

camurus

Today's presenters



Fredrik Tiberg
PhD, Assoc. Prof.
President & CEO



Jon G. Alonso Chief Financial Officer



Richard Jameson
Chief Commercial Officer



Lenka Katila

MD, Anesthesiologist, pain
physician, Uppsala University
Hospital, Akademiska sjukhuset



Diego FeroneMD, PhD, Prof. Endocrinology,
Internal Medicine and Medical
Specialties, University of Genoa



Samantha Nickerson General Manager, UK & Ireland



Peter Hjelmström MD, PhD, Assoc. Prof Chief Medical Officer



Markus Johnson PhD, Senior Vice President R&D



Simron Singh
MD, MPH, Sunnybrook Health
Science center, Toronto;
Assoc. Prof. University of Toronto



Lars Frick Moderator



Forward looking statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that provide our expectations or forecasts of future events such as new product developments and regulatory approvals and financial performance.

Camurus is providing the following cautionary statement. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and inaccurate assumptions. This may cause actual results to differ materially from expectations and it may cause any or all of our forward-looking statements here or in other publications to be wrong. Factors that may affect future results include currency exchange rate fluctuations, delay or failure of development projects, loss or expiry of patents, production problems, unexpected contract, patent, breaches or terminations, government-mandated or market-driven price decreases, introduction of competing products, Camurus' ability to successfully market products, exposure to product liability claims and other lawsuits, changes in reimbursement rules and governmental laws and interpretation thereof, and unexpected cost increases.

Camurus undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements





Today's agenda

13:00	Welcome and introductions, Lars Frick
13:05	Camurus today and the path forward – realizing opportunities, Fredrik Tiberg
13:35	Financial outlook, Jon Garay Alonso
13:45	Establishing market leadership in opioid dependence treatment Richard Jameson & Samantha Nickerson
14:15	Q&A, Lars Frick
14:30	Coffee break
14:45	Buvidal [®] life cycle management and chronic pain Peter Hjelmström & Guest Speaker Dr. Lenka Katila
15:25	Late-stage pipeline – bringing octreotide SC depot (CAM2029) to registration in three rare disease indications Markus Johnsson & Guest Speakers Dr. Diego Ferone and Dr. Simron Singh
16:30	Concluding remarks, Fredrik Tiberg
16:45	Q&A, Lars Frick
17:00	Meet the team & refreshments

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Camurus today and the path forward



Fredrik Tiberg, Ph.D., Assoc. prof.

President & CEO, Camurus

Camurus snapshot



Rapidly growing commercial stage company

With Buvidal® weekly and monthly injections



Advancing late-stage pipeline with blockbuster potential

Prospects for several new approvals in coming years in CNS and rare disease indications



Strong financial performance

Entering profitability in 2022



Unique FluidCrystal® technology platform

Commercially validated, with a broad range of applications



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LISTED ON NASDAQ STOCKHOLM TICKER CAMX; EMPLOYEES: 167



Medications with best-in-class potential

Focusing underserved patient groups with high unmet medical needs

Leveraging our strong development expertise and leading technologies



CNS Addiction Pain



Rare disease
Endocrinology
Oncology





CNS and rare disease markets expected to grow

CNS

- Aging population and growing addiction and mental health issues fuels demand¹
- 90% global market growth to 20281

\$167 bn \$89 bn 9.A^olo CACR 2021 2028E

Rare disease

- Large treatment gap and unmet need²
- Shorter clinical development times³
- Higher probability of approval⁴
- Global market set to grow by >60% in 5 years⁵



Only 5% of rare diseases have an effective treatment⁶



> 400 million worldwide have a rare disease^{6,7}

Track record of strong development and business progress



Transformation and commercial execution

Corporate development

- Transformation from R&D company to a fully integrated, pharmaceutical company
- Infrastructure across Europe and in Australía

Number of employees



Commercial execution

- Successfully launched Buvidal in opioid dependence
- Secured access in key markets
- Emerging leader in opioid dependence treatment



12 quarters of double-digit sales growth



^{*} Coverage as of August 2022



Solid R&D and financial performance

Pipeline progress

- Nine market approvals (centralized and national)
- Life-cycle management approvals
- Advanced four pipeline programs to Phase 3 or registration phase

Solid financial performance

- Strong revenue growth
- Enter profitability in 2022
- Solid cash position and no debt



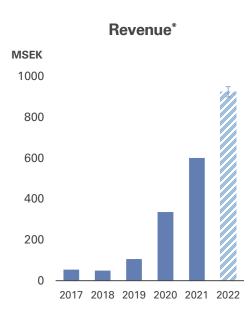
11 completed clinical trials



1.3 billion SEK invested in pipeline



Grew market capital from **SEK 5** to 12 bn



^{*} Forecasted 2022 revenue (Company outlook) excl. potential US milestone payments

Five-year vision





5-year vision

Commercial

- 5x revenue growth
- Establish commercial infrastructure in the US

R&D pipeline

Approvals for 4 new programs

Corporate

~50 percent operating margin

Sustainable value to all stakeholders



Strategic levers for realizing our vision



- Commitment to sustainable value creation
- Buvidal market penetration
- Expand to new geographies and indications
- Advance in-house pipeline to new approvals and launches
- Grow and diversify through business development





Comprehensive ESG agenda

COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE VALUE CREATION FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS

- Sustainability materiality assessment completed
- Strategy and reporting aligned with UN SDGs
- Camurus awarded Carnegie's 2021 Sustainability Award

Focus areas



Patients



People



Planet



Responsible business





Recent sustainability initiatives

Improving access to treatment

Collaboration with Ukraine Ministry of Health and WHO regarding request for humanitarian aid donation of Buvidal for ODT

Reducing patient stigma

Supported global campaigns around reducing stigma for patients with opioid dependence and rare diseases

Employee wellbeing

New employee survey and follow-up with positive results

Strengthening compliance framework

Appointment experienced Head of Compliance



BUVIDAL MARKET PENETRATION IN OPIOID DEPENDENCE TREATMENT

Opioid dependence – a global health crisis

Largest society burden of all drugs¹

- 61 million opioid users worldwide¹
- Increasing problems during COVID-19

High need for access to care and new treatment alternatives

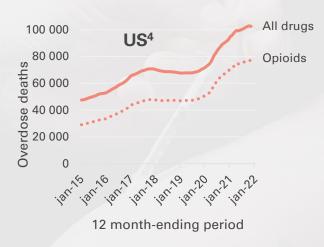
 Long-acting injections a new paradigm in opioid dependence treatment

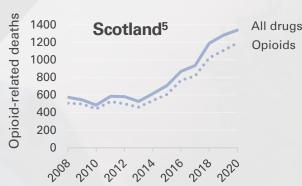
Significant limitations with current daily medications

- Diversion, misuse, risk of overdose, poor retention, burdens and stigma of daily medications



Escalating opioid overdose deaths







BUVIDAL MARKET PENETRATION IN OPIOID DEPENDENCE TREATMENT

Buvidal uptake driven by a high unmet medical need

Demonstrated benefits to patients and society

- Superior treatment outcome and patient satisfaction¹⁻³
- Reduced treatment burden and improved quality of life^{3,4}
- Decreased risk of diversion, misuse and pediatric exposure^{5,6}
- Reduced treatment costs⁷

Expand patients' access to treatment

- Collaborations with physicians, KOL's, policy makers, patient and user groups
- Continue build the scientific evidence base
- Life cycle management and new clinical applications







Substantial growth potential in MENA

Large unmet need¹

- Large untreated populations
- Future challenging problems to MENA countries
- Estimated >3 million opioid users² and 0.3 – 1 million injection drug users³

Buvidal in MENA

- Early access programs three markets
- New approvals in Saudi Arabia and Egypt – first approved treatment of opioid dependence
- Significant untreated populations





US remains a very significant opportunity

High unmet medical need

- Opioid use disorder remains a major issue¹
- 10 million Americans misuse opioids
- Only 1.4 million patients in treatment²

Opportunity for Brixadi™ (Buvidal)³

- Large need for new treatment alternatives
- Long-acting injections approaching US\$ 800m sales with only ~3% patient share⁴
- Brixadi peak sales estimated to US\$ 600m to 1b

Path to US approval

- FDA has issued Brixadi tentative NDA approval
- Waiting for US licensee Braeburn to resubmit NDA
- 2-month or 6-month review time from submission

Brixadi well positioned against competition

LAI features	Sublocade	Vivitrol	Buvidal.
Weekly dosing	_	_	✓
Monthly dosing	✓	✓	✓
Multiple doses	-	_	✓
Choice of inj. sites	-	_	✓
Smallest needle	(19G)	(20G)	✓ (23G)
Lowest dose volume	0.5–1.5mL	3.4mL	✓ 0.16–0.64mL
Room temp. storage	-	_	✓
Day one initiation	-	_	✓
Clin. data vs active control*	_	_	✓
Launched	US, CAN, AUS, IL	US	EU, UK, AUS







Buvidal indication expansion

Label extension to include chronic pain

- Potential first long-acting injection for treatment of chronic pain
- High unmet medical need, especially in opioid dependent patients
- The pivotal Phase 3 trial sponsored by Braeburn was completed in 2020 with positive results
- Registration processes ongoing in the EU and Australia
- Preparing for launch in 2023



33-55% diagnosed with OD are also affected by chronic pain^{1,2}



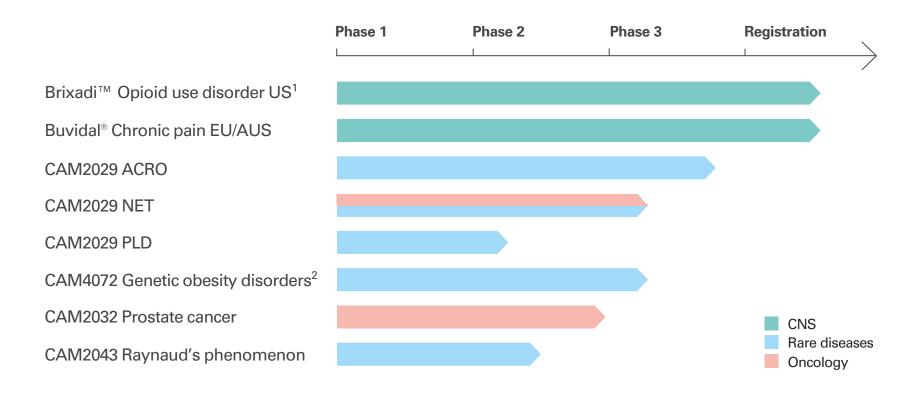
Estimated Buvidal EU/AUS peak sales €150 million³





ADVANCE IN-HOUSE PIPELINE TO NEW APPROVALS AND LAUNCHES

Advancing late-stage pipeline



¹Licensed to Braeburn in North America; ²Licensed to Rhythm Pharmaceuticals worldwide



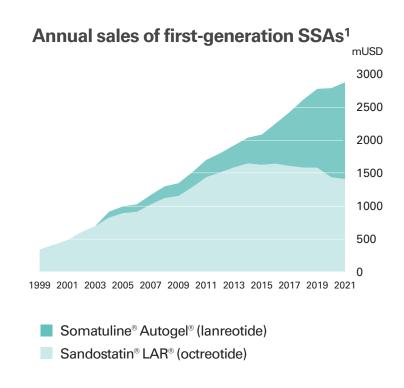


CAM2029 targeting 3-billion-dollar SSA market

Established treatment, with limitations

- Somatostatin analogs (SSAs) widely used with favorable safety profile
- First-line treatment of acromegaly and neuroendocrine tumors (NET)
- Limitations incl., plasma exposure, disease control and patient convenience

Octreotide SC depot, CAM2029, designed to address key limitations





ADVANCE IN-HOUSE PIPELINE TO NEW APPROVALS AND LAUNCHES

CAM2029 developed in three rare diseases

Targeting key limitations of first generation SSAs

- Improved patient experience and enhanced exposure for disease control in acromegaly
- Superiority in progression free survival and improved symptom control in **neuroendocrine tumors (NET)**
- Potential first approved treatment for symptomatic polycystic liver disease (PLD)

Risk mitigated registration programs



State-of-the-art device

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"I do not want to have to live my life circled around my disease"

Laura, patient, acromegaly, US

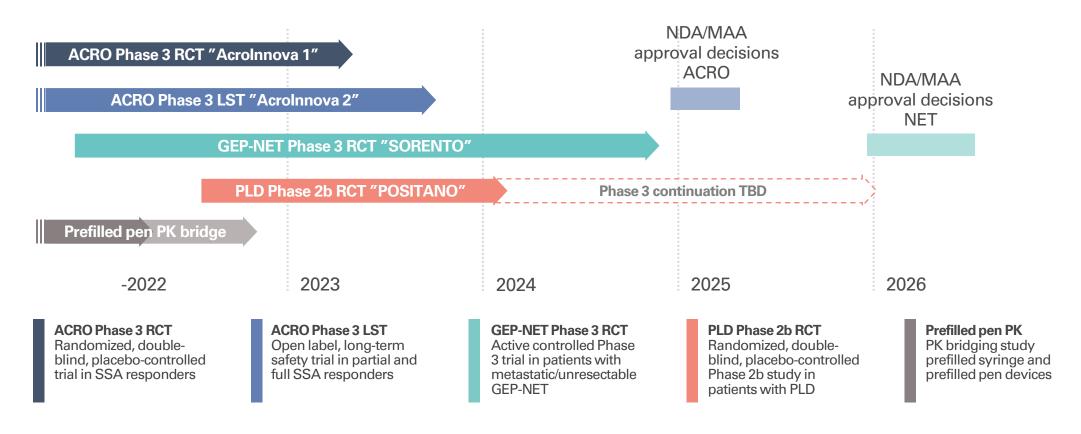






ADVANCE IN-HOUSE PIPELINE TO NEW APPROVALS AND LAUNCHES

CAM2029 extensive clinical program







Significant market potential for CAM2029

Attractive opportunity

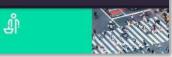
- Highly concentrated target audiences
- Differentiated product properties
- Switch opportunity from established first-line treatments

CAM2029 peak sales estimates from third party market research¹⁻⁴

	TERRITORY	PATIENT POPULATION	EST. PEAK PATIENT SHARE	EST. PEAK SALES (BILLION SEK)
ACRO ¹	EU/AUS	16,500 ⁴	20 – 35%	0.3 – 0.65
	US	10,000	25 – 40%	1.5 – 2.8
NET ¹	EU/AUS US	68,000 ⁴ 37,000	30% 40%	3 – 4 12 – 15
PLD ¹	EU/AUS US	15-18,000 ⁴ 12-13,000	30 – 40% 30 – 40%	0.8 – 1 2 – 3

GlobalData report⁵





⁹⁹Top selling drug to enter the market will be Camurus' Octreotide LA 99

Estimates CAM2029 sales of **US\$210m** US+EU5 sales in 2029 in acromegaly

ADVANCE IN-HOUSE PIPELINE TO NEW APPROVALS AND LAUNCHES

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Preparing for CAM2029 commercialization

Using existing infrastructure in Europe and Australia

- Focused audience and significant market potential >4 billion SEK across indications^{1,2}
- Established scalable commercial infrastructure

Establishing own US commercial infrastructure

- Single largest market with high market potential >15 billion SEK across indications^{1,2}
- Positive payor response to CAM2029 with recognition of benefits and likelihood to be on formularies
- Commercial organisation can be built stepwise as new indications are approved
- Medical science and market access functions in 2023
- Full commercial team in 2024 ready for launch



GROW AND DIVERSIFY THROUGH BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Diversifying business through licensing and M&A

Key objectives

- US commercial organization
- Diversify product portfolio in CNS or rare disease areas
- New technology platforms

Opportunity for significant value creation



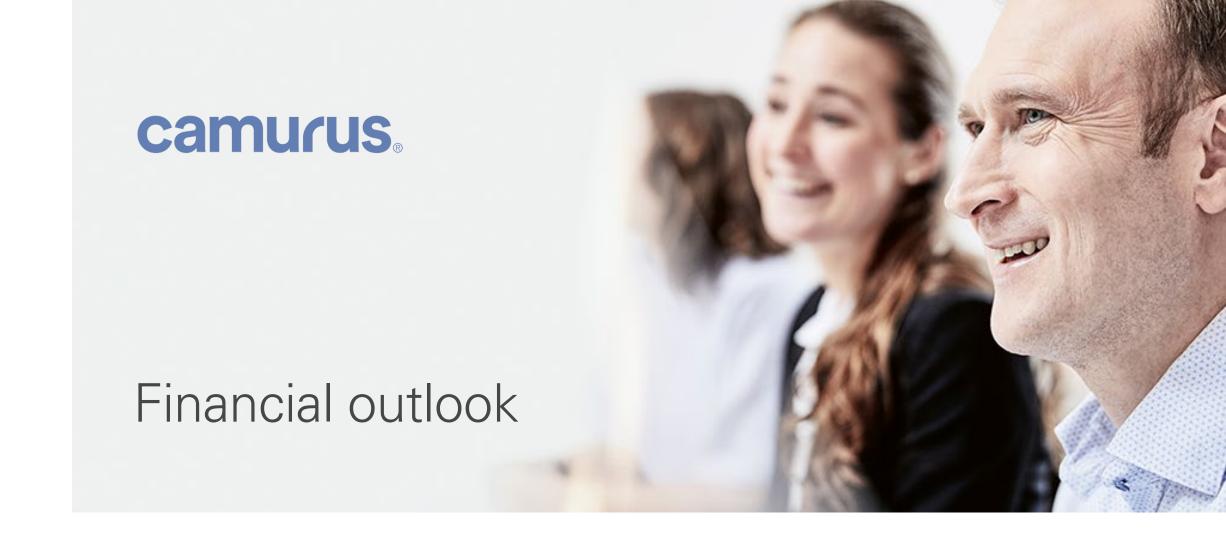


Key priorities going forward

- Grow Buvidal
- Expand to new markets and indications
- Advance our R&D Pipeline
- Grow and diversify through business development
- Fully implement our sustainability strategy



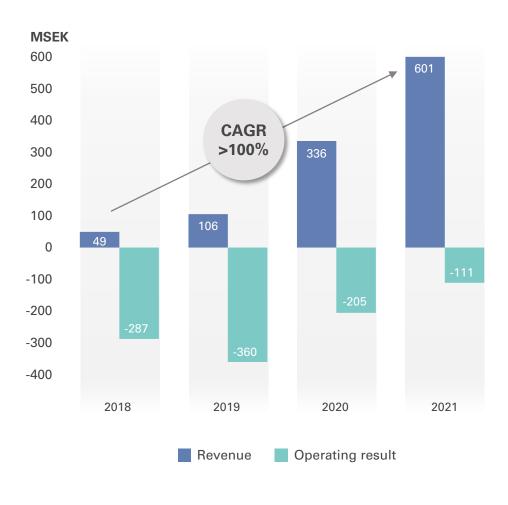




Jon Garay Alonso Chief Financial Officer



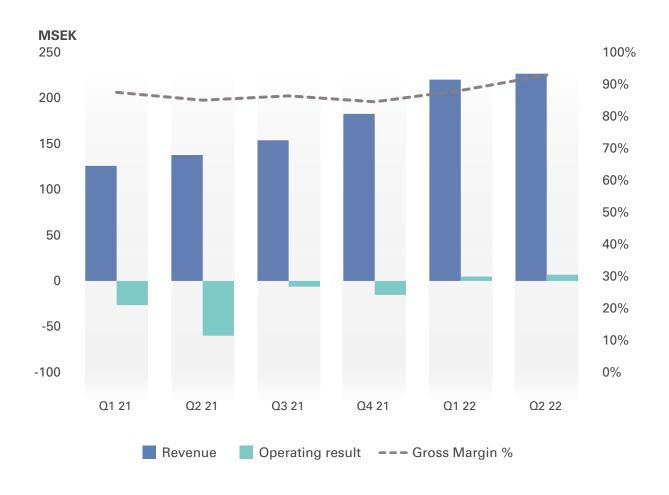
Fast growth following Buvidal launch



- Maintain high growth in opioid dependance trough market penetration and geographical expansion
- SEK 1.3 billion R&D invested 2017-2021 to bring late-stage product candidates to market



Achieving profitability in H2



- Profitability achieved in Q2 2022 "best quarter result ever"
- Driven by strong sales growth and margins improvement
- Committed to a SEK 0.5 billion R&D investment in 2022



A strong balance sheet

Positive cashflow from operations in Q2, 2022 SEK 428 of Q2 **Equity ratio** = 78% Debt = 0





Well positioned to create shareholder value to 2027

2022–2027 Sales ___ CAGR 37%

☐ SEK 4.5 billion sales 2027

Operating Margin ~50%

☐ SEK ~2 billion 2027

Equity Ratio > 30%

Partnering and M&A agenda

 □ Value creation through commercialization, pipeline, and technology platforms synergies

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Value creation drivers

Strong balance sheet to support M&A

Continued growth

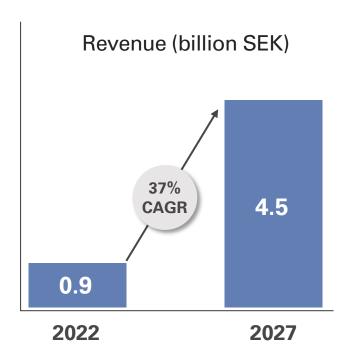
Cash generation

Profitable business

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Pipeline accelerating growth

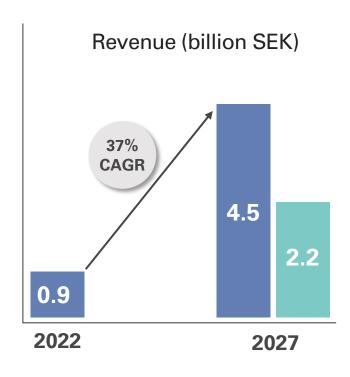
- Buvidal market penetration and geographical expansion SEK 3.0 billion
- Innovation: late-stage product candidates will contribute SEK 1.5 billion by 2027
- Targets via M&A contributing to additional growth



PROFITABLE BUSINESS

Buvidal success funds for future investments

- Late-stage product candidates (SEK ~0.5 billion) already funded via current Buvidal sales
- New product launches will be fully accretive to our Earning Per Share (EPS) and fund additional required structure
- Disciplined OPEX Investment
- Operating Margin % ~ 50%



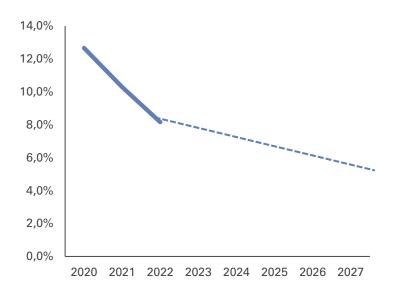


CASH GENERATION

Improving cash generation

- Working Capital efficient management of days to collect, days of sales in inventory and days to pay
- Limited recurring Capital Expenditures and below depreciation. Pursued Material projects with positive return of Investment and short/mid term execution.

Working Capital as % of sales



STRONG BALANCE SHEET TO SUPPORT M&A

A strong foundation for growth

Key indicators Q2 2022

>400 MILLION SEK IN CASH

O DEBT NET

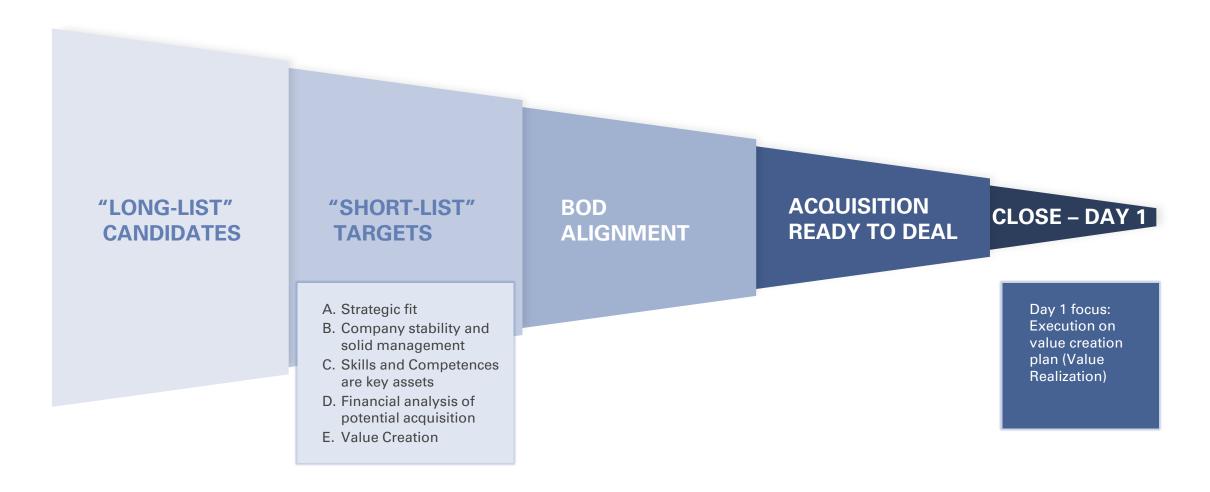
78% EQUITY RATIO

Foundation for growth

- Late-stage program launches self-financed by current Buvidal business growth
- Operating margin improvement from 2022 onwards thanks to volume growth
- Strong balance sheet allows to access to external funding for Strategic M&A transaction

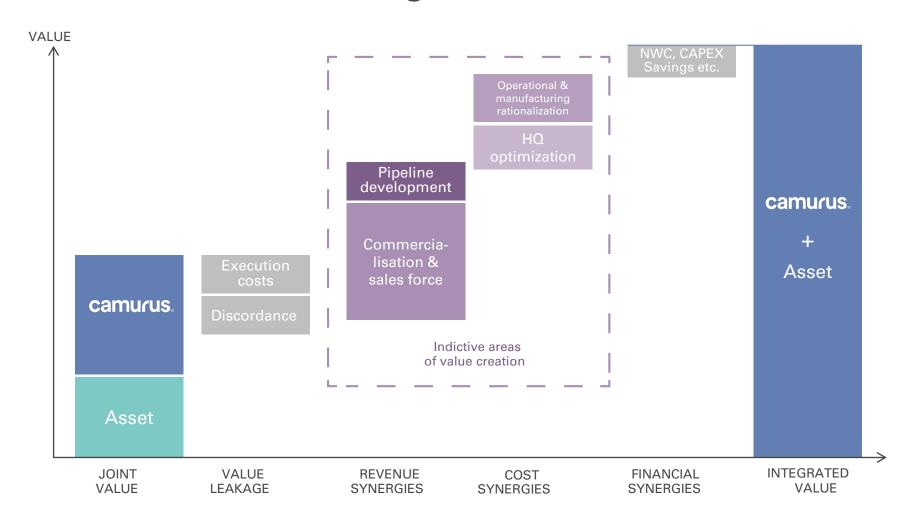


Value creation through Transaction





Value creation through transaction





2027 Financial outlook summary

- Deliver 37% sales CAGR = SEK 4.5 Bn revenue
- Operating Margin ~50%
- Equity ratio > 30%
- Creating value for our shareholders organically and inorganically





Richard JamesonChief Commercial Officer



Buvidal

Innovation in treatment of opioid dependence

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Opioid dependence – escalating global health crisis

- Largest society burden of all drugs
- Prevalent disease and with serious consequences for individuals, families and society
- Significant limitations with current daily medications
- High need for better access to care and new treatment alternatives

EU and Australia

- 1.4 million problem opioid users
- ~750,000 in treatment^{2,3}
- Estimated > 400,000 patients dependent on Rx opioids and not in ODT⁴⁻⁸
- ~12,000 overdose deaths in EU 2020/211

MENA

- Overdose deaths unknown
- Estimated 300,000 to 1.1m injecting drug users⁹
- Estimated <100,000 in treatment



Buvidal is an innovation in treatment addressing the limitations of SoC

Limited treatment adherence¹

Increased risk of relapse/overdose

Significant burdens and stigma for patients²

- Strict controls and supervised administration
- Limited access and stringent entry criteria

Public health impact

- Medication misuse, abuse and diversion
- Huge healthcare and societal costs³

High relapse rates and repeated treatment journeys⁴

- 40-50% of patients terminate treatment with buprenorphine in the first 6 months¹

Many uses do not come into treatment due to rules and regulations

Increased risk of relapse/overdose

Addressed by Buvidal











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Buvidal

A meaningful product... changing the treatment paradigm

"You don't have to stand in lines, and you're not reminded every day that you're in treatment for heroin addiction. **It's revolutionary**"

Patient, Australia

"You can go on holiday, meet your friends, find a job – everything is possible with Buvidal. **It is freedom**"

Patient, Germany

"I'm much better off.

It's magic,

it's amazing that it
exists, and I think it will
help a lot of people"

Patient, France

"It's given me a fresh outlook on life and it really works. I wish other people could have the chance"

Patient, UK

"Now I get treatment once a month, walk away and I'm free. It's absolutely amazing. Almost everything is as before"

Patient, Sweden



Buvidal launch

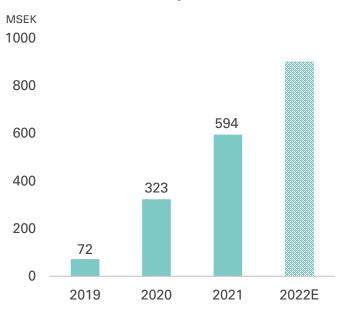
Excellence in regulatory & commercial execution



Buvidal has delivered significant growth and value

Market leadership across EU/AUS within 4 years of our first ever commercial launch

Product sales development



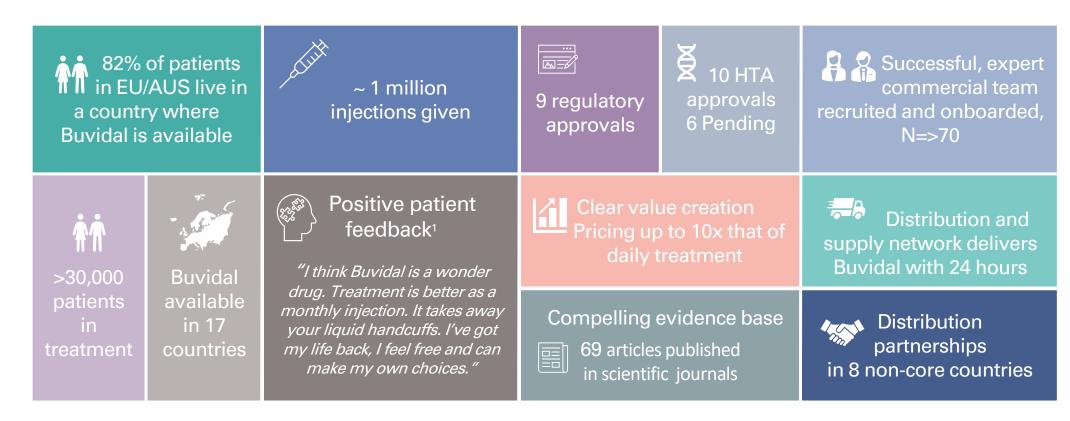
Market share development in first launch countries

Country	Patient share	Est. cash share 2022
Finland	>60%	>70%1
Australia, Norway, Sweden	>20%	>35% ^{2,3,4}
UK	>4%	>15%4
Germany	~2%	~10%5



Strong commercial launch execution

Building market leadership within 4 years of first launch



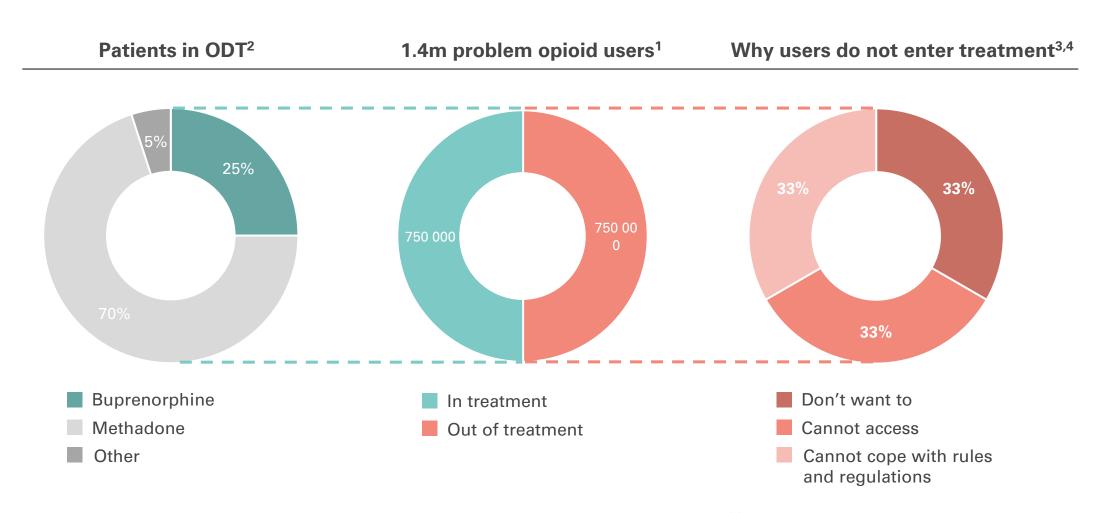


Launch success

A platform to deliver durable Buvidal growth



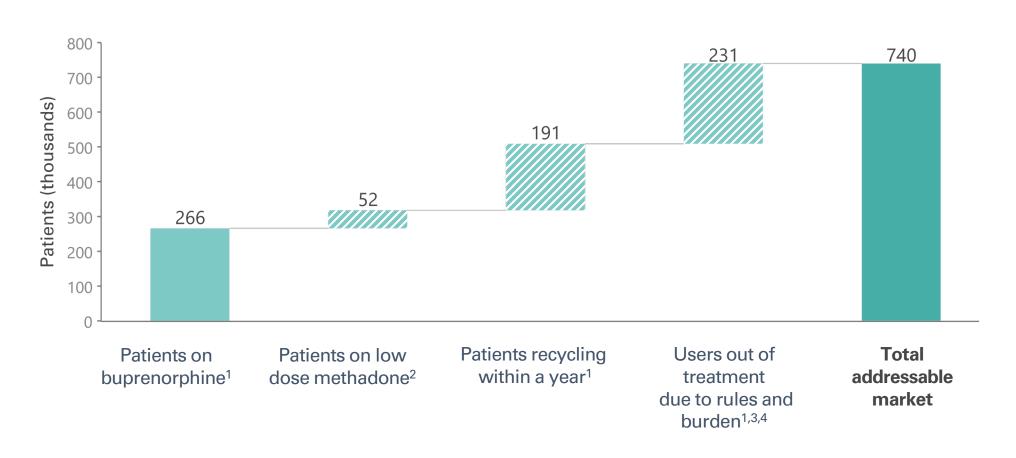
Opioid dependence Prevalence and treatment in EU/AUS



^{1.} EMCDDA 2022 Drug report 2. ECMDDA country drug reports 3. Benyamina et al 2013 Heroin Addiction and Related Clinical Problems 14 (4): 65-80; 4. Camurus data on file 2018 Patient qualitative study



Addressable market of ~740,000 patients in EU/AUS



^{1.} EMCDDA 2022 Drug report; 2. Camurus estimate; 3. Benyamina et al 2013 Heroin Addiction and Related Clinical Problems 14 (4): 65-80; 4. Camurus data on file 2018 Patient qualitative study



Opportunities to expand the patient pool for Buvidal

Methadone

- Growing patient demand to transfer to Buvidal
- New methods for transfer being developed and researched

Opioid dependence patients with chronic pain not in treatment

- Estimated 400,000 pain patients with OD not in treatment
- Resistance to attend 'addiction' clinics

New geographies RoW

- Potentially 300k to 1 million injecting drug users in MENA¹
- Growing recognition of the need for treatment
- Buvidal the first approved product for opioid dependence treatment in some markets
- Concerns on risk of misuse and diversion if introduced daily treatment



Delivering our ambition

To exceed 100,000 patients in treatment



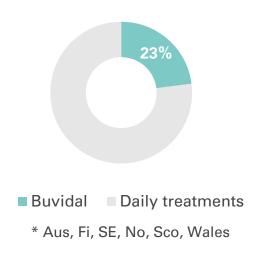
Why we are confident...

Buvidal is a game-changing product

- Robust clinical and real-world evidence and experience
- Highly positive patient and HCP experience
- Growing patient awareness & demand
 - >40% patients suitable and would try^{1,2}
 - New patients are entering treatment due to Buvidal
- Wide stakeholder recognition of value
- Access and funding hurdles being addressed

Where access hurdles addressed uptake is high

Average patient share (all ODT patients) in markets with resolved access*: launch + 3 years



¹ Rolland B, et al. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2021; 220:108492. ² Pascual FS, et al. Eur Addict Res. 2022; 28: 143-154.



Three key pillars for sustained growth



Access and penetration – addressing hurdles and accelerating patient uptake



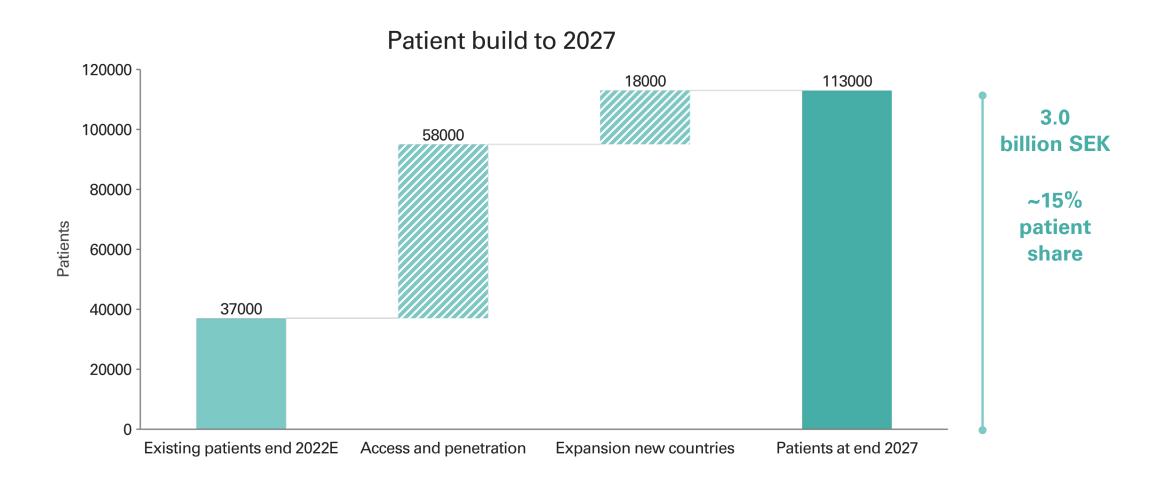
Geographical expansion - complete regulatory & PMA processes and drive successful launches



Indication expansion – to include chronic pain



Delivering our ambition for 2027





UK Case history

Accelerating patient uptake now funding challenge addressed

Samantha Nickerson

GM UK & Ireland



UK has most patients in treatment in EU/AUS and high numbers of drug related deaths



Drug misuse: prevalence, overdose deaths and treatment

	Problematic drug use ¹	Patients in ODT ²	Drug-related deaths (per million) ²
England	280,000	141,000	48
Wales	25,000	8,000	52
Scotland	56,000	29,000	234
N Ireland	2,200	1,150	87
Total	363,200	179,150	65



6,225 drug-related deaths in the UK in 2021³



Scotland & Wales have redefined drug treatment strategies to address the crisis

- High level Government commitment to address
 - Drug-related deaths & management opioid dependence in pandemic lead to accelerated uptake of innovations
 - Strong Government support

"A commitment to increasing funding for and access to longacting buprenorphine as this has better outcomes for some people"

Angela Constance
Drugs Policy Minister
Scottish Government

- Created accelerated access for Buvidal
- Very positive response from patients and physicians
- Guidelines on LAIB access

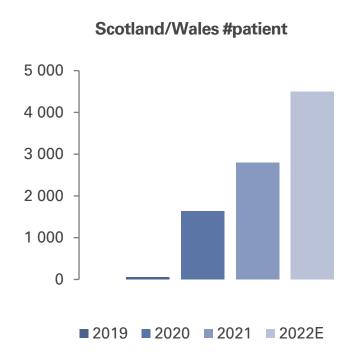
Guidelines and real-world experience





Rapid uptake in Scotland and Wales

- > 4,000 patients in Scotland & Wales treated with Buvidal
- 10% penetration of all patients
- Continuing rapid growth
- High performing team driving growth
 - Commercial and therapy specialists with broad knowledge and expertise
- Wide stakeholder engagement across disciplines



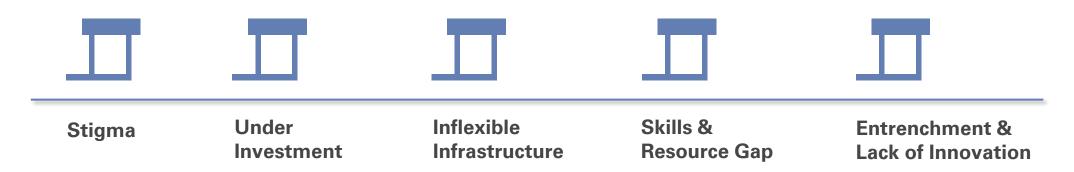


England momentum building as hurdles addressed





England momentum building as hurdles addressed



"The capacity of the treatment system is insufficient to meet the need for support and half of people with an addiction to the most harmful drugs – opiate and crack cocaine – are not engaged in treatment"

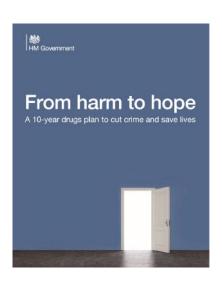
- Independent Review of Drugs commissioned by Government gave clear direction...
- Makes clear recommendation for significant investment ...
- Overall, 32 recommendations setting out whole system approach to tackling drug misuse



Reducing demand



A new strategy Opening the door to a new landscape



- Delivering a world-class treatment and recovery system
- £553 million over 3 years to rebuild treatment services
- Support local areas to expand and improve range of treatment
- Funding for Ministry of Justice so offenders fully engage with treatment services
- Consistency through a new national commissioning quality standard
- "" We will work with local area to secure...
 system is responding to new and
 promising innovations, such as forms of
 long-acting buprenorphine."
- "" We are exploring the benefit of making long-acting buprenorphine available to prisoners in treatment for an opiate problem, to see how this impacts engagement with treatment, protection from overdose and relapse after release"



Payer hurdles now addressed

Treatment clinics experienced and seeing patient successes



- 100% payer coverage in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- 74% payer coverage in local authorities in England
- 84% of top 50 regions
- 76% of 141,000 patients in England in region with Buvidal coverage¹
- 75% active clinics
- Driving increase in prescribers and depth of prescribing



Payer hurdles now addressed

Treatment clinics experienced and seeing patient successes



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- 74% payer coverage in local authorities in England
- 84% of top 50 regions
- 76% of 141,000 patients in England in region with Buvidal coverage¹
- 75% active clinics
- Driving increase in prescribers and depth of prescribing

UK scenario

If 23% patient penetration level reached, as current in Australia and Nordics, this corresponds to ~40,000 patients on Buvidal in the UK



Accelerating our growth Capitalizing on the new drugs strategy



UK is a significant opportunity



Build on policy direction from drug strategy to include Buvidal as treatment option in community and criminal justice



Drive funding and access with focus on top 50 regions



Deliver medical education to support upskilling of the workforce



Build informed choice for patients



Capture real-world-evidence and share best practice



Unlock criminal justice opportunity

camurus_®

Patient views

Kevin and Jim from Scotland

The following video features excerpts from a conversation between Kevin, a Buvidal patient and Jim, a support worker from a Glasgow based homeless charity, the Simon Community.

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A&O



Peter Hjelmström Chief Medical Officer



Evidence base for Buvidal at time of launch in EU/AUS

- Pharmacokinetic profiles for weekly and monthly dosing¹
- Blockade of opioid effects²
- Suppression of withdrawal and cravings^{2,3,4}
- Non-inferior and superior efficacy for illicit opioid use demonstrated in pivotal double-blind Phase 3 study versus standard daily SL BPN/NX in new-to-treatment patients³
- Retention in treatment and illicit opioid use comparable to or better than historic study results^{3,4,5}
- Safety profile comparable to SL BPN except for mild to moderate injection site reactions^{2,3,4}





Extended evidence base since launch of Buvidal

MEDICAL AFFAIRS METRICS

Scientific publications

Presentations at scientific conferences

Investigator sponsored studies supported

Patients in investigator sponsored studies

Grant requests approved

Medical information enquires answered

69

131 (78 oral; 53 posters)

17 (12 EU/AUS; 5 US)

>2500

98

1751





Life-cycle management of Buvidal registration

DEBUT and UNLOC-T studies have enabled updates to the Buvidal registration:

EU (2021)

Addition of 160 mg Buvidal monthly

AUS (2021)

- Addition of 160 mg Buvidal Monthly
- Possibility to initiate patients on Buvidal directly instead of initiation on SL BPN
- Removal of pregnancy and lactation as contraindications,
 allowing additional patients to receive treatment with Buvidal



diversion was identified. The prevedence of self-reported non-prescribed optical use among depts burecompline patients decreased against any between busine (97%) and wals 16 (12%), olds ratio = 0.00035, 95% confidence interval = 0.0007-0.018, P < 0.0001, Gordischors. This first study of depts bupercoephrics in custodist settings showed treatment reterrition and contractors companish by those observed for incernating settings and for other optical contractors.

Keywords Bapmorphine, CAM2038, deput, opioid use disorder, prisoners, prisoner, safety, slow-releas support of the Committee of the Committ

agonist treatment used in custodial settings, without increased risk of diversion.

Level 3, 670 Danier Street, Newcastle 2500, NSW, Australia, Bernel: adriand mloop(ghealth new.gor.ux Submitted 16 February 2021; leikid nedew.completed 21 April 2021; final version a corpted 16 June 2021 "Please use complete lits of authors and affiliations at the end of the paper.



Investigator Sponsored Studies ongoing with Buvidal

STUDY	PATIENTS	PROTOCOL PUBLICATION
Addiction recovery of opioid dependent patients treated with injectable subcutaneous depot buprenorphine (Buvidal®) (ARIDE, DRKS00020797)	426 (Buvidal 213)	Schulte et al. Front Psychiatry. 2020; 11: 580863. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2020.580863
Medication Treatment for OUD in Expectant Mothers (MOMs): A Pragmatic RT Comparing Two BUP Formulations (CTN-0080; NCT03918850)	200 (Buvidal 100)	Winhusen et al. Contemp Clin Trials. 2020; 93:106014. (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cct.2020.106014)
Emergency Department-INitiated bupreNOrphine and Validation Network Trial (ED-INNOVATION , CTN-0099; NCT04225598)	2000 (Buvidal 1000)	D'Onofrio et al. Contemp Clin Trials. 2021; 104:106359. (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cct.2021.106359)
Optimizing Retention, Duration and Discontinuation Strategies for Opioid Use Disorder Pharmacotherapy (RDD; CTN-0100; NCT04464980)	2630 (Buvidal 650)	Schulman et al. Addict Sci Clin Pract. 2021; 16: 15. (https://doi.org/10.1186/s13722-021-00223-z)
A comparative effectiveness trial of XR Naltrexone vs XR-BUP with individuals leaving jail (NCT04408313)	240 (Buvidal120)	Gordon et al. J Subst Abuse Treat. 2021; 128:108241. (https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2020.108241)
Exemplar Hospital Initiation Trial to Enhance Treatment Engagement - Comparative Effectiveness Trial of XR BPN Vs TAU for Hospitalized Patients With OUD (EXHIT ENTRE, CTN-0098; NCT04345718)	314 (Buvidal 157)	Not published
Characterizing withdrawal from depot buprenorphine: an observational case series (ACTRN12621001011875)	30 (Buvidal 15)	Not published
Case series examining the use of depot buprenorphine formulation Buvidal in the management of patients with co-occurring opioid dependence and chronic pain (ACTRN12622000511730)	30 (Buvidal 30	Not published



Chronic pain Phase 3 trial with CAM2038

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, enriched-enrollment withdrawal (EEW) trial

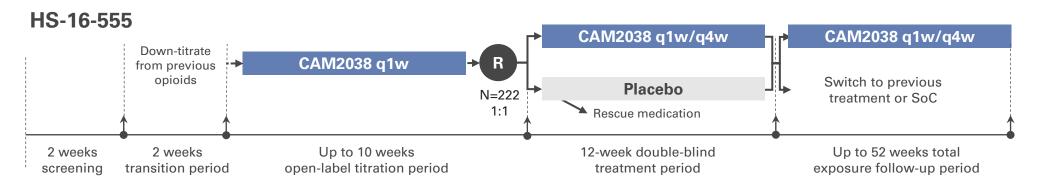
US study sponsored by Braeburn Pharmaceuticals

Opioid-experienced subjects

- Subjects with moderate to severe Chronic Low Back Pain (CLBP)
- Treated with daily opioids for ≥3 months and on stable dose of ≥40 mg/day of oral morphine equivalents

Primary and secondary endpoints

- Primary endpoint: Change from baseline in Weekly Average of (Daily) Average Pain Intensity (WAAPI)
- Secondary endpoints include: Worst pain intensity, responder analysis, time to loss of efficacy, patient-reported outcomes and quality of life (PGI-I,WPAI, EQ-5D-5L), rescue medication use
- Safety evaluated in titration, double-blind treatment and open-label extension parts of trial





Positive results in Phase 3 trial

Primary and key secondary endpoints met

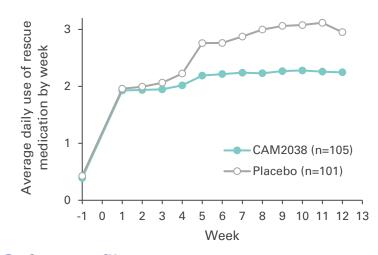
- Significant reduction in baseline adjusted average pain at week 12 versus placebo, p<.001
- Significant reduction in worst pain, p<.001

WAAPI scores over time | Sample | Samp

Improvement in additional endpoints

 Time to loss of efficacy, p=.002; patient global impression of improvement, p<.001, and activity impairment, p=0.005

Rescue medication use over time



Safety profile

 Safety profile consistent with the known safety profile of buprenorphine and Buvidal



Regulatory applications to extend indication for Buvidal to include chronic pain

Regulatory status EU

- ✓ Pre-submission meeting held with EU Rapporteur
- ✓ Regulatory submission accepted by EMA and requests for supplementary information received from CHMP

Regulatory status AUS

✓ Regulatory submission in Australia accepted by TGA and s31 request for information received



Medical need for Buvidal in chronic pain

- >35% of patients with non-cancer pain at specialty pain clinics have a problematic use of opioids¹
- 33% to 55% of patients being treated for opioid dependence report chronic pain^{2,3}
- >20% of patients with opioid dependence and chronic pain use illicit drugs for pain management²

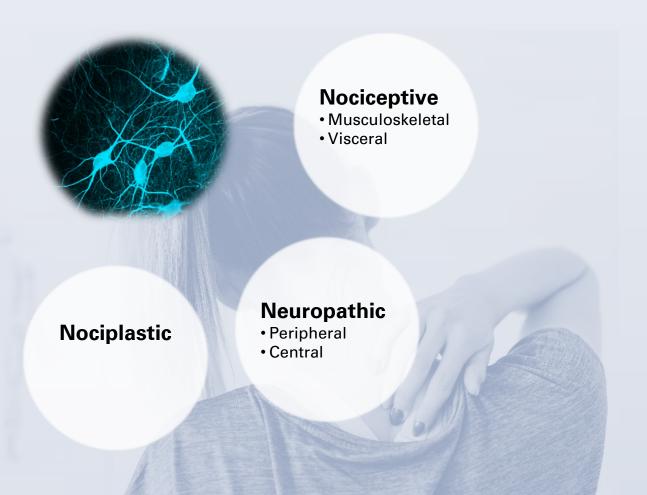
There is currently no medicinal product approved for treatment of both chronic pain and opioid dependence

Pain, opioids and addiction

Lenka Katila, MD, NEAPM
Pain Consultant, Multidiciplinary Pain centre & Addiction program for Pain Patients
Uppsala University Hospital



Acute versus Chronic pain

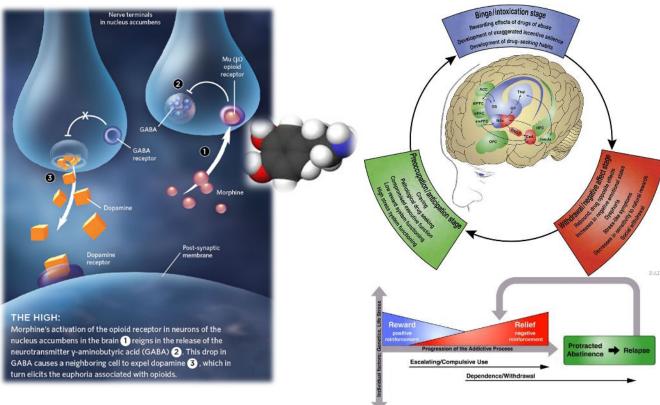


Acute pain	Chronic pain		
is caused by external or internal injury or damage	is uncoupled from the causative event		
its intensity correlates with the triggering stimulus	its intensity no longer correlates with the causal stimulusbecomes a disease in its own right		
can be clearly located			
has a distinct warning and protective function	has lost its warning and protective function		
	is a special therapeutic challenge		

Refractory opioid use syndrome in chronic pain

Opioids and dopamine release in Nucleus Accumbens

Neurobiological basis of substance use disorders



- Opioids are effective in acute pain
- Chronic use of opioids causes adaptation of the dopamine release system in Nucleus Accumbens and can lead to development of tolerance and addiction
- While the positive reinforcement/relief of pain diminishes, the negative reinforcement ("hyperkatifeia") increases in a three-stage cycle of addiction

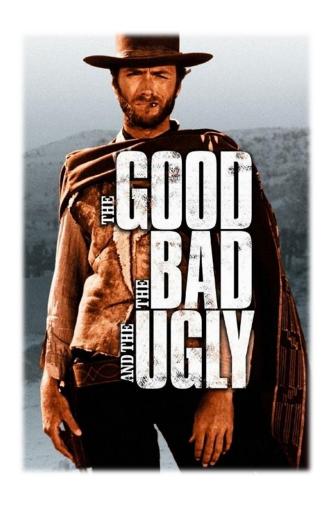
IASP statement on opioids for pain management

 IASP strongly advocates for access to opioids for the humane treatment of severe short-lived pain, using reasonable precautions to avoid misuse, diversion, and other adverse outcomes.

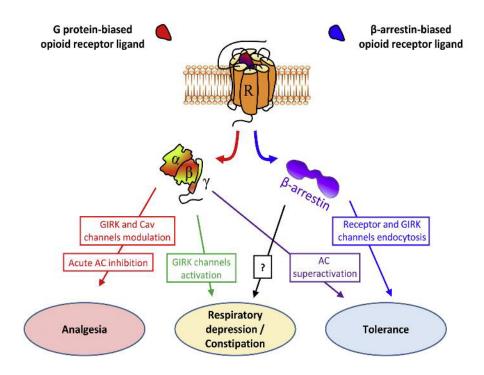


 At the same time, IASP recommends caution when prescribing opioids for chronic pain. There may be a role for medium-term, low-dose opioid therapy in carefully selected patients with chronic pain who can be managed in a monitored setting. However, with continuous longer-term use, tolerance, dependence, and other neuroadaptations compromise both efficacy and safety.

Does it matter which opioid we use?



- · Opioids differ in the ability to help, harm and kill
- Differences due to pharmacological characteristics in binding to opioid receptors and in particular the mu-opioid receptor



Guidelines for chronic/persistent pain treatment



Moderate to severe nociceptive pain

- Codeine with paracetamol (acetaminophen)
- Tramadol
- Buprenorphine (patch)

Severe nociceptive pain

- Morphine
- Oxycodone
- Ketobemidon
- TapentadolIntroduced by pain specialist:
- Fentanyl
- Buprenorphine (sublingual)
- Methadone

Neuropathic pain

- III: tramadol
- IV: strong opioids

Nociplastic pain – NO!

Exception: Fibromyalgia – tramadol Gr IV

Comparison of commonly used opioids

	Codeine	Morphine	Oxycodone	Fentanyl	Methadone	Buprenorphine
Analgesia	+	+ +	+ +	+++	+++	+++
Respiratory depression	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	-
Obstipation	+	+++	+++	+++	++	+
Opioid-induced endocrinopathy	+	+ +	++	+++	+++	+
Addiction	+	+++	+++	+++	++	+
Renal clearence dependent	+	+++	+	-	+++	-
Dysphoria	+	+	+++	++	+	

Buprenorphine pharmacology

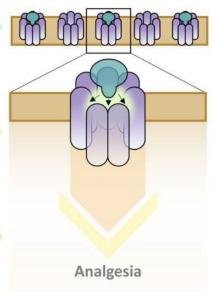
1. Potency
The relationship
between drug dose or
concentration and
specified response
intensity

2. Affinity The attraction between

a molecule and its receptor, quantified as a binding constant

3. Partial agonist
A compound that displays
less intrinsic activity than
a full-agonist reference
agent displays; depends
on 3D structure*

4. Intrinsic activity
The capacity of bioactive
agents to activate specific
receptors to promote
downstream signaling
responses



Buprenorphine has high potency and a slow dissociation rate, allowing for effective and longlasting analgesia at low doses

Buprenorphine has a very high binding affinity at the μ-OR (ie, higher attraction than most full μ-OR agonists)

As a partial agonist, buprenorphine has lower μ-OR signaling than full μ-OR agonists, which may contribute to fewer opioid-related adverse events

Buprenorphine has lower intrinsic activity than full μ-OR agonists (potentially limiting negative effects) but enough activity to be an effective analgesic

- Buprenorphine has a high potency and effect at low doses and a longlasting effect through slow receptor dissociation
- It has a higher receptor affinity and can block the effects of other opioids
- As a partial mu-receptor agonist through a different modulation of beta arrestin it has a different side effect profile than other opioids

Can buprenorphine be used to manage withdrawal during opioid tapering in chronic pain patients?

Multidiciplinary pain centre & addiction program

Multidisciplinary & multiprofessional care



Typical patients at program in Uppsala

Characteristics of the patients

Age (years): 52 (26-74)

• Pain duration (years): 20 (2-59)

Opioid treatment (years): 15.6 (2-40)

• Psychiatric comorbidity: 80%

Primary opioid: 41% oxycodone; 18% fentanyl

Injection treatments: 13%

Outcomes of treatment

Perception of treatment: Very good 75%; Quite good 25%

Global quality of life (QoL) score: 50 (0-100)

Global QoL score of Swedish chronic pain patients: 33 (0-100)

Patient experiences

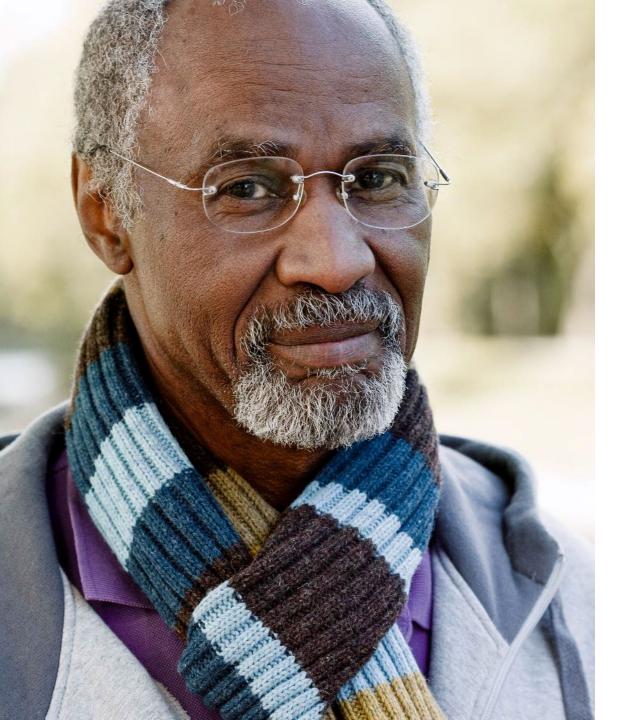
Qualitative results from program

"Um, of course, it would have been wonderful to be completely medicine-free. I have eaten tons of medicines of all kinds, but at the same time, and then I had no choice, so to survive and then I chose it because I didn't want to just lie in bed and be in a lot of pain."

Buvidal testimony

"It is wonderful to skip thinking about taking the pills all day and still be pain-free"





CAM2029 – octreotide subcutaneous depot in Phase 3 development

Investigational treatment of three, serious, rare diseases with high unmet medical needs

- Acromegaly
- Gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP-NET)
- Polycystic liver disease (PLD)

Designed for enhanced efficacy and patient convenience



Somatostatin analogs established treatment

Wide use of somatostatin analogs (SSAs)

- Antisecretory, antiproliferative, and immunomodulatory activity
- First-line medical treatment of acromegaly (ACRO) and neuroendocrine tumors (NET)¹
- SSAs also used in other fields of endocrinology and oncology, as well as in gastrointestinal, kidney and liver diseases²

SSA market dominated by long-acting injectables

Key products: Sandostatin® LAR® (octreotide LAR) and Somatuline® Autogel® (lanreotide ATG)



Key limitations of current SSA therapies

Sandostatin® LAR®



First approved 1998

POSOLOGYMonthly intramuscular injectionDOSAGE FORM19-gauge 38mm needleDOSE10-40mg per month, 2.5mL

Limitations:

- Complex reconstitution
- Refrigerated storage
- Large injection needle
- IM injection
- · Dosing by trained HCP
- Limited exposure, and efficacy with incomplete symptom control^{1,2}

Somatuline® Autogel®



First approved 2007

POSOLOGYMonthly deep subcutaneous injectionDOSAGE FORM18-gauge 20mm needleDOSE60-120mg per month, 0.2-0.5mL

Limitations:

- Refrigerated storage
- Large injection needle
- · Deep SC injection
- Dosing by HCP (US)
- Limited efficacy with incomplete symptom control^{1,2}

Mycapssa[®]



First approved 2020

POSOLOGYTwice daily (BID)DOSAGE FORMOral capsuleDOSE40-80mg per day

Limitations^{3,4}:

- Significant food effect requiring dosing under fasting conditions twice daily
- Multiple DDIs
- Modest efficacy 42% of patients in pivotal trial lost biochemical control (IGF-1) after switch from injectable SSAs
- Not approved in NET



CAM2029 designed to address key limitations

Differentiating features

- √ Ready-for-use FluidCrystal® technology
- √ Rapid onset and long-acting octreotide release¹
- √ 500% increased plasma exposure vs Sandostatin LAR with potential for improved efficacy^{1,2,3}
- ✓ State-of-the-art, pre-filled syringe or pen devices enabling convenient patient self-administration
- ✓ Subcutaneous administration with thin needle (22-gauge, 12.5mm)
- √ Room temperature storage

State-of-the-art product designs



Prefilled pen



Attributes ranked most important by nurses: fast administration, no clogging, and no product losses⁴



CAM2029 potential improvements over current SSA treatments

Patients

- Self-administration reduced treatment burden of dosing visits
- Improved symptom control
- Improved Quality of Life (QoL)

"A real challenge with the current therapies is that you are tethered to your medical center, to needing to be someplace that can give you your shot every 28 days."

Patient - US, NET

Healthcare system

- No need for complex reconstitution and temperature conditioning – time saving
- No incomplete dosing or product waste due to needle clogging
- Improved efficacy and overall treatment outcomes

"I think everybody would take it or would swap to it. Why would they take this horse needle I call it, over something new and different like this?"

KOL - US, acromegaly

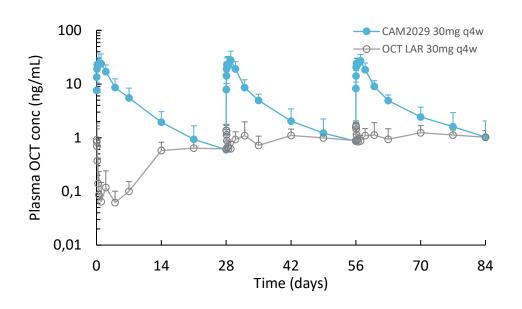
"The high bioavailability [of CAM2029] is a good one, because I think from former studies, the antiproliferative effect is to some extent dose related, so it makes sense."

KOL - EU, NET

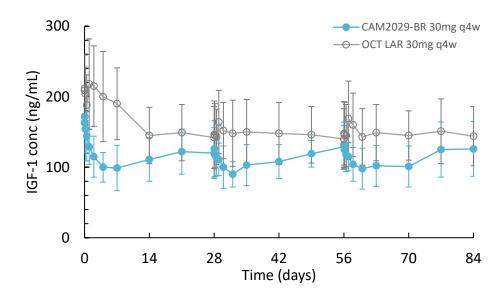


CAM2029 provides enhanced octreotide exposure

Octreotide plasma concentrations



IGF-1 concentrations





Positive results from 5 completed clinical trials

- Dose proportional long-acting octreotide release suitable for once monthly dosing¹
- Enhanced octreotide exposure with ~500% increase of octreotide bioavailbility¹
- Rapid and sustained suppression of IGF-1 in healthy volunteers¹
- Biochemical control (IGF-1 and GH) indicated in acromegaly patients²
- Symptom control indicated in NET patients²
- Bridging PK to pre-filled pen device
- Safety and local tolerability profile supporting confirmatory Phase 3 trials^{1,2}



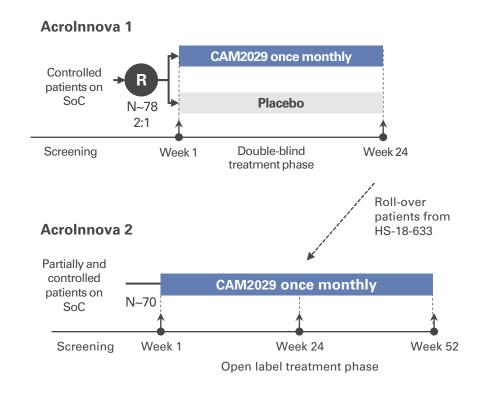
Acrolnnova Phase 3 program based on two parallel trials to meet regulatory requirements

Pivotal randomized, placebo-controlled Phase 3 trial

- Rigorous, 24-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
- Biomarker response (IGF-1≤1xULN) primary endpoint
- Filling regulatory requirement for efficacy
- CAM2029 PK–PD modelling and simulations used to predict result

Long-term safety Phase 3 trial

- 52-week long-term safety, switch and extension trial
- Filling regulatory requirements for safety exposure
- Effective and easy for patients to continue CAM2029
- Broad study population of partially and fully controlled patients

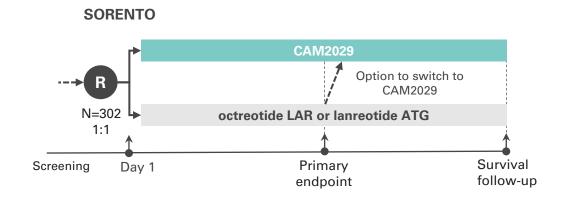




SORENTO Phase 3 trial assesses superiority versus standard of care

Pivotal randomized, active-controlled Phase 3 trial

- Primary endpoint is superiority in progression free survival, PFS, versus octreotide LAR and lanreotide ATG
- Assessed after 194 progression events
- Multiple patient reported outcomes included in study
- Single, large trial fills regulatory requirements for safety and efficacy
- Broad GEP-NET population of grade 1 to grade 3 tumors





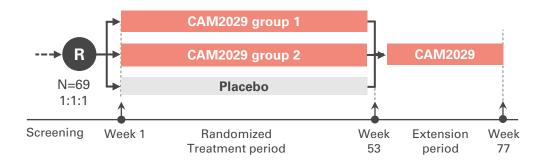
Clinical Phase 2b trial, POSITANO, started in PLD

Significant unmet need with no approved treatment

- PLD is a rare, genetic and chronic disorder
- Progressive growth of cysts in the liver
- Can cause severe symptoms and impaired quality of life
- Estimated ~30,000 patients with symptomatic PLD¹
- No approved pharmacological treatment available
- Increased scientific evidence for SSA's

POSITANO trial to assess efficacy and safety

- 52-week randomized, placebo-controlled, three-arm trial
- Primary endpoint is liver volume change
- Key secondary endpoint Camurus' developed PROs, PLD-S





CAM2029 recent and upcoming milestones



- ☐ Completed enrollment H2 2022
- □ Topline Phase 3 efficacy results H1 2023
- NDA and MAA submissions 2023/24



- Start SORENTO Phase 3 trial
- Est. enrollment completion H1 2023
- Completion SORENTO efficacy part after 194 PFS events
- ☐ Est. NDA/MAA submissions 2025



- ✓ Orphan drug designation (US)
- New PROs developed and aligned with FDA
- ✓ Phase 2b trial started June 2022
- ☐ Target enrollment completion H1 2023
- ☐ Topline results H1 2024





Subcutaneous Octreotide Randomized Efficacy in Neuroendocrine TumOrs



POlycystic liver Safety and efficacy TriAl with subcutaNeous Octreotide



Ocreotide SC depot (CAM2029) in treatment of acromegaly

Diego Ferone

Unit of Endocrinology (DiMI), IRCCS Policlinico San Martino, University of Genova, Italy



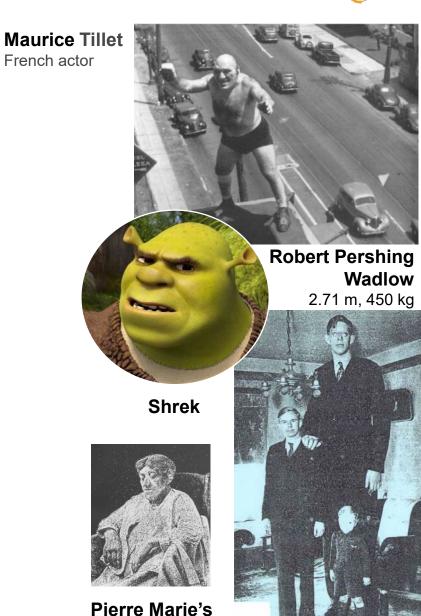






Acromegaly

- Rare pituitary disorder caused by a benign tumor and excess of growth hormone
- Slowly developing chronic disease with progressive physical changes or disability, often unrecognized, leading to late diagnosis
- Incidence: 2-11 cases per million/population/year
- Prevalence: 50-70 cases per million population (underestimated by late diagnosis ~ 7-10 years)
- Uncontrolled acromegaly increases the risk of significant morbidity and mortality



patient (1891)

Rare disease diagnosed late

- 75% of patients present with a macroadenoma, which could be explained by delayed diagnosis¹
- >85% patients with microadenomas and 40–50% with macroadenomas enter disease remission following TSS²
- Factors associated with disease recurrence include large tumor size, tumor invasiveness, high GH secretion³
- Recurrence rate of 2–8% within 5 years of surgery²







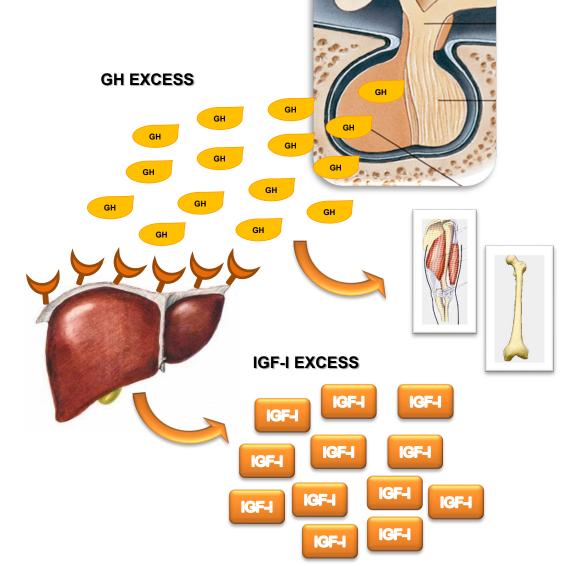


Hypothalamus

Caused by GH secreting tumors

LIVER

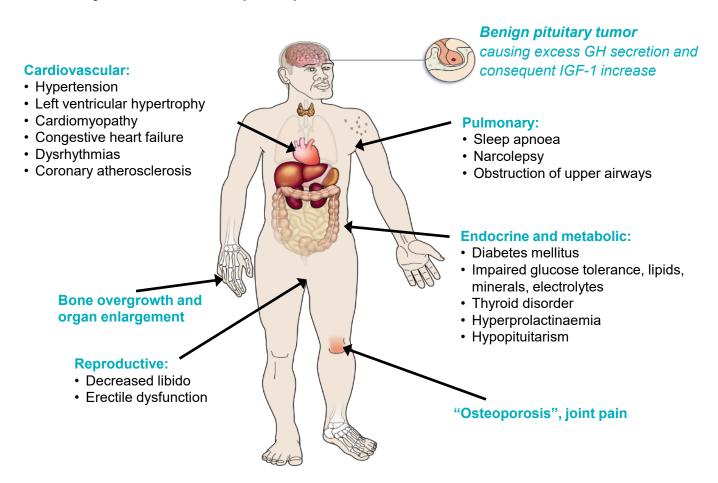
- Vast majority of cases is caused by a growth hormone (GH) secreting adenomas
- More rarely by ectopic tumors secreting GH or its releasing factor (GHRH)





Disease symptoms and morbidity

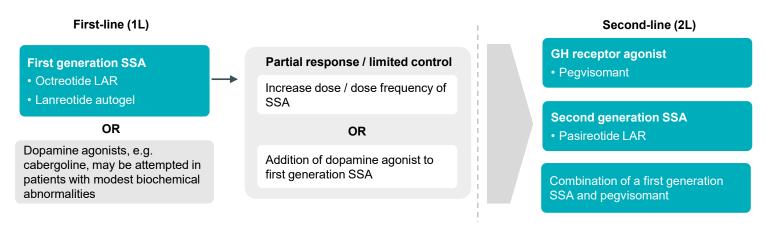
Significant morbidity can develop in patients between disease onset and diagnosis





SSAs are first-line medical treatment

- Transsphenoidal surgery of micro- and macro-adenomas
- First-line medical treatment is first-generation, long-acting somatostatin analogs (SSAs) octreotide LAR and lanreotide Autogel (rarely dopamine agonist)
- For partial responders, dose and dose frequency of the SSAs may be increased, or cabergoline may be added to SSA treatment
- Second line therapy often includes pegvisomant and pasireotide



SSAs, somatostatin analogues; LAR, long-acting release

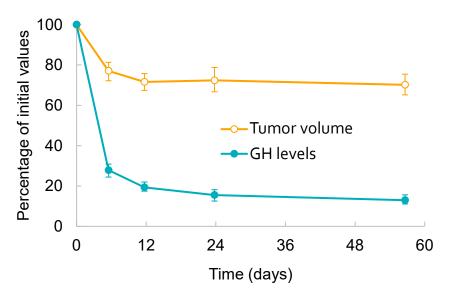


Tumor shrinkage and GH suppression on exposure to octreotide

SSA treatment in acromegaly

- Treatment objectives
 - Normalize GH and IGF-1 levels
 - Control or reduce tumor size
 - Improve comorbidities
- Alternative to surgery in patients with controlled GH and IGF-1
- Long-acting octreotide and lanreotide constitutes first line treatment
- Potential for improved response rate by optimizing plasma exposure

Pituitary tumor volume and serum GH levels¹



The effects of octreotide total pituitary volume and serum GH levels during treatment of 18 patients with acromegaly, expressed as percentages of the pre-treatment values (mean 6 SEM).

Redrawn from ¹Lundin P et al. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 1997:18:765–772



Treatment limitations of current therapies

Injectable treatments - standard of care

- IM or deep SC injections with large needles^{1,2}
- Lack of self- or partner administration impacts patient's sense of autonomy^{1,2}
- Frequent dosing visits at specialist clinics
- Modest biochemical and disease control
 - Less than half of acromegaly patients biochemically controlled

Oral treatment

- Twice daily dosing (up to three monthly doses 80mg) under fasting conditions³
- Very low bioavailability <1% and food effects
- Limited efficacy and utility to stable patients



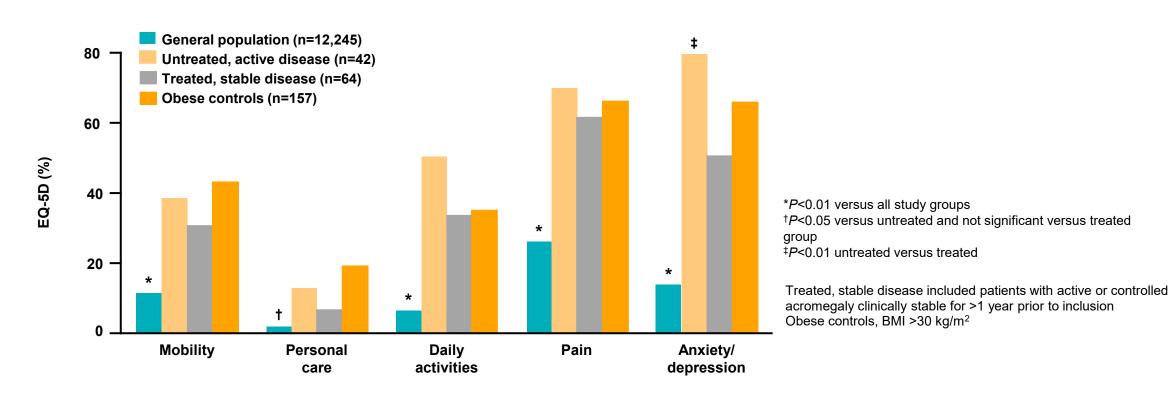
Impaired quality of life of patients

- Patients report impaired health-related quality of life (QoL)¹
- Disease control, treatment satisfaction and convenience improves QoL
- · Symptoms and comorbidities, impaired appearance and physical status decreases QoL
- Even biochemically stable patients reported compromised QoL, incl.:
 - 65% of patients being bothered by need to schedule injections
 - 74% had issues with need to travel



HRQoL impairment is greatest in patients with untreated, active disease

In this prospective, observational study, 106 adults with acromegaly were included from 16 centres throughout Spain





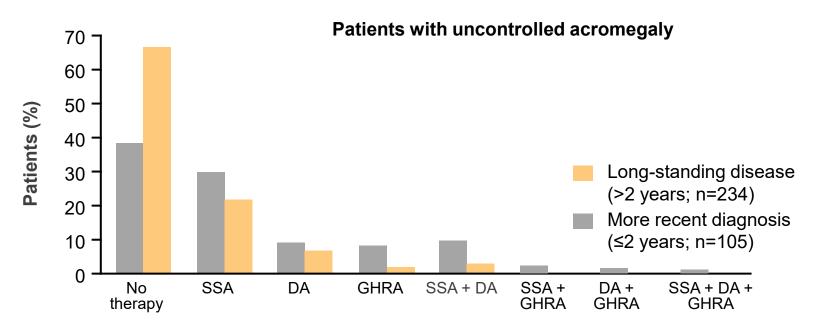
Many uncontrolled patients do not receive appropriate medical therapy

Results from the German acromegaly registry (n=1344)

Patients could have had ≥1 pituitary surgery and/or received radiotherapy

72% (917/1275) of patients with available IGF-1 values at last follow-up had normalized IGF-1

• IGF-1 remained elevated in 358 patients



47.2% (169/358) of patients with uncontrolled acromegaly (IGF-1 >ULN for age and sex) were not receiving medical therapy at last follow-up

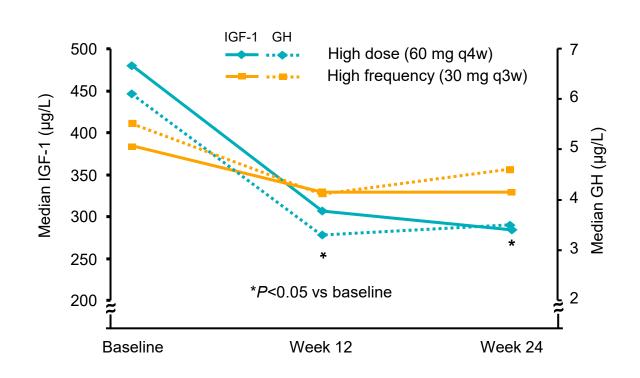
ULN, upper limit of normal; DA, dopamine agonist; GHRA, GH receptor antagonist; SSA, somatostatin analog; IGF-1, Insulin-like growth factor-1 Schöfl C et al. Eur J Endocrinol 2012;168(1):39–47



Improved biochemical response with high-dose octreotide

At Week 24, median IGF-1 and GH levels were improved in patients treated with high-dose and high-frequency octreotide LAR:

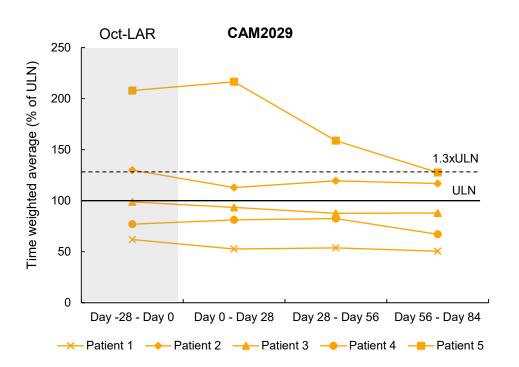
- Significant IGF-1 and GH-level reduction when increasing to unconventional octreotide dose
- Trend of improved efficacy with increased frequency
- Effects related to increased octreotide plasma exposure



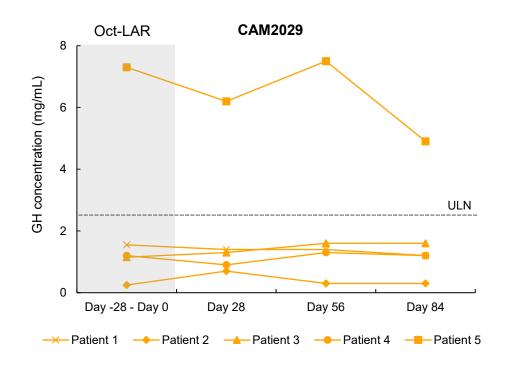


Well-maintained or improved biochemical control indicated with CAM2029

Insulin-like growth factor-1, IGF-1



Growth hormone, GH





Pivotal Phase 3 RCT to determine efficacy

Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multi-center trial to assess efficacy and safety of CAM2029

Primary objective:

 To assess the superiority of CAM2029 compared to placebo in biochemical response for insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1)

Primary endpoint

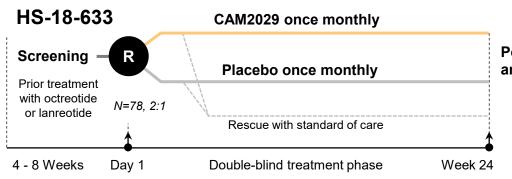
Proportion of patients with mean IGF-1 levels
 ≤1x upper limit of normal (ULN) at Week 22
 and Week 24 (average of the 2 measurements)

Main secondary endpoints:

- Biochemical response (IGF-1, GH)
- Tumor size
- · Patient satisfaction and quality of life
- Self- or partner administration
- Plasma concentrations of octreotide
- Safety

Stable patient population:

 Patients (n~78) with confirmed acromegaly on treatment with a stable dose of octreotide long-acting release or lanreotide autogel for at least 3 months and with IGF-1 levels ≤1xULN and mean GH cycle levels <2.5 µg/L at screening



Possibility to roll-over to HS-19-647 and to continue on CAM2029



Auxiliary Phase 3 long-term safety trial

12-month, open-label, single arm, multi-center Phase 3 trial to assess safety of CAM2029

Primary objective:

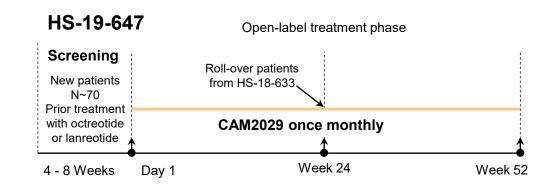
To assess long-term safety and tolerability of CAM2029

Main secondary endpoint

- Biochemical response (IGF-1, GH)
- Patient satisfaction and quality of life
- Self- or partner-administration
- Plasma concentrations of octreotide

Broad patient population, including:

- Patients who are inadequately controlled by previous treatment
- Patients who have received prior pituitary radiotherapy (3 years cut-off)
- Patients from study HS-18-633







Phase 3 program progress

Screening and enrollment under finalization

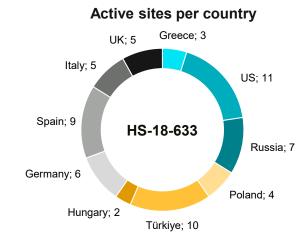
- Final phase of patient recruitment
- Patient satisfaction
- Quality of life (QoL)
- Self-administration

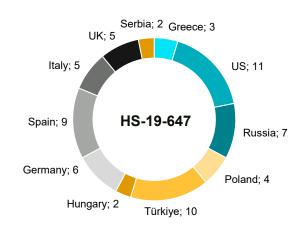
Phase 3 efficacy study results expected in H1 2023

- Biochemical control (IGF-1 and GH)
- Patient satisfaction
- Quality of life (QoL)
- Self-administration

Phase 3 long-term safety study results

- Safety and tolerability
- Biochemical control rates (IGF-1 and GH)
- Patient satisfaction and QoL
- Self-administration







Continued need to improve treatment of acromegaly

Underestimated disease

- Slow development and late diagnosis
- High disease burden

Improvement potential

- Dosing and treatment experience
- Easy self-administration
- Increased plasma exposure
- Better biochemical and symptom control

Unmet medical need

- Reduced treatment burden
- Increased compliance
- Modest disease control

CAM2029 strong candidate

Answers in ongoing Phase 3 studies

Neuroendocrine Cancers: Unmet Medical Needs and Opportunities

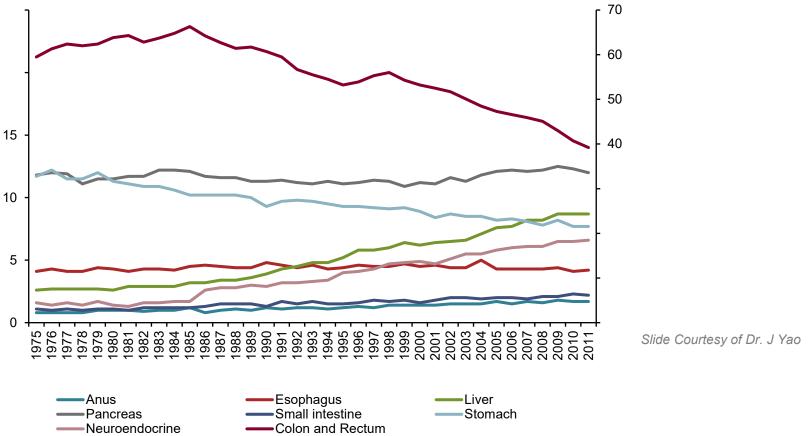
Simron Singh, MD. MPH. FRCPC.

Associate Professor, University of Toronto
Co-head, Susan Leslie Clinic for Neuroendocrine Cancers
Provincial Lead, Cancer Care Ontario, Person Centered Care
Scientist – Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences, Sunnybrook Research Institute





Incidence Rates of GI Malignancies From SEER Registries: Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000

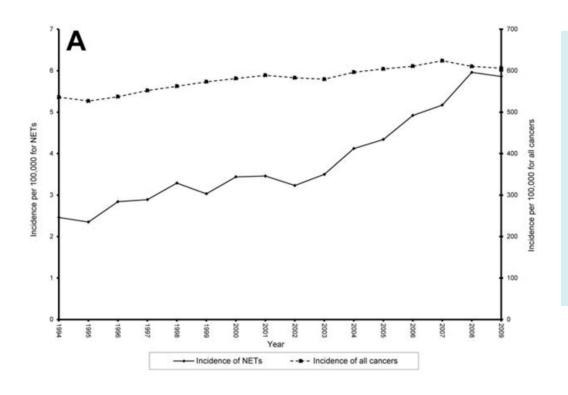


GI, gastrointestinal.



NETs epidemiology: More common than thought

Incidence NETs, Ontario, CANADA 1994-2009 (n=5,619)



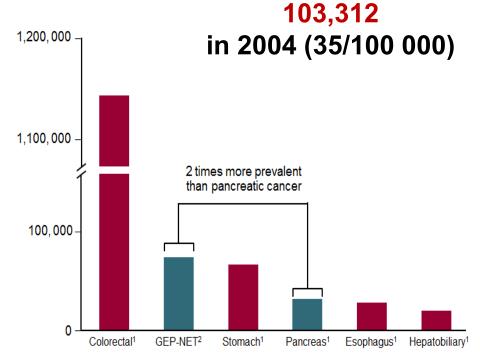
2.4X increase in incidence over 15 y

2.48 (95%CI 2.13-2.83) to **5.86** (95%CI 5.40-6.35) cases per 100 000 per year



NET Prevalence

¹ SEER Estimated 29-year limited-duration prevalence



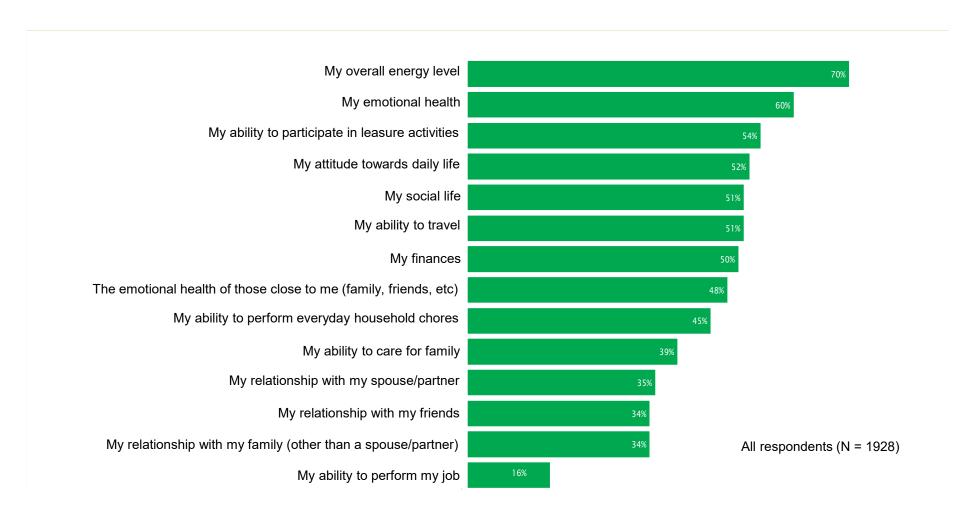
Prevalence in SEER Database

GEP = gastroenteropancreatic

¹National Cancer Institute. SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2004. http://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2004; ²Modlin IM, Lye KD, Kidd M. Cancer. 2003;97(4):934-959.



72% overall reported a negative impact of NET on their lives

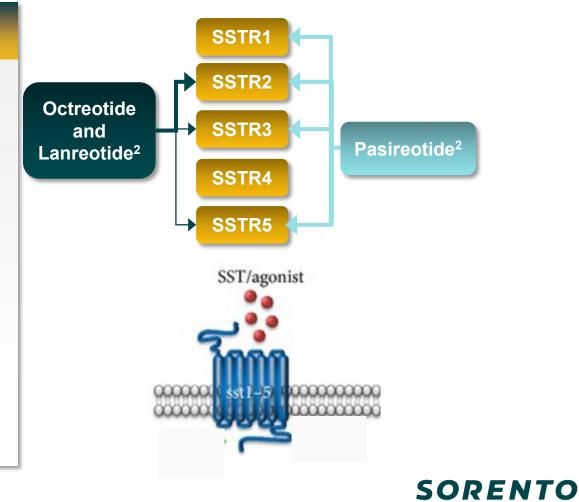




Somatostatin Analogs (SSAs)

Overview

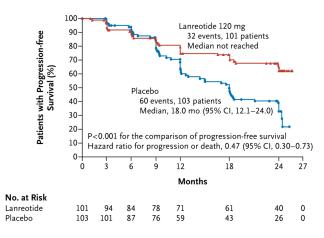
- Synthetic derivatives of somatostatin¹
- Bind to somatostatin receptors (SSTRs)¹
- Similar to endogenous somatostatins but with¹:
 - Increased affinity for specific SSTRs
 - Longer half-life and greater stability
 - Longer duration of action in the body
- Have different SSTR affinity profiles²
- Octreotide and lanreotide have high affinity for SSTR2 and lower affinities for SSTR3 and 5
- Pasireotide has high affinity for SSTR1-3, and 5

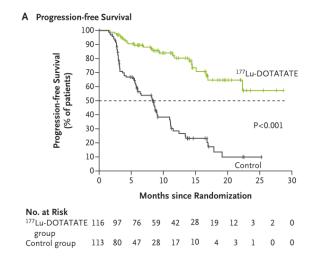


^{1.} Susini C, Buscail L. Ann Oncol. 2006;17:1733-1742.

Background

- SSAs are the cornerstone of treatment strategies for G1-2 GEP-NETs
 - PROMID (Rinke JCO 2009), CLARINET (Caplin NEJM 2014) trials
 - However, responses may not be longlasting
- The escalated SSA arm of NETTER-1 (Strosberg NEJM 2017, 60 mg octreotide/4 wk) demonstrated a PFS of 8 months in patients progressing on standard dose
 - Escalated SSA may still have effect in patients with NET refractory to standard SSA







Research question

Does long-acting SSA **above** the standard dose/exposure and/or increased dosing frequency improve progression-free survival compared to standard dose SSA?



Clinical data

Table 1A Characteristics of included studies—prospective studies										PFS
Prospective trials	Primary/ number	Prior SSA?	Intervention	Reason for dose escalation	Symptoms	DCR	ORR	Biochemical response	Toxicity	
Strosberg 2017	Metastatic SBNET (230)	Y	Octreotide LAR 60 mg (115)	Tumour progression	NR	65%	3%	NR	34% any adverse event related to treatment, 1% G3-4	8.4 months (NETTER-1)
Albertelli 2016	Metastatic NET (35)	Y	Lanreotide ATG 180 mg/4 weeks	Tumour progression	NR	NR	NR	NR	21% any SAE; 3% SAE related to treatment (cholelithiasis/cholecystitis)	
Wolin 2015	Metastatic GEPNET (57)	Y	Octreotide LAR 40 mg/28 days (n = 57) vs. Pasireotide LAR 60 mg/28 days (n = 53)	Carcinoid symptoms	12/45	75%	2%	NR	Hyperglycaemia (5%), fatigue (3%), cholelithiasis (5%), injection site pain, LFT derangement, diarrhoea (2% each)	6.8 months
Ferolla 2012	Metastatic NET (28)	Y	Octreotide LAR 30 mg/21 days	Flushing 25%, diarrhoea 36%, bronchoconstriction 7%, pain 21%, weakness 14%, no symptoms 32%	100%	100%	7%	CgA 30%, u5HIAA 57%, Gastrin 100%	Diarrhoea (4%), abdominal pain (4%), cholelithiasis (8%), pyrexia (4%)	30 months
Welin 2004	Midgut NET (12)	Y	Octreotide 160 mg/ 2 weeks for 2 months, then monthly	NR	NR	75%	0%	CgA 33%, u5HIAA 16%	Gallstone (8%), fever (50%)	
Faiss 1999	Foregut NET (30)	Y (or prior interferon)	Lanreotide 5 mg tds	Tumour progression	Diarrhoea significantly improved as a group	43%	6%	Decreased (CgA/ u5HIAA)	Fatigue (30%), steatorrhoea (6%), cholelithiasis (3%)	
Eriksson 1997	SBNET/PNET (19)	N	Lanreotide 750 mcg qid to 3 mg qid	NR	Flushing better $(p = 0.06)$	NR	NR	58% (u5HIAA/ CgA)	4 ceased due to AE (gallstone, diarrhoea)	
Imam 1997	Metastatic NET (8)	N	Lanreotide 12 mg/day	NR	NR	100%	0%	71% (CgA/ u5HIAA)	NR	
Arnold 1996	Metastatic GEPNET (52)	Y	Octreotide 500 mcg tid	Tumour progression	NR	37%	0%	NR	NR	
Di Bartolomeo 1996	SBNET/PNET (58)	N	Octreotide 500 mcg tid $(N = 23)$ or 1000 mcg tid $(N = 35)$	NR	Diarrhoea improved in 40%, flushing in 50%		3%	77% (u5HIAA)	Gallstones (4%), Steatorrhoea (4%)	
Anthony 1993	NET (28)	Y	Octreotide 500–2000 mcg tid, Lanreotide 3000 mcg tid	NR	Flushing "significantly reduced" with octreotide, $p < 0.05$ on VAS	octreotide, 5/13	31% (4/13 octreotide, 4/13 lanreotide)	NA	Steatorrhoea with octreotide; injection site discomfort, mild abdominal cramping and gallstones (1) with lanreotide	



PFS: progression-free survival Source: Chan DL, et al. Endocrine. 2017;57:366-75.



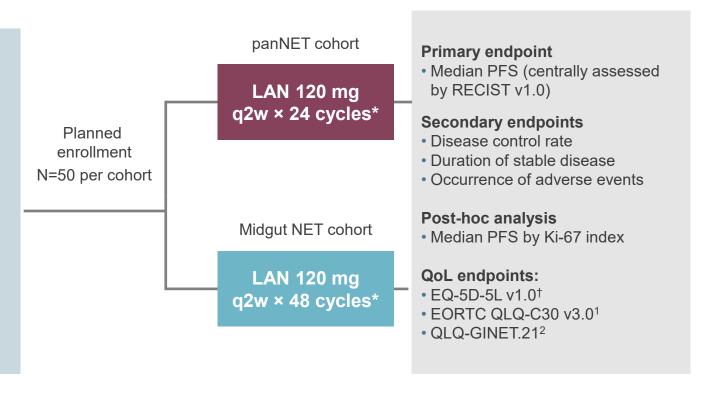
CLARINET FORTE study design

Prospective, single-arm, open-label, exploratory, international phase II study (NCT02651987)

Inclusion criteria

Patients with a metastatic or locally advanced unresectable panNET or midgut NET:

- SSTR2+
- Progression, within 24 months prior to enrollment as assessed by an independent reviewer via RECIST v1.0, while receiving first-line treatment (LAN 120 mg every 28 days) for ≥24 weeks
- Ki-67 ≤20%
- ECOG PS ≤2
- With or without hormonal-related syndromes

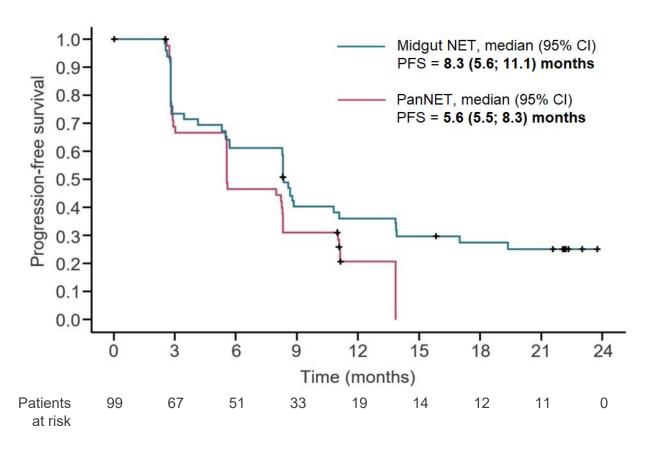


*or until centrally assessed progressive disease, unacceptable toxicity or tolerability, or death (events); or longer if <25 events per cohort had occurred. †which assesses the severity of problems associated with mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression.³ ECOG PS, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status; EORTC QLQ-C30, European Organisation into the Research and Treatment of Cancer QoL Questionnaire Core 30; EQ-5D-5L, EuroQoL 5 dimensions, 5 levels; Ki-67, proliferation index; LAN, lanreotide autogel; panNET, pancreatic NET; PFS, progression-free survival; NET, neuroendocrine tumor; q2w, every 2 weeks; QLQ GI.NET21, Quality of Life Questionnaire Gastrointestinal Neuroendocrine Tumor 21; QoL, quality of life; RECIST, Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors; SSTR2+, somatostatin receptor type 2 positive.





Results – Progression free survival (primary endpoint)



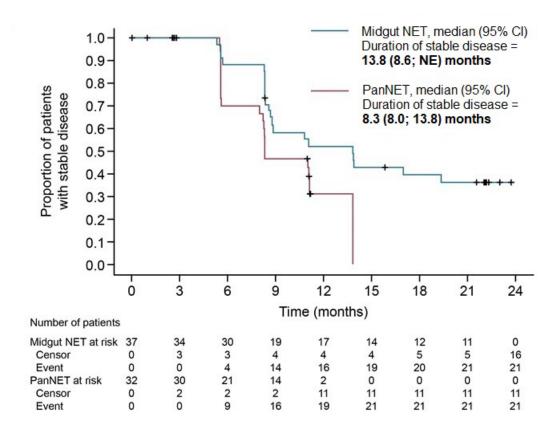
Efficacy endpoint	panNET, n=48	Midgut NET, n=51				
PFS by Ki-67 index, median (95% CI), months						
Ki-67 ≤10%* (n=43; n=47)	8.0 (5.6; 8.3)	8.6 (5.6; 13.8)				
Ki-67 >10%* (n=5; n=4)	2.8 (2.8; 2.9)	5.5 (2.6; NE)				

Data are presented for the FAS, defined as all patients who received at least one dose of LAN 120 mg during the study. *Post-hoc analysis; Ki-67 categories are not exclusive. These data are outside of the approved product information for lanreotide.





Results – Duration of stable disease and disease control rate



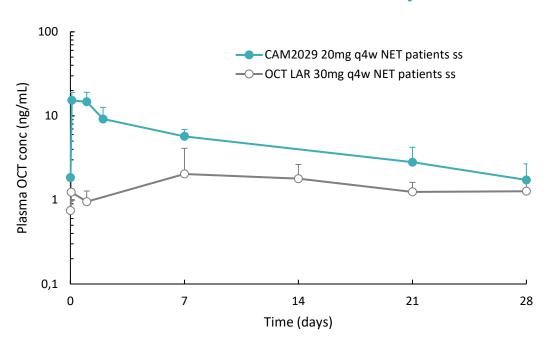
Efficacy endpoint	panNET, n=48	Midgut NET, n=51				
Disease control rate, % (95% CI) [†]						
Week 24	43.8% (29.5; 58.8)	58.8% (44.2; 72.4)				
Week 48	22.9% (12.0; 37.3)	33.3% (20.8; 47.9)				

Data are presented for the FAS, defined as all patients who received at least one dose of LAN 120 mg during the study. †Disease control rate was defined as the proportion of patients with complete response, partial response or stable disease. These data are outside of the approved product information for lanreotide.

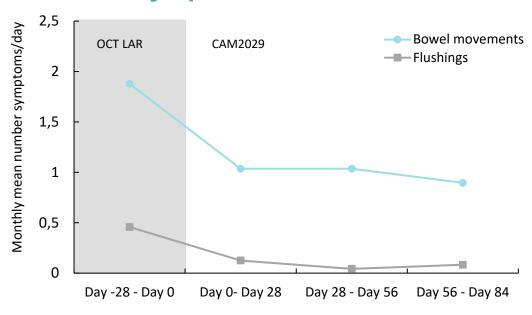


Enhanced octreotide exposure with CAM2029

Pharmacokinetics in GEP-NET patients



GEP-NET symptoms







SORENTO Trial Rationale and Purpose

SORENTO

A randomized, multi-center, open-label, active-controlled Phase 3 trial to assess the efficacy and safety of octreotide subcutaneous depot (CAM2029) versus octreotide LAR or lanreotide ATG in patients with gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors



Rational for SORENTO

- Higher doses or shorter intervals between SSA injections is a common "empirical" approach in patients with metastatic NET and suboptimal control of functional syndrome or tumor growth.
- Retrospective data support escalating the standard dose of SSAs.
- Increased dose density or intensity is a proposed option in patients with progressive and welldifferentiated GEP-NET.
- No increased toxicity compared to conventional dose therapy has been reported in early phase studies.
- Due to the nature of these trials (retrospective, limited number of patients, short follow up) no definitive conclusions made.
- Prospective trials are needed to assess the safety and efficacy of high-dose SSA on disease progression and survival.

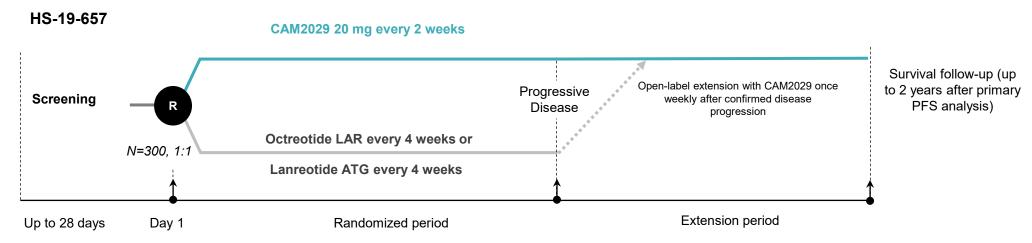


SORENTO – Superiority Trial Design

Primary objective

To determine whether treatment with **CAM2029** prolongs the progression free survival (**PFS**), determined by Blinded Independent Review Committee (**BIRC**), compared to **octreotide LAR** or **lanreotide ATG** in patients with **metastatic/inoperable well differentiated gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (GEP-NET**)

Patients with advanced, well-differentiated GEP-NET





SORENTO – Trial Design, cont.

Comparing the efficacy of treatment with CAM2029 20 mg every 2 weeks to treatment with the Investigator's choice of comparator, i.e., octreotide LAR 30 mg or lanreotide ATG 120 mg every 4 weeks

CAM2029

20 mg every other week

- SC injection in abdomen, thigh or buttock
- Patient and partner administration allowed after training
- Home administration

Comparators

Investigator choice of:

- Octreotide LAR 30 mg per month IM injection in gluteus – by a trained HCP
- Lanreotide ATG 120 mg per month

 deep SC injection in gluteus or thigh –
 by a trained HCP



SORENTO Main Inclusion Criteria

- Male or female patient ≥18 years old
- Histologically confirmed, advanced (unresectable and/or metastatic), and well-differentiated NET of GEP or presumed GEP origin
- At least 1 measurable, somatostatin receptor-positive, lesion according to RECIST 1.1 determined by multiphasic CT or MRI (performed within 28 days before randomization)
- Expression of somatostatin receptors on lesions documented by CT/MRI scans, assessed by somatostatin-receptor imaging modalities within 3 months before randomization
- Results from FDG-PET CT for patients with well-differentiated Grade 3 NET (if performed) must show that FDG avid areas of disease also are avid on somatostatin-receptor imaging
- ECOG performance status of 0 to 2



SORENTO Main Exclusion Criteria

- Documented evidence of disease progression while on treatment (including SSAs) for locally advanced unresectable or metastatic disease
- Known central nervous system metastases
- Consecutive treatment with long-acting SSAs for more than 6 months before randomization
- Carcinoid symptoms that are refractory to treatment (according to the Investigator's judgement) with conventional doses of octreotide LAR or lanreotide ATG and/or to treatment with daily doses of ≤600 µg of octreotide IR
- Previous treatment with more than 1 cycle of targeted therapies such as mTOR inhibitors or vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitors, or more than 1 cycle of chemotherapy or interferon for GEP-NET
- Treatment of GEP-NET with trans-arterial chemoembolization or trans-arterial embolization within 12 months before screening
- Previously received radioligand therapy (PRRT) at any time



SORENTO Steering Committee

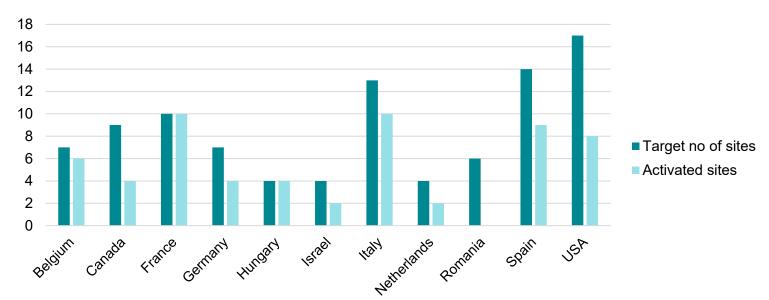




SORENTO Site Start-up Status

- 10/11 countries open for recruitment
 - Romania pending response from Regulatory Agency, expected Sep 2022
- 59/95 selected sites (clinics) activated
 - ~20 sites to be activated during September

Activated vs target number of sites per country



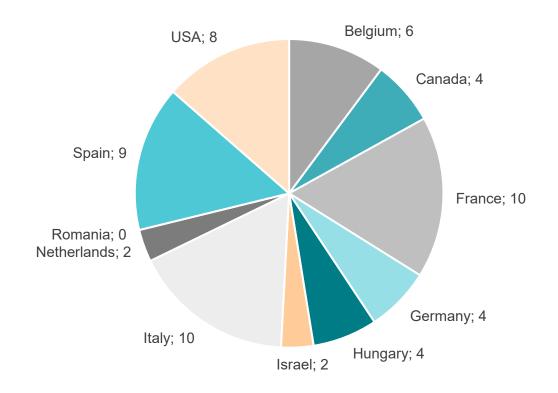


Current status of SORENTO trial

Target: 302 patients

20% of patients randomized

Activated sites per country







Outlook for CAM2029 and advanced SSA treatment

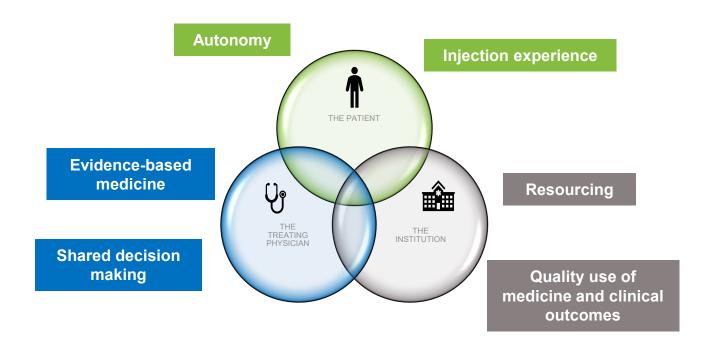
Patient Preferences

- For many of our patients this is a continuous journey
 - Patients don't see cancer as a series of episodic care events
- Many patients will live with this disease for a long time
 - Chronic cancer
- Need to determine what is important to your patient
 - What are they hoping to achieve? What tools do we have to achieve that



What influences treatment decision making?

Goals of long-term systemic treatment for GEP-NET are symptom management and tumor suppression, which may be influenced by: 2-8



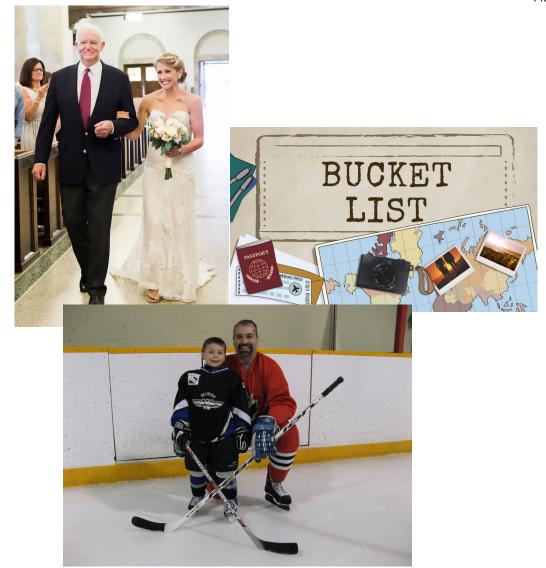


CAM2029 and SORENTO

- Largest SSA trial to date
- High level of interest with
 - Health care providers
 - Patients
- Potential to be Standard of Care
 - first line therapy for almost all NETs patients
- From system perspective it is "resource friendly"



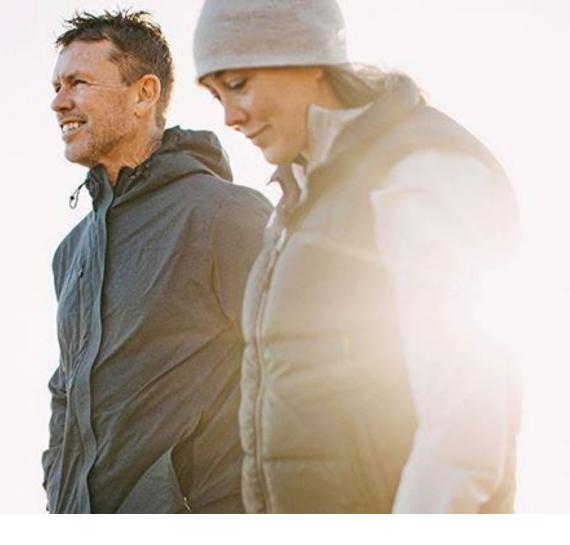
Truly individualized patient centered therapy that allows the patient to live life with cancer







Concluding remarks



Fredrik Tiberg, Ph.D., Assoc. prof.

President & CEO, Camurus



Diversified business with multiple growth levers

Mid-term

- Late-stage pipeline launches
 - Partnerships and M&A

Short-term

 Buvidal market penetration and expansion

2022

Long-term

2027

Early-stage pipeline

5x

revenue growth

- Technology innovation
- Early-stage partnerships



camurus

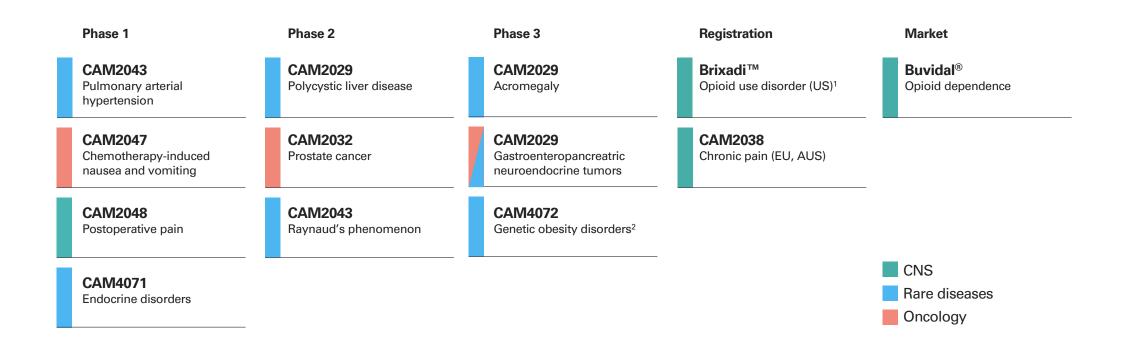
A&O

camurus

Appendix



Broad and diversified pipeline and approved products



¹Licensed to Braeburn in North America; ²Licensed to Rhythm Pharmaceuticals worldwide

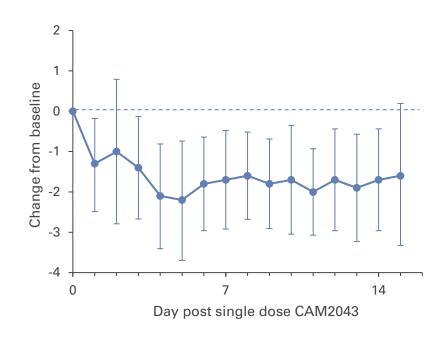


Other rare disease pipeline opportunities

Treprostinil SC depot (CAM2043)

- Targeting high medical need in treating Reynaud's Phenomenon and PAH*
- Recent Phase 2a results indicate efficacy in Raynaud's Phenomenon¹
 - Primary endpoint not met, 6h post dose
 - Several secondary endpoints met, including primary measure at 24h²
 - Improvement of Raynaud's condition score up to 15 days post single dose²
 - Safety and tolerability with expected systemic and local reactions to treprostinil
 - No serious adverse events
- Evaluations of next steps ongoing

Significant change in Raynaud's condition score (95% CI)





Early phase and partner projects

Pasireotide SC depot, CAM4071

- Positive PK and PD results in Phase 1 MAD study
- Ready for Phase 2 study
- Differentiated profile versus competitor
- Improved understanding of role of pasireotide in treatment of acromegaly and other rare disease

Weekly setmelanotide depot, CAM4072

- Licensed Rhythm
- Camurus eligible to milestones and royalty payments
- Positive PK and PD results in Phase 2a
 MAD study
- Phase 3 trial ongoing in patients with genetic obesity disease, e.g. Bardet Biedl Syndrome (BBS)
- Second Phase 3 trial in BBS planned to start in H2 2022



Experienced and committed management team



Fredrik Tiberg, PhD
President & CEO, Head R&D
In Company since: 2002
Holdings: 1,672,788 shares,
90,000 warrants & 60,000

employee options

Education: M.Sc. in Chemical Engineering, Lund Institute of Technology, PhD and Assoc. Prof. Physical Chemistry, Lund University.

Previous experience: More than 20 years leadership experience from the pharmaceutical industry. Professor Physical Chemistry at Lund University, Sect. Head Institute for Surface Chemistry, Visiting Professor at Oxford University

Education: B.Sc: in Business and Economics, Uppsala University

Previous experience: More than 20 years of experience of leadership roles within Human Resources, including HR Director Nordics at Teva Pharmaceuticals and HR positions at Tetra Pak, Vestas and AstraZeneca.



Jon Garay Alonso Chief Financial Officer In Company since: 2022 Holdings: 1,450 shares & 33,750 employee options

Richard Jameson

Education: Bachelor in Business Administration by Universidad Comercial de Deusto. Executive MBA by IESE Business School.

Previous experience: More than 20 years experience from Finance within pharmaceutical and medtech companies, incl. Baxter, Gambro. Convatec, Bristol Myers Squibb.



Maria Lundqvist
Head of Global HR
In Company since: 2021
Holdings: 22,500 employee
options

se of

Chief Commercial Officer
In Company since: 2016
Holdings: 25,193 shares,
58,000 warrants and 33,750
employee options

Education: B.Sc. in Applied Biological Sciences from University West of England

Previous experience: General Manager, UK & Nordics for Reckitt Benckiser (2010 – 2013) and Area Director Europe, Middle East and Africa for Indivior (2013 – 2016).



Peter Hjelmström, MD, PhD Chief Medical Officer In Company since: 2016 Holdings: 22,500 employee options

Education: MD, PhD and Assoc. Prof. Karolinska Institutet, Postdoc.Yale University

Previous experience: More than 15 years of experience from the pharmaceutical industry, including as Medical Director at Orexo and Head of Clinical Science at Sobi



Fredrik Joabsson, PhD
Chief Business Dev. Officer

In Company since: 2001 Holdings: 49,170 shares, 15,000 subscription warrants & 22,500 employee options **Education:** M.Sc. in Chemistry, PhD in Physical Chemistry, Lund University

Previous experience: More than 20 years of experience in pharmaceutical R&D, business development and alliance management.



Torsten Malmström, PhD *Chief Technical Officer*

In Company since: 2013 Holdings: 46,858 shares & 22,500 employee options **Education:** M.Sc. in Chemistry, PhD in Inorganic Chemistry, Lund University

Previous experience: More than 20 years of experience from pharmaceutical R&D including Director Pharmaceutical Development at Zealand Pharma, Director of Development at Polypeptide, Team Manager at AstraZeneca,



Annette Mattsson *VP Regulatory Affairs*

In Company since: 2017 Holdings: 1,504 shares, 7,000 subscription warrants & 22,500 employee options **Education:** Bachelor of Pharmacy, Uppsala University and Business Economics, Lund University

Previous experience: More than 25 years of experience within regulatory affairs, including European RA Director/Global RA Lead at AstraZeneca and Global RA Lead at LEO Pharma.



Agneta Svedberg VP Clinical & Regulatory Dev. In Company since: 2015 Holdings: 17,987 shares, 37,500 subscription warrants &

22.500 employee options

Education: M.Sc. In Radiophysics and B.Sc. In Medicine from Lund University, Executive MBA from Executive Foundation Lund

Previous experience: More than 25 years of experience in drug development, incl. as COO at Zealand Pharma, CEO of Cantargia, Senior VP Clinical Development at Genmab.



Markus Johnsson Senior VP R&D

In Company since: 2003-2017, 2019-

Holdings: 21,000 shares & 23,500 employee options

Education: Ph.D. in physical chemistry and M.Sc. in chemistry from Uppsala University.

Previous experience: More than 20 years of experience from pharmaceutical development and project management

Shareholders and analyst coverage

Shareholders as of 31 July 2022	Number of shares	% of capital	% of votes
Sandberg Development AB	21,875,692	39.8	39.8
Fjärde AP-fonden	3,502,450	6.4	6.4
Didner & Gerge Fonder	2,572,977	4.7	4.7
Avanza Pension	2,507,860	4.6	4.6
Fredrik Tiberg, CEO	1,605, 000	2.9	2.9
Svenskt Näringsliv	900,000	1.6	1.6
State Street Bank and Trust	861,757	1.6	1.6
Backahill Utveckling	826,491	1.5	1.5
Lancelot Avalon	825,000	1.5	1.5
JP Morgan Chase Bank	812,977	1.5	1.5
Öhman Fonder	587,940	1.1	1.1
Afa Försäkring	560,460	1.0	1.0
Camurus Lipid Research Foundation	495,250	0.9	0.9
Handelsbankens fonder	451,458	0.8	0.8
Carl-Olof och Jenz Hamrins Stiftelse	425,000	0.8	0.8
Other shareholders	16,196,631	29.3	29.3
In total	55,006,943	100.0	100.0



Analysts

Carnegie Erik Hultgård

DNB

Patrik Ling

Handelsbanken

Suzanna Queckbörner Mattias Häggblom

Jefferies

James Vane-Tempest

Nordea

Viktor Sundberg

Pareto

Peter Östling