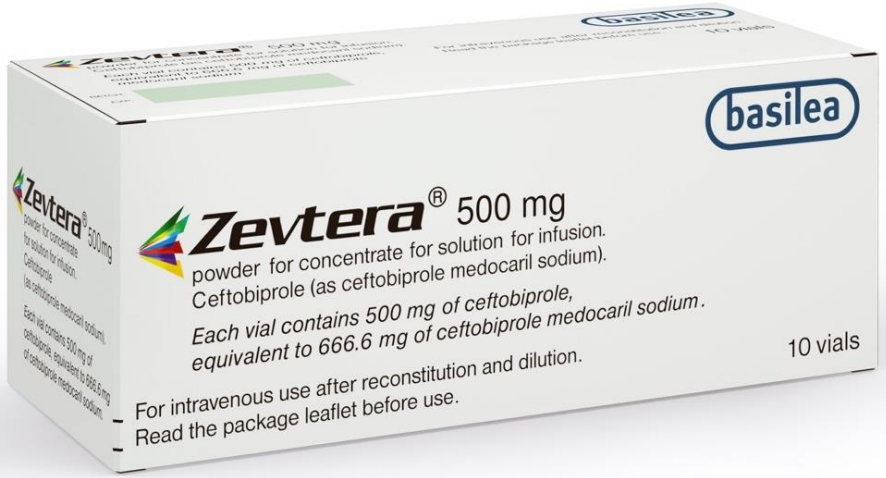
Antibacterial

Zevtera® / Mabelio® (ceftobiprole)

Severe bacterial infections

Zevtera® — An introduction

- Broad-spectrum anti-MRSA cephalosporin (including Gram-negative bacteria)
- Rapid bactericidal activity
- Potential to replace antibiotic combinations
- Early improvement in HAP, particularly in patients with MRSA, and CAP, including high-risk patients
- Cephalosporin class safety profile
- Marketed in selected countries in Europe, Latin America and the MENA-region as well as in Canada

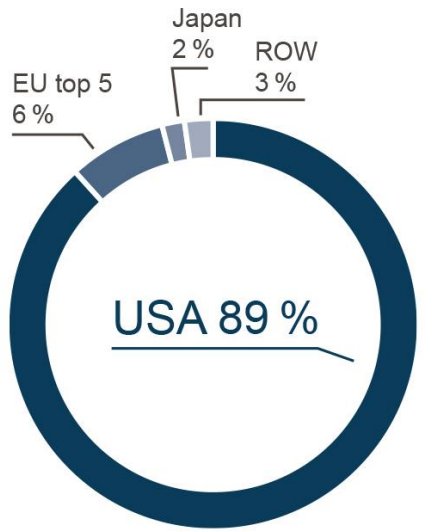


Approved in major European countries & several non-European countries for both hospital-acquired pneumonia (HAP), excluding ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP), and community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). Not approved in the U.S.

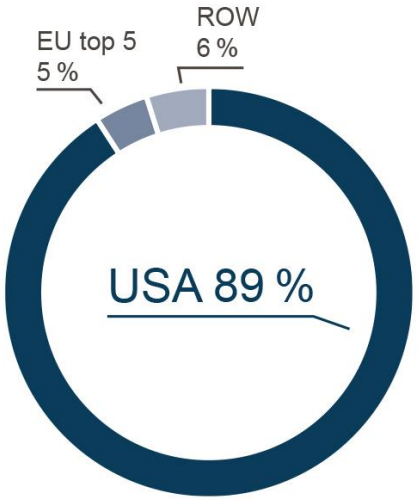
MENA: Middle East and North Africa

The hospital anti-MRSA antibiotic market — A USD 2.8 bn market* with the U.S. being the most important region

Daptomycin sales by region (2015, before LOE)



Ceftaroline sales by region (MAT Q2 2020)



* Vancomycin, linezolid, teicoplanin, daptomycin, tigecycline, telavancin, ceftaroline, dalbavancin, oritavancin, and tedizolid

MRSA: Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; LOE: Loss of exclusivity; ROW: Rest of world
MAT: Moving annual total; Sales figures in USD, corrected for currency fluctuations; Source: IQVIA, June 2020

Strategy for accessing the U.S. market

- Two cross-supportive phase 3 studies under FDA Special Protocol Assessment (SPA)

1. Acute Bacterial Skin and Skin Structure Infections (ABSSSI)[1] successfully completed

TARGET
ABSSSI Study

2. *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia (SAB)[2] ongoing, topline results from phase 3 study expected in Q1 2022

ERADICATE
SAB Study

- Phase 3 program largely funded by BARDA (up to USD ~130 mn, ~70% of total program costs)

BIOMEDICAL ADVANCED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
BARDA

- Qualified Infectious Disease Product (QIDP) designation extends U.S. market exclusivity to 10 years from approval

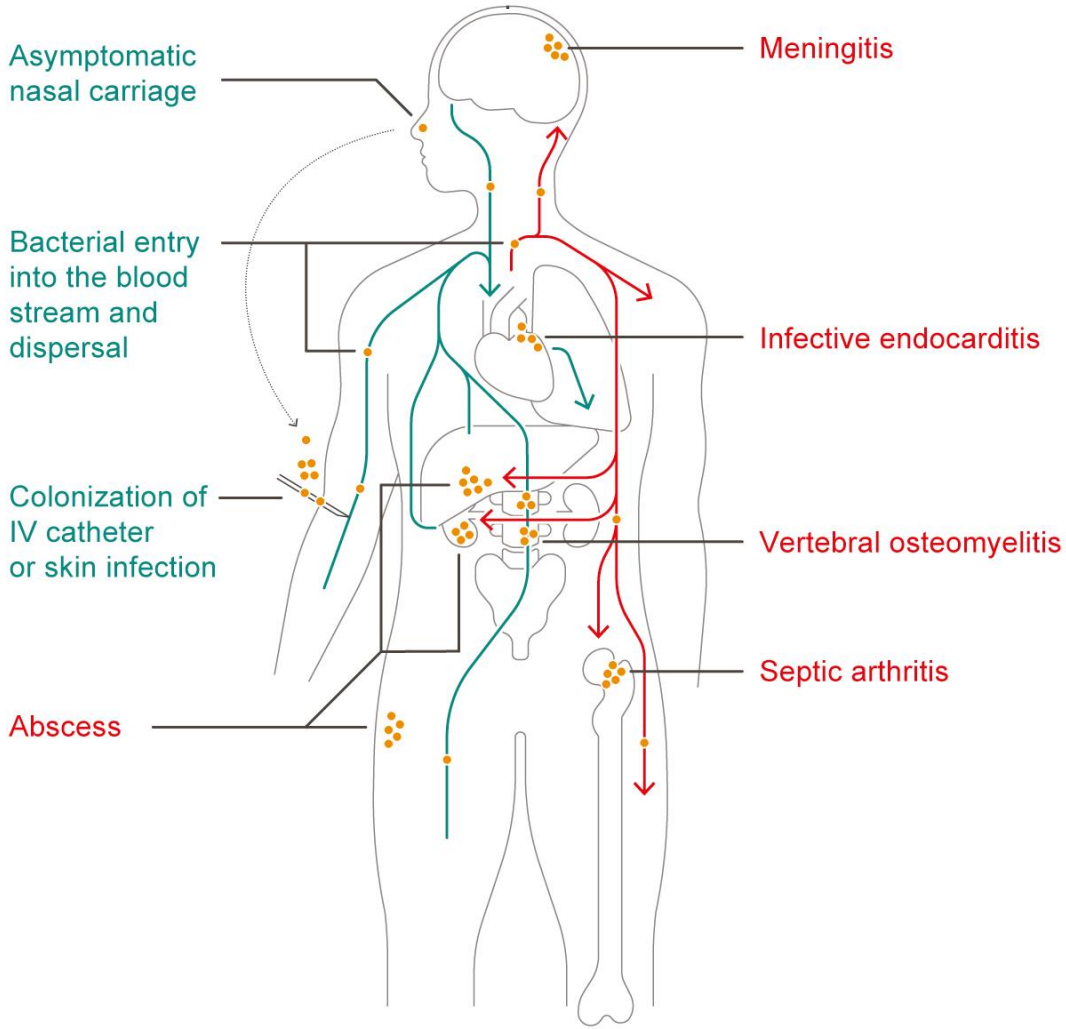
[1] Overcash JS et al. ECCMID 2020, abstract 1594. (NCT03137173)
[2] Hamed K et al. Future Microbiol. 2020;15:35-48. (NCT03138733)

SAB – an area with high medical need

- Nearly 120,000 *S. aureus* bloodstream infections in the US (in 2017)[1]
- ERADICATE targets complicated SAB, characterized by concomitant or metastatic infections such as bone, joint or heart valve infections; persistent bacteremia; or bacteremia in patients on dialysis
- Substantial morbidity and approximately 20% 30-day mortality[2]
- Limited antibiotic treatment options with only two approved treatments for SAB in the U.S. that cover both MSSA and MRSA, i.e. vancomycin and daptomycin

[1] MMWR, 2019;68:214–219.
[2] Hamed K et al. Future Microbiol. 2020;15:35-48.
MRSA: methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
MSSA: methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*

Causes and consequences of SAB



Adapted from Edwards AM et al. Trends Microbiol. 2011;19:184-190.

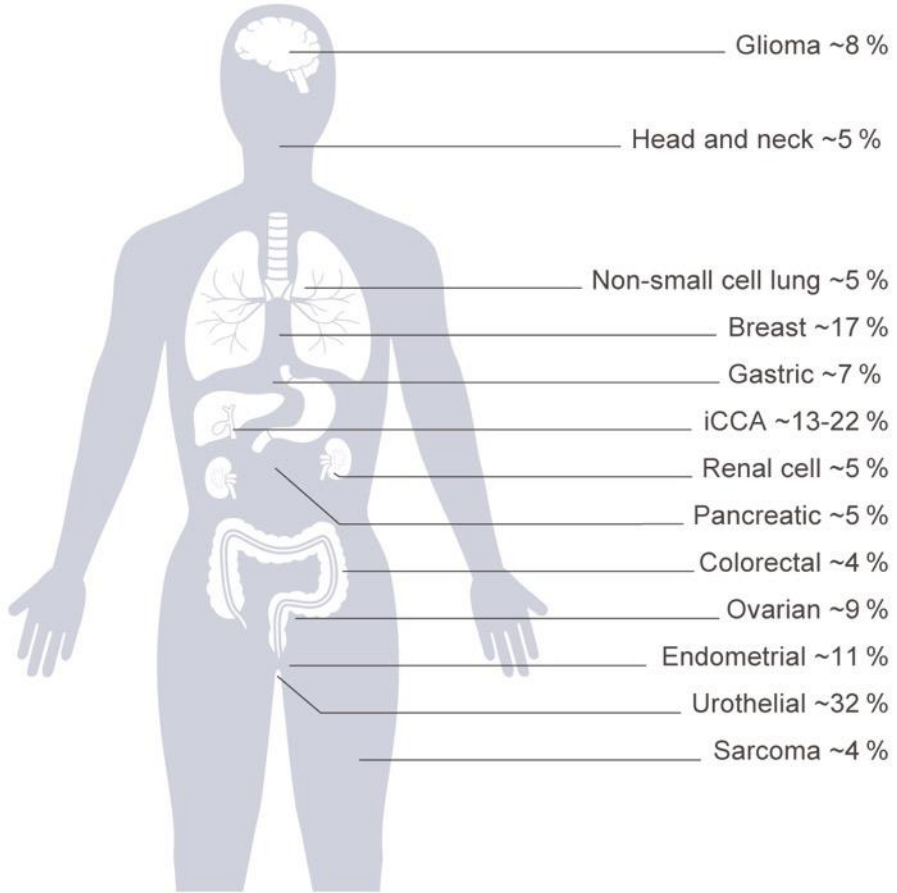
Oncology

Derazantinib

FGFR-driven tumors

Targeting FGFR-driven tumors as single agent and in combination with immunotherapy

- Small molecule, oral inhibitor of FGFR family of kinases
- Development strategy focused on achieving differentiation by leveraging unique properties of derazantinib
  - Kinase inhibition profile: exploring therapeutic potential of additional targets of derazantinib such as CSF1R and VEGFR2 kinase
  - Safety profile: exploring relevance for potential combination therapies
- Three clinical studies ongoing
  - FIDES-01 (Ph 2) in intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (iCCA)
  - FIDES-02 (Ph 1/2) in urothelial cancer
  - FIDES-03 (Ph 1/2) in gastric cancer



Sources: Helsten et al., Clin Cancer Res 2016 (22), 257-267; FGFR2 fusions in iCCA: Graham et al. Hum Pathol 2014 (45), 1630-1638; Jain et al. JCO Precis Oncol 2018 (2) 1-12

Registrational phase 2 study in iCCA (FIDES-01)[1]

Cohort 1: Patients with FGFR2 gene-fusion expressing iCCA (2nd line)

- Encouraging interim results, consistent with earlier phase 1/2 data[2]
  - 21% ORR with six confirmed partial responses from 29 evaluable patients, 83% disease control rate
  - Manageable safety profile with low incidence of nail toxicity, retinal events, hand-foot syndrome and stomatitis
- Topline results expected H2 2020

Cohort 2: Patients with FGFR2 gene mutations or amplifications

- Define the full therapeutic potential in iCCA with potential for differentiation
- Encouraging interim results - progression-free survival consistent with outcome in patients with FGFR2 gene-fusions[3]
  - Pooled data from 23 patients treated in clinical studies and from the early access and compassionate use programs
  - 7.2 months median progression free survival and 8.2 months median duration of treatment

[1] NCT03230318
[2]Droz Dit Busset et al. Annals of Oncology (2019) 30 (suppl_5): abstract 3879 (NCT01752920)
[3]Droz Dit Busset et al. Annals of Oncology (2020) 31 (suppl_5): abstract 45P (NCT01752920, NCT03230318)

Clinical program in urothelial and gastric cancer

FIDES-02[1] | Urothelial Cancer

Multi-cohort Phase 1b/2 study of derazantinib monotherapy or in combination with atezolizumab in patients with urothelial cancer expressing activating molecular FGFR aberrations

- Substudies (N≈300) in various treatment settings, including:
  - Post-chemotherapy/immunotherapy recurrence (second-line and post second-line)
  - First-line platinum-ineligible, PD-L1-low
  - Resistance to prior FGFR-inhibitor treatment
- Successful completion of phase 1b cohort
  - Recommended phase 2 dose for the combination at full standard doses of derazantinib and atezolizumab
  - No dose-limiting toxicities observed
- Clinical supply agreement with Roche for atezolizumab

FIDES-03 | Gastric Cancer

Multi-cohort Phase 1b/2 study of derazantinib as monotherapy or in combination therapy with standard of care or atezolizumab in patients with advanced HER2-negative gastric adenocarcinoma harboring FGFR genetic aberrations

- Substudies using derazantinib monotherapy or combination treatment, including:
  - Derazantinib monotherapy in various molecular subtypes
  - Combination of derazantinib with ramucirumab/paclitaxel
  - Combination of derazantinib with atezolizumab
- Clinical supply agreement with Roche for atezolizumab and clinical trial collaboration and supply agreement with Lilly for ramucirumab

[1] NCT04045613; Chaudhry A et al. Journal of Clinical Oncology 2020; 38, no. 6_suppl. TPS590. (NCT04045613)

FGFR-inhibitors show differences in safety profiles

	Cholangiocarcinoma				Urothelial cancer	
	DZB[1] (N=44)	**INF[2] (N=71)**	**FUT[3] (N=67)**	**PEM[4] (N=146)**	**PEM[5] (N=108)**	**ERD[6] (N=87)**
Dosing regimen	300mg QD	125mg Q4W QD for 3w	20 mg QD	13.5mg Q3W QD for 2w	13.5mg Q3W QD for 2w	8 mg QD (titration to 9mg)
Most frequent safety events	Phosphorus⇧ Nausea Vomiting	Phosphorus⇧ Fatigue Stomatitis	Phosphorus*⇧ Diarrhea* Dry mouth*	Phosphorus⇧ Alopecia Diarrhoea	Diarrhoea Alopecia Constipation	Phosphorus⇧ Stomatitis Fatigue
Blood phosphorus⇧†	**59%**	**73%**	**88%**	**60%**	**31%**	**76%**
Fatigue†	**43%**	**49%**	*NR*	**42%**	**32%**	**54%#**
Alopecia†	**20%**	**38%**	*NR*	**49%**	**40%**	**26%**
Dry eye/xerophthalmia†	**16%**	**32%**	*NR*	**35%#**	*NR*	**28%#**
Retinopathy¶	**0%**	*NR*	**9%**	**6%‡**	*NR*	**25%**
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) ⇧	**30%****	*NR*	*NR*	**43%****	*NR*	**41%****
Hand-foot syndrome/PPE	**0%**	**27%**	**18%**	**15%**	*NR*	**26%**
Nail toxicities	**<5%**	*NR*	**42%**	**43%#**	*NR*	**41%#**
Stomatitis	**11%**	**45%**	*NR*	**35%**	**34%**	**56%**

[1] Droz Dit Busset et al., ESMO 2019 and Basilea data on file, [2] Javle et al., ESMO 2018, [3] Goyal et al., ASCO 2020, [4] Pemazyre™ U.S. Prescribing Information (April 2020), [5] Necchi, et al., ESMO 2018, [6] Balversa™ U.S. prescribing information (April 2019)

† assumed FGFR inhibitor class-effect; *futibatinib treatment-related adverse events

includes various and different adverse reactions; for details see Pemazyre™ U.S. Prescribing Information (April 2020) and Balversa™ U.S. prescribing information (April 2019);

¶ Refers to reported adverse events of Retinal Pigment Epithelial Detachment (RPED) for pemigatinib, Central Serous Retinopathy (CSR)/RPED for erdafitinib and CSR for futibatinib

‡ reported incidence is from 466 patients who received Pemazyre™ across clinical trials;

** based on reported adverse events for DZB; based on reported laboratory abnormalities, regardless of causality for PEM and ERD.

Abbreviations: DZB: derazantinib, INF: infigratinib (BGJ398), FUT: futibatinib (TAS-120), PEM: pemigatinib (INCB54828), ERD: erdafitinib; PPES: Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia; NR: not reported; QD: daily; Q3W/Q4W: every 3/4 weeks; w: weeks

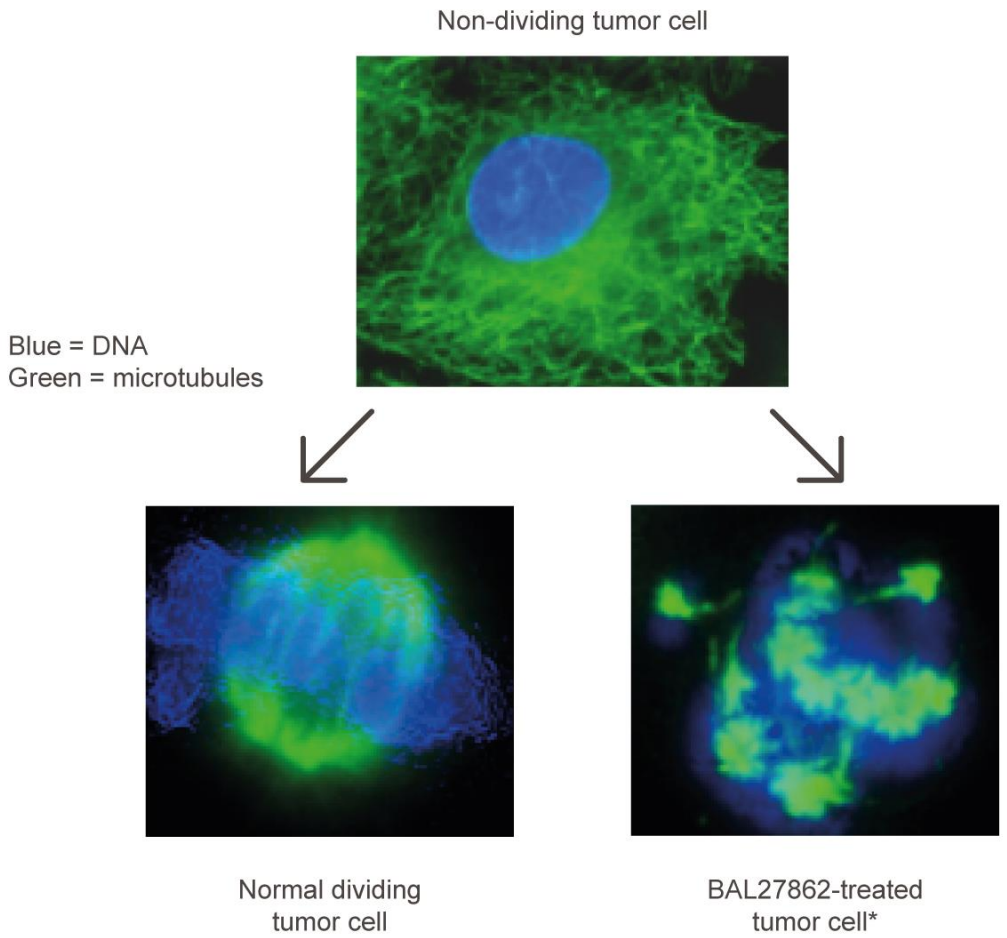
Oncology

Lisavanbulin (BAL101553)

Glioblastoma
and other solid tumors

Novel tumor checkpoint controller crossing the blood-brain barrier

- Novel compound inducing tumor cell death through spindle assembly checkpoint activation
- Targeting diverse tumor types resistant to standard therapeutic approaches
- Flexible dosing potential, including daily oral dosing
- Comprehensive biomarker program to optimize patient selection
- Crosses the blood-brain barrier with potent activity in brain tumor models alone and in combination
- Biomarker-driven phase 2 study in patients with recurrent glioblastoma (GBM) using EB1-positivity as patient selection criterion ongoing

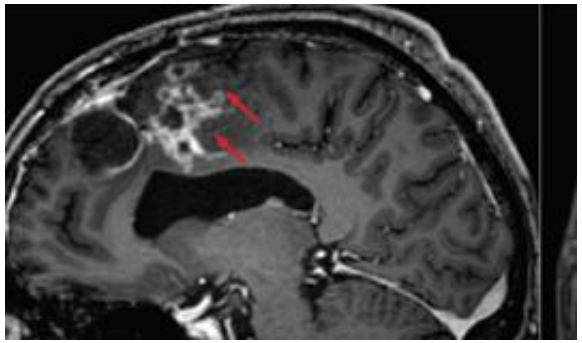


* Lisavanbulin (BAL101553) is a prodrug of BAL27862

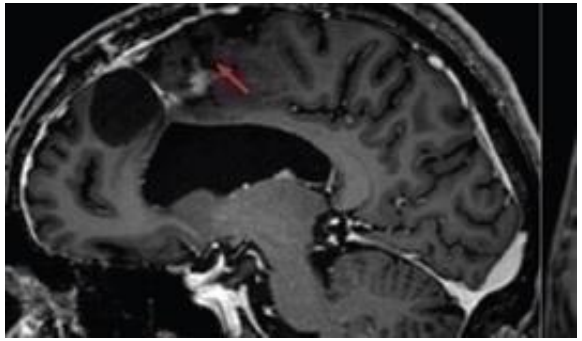
EB1 — A potential response-predictive clinical biomarker for lisavanbulin

- EB1 (plus-end binding protein) is located on the microtubules and involved in microtubule dynamics and has been shown to be a response predictive marker for lisavanbulin in preclinical studies
- Strong EB1 staining was observed in a patient with an exceptional response to daily oral lisavanbulin in the phase 1 dose-escalation study in recurrent GBM[1]
  - Patient ongoing for more than two years
  - >80% reduction in GBM tumor size

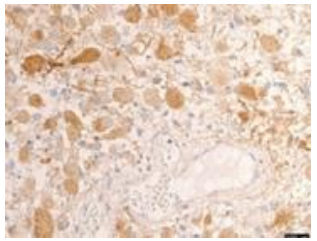
GBM tumor size reduction in an exceptional responder and EB1 staining of GBM tissue compared to non-responding patients



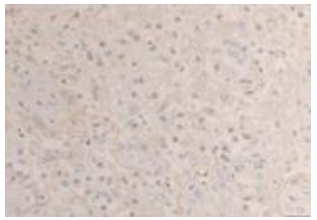
Baseline (May 2018)



Post Cycle 12 (April 2019)



Responder

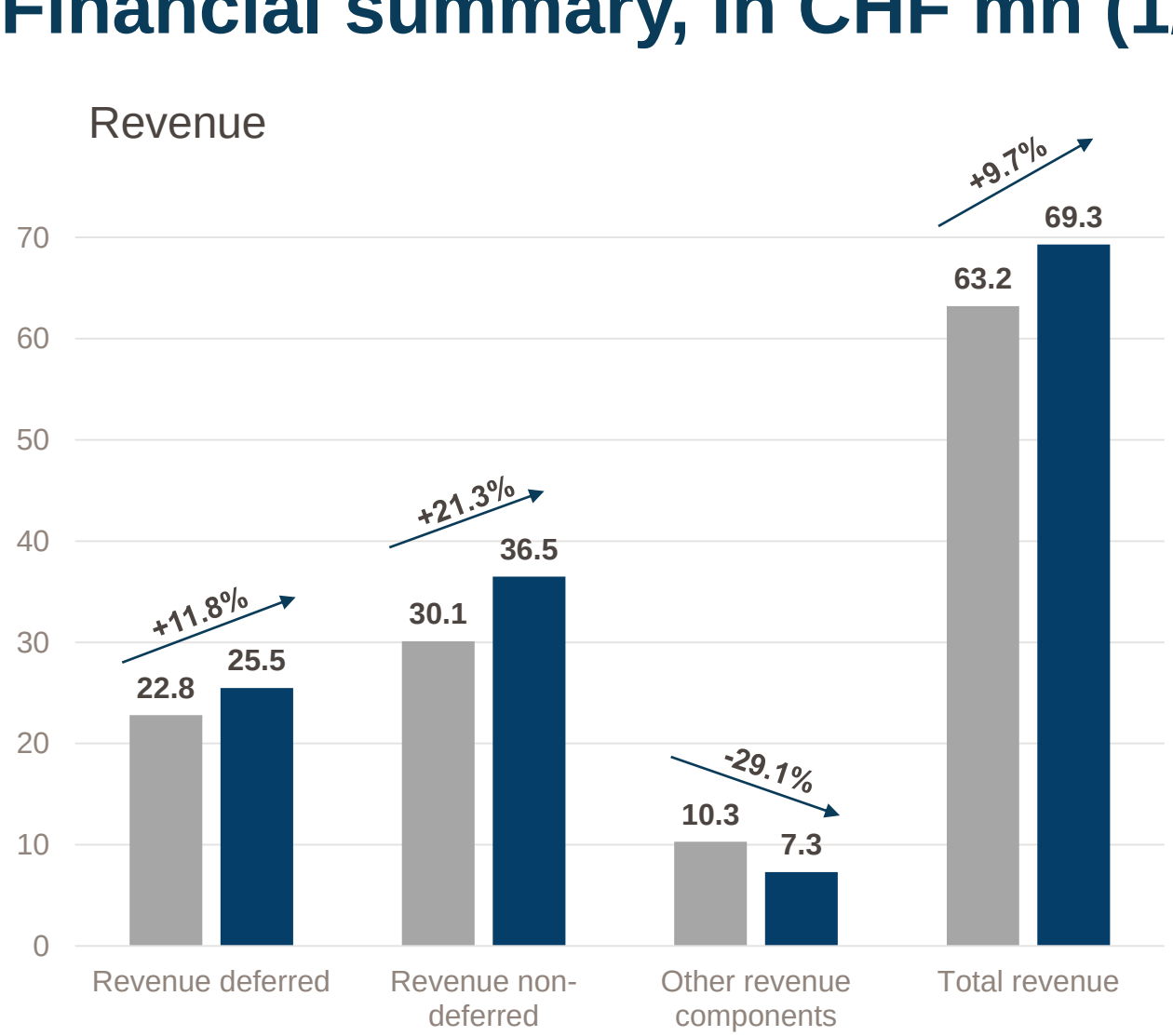


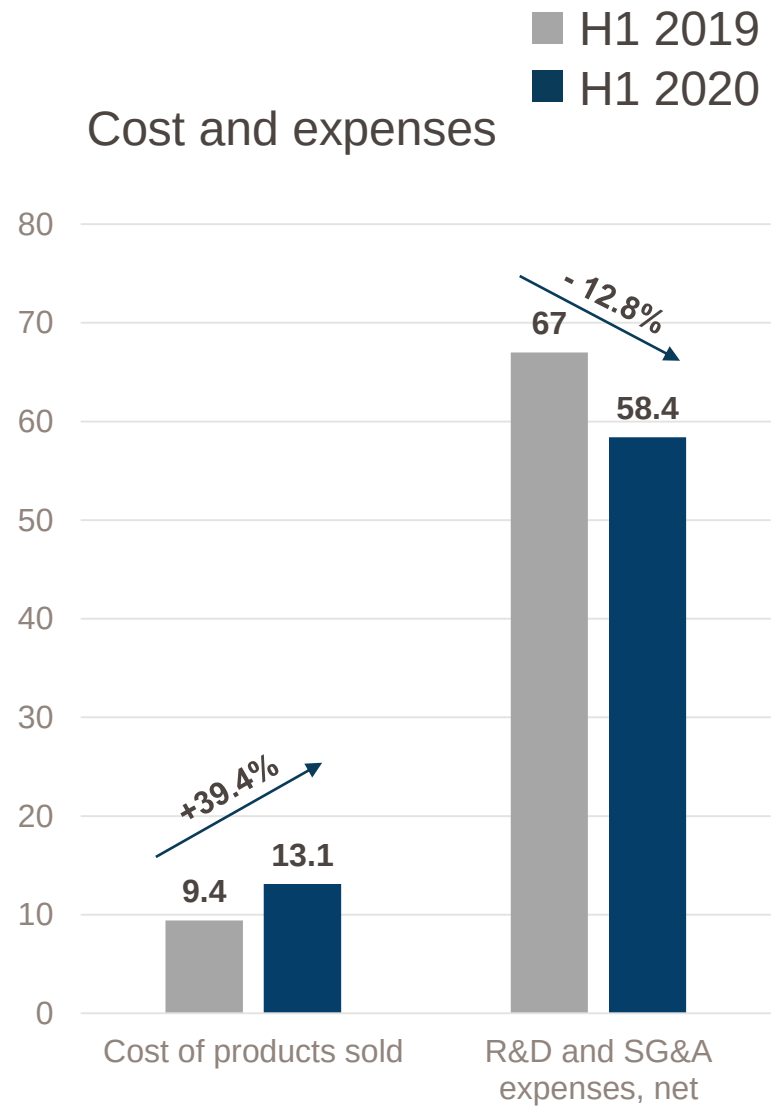
Non-responder

[1] Lopez et al. Phase 1/2a study of once daily oral BAL101553, a novel tumor checkpoint controller, in adult patients with progressive or recurrent glioblastoma or high-grade glioma. JCO 2019;37:15 suppl, 2025 (NCT02490800)

Financials

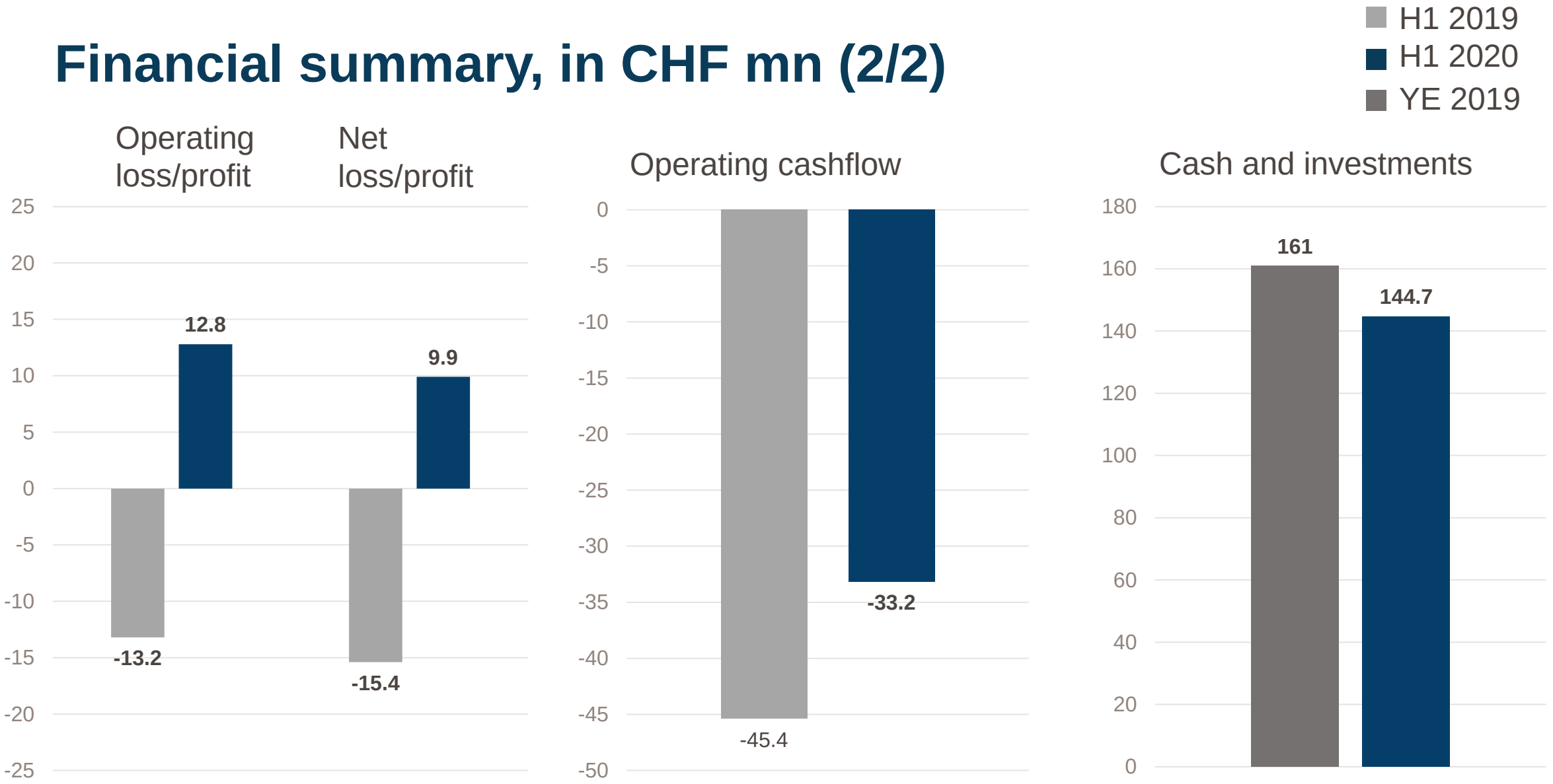
Financial summary, in CHF mn (1/2)





Note: Consolidated figures in conformity with U.S. GAAP; rounding applied consistently

Financial summary, in CHF mn (2/2)

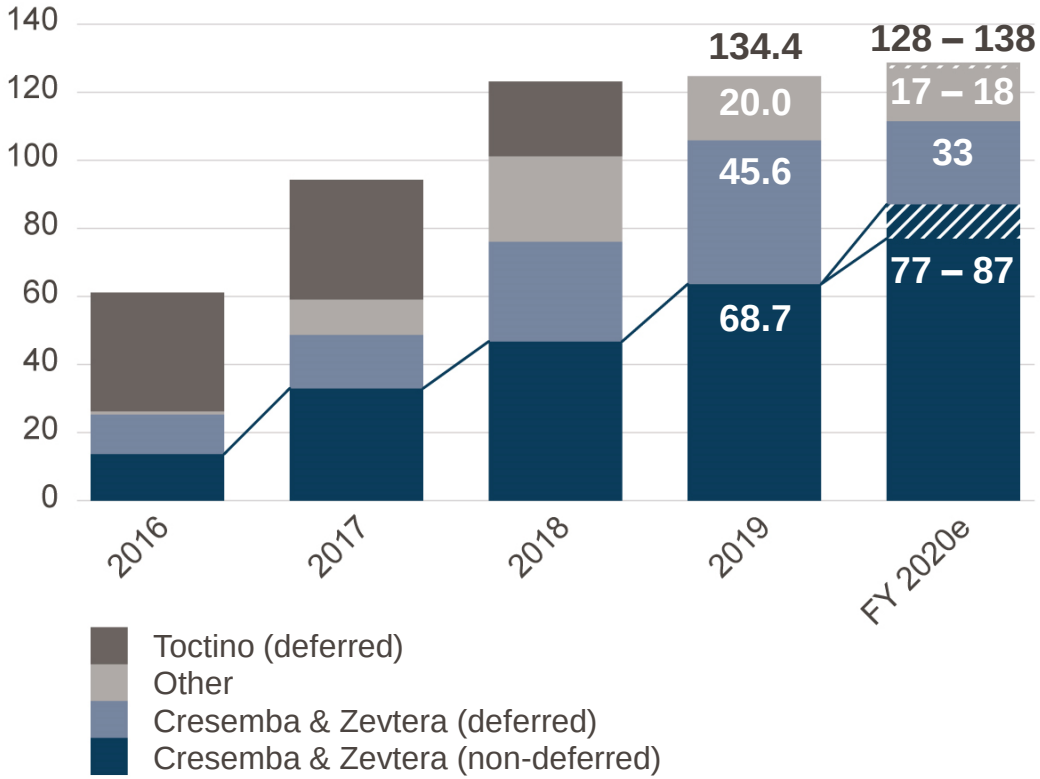


Note: Consolidated figures in conformity with U.S. GAAP; rounding applied consistently

Financial guidance

In CHF mn	FY 2020e	FY 2019
Total revenue	128 – 138	134.4
thereof: Contributions Cresemba® & Zevtera® non-deferred deferred	 77–87 33	 68.7 45.6
Operating loss	5-15	17.2
Cash and investments	150	161.0

Strong increase in non-deferred revenue contributions Y-o-Y, CHF mn



Milestones & Outlook 2020 / 2021

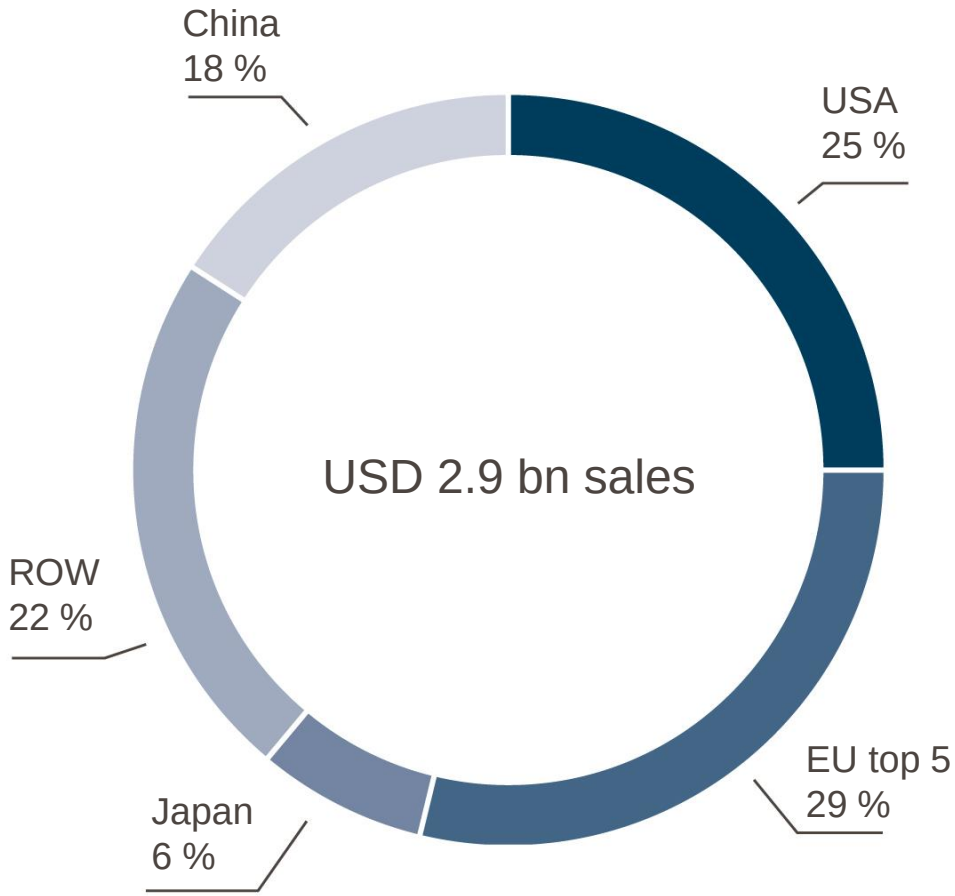
Cresemba® & Zevtera® — Increasing cash flows By the end of 2021, Cresemba to be on the market in 60 countries					
		H1 2020	H2 2020	H1 2021	H2 2021
Isavuconazole			Complete patient enrolment in phase 3 study in Japan		Topline results from phase 3 study in Japan
Ceftobiprole			✓ Approval in China		Complete patient enrolment in SAB phase 3 study
Derazantinib	**FIDES-01 (iCCA)**	✓ Complete patient enrolment in phase 2 registrational study (FGFR2 fusions)	Topline results (FGFR2 fusions)		
			✓ Interim results (other FGFR2 gene aberrations)		Topline results (other FGFR2 gene aberrations)
	FIDES-02 (urothelial cancer)		✓ Safety data and recommended phase 2 dose (RP2D) for derazantinib/atezolizumab combination and expansion into phase 2	Interim results in derazantinib monotherapy	Interim results in combination therapy with atezolizumab
	FIDES-03 (gastric cancer)	✓ Clinical supply agreement with Roche	✓ Start of phase 1/2 study		Interim results
			✓ Clinical trial collaboration and supply agreement with Lilly		
Lisavanbulin (Oral)		✓ Full results of phase 1 study in glioblastoma*	✓ Start phase 2 biomarker-driven glioblastoma study	Interim results from phase 2 biomarker-driven glioblastoma study	Topline results from phase 2 biomarker-driven glioblastoma study
				Complete patient enrolment in phase 1 study in newly diagnosed glioblastoma	

* Accepted for ESMO poster presentation (Sept. 2020)

Appendix

Significant sales of best-in-class antifungals in all major regions — Covered by our partnerships

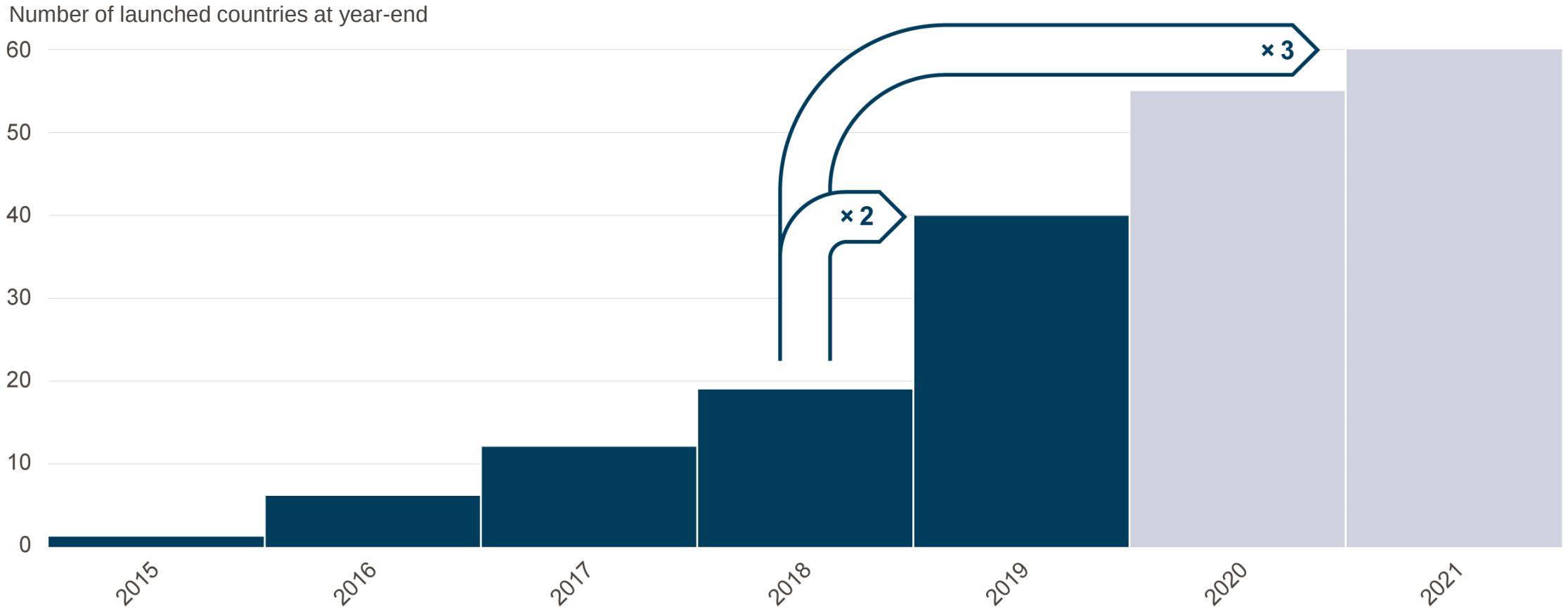
USD 2.9 bn sales of best-in-class antifungals* (MAT Q2 2020)



* Best-in-class antifungals: isavuconazole, posaconazole, voriconazole, AmBisome, anidulafungin, caspofungin, micafungin

MAT: Moving annual total; Sales figures in USD, corrected for currency fluctuations;
Source: IQVIA, June 2020

Cresemba® — Strong global roll out

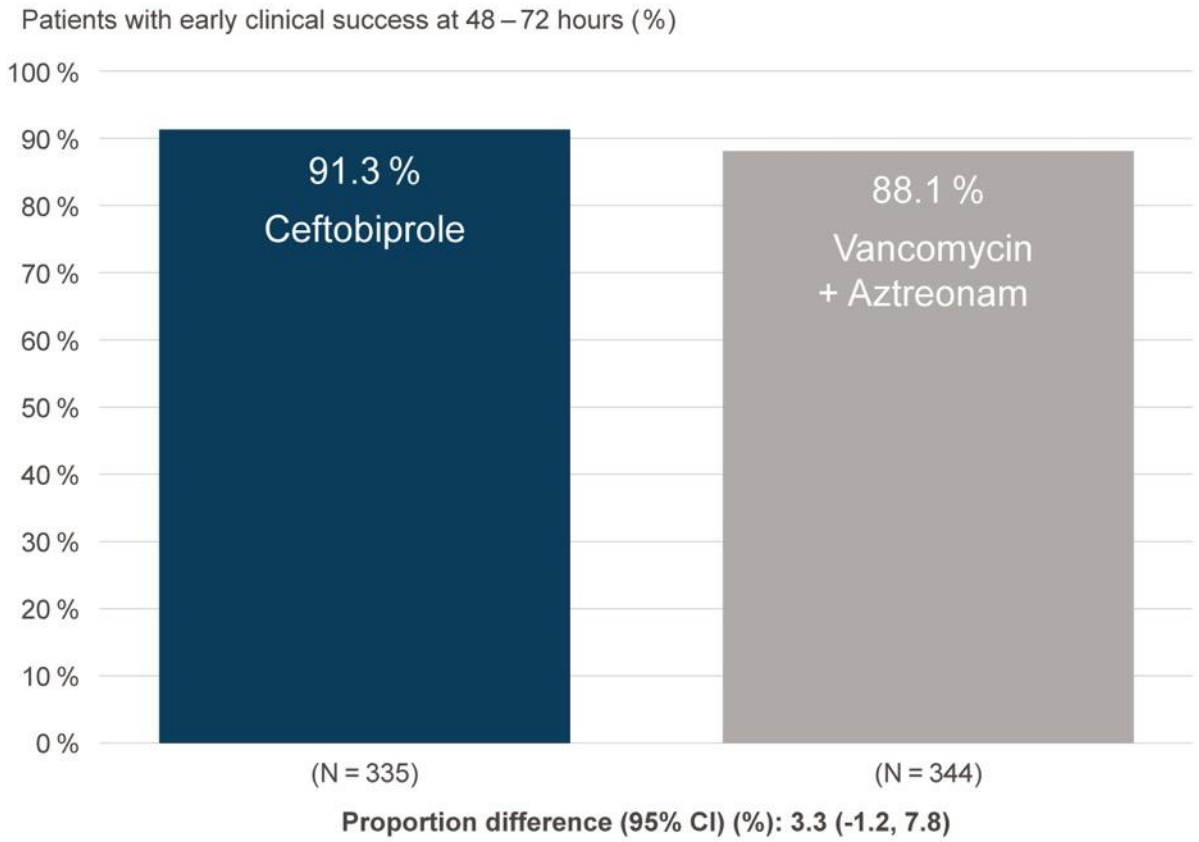


Ceftobiprole — Positive topline phase 3 results reported in ABSSSI

Key topline study[1] results showing non-inferiority of ceftobiprole to vancomycin plus aztreonam for the primary and secondary endpoints

TARGET ABSSSI Study

Early clinical response at 48–72h after start of treatment (ITT population)



[1] NCT03137173
ABSSSI: Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections

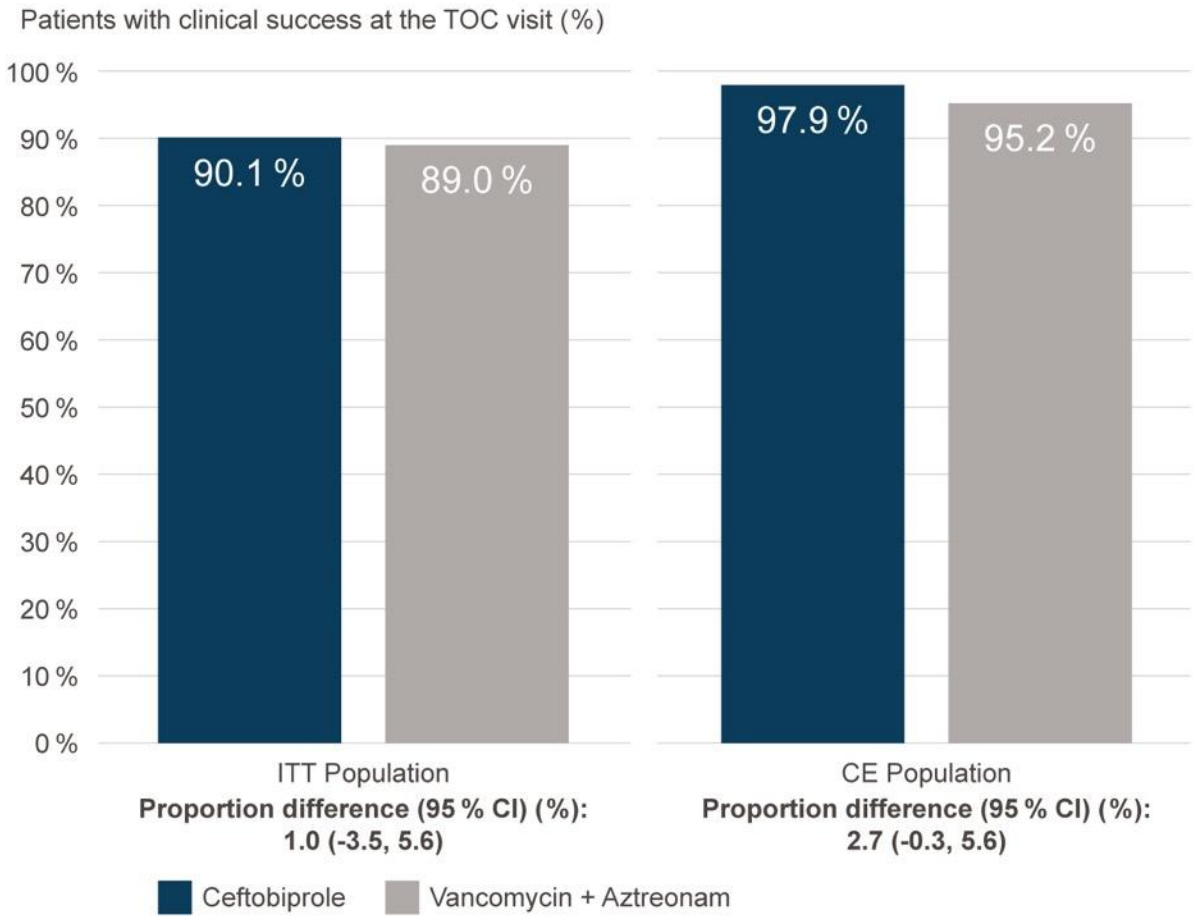
ITT: intent-to-treat
Pre-defined limit of non-inferiority = lower limit of 95 % CI for difference > -10 %

Ceftobiprole — Positive topline phase 3 results reported in ABSSSI

Key topline study[1] results showing non-inferiority of ceftobiprole to vancomycin plus aztreonam for the primary and secondary endpoints

TARGET ABSSSI Study

Investigator-assessed clinical success at test-of-cure (TOC) 15-22 days after randomization (ITT, CE populations)



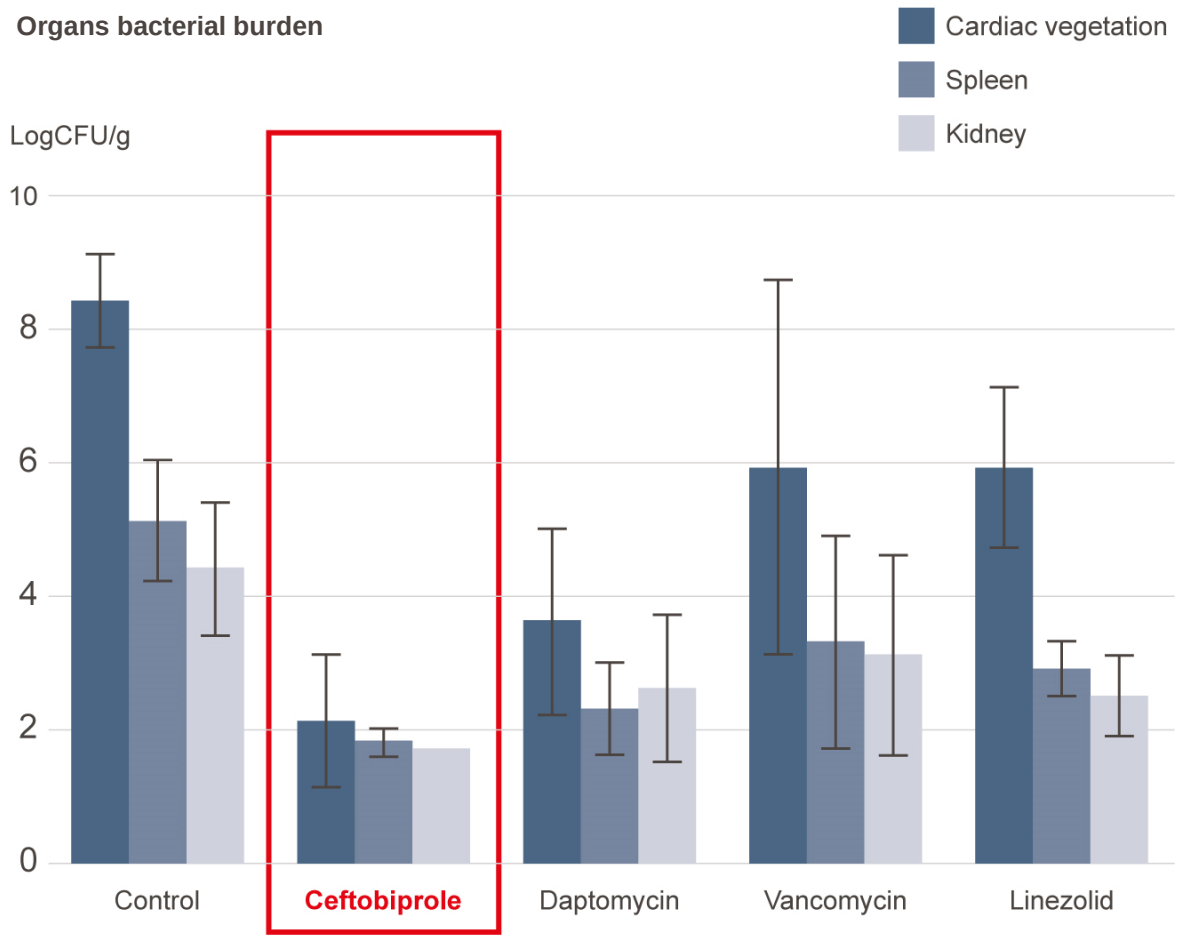
[1] NCT03137173
ABSSSI: Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections

CE: clinically evaluable; ITT: intent-to-treat

Ceftobiprole key attributes for SAB treatment

- Beta-lactam antibiotic with rapid bactericidal activity against MSSA and MRSA[1]
- Superior activity profile in preclinical models of endocarditis compared to vancomycin and daptomycin[2]
- Low propensity for resistance development[1]
- Gram-negative coverage[1] in cases with polymicrobial infections
- Efficacy demonstrated in Phase 3 clinical trials in pneumonia and complicated skin and soft tissue infections[1,3,4]
- Established safety profile consistent with the cephalosporin class[1,3]

Comparative efficacy in a rabbit model of endocarditis



Organism titers in cardiac vegetations, spleens and kidneys of untreated and antibiotic treated rabbits infected with MRSA[2]

[1]Syed YY. Drugs. 2014;74:1523-1542.
[2]Tattevin P et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2010;54:610-613.
[3]Giacobbe DR et al. Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther. 2019;17:689-698.
[4]Overcash JS et al. ECCMID 2020, abstract 1594

Phase 3 study with ceftobiprole in the treatment of patients with SAB

- **Design:** randomized, double-blind, multi-center
- **Enrolment:** approximately 390 adult patients (male and female)
- **Indications:** *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia (SAB), including endocarditis (IE) and other forms of complicated SAB
- **Main inclusion criteria:** Positive *S. aureus* blood culture and signs & symptoms for SAB
- **Intervention**: ceftobiprole medocaril i.v.; comparator daptomycin i.v. or daptomycin plus aztreonam to cover Gram-negative bacteria

- **Primary endpoint:** overall success as assessed by an independent Data Review Committee (DRC) in the treatment of SAB, including IE, at the post-treatment evaluation (PTE) visit (70 days after randomization) in the modified intent-to-treat (mITT) population.
- **Secondary endpoints:** includes all-cause mortality at Day 28 and Day 70 (PTE visit) in the intent-to-treat (ITT) and mITT populations; and time to *S. aureus* bloodstream clearance

NCT03138733

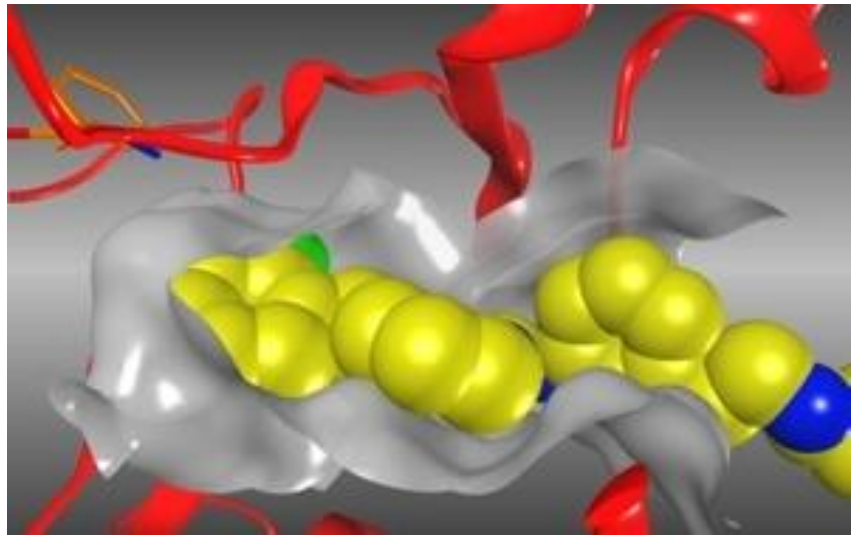
FGFR-inhibitors show differences in kinase-inhibition profiles[1]

FGFR-inhibitor compound (Sponsor)	Parameter	FGFR1	FGFR2	FGFR3	FGFR4	CSF1R	VEGFR2
Derazantinib (Basilea)	Ratio to FGFR2 activity	4	1	4	77	**3**	**6**
Pemigatinib (Incyte)	Ratio to FGFR2 activity	3	1	4	39	231	62
Erdafitinib (Janssen)	Ratio to FGFR2 activity	2	1	2	13	95	6
Rogaratinib (Bayer)	Ratio to FGFR2 activity	5	1	6	18	116	48
Infigratinib (QED)	Ratio to FGFR2 activity	2	1	2	47	86	55
Futibatinib (Taiho)	Ratio to FGFR2 activity	2	1	2	18	NA	NA

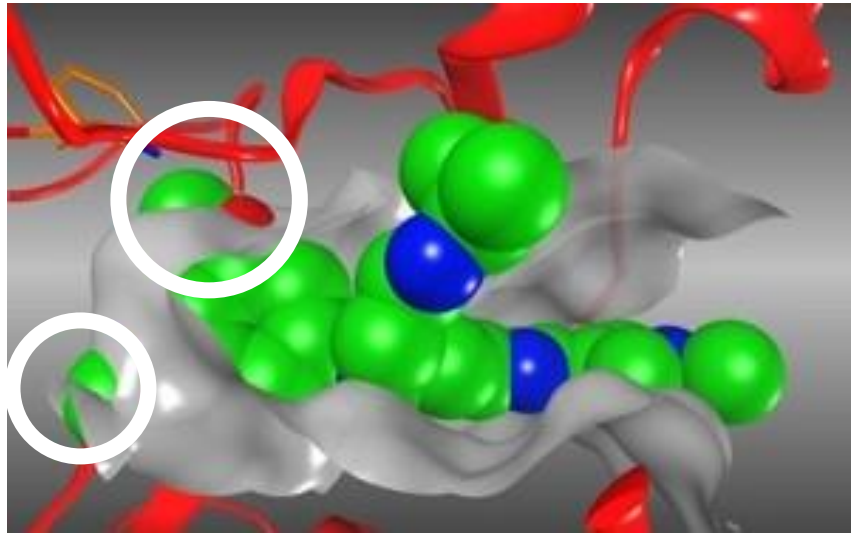
[1] McSheehy et al. Derazantinib (DZB): A dual FGFR/CSF1R-inhibitor active in PDX-models of urothelial cancer. Mol Cancer Ther. 2019 (18) (12 Supplement) LB-C12

In-silico analysis of derazantinib binding to CSF1R

- Crystal structures indicate differences in inhibitor binding sites of FGFR and CSF1R kinases
- Improved kinase inhibition activity of derazantinib against CSF1R versus other FGFR-inhibitors can be explained by the unique chemical structure of derazantinib[1]



Derazantinib (yellow) fits to smaller active site pocket of CSF1R (grey/red)

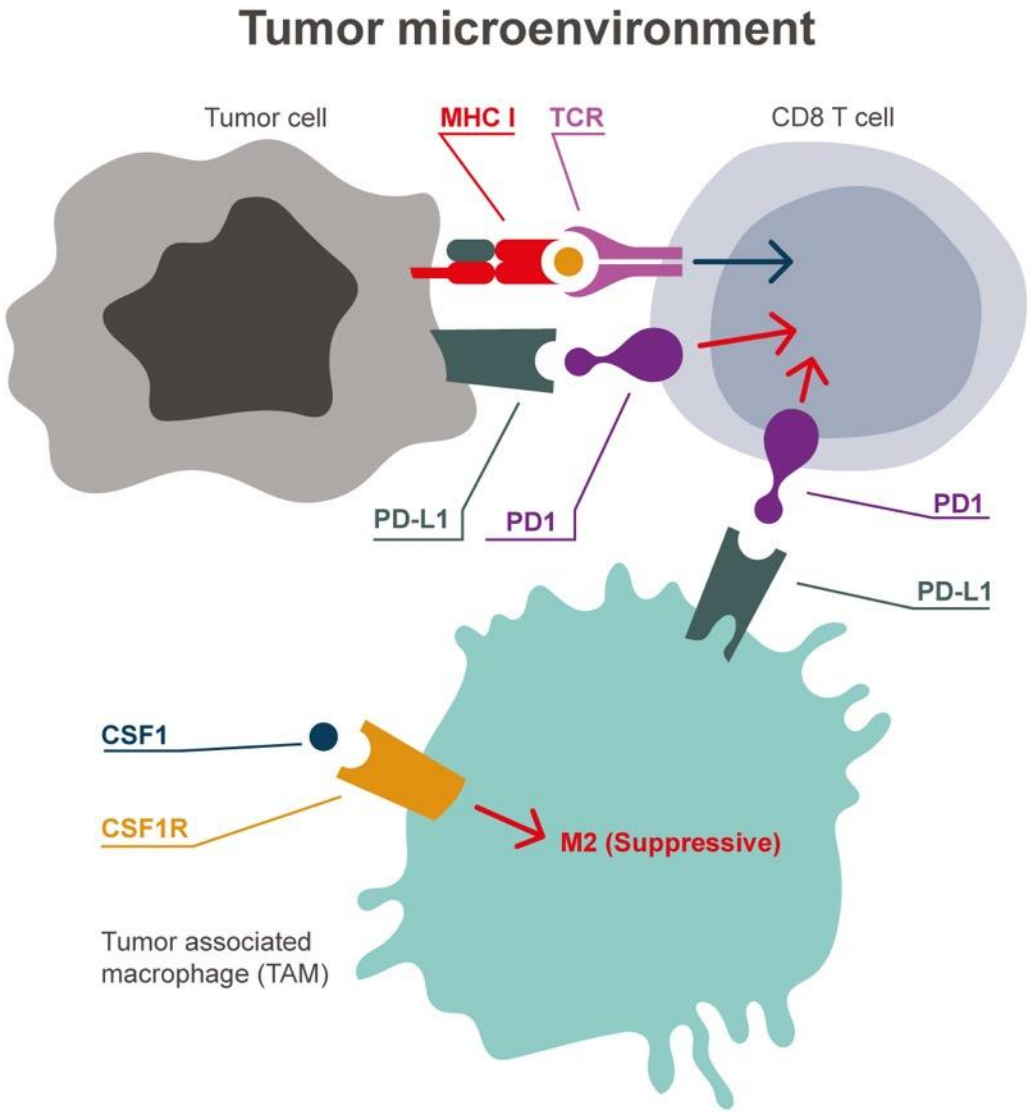


Erdafitinib (green) is too large (white circles) for the active site pocket of CSF1R (grey/red)

[1] McSheehy et al. Derazantinib (DZB): A dual FGFR/CSF1R-inhibitor active in PDX-models of urothelial cancer. Mol Cancer Ther. 2019 (18) (12 Supplement) LB-C12

Potential therapeutic relevance of CSF1R-inhibition

- Derazantinib is active in inhibiting FGFR kinases and CSF1R (Colony-stimulating factor-1 receptor)
- CSF1R-inhibition may reprogram immunosuppressive tumor-infiltrating macrophages, restore T-cell activity and thereby improve the susceptibility to PD1/PD-L1 inhibitors[1]
- Derazantinib may address several oncogenic mechanisms at the same time, i.e. inhibiting FGFR and making the tumor more susceptible to immunotherapy
- Basilea entered into a clinical supply agreement with Roche to study a combination of derazantinib and Roche's PD-L1-blocking immune-checkpoint inhibitor atezolizumab in patients with urothelial and gastric cancer

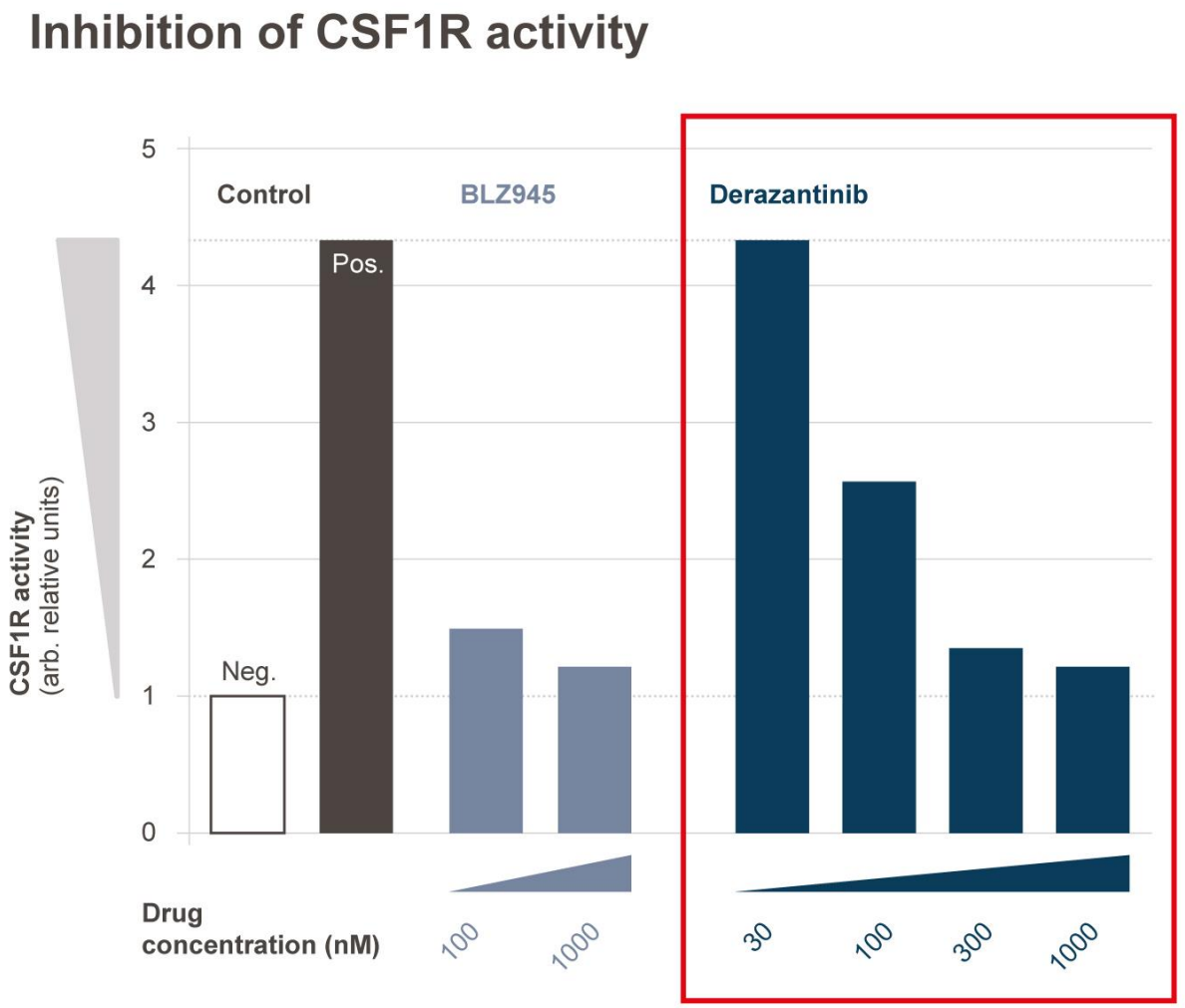


[1] X. Zheng et al. Redirecting tumor-associated macrophages to become tumoricidal effectors as a novel strategy for cancer therapy. Oncotarget. 2017;8(29):48436-48452

Graph adapted from: A. Ghasemzadeh et al. New Strategies in Bladder Cancer: A Second Coming for Immunotherapy. Clin Cancer Res. 2016;22(4):793-801

Derazantinib inhibits mouse macrophage CSF1R activity

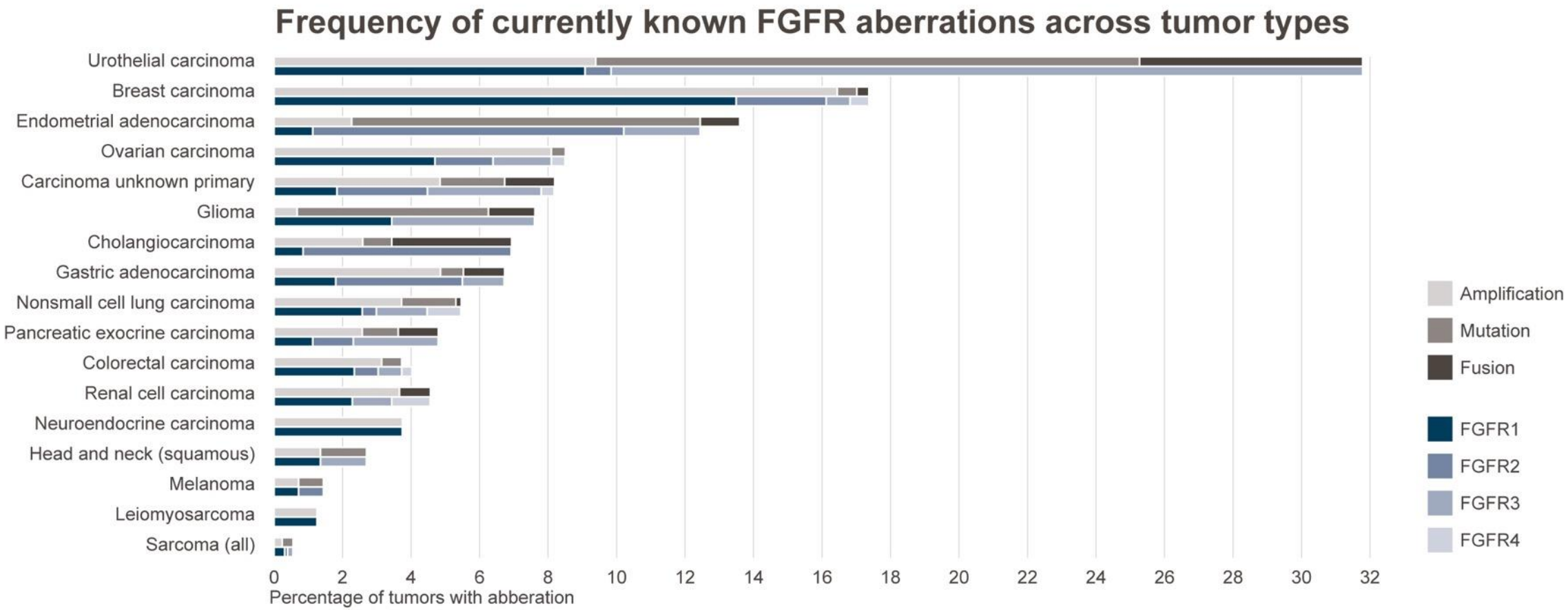
- Derazantinib treatment reduced CSF1-stimulated CSF1R activation (pCSF1R) in a concentration-dependent manner
- The maximum effect is similar to the specific CSF1R inhibitor BLZ945
- Derazantinib active-concentration is achievable in patients



Method: bone-marrow-derived mouse macrophages were starved overnight, treated with CSF1 for 3 min, with or without pre-incubation with BLZ945 or DZB, and then extracted for subsequent immunoblot. The graph shows the quantification of the experiment based on densiometric analysis of the immunoblots

[1] McSheehy et al. Derazantinib (DZB): A dual FGFR/CSF1R-inhibitor active in PDX-models of urothelial cancer. Mol Cancer Ther. 2019 (18) (12 Supplement) LB-C12

Derazantinib — Significant potential beyond iCCA



Source: Helsten et al., Clin Cancer Res. 2016;22:259-67

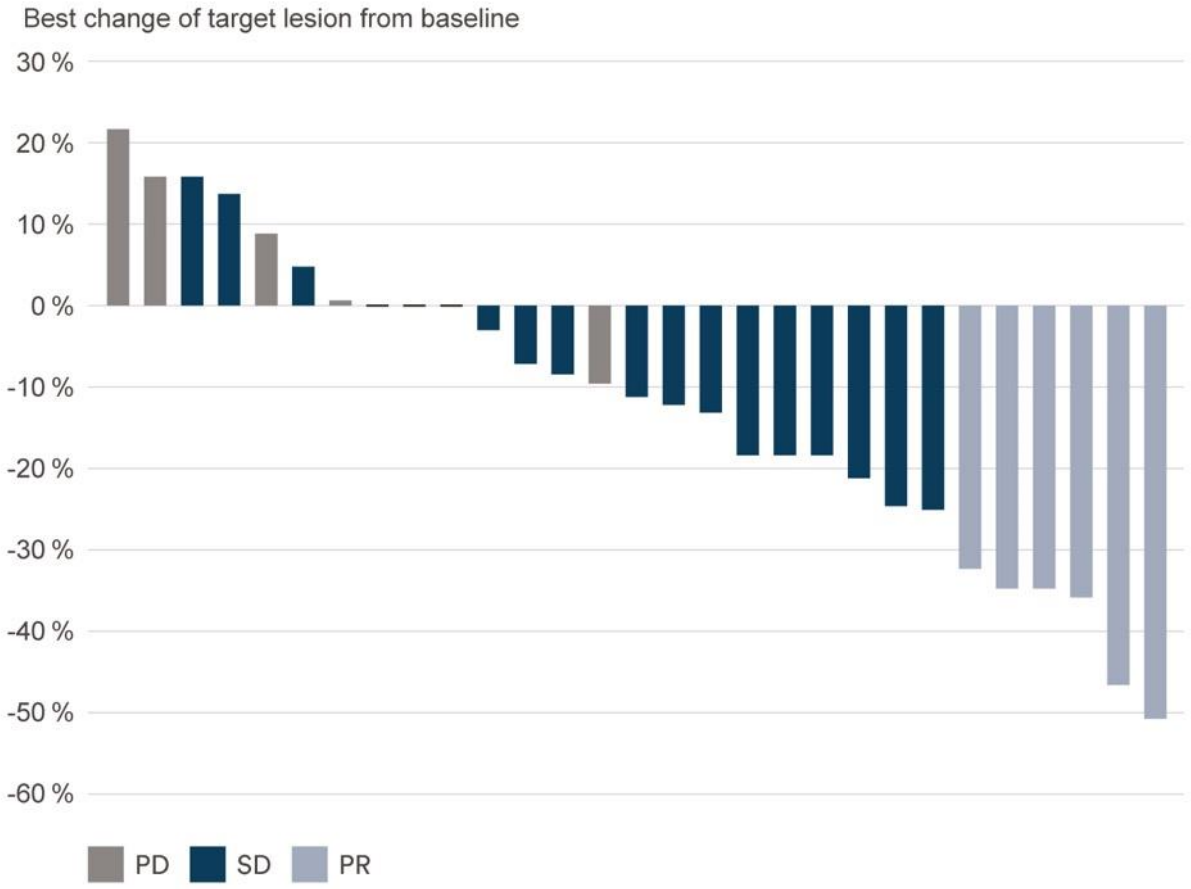
Derazantinib — Multi-cohort phase 1/2 study in advanced urothelial cancer (FIDES-02)[1]

- Derazantinib as single agent and in combination with atezolizumab in patients with advanced urothelial cancer testing positive for mutations or fusions of FGFR1, FGFR2 or FGFR3 genes
- The subgroup of patients with low PD-L1 expression have limited clinical benefit from the treatment with PD1/PD-L1 inhibitors. This subgroup, however, shows frequent FGFR genomic abnormalities (mainly FGFR3 fusions)
- Derazantinib combined with PD1/PD-L1 inhibitors may provide benefits related to multiple mechanisms (FGFR-inhibition, macrophage modulation, enhanced response to immunotherapy), in particular in the low PD-L1 expression subgroup
- Across a total of four sub-studies, FIDES-02 potentially can enroll up to approximately 300 patients
- Patient cohorts in various treatment settings, including:
  - Post-chemotherapy/immunotherapy recurrence (second-and post second-line)
  - First-line platinum-ineligible
  - Resistance to prior FGFR-inhibitor treatment
- Study conducted in multiple centers in Asia-Pacific, Europe and North America
- Clinical supply agreement with Roche for the immune-checkpoint inhibitor atezolizumab

[1] NCT04045613

Derazantinib — Established proof-of-concept in iCCA in phase 1/2a study

- Subgroup analysis of 29 patients with FGFR2-fusion positive iCCA:
  - Objective response rate of 21%
  - In 72% of patients, tumor response or disease stabilization for ≥16 weeks was achieved*
- Compares favorably to Standard-of-Care (SoC) chemotherapy (cross-trial comparison)
  - Objective Response Rate (ORR) 21% for derazantinib[1] versus <10% for SoC[2, 3]
  - Progression-Free Survival (PFS) approx. 6 months[1] versus 3 months for SoC[2, 3]
- Manageable safety profile[1, 4]



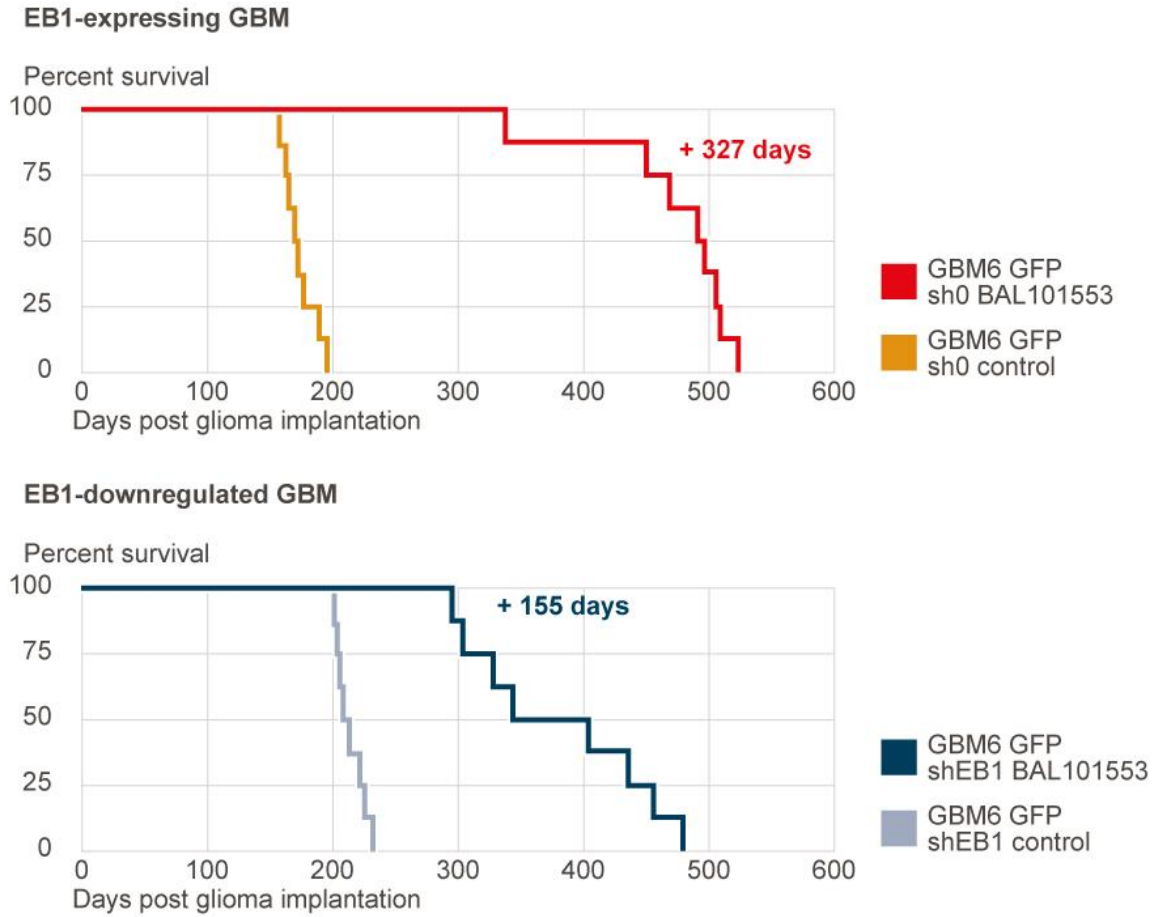
[1] V. Mazzaferro et al. Derazantinib (ARQ 087) in advanced or inoperable FGFR2 gene fusion-positive intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. British Journal of Cancer 2018 [2] A. Lamarca et al. Second-line chemotherapy in advanced biliary cancer: a systematic review. Annals of Oncology 2014 (25), 2328-2338; [3] L. Fornaro et al. Second-line chemotherapy in advanced biliary cancer progressed to first-line platinum-gemcitabine combination: a multicenter survey and pooled analysis with published data. Journal of Experimental & Clinical Cancer Research 2015 (34), 156 [4] K. P. Papadopoulos et al. A phase 1 study of ARQ 087, an oral pan-FGFR inhibitor in patients with advanced solid tumors. British Journal of Cancer 2017, 1-8

Sources: Mazzaferro et al. British Journal of Cancer 2018;
* Mazzaferro et al. J Clin Oncol 2017;35 suppl: abstract 4017

EB1 — A potential response-predictive clinical biomarker for lisavanbulin

- EB1 (plus-end binding protein)[1] is located on the microtubules and involved in microtubule dynamics
- Predictive of response to lisavanbulin in mouse models[1]

Effect of lisavanbulin (BAL101553) on survival in mice with EB1-expressing or EB1 downregulated GBM

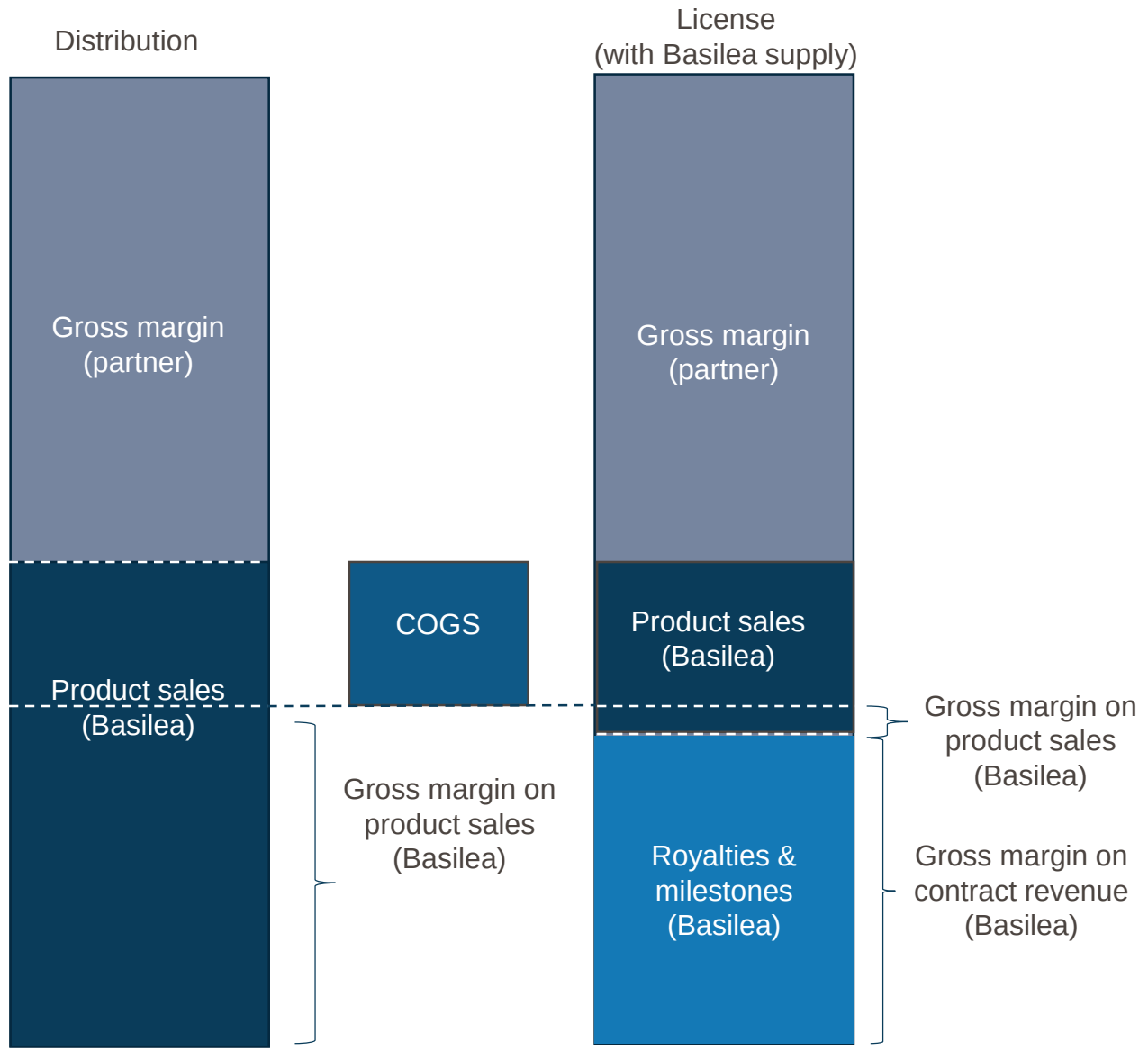


[1] Berges et al. EB1-dependent long survival of glioblastoma cancer stem-like cell tumor-bearing mice after oral treatment with the novel tubulin-binding checkpoint activator BAL101553. Eur. J. Cancer 2018, 103, E61-62, A166

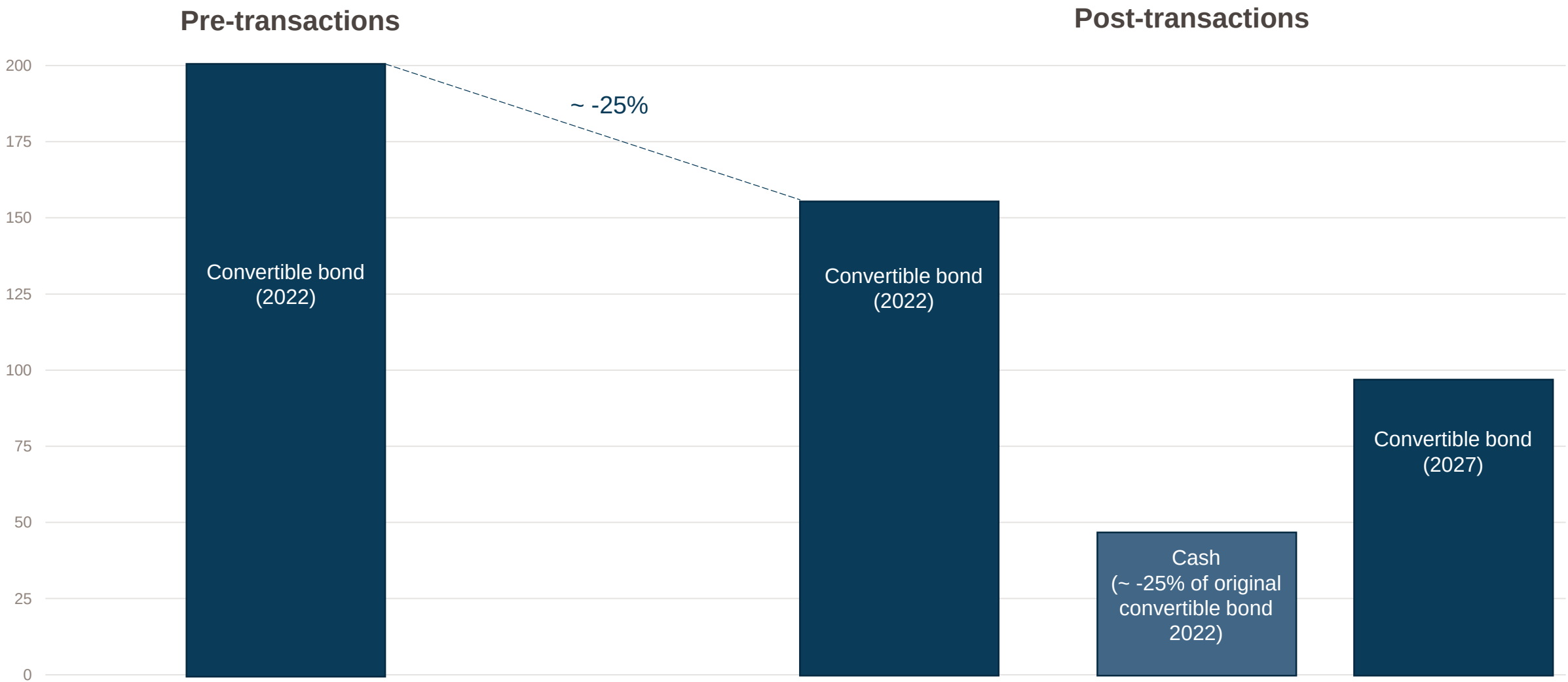
Extension of Pfizer supply period

- Supply API and bulk Cresemba vials 2020/2021
  - Increase in product sales (in CHF)
  - Increase in cost of products sold (in CHF); economies-of-scale in supply to other partners
  - Lower gross margin (in % of product sales)
  - Temporary increase in working capital

=> Net positive cash flow over 2020/2021



Convertible bond transactions — successfully improved debt maturity profile (in CHF mn)



Glossary

- ABSSSI: Acute bacterial skin and skin structure infections
- CSF1R: Colony-stimulating Factor 1 Receptor
- FGFR: Fibroblast Growth Factor Receptor
- GBM: Glioblastoma multiforme
- iCCA: Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma
- MRSA: methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
- MSSA: methicillin-susceptible *Staphylococcus aureus*
- SAB: *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia
- VEGFR2: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 2

Disclaimer and forward-looking statements

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