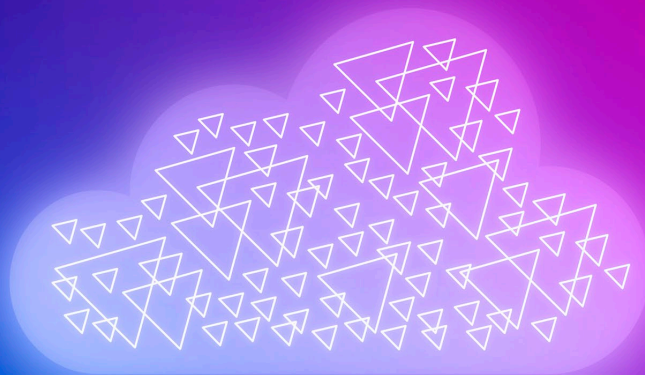


Global Portfolio



One Pipeline. It defines our future.

Risk-adjustment of Pipeline Value – Overview

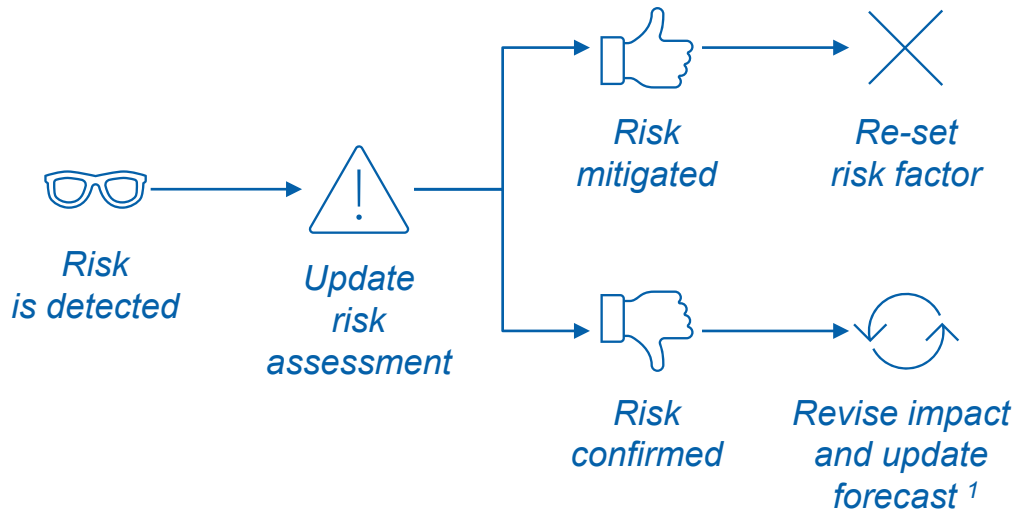
Heiko Bullinger

July 2022

Risk assessment of projects is essential for Pipeline Transparency and a continuous exercise

Risk assessment and (financial) **quantification** of impact is essential for effective Portfolio and Launch Management. It enables

- **Transparency** on risks embedded in Pipeline
- Initiation of **mitigation actions** and appropriate allocation of **resources**
- Differentiated view for **prioritization**
- Realistic **financial outlook**

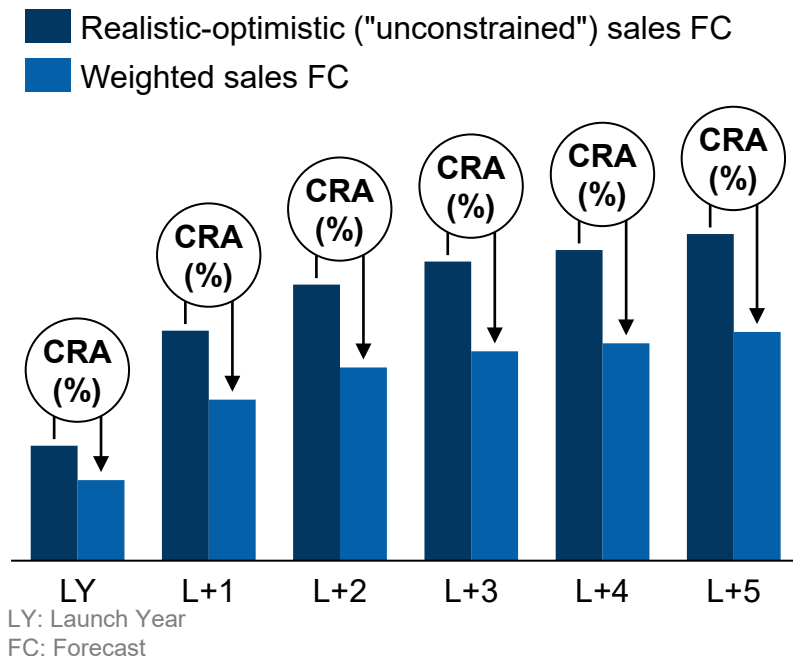


Risk assessment is **not static**, but a “moving target”. It needs to be applied as soon as **risks become known**. Once the risk is **mitigated** or **confirmed**, the new situation has to get **reflected in Pipeline Transparency**

¹ Timing of FC update depends on severity of risk impact (escalation criteria)

Weighted (probabilized) PV results from multiplication of full FC with **Commercial Risk Adjustment (CRA)** factor

Wording
under review



Key aspects

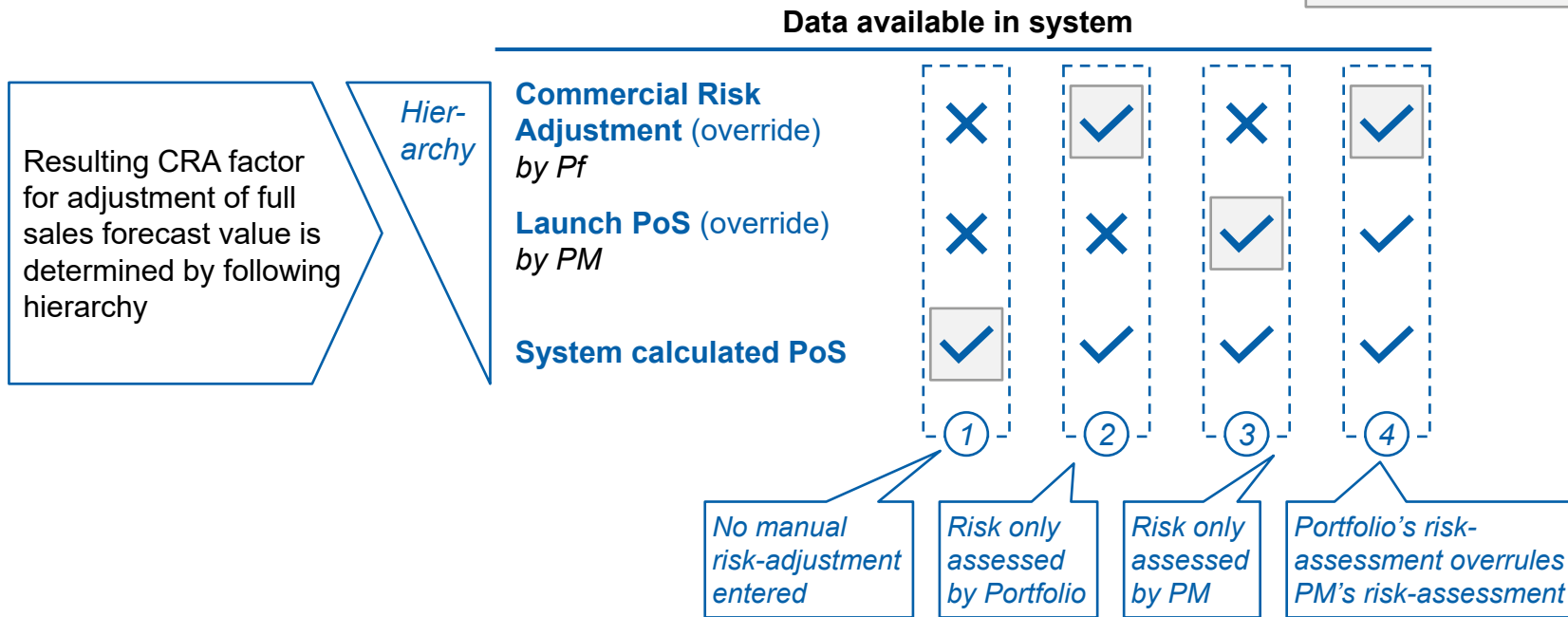
- The **overall risk** of a project usually results from various risks (e.g., IP, Regulatory, ...), but should be combined into **one CRA factor**
- The **CRA factor** is applied to realistic-optimistic ("unconstrained") sales FC across years
- It is derived from holistic **risk-assessment by Portfolio**
- In case Portfolio assessment is missing, **CRA factor** is derived from **PoS** (Probability of Success), maintained by IPM, or system calculated risk-factor

Data entry directly
linked to forecasting
in SANITY will
increase coverage

IPM only maintains
key countries,
offline translation to
others countries
available

Hierarchy to determine CRA ensures risk-adjustment of every forecast and creates synergies

Data used to risk-adjust forecasts



BACKUP

System calculated PoS is determined by complexity and project maturity

Endorsed in Govern SteerCo on Nov 30, 2020

Standardized framework for pipeline value adjustment *Long-term solution*

| IH Projects | PoS | | Category of complexity ¹ | |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-----|
| | Project status | | 1-3 | 4 |
| | | | | |
| | Post MS "0": until prototype | | 70% | 60% |
| | Post MS3: until submission | | 80% | 70% |
| | Post MS7: until launch | | 95% | 80% |

| BD Deals | PoS | | Category of complexity ¹ | |
|----------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| | BD deal maturity | Partner's product development stage | 1-3 | 4 |
| | Pre-signature | Irrespective | Deal Signature Probability x 80% | |
| | Post signature | Until prototype | 70% | 60% |
| | | Until submission | 80% | 70% |
| | | Until launch | 95% | 80% |

In-house projects and signed deals following same logic

High reward programs to be assessed individually

1. Complexity category mainly driven by dosage form combined with required development program – details in backup
2. General categorization complemented with deal closing probability reflects inclusion of co-Development or early stage development (BD&L) deals

SANDOZ A Novartis Division

PoS Reporting: General

- All PoS assessments should lead to one project level/scope level PoS depending on project stage.
- The PoS is defined as the *“level of certainty about the launch of project on time (i.e. previously approved), in full, within budget (or CAR value) and to specification”*
- The PoS assessment outcome should lead to one of the three traffic lights.



>75% PoS

Traffic lights will get automated by linking to PoS (%)


Note: Exact % will be needed for risk-based BC calculations

Debate (currently we have different % ranges in different reports)
e.g. 4 lights for SDC projects,
35-80% for USLM...

- Overall PoS is owned by the responsible functions based on the stage of the project while the PoS is derived by working with the functions involved.
- The underlying methodologies are flexible according to the needs of owning functions and the projects. Common guidelines and methodologies are available for reference and as toolkits.

PoS Reporting: Example

DRAFT

| Project name (specify scope if applicable) | Overall PoS traffic light | Overall PoS % | Leading reason for the yellow & red traffic lights | Mitigation plan |
|---|---|---------------|--|---|
| xxxx |  | 55% | <p>Indicate the key functional risk leading to the overall traffic light</p> <p>Indicate the likelihood of the risk(s) to materialize (e.g. high, low, medium)</p> <p>Document the data supporting the PoS</p> | <p>Specify if mitigation plan is available – yes/no.</p> <p>If yes, specify the actions to be taken (with cost, timeline impact)</p> <p>Specify the ownership for actions and timelines</p> |