

Broadening the Bridge to Innovation

Seco

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2020 in the mirror: Nine key trends



1 Post COVID-19 next normal



Cost containment gathering pace



2 Splintered global economy



5 CHI: silver lining or silver bullet?



3 Deepening health system reform



6 Digital health charging ahead



- 7 China innovation coming of age
- 8 Tsunami of value creation for China biotech



9 New era for biopharma deals

1: Next-normal emerges as China's economy recovers post COVID-19

China GDP showing signs of rapid recovery

Year on year GDP growth of major economies¹



Percentage change, compared to same period previous year



Next normal emerges post-COVID



Sustained economic and geopolitical tensions

Deglobalization and challenging dynamics likely to persist post COVID



Dual circulation

Expand and upgrade consumption and encourage investment domestically, while deepening "opening up" policy



Localized supply chain

Large-scale nearshoring spurred by supply chain complexities



Healthcare expenditure under pressure

Budget negatively impacted, with allocation shifting towards public health



Rise of virtual demand

Rapid development in homebased services, remote work, and gig economy



Decentralized healthcare services

Community and remote care enabled by data and digital offerings

2: Despite splintering US-China relations, MNCs' confidence in China remains high

NON-EXHAUSTIVE

Section 301 investigation ZTE penalty Tariff raise **APEC** summit Aug 2017 Aug-Jun 2017 Apr–Aug 2018 Nov 2018 Tariff **US-China** Huawei raise trade talks Jan 2019 May 2019 Feb 2019 ongoing **US-China** Phase 1 Hong Kong Export-control Consulate Trade Deal sanctions escalation closures Jan 2020 May 2020 Jul 2020 Aug 2020

Splintering US-China relations with focus on technology and trades

Multinational companies (MNCs) remain committed to China



Source: McKinsey Global Institute; European Union Chamber of Commerce; American Chamber of Commerce

3: China public health system is evolving along three key themes

Strengthening diseasecontrol capability

Strong emphasis from the central government

"By developing a strong public health system, improving the early warning and response mechanisms, comprehensively enhancing the capacity for prevention, control and treatment, weaving a tight prevention and control network, and consolidating the wall of quarantine, we can provide a strong guarantee for safeguarding public's health."

- President Xi, June 2, 2020

City-level implementation

Shanghai aspires to "become one of world's safest cities in public health by 2025"

2

Decentralizing functions and resources

Basic Healthcare and Health Promotion Law takes effect from June 1, 2020, with emphasis on empowering grassroots 3

Improving efficiency and reducing cost

Diagnosis related groups (DRG) payment piloted in 30 cities in 2020 and set to start in 2021

China public health system

4: Cost containment gathering pace

National volume-based procurement (VBP) continues to expand in scope with sharp price reductions

Number of molecules passed tendering and average price¹ cut # of molecules, % of price cut



1. Simple average of tender winners, comparing VBP tender price to median tendering price in the previous year

- 2. Based on draft candidate list of VBP products
- 3. Based on the 680 hospitals (>60% Class III) from PDB database
- 4. SOD: Solid Oral Dosage; SI: Sterile Injectables. SI includes biologics and insulins
- 5. Others e.g. inhalers, eye drops, topical treatment

Source: NHSA; PDB; McKinsey analysis

VBP could impact 70% of today's pharma market in 3 years

VBP expected to impact majority of today's pharma market in 3 years

Estimated VBP impact on pharma sales by product category³ % of 2019 sales



5: Commercial health insurance (CHI) plays an important and growing supplemental role in China's payor landscape



6: Internet hospitals quadrupled in two years, with online consultations experiencing explosive growth



6: Digital and analytics (D&A) a top agenda item for MNC pharmacos in China

SANOFI 🌍

Established digital innovation hub in Shanghai to build a digital innovative ecosystem with local startups

500 million RMB investment in Chengdu global research & operation center, focusing on digital innovation and big-data analytics



Initiated iHospital strategic project Shanghai AI innovation center

Merck

"By combining big-data insights, new platform construction, and exploring more partnership, Merck will further facilitate the implementation of Healthy China 2030."

- GM & MD of Merck KGaA Biopharma China



"Digitalization is an inevitable industry trend. We not only need to develop good products, but also to build a patient-centric ecosystem."

- Pfizer China

U NOVARTIS

In partnership with Tencent, launched "Al Nurse" intelligent platform in April 2020 supporting patients, physicians, and nurses to better manage heart disease



Set up all-round online diabetes care, including online consultation, Rx refilling, drug

product racking, and disease management via multiple partnerships

Increasing emphasis on Digital & Analytics by MNCs in China

7: China innovation coming of age

NDA approvals for innovative drugs¹



Select examples of local developed innovations in 2020



1. Including both innovative chemical drugs and biologics

2. As of Oct 20, 2020

3. Antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity

8: Tsunami of value creation by China biotech and ecosystem players



1. Year-end or YTD value as of Nov 10, 2020

2. Biotechs and CRO/CDMOs focusing on innovative drug development

3. For companies listed in multiple stock markets, market cap value from the primary listing/largest market cap is used

9: New era for biopharma deals



20+

local to MNC out-licensing deals¹



60+

local from MNC in-licensing deals¹ New types of collaborations on innovation also emerging...

1. As of Oct 20, 2020

China innovation momentum

01 Refreshed

perspective on China innovation ecosystem **02** Momentum of China innovators



Source: Source: 2016 (n=65), 2018 (n=109), 2020 (n=129) CDII Survey; McKinsey analysis

Regularly updated since 2015, our China Drug Innovation Index (CDII) helps to gauge progress of the China innovation ecosystem

Assessing China innovation ecosystem along 5 dimensions:



or R&D capabilities

Local innovation output Integration with global

Calibrated against current US levels

Assume US = 8 out of 10 points

Reflecting longitudinal trends of industry views

 $2015 \rightarrow 2016 \longrightarrow 2018 \longrightarrow 2020$

Highlights of 2020 survey participants

129 industry experts, of which...

66% are CEOs/senior executives

67% have 15+ years of industry experiences



"Fast and slow" evolution of China biopharma innovation ecosystem persists – 2016 to 2020 evolution



A1: Regulatory reform continues to forge ahead in fostering innovation in China



Source: Press release: McKinsey analysis

A1. Steady growth of innovative pipeline, with local biotechs contributing more than half of all CTAs in 2020



of innovative molecules with CTA in

1. New molecular entities (both chemical and biological) in China

2. China biotech defined as companies focusing on innovative drugs; China pharmaco defined as companies with portfolio including both generics and innovative drugs

3. Other modalities include antisense oligonucleotides, peptide, undisclosed, etc.

B: Funding environment remains positive for biotechs in China

- China 2016 - China 2018 - China 2020 - Assumed US = 8 in all metrics



1. Shanghai Stock Exchange Science and Technology Innovation Board

Source: 2016 (n=65), 2018 (n=109), 2020 (n=129) CDII Survey; McKinsey analysis

B: Both China healthcare VC/PE fund raising and investment are rebounding in 2020, recovering from a dip in 2019



Private investment in public equity

Only showing leading investor 2.

Source: ChinaBio; McKinsey analysis

B: New wave of IPOs, with increasing number at China based markets



1. As of Nov 10, 2020

B: China biotechs are rapidly climbing on the global fund raise tables; represent 7 of the top 10 largest IPOs since 2018

Global ranking of fund raised by stage since 2018

Early stage funding (series A&B)				Late stage funding ¹ (series C)				IPO ²	IPO ² NASDAQ HKEX KR		HKEX 🔵 KRX
Company	Financing date	Origin	Amount raised Mn USD	Company	Financing date	Origin	Amount raised	Company	IPO date	Origin	Amount raised
samumed	Aug-18		438	Lyell	Mar-20		493	SK biopharmaceuticals	Jul-20		7
Allogene	Apr-18		300		Dec-18		400	moderna	Dec-18		604
Mabwell	Apr-20	*1	279	EVEREST MEDICINES	Jun-20	*)	310	EVEREST MEDICINES	Oct-20	*)	520
たい Genor Biopharma	Nov-18	*1	277	Rakuten Aspyrian	Dec-18		284	😵 RemeGen	Nov-20	*)	511
Nuvation Bio	Oct-19		275		Jun-18	*)	220	LEGEND BIOTECH	Jun-20	*3	487
基石药业 SC STONE PHARMACEUTICALS	May-18	*)	260	KINIKSA PHARMACEUTICALS	Feb-18		200	RELAY	Jul-20		460
VIELA BIO	Feb-18		250		Nov-20	*]	186	Innovent	Oct-18	*3	424
gossamerbio	Jul-18		230		Apr-20	*]	160	🝳 Henlius	Sep-19	*)	411
ERASCA	Apr-20		200	Crchard therapeutics	Aug-18		150	_ascletis	Aug-18	*)	402
	Jan-20		200	交 逸 誉 業 Ascentage Pharma	Jul-18	*]	150	君实生物 TopAlliance	Dec-18	*):	395

Source: BCIQ; IFinD; McKinsey analysis

B: HKEX and STAR have set the trend of dual listings by China biotechs



1. Shenzhen Stock Exchange 2. The list is done by Sanshine Guojian's parent company 3SBio

B: While still at early stage of development, HKEX and STAR are both seen as important financing channels for biotechs



C: Clinical development and CMC talent quality seeing biggest improvement, while research & discovery are relatively stagnant



China 2016 — China 2018 — China 2020 — Assumed US = 8 in all metrics

Source: 2016 (n=65), 2018 (n=109), 2020 (n=129) CDII Survey; McKinsey analysis

C: China still needs to grow top biomedical science research institutes and improve technology transfers to industry

Number of academic institutes in Nature Index 2019 "top 200" for biomedical science



Considerable number of Chinese academic institutes gain global recognition, yet clear gap remains, especially in # of top institutes compared to US.

Two main areas for China academia to close gap:

- Foster development of fundamental biology and breakthrough technologies
- Establish better mechanisms to accelerate translation from "bench" to "bedside"

C: Clinical trial sites and PIs are growing in number, with room for continued capability improvement as more gain MRCT experiences



- Clinical trial site notification system, in place since Dec. 2019, could further drive growth of clinical trial sites
- Better coordination and integration among clinical trial sites (e.g., shared clinical resource platform) can promote efficient use of clinical resources
- Leading Chinese PIs show growing appetite to lead MRCTs and early clinical research
- 1. Multiregional clinical trials

D: Novelty of innovative assets improved, now on par with R&D quality metrics



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D: R&D investments by China biotechs reaching a new scale and can be segregated into tiers



Market cap¹ and 2019 R&D spend of China biotechs listed on HKEX and NASDAQ

China biotechs' R&D investment reaching new scale

US \$2.6Bn combined 2019 R&D spending of 24 HKEX and NASDAQ listed China biotechs, of which top-10 market cap biotechs contribute >80%

1. As of Nov 10, 2020

D: China-based AI drug-discovery companies are attracting funding from investors and actively partnering with MNCs and locals

Selected examples

Company	Al-enabled drug-discovery services	Total funding raised	MNC and local companies
INSILICO MEDICINE	 Offering fully integrated drug discovery platform: Target identification using Pandomics Drug design using Chemistry42 Clinical trial using InClinico 	US \$ 51Mn	Example partner companies:
XtalPi 晶泰科技	Focusing on solid-state R&D of small molecule drugs and providing prediction and determination of crystal structures	US \$ 68Mn	Boenringer Ingelheim Tastellas
DIP Deep Intelligent Pharma	 Using big data and deep learning to: Generate knowledge graphs for researchers Predict and evaluate small molecule structures and proteir Predict and recommend organic synthesis routes 	US \$ 22Mn	WuXi AppTec WuXi AppTec BeiGene

Partnorshine with

E: Cross-border deals remain active, with growing momentum in out-licensing deals by Chinese companies



1. As of Oct 20, 2020

E: Oncology remains the most concentrated area for China companies' in-licensing deals from global



1. Include deals over development rights and commercialization rights; exclude global deals with China rights, count for assets/technologies

2. As of Oct 20, 2020

E: Several high-profile partnerships formed to bring China's assets to global market

Aug 2020

Innovent → Lilly

Innovent licensed out ex-China global rights to commercialize PD-1 inhibitor Yyvyt

US \$1.03Bn¹

Innovative, Chinacommercialized drug taken to global market Sept 2020

I-Mab licensed out ex-China global rights to develop and commercialize CD47 targeting asset TJC4

US \$1.94Bn²

An in-house discovered and developed potential best-in-class monoclonal antibody (mAb) Oct 2020



CStone licensed out exclusive rights of sugemalimab (PD-L1) and CS1003 (PD-1) to EQRx for ex-Greater China development and commercialization

US \$1.30Bn³

Broaden accessibility of innovative drug outside China though partnership

1. Including US \$ 200Mn upfront payment and US \$ 825Mn potential milestone payments

2. Including US \$ 180Mn upfront payment, US \$ 20Mn in a milestone payment based on Phase 1 trial results, and US \$ 1.74Bn potential milestone payments

3. Including US \$ 150Mn upfront payment and up to US \$1.15Bn in milestone payments for both drugs as well as separate tiered royalties

China innovation momentum

01

Refreshed perspective on China innovation ecosystem **02** Momentum of China innovators



Three key trends in China biopharma innovation



Growing differentiation

Going global

Faster: Development and launch lags between China and global have been shortening

Faster: ~40% mAb assets are narrowing down development gap vs. global

Target distribution of innovative (oncology only) mAbs^{1,2} from sampled biopharma and biotech companies

n=58 mAbs from selected companies¹

1. Does not include bispecific or ADC

2. Analyses based on clinical-development stage and NDA filed/approved assets of 15 China bipharmacos and 58 leading China biotechs
Faster: China Biotechs are rapidly following global development on bispecifics, with a few starting to build their own tech platforms

Globally >100 bispecific programs have entered clinical stage

of global bispecific assets in clinical development, by target



China 3 stages behind global China 2 stages behind global China 1 stage behind global China innovators¹ are racing with global in developing bispecifics around most popular targets

Example bispecific assets from selected China companies

arget		China player example	China latest stage	Global latest stage	Global player example
PD-1/L1 Dispecific	PD-L1 X CTLA4	康宁杰瑞 APPARABE ONCOLOGY	Phase III	N/A	
	PD-1 X CTLA4		Phase II	Phase I	MACROSENICS
	PD-L1 X TGF-β		Phase II	Phase III	Merck
	PD-1 X VEGF		Phase II	N/A	
	PD-1 X HER2	INNOVENt 信达生物制药	Phase I	N/A	
	PD-L1 X CD47	INN OVENt 信达生物制药	Phase I	N/A	
Others	HER2 X HER2		Phase II	Phase II	zymeworks

• China biotechs are more focused on PD-1/L1 bispecifics vs. global on CD3

• Some companies, e.g., Akesobio and EpimAb, are also developing proprietary bispecific platforms

1. Analyses based on clinical-development stage and NDA filed/approved assets of 15 China bipharmacos and 58 leading China biotechs

Growing differentiation: Local biotechs' efforts to differentiate starting to pay off

Selected examples of local innovations

-`	Potential best in class		TJC4, a potential best-in-class anti-CD47 mAb, recognizes a unique epitope on CD47 and exhibits minimal binding to red blood cells
f. trent	Differentiated route of administration	康宁杰瑞 Alphamab Oncology	Subcutaneous injectable PD-1, granted orphan-drug designation by FDA in April 2020
	Proprietary technology	GRACELL _{亘喜生物}	FasT CAR solution, cutting CAR-T cell preparation time to 24 hours
		EpimAb Biotherapeutics	FIT-Ig (Fabs-In-Tandem) technology to develop Bispecific mAb
		BeyondSpring PHARMACEUTICALS	Targeted protein degradation (TPD) platform which re-wire the cellular ubiquitination system to attack previously believed undruggable targets
	First in class	君实生物 TopAlliance	JS004, self-developed by Junshi, is the first BTLA mAb, received IND from both FDA and NMPA
			AK104, a potential first-in-class PD-1 x CTLA4 bispecific mAb, has reached pivotal study stage

Going global: Global development efforts by the leading Chinese players are gaining regulatory recognition

Examples of recent FDA designations for innovative therapies by China biopharma and biotechs



Source: Press release; FDA; Company website; McKinsey analysis

Going global: Local innovators making first steps in capturing global market opportunities, PD(L)-1 partnership example

Selected examples of China local companies out-licensing PD-1/L1 rights to MNCs for ex-China market



1. Including Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Brunei, and Vietnam

Estimated max payment

To further assess China's innovation momentum, we profiled the innovative portfolio of four distinct groups

73 leading China innovative biotechs and biopharmas 7 "First-wave" biotechs with IPO before 2019

"Second-wave" biotechs with IPO in 2019–2020 Aug

and NDA filed/submitted assets from Chinese companies

for:

These 73 companies

collectively account

 $\sim 1/5$ of all clinical stage

Third-wave" biotechs close to IPO or with significant PE/VC funding¹

Biopharmas with the most

innovative CTA approvals

~1/3 of CTA approvals of innovative drugs by Chinese companies in 2016–2020 Aug Assessing their portfolio² through three lenses



1. Late-stage funding > 100Mn USD or early-stage funding >50Mn USD

15

2. Pipeline data updated to Sep. 1, 2020



Insights into leading China players' innovative portfolios TA breadth & distribution



Portfolio size & stages

Modalities



Biopharmas more diversified in the rapeutic areas (TAs) than biotechs (3.5 vs 1.5-2.6)

Within biotech, 3^{rd} wave biotechs is more focused in TA covered (1.5 vs 2.6 in 1^{st} wave), and started to diversify away from oncology (67% vs 72% oncology)

Biopharmas and 1st wave biotechs have built up larger portfolios
(~10) with 1st wave biotechs having more later stage assets

2nd and 3rd wave biotechs have more early-stage focused portfolio

Biotechs are more diversified in modalities than Biopharma (37 - 54% vs 86% in small molecular)

New modalities are increasingly being explored by biotechs

1: Biopharma and 1st wave biotechs have built up scaled innovative portfolios



First-wave biotechs have most late-stage assets, with front-runners already reaching commercialization Leading biopharmas have built sizable portfolios as they shift focus to innovation; however, more than half are still in early development

1. Includes clinical-development stage and NDA filed/approved innovative assets

2: Oncology remains the main focus of local innovation, with signs of diversifying beyond oncology in later wave biotechs



- Biotechs are heavily indexed in oncology and strategically focus on fewer TAs compared to biopharmacos
- Non-oncology TA-focused biotechs are emerging

1. Include clinical-development stage and NDA filed/approved assets; does not include pre-clinical assets

Rare disease

AMbridge

^{2.} For assets with >1 indications, indications with the most advanced clinical/commercial stage were selected

3: Biotechs are more diversified in modalities, with several new modality drugs moving into clinical stage



1. Clinical-development stage and NDA filed/approved assets; does not include pre-clinical assets

- 2. Others include fusion protein, peptide, virus, gene therapies, etc.
- 3. Include RNA and DNA

Closing thoughts on the key strategic imperatives for China biotech/innovative biopharma

1 st and 2 nd wave	Sustain capital market performance by proactively and systematically mapping out and delivering catalysts, e.g., portfolio milestones and strategic partnerships				
biotechs	Refresh portfolio strategy to win the accelerating race for differentiation				
	Build a future-proof commercialization engine ; basics in launch excellence are no longer sufficient; innovate in access, digital and analytics				
	Upgrade manufacturing to achieve dual mission of quality and cost competitiveness				
	Transform organization by combining institutionalized work methods and agility				
	Strategic partnerships matter, both in China and global				
3 rd wave and future biotechs	Bar for innovation is higher, differentiation is a "must-have" to standout				
	Be selective in building a competitive edge along the value chain				
Biopharmas	Set up a clear innovation agenda toward differentiation				
	Adopt a rigorous mechanism to prioritize portfolio and bring lead asset to market				
	Reskill existing commercial muscles to effective promote innovative products				

New normal for China pharma

China patient flow and pharma market are recovering from COVID-19 induced market disruptions



1. PDB database, consists of 680 sample hospitals (65% Class III, 18% Class II)

Key questions we seek to answer in this section



China pharma market dynamics – what is the extent of the "decoupling," and where is the market likely to go?



What are key trends across different portfolio segments (i.e., new launches, NRDL, and established portfolio)?



What are the drivers to maximize value for each portfolio segment?

In 2019, we introduced the China pharma "decoupling" framework to crystalize market evolution

Established portfolio Innovative portfolio¹ (1) New launch Not yet impacted by VBP 2 NRDL Impacted by VBP 2010 2015 2019 Launch time Direction of segment expansion Not yet impacted by VBP Impacted by VBP Non-NRDL innovative portfolio NRDL New launch

Characteristics of a decoupling market:

- 1 Rising bar for new launches Significantly improved launch performance
- 2 Pressure on National Reimbursement Drug List (NRDL) as a value driver Accelerated listing timeline, greater price pressure, chance for a "second launch"
- 3 Lasting impact from volumebased procurement (VBP) Here to stay with accelerated expansion
- 4 Mature products under threat Limited runway to drive value, alternative channels provide lifeline

1. Launch year of 2010 as a proxy cutoff for innovative portfolio

Source: McKinsey analysis

1: Despite overall small scale, commercial health insurance (CHI) is becoming increasingly relevant for new launches



1: CHI example: City supplementary insurance provides alternative financing for specialty drugs not on NRDL



Opportunity for pharmacos to work with insurance companies or third-party operators to **shape the formulary of city supplementary insurance**

1. As of Oct. 20, 2020

2: Policy momentum in NRDL continues to encourage innovation



Participation of NRDL update changed to **company self-application** vs. previously by nomination



NRDL update becomes annual, **applicable to the latest innovation**; drugs launched before August 2020 are eligible for application



New scheme of BMI will expand coverage of chronic/specific disease outpatient care

2: New products can get onto NRDL faster, but must be ready for significant price concessions

High share of recently launched innovative drugs are already on NRDL

Among 2017 launched innovative drugs (n=41):

62% are listed on NRDL

Among 2018 launched innovative drugs (n=54):

45[%] are listed on NRDL

53 drugs launched in 2019 are not eligible for 2019 negotiation but will be eligible for NRDL update in 2020





1. Only includes publicly announced post-NRDL price in 2017 and 2018 launches. 2019 launches will be included in 2020 NRDL

2: Brands see a boost from NRDL; however performance varies significantly



1. Includes drugs with quarterly sales records since 2016; incomplete data are not included

2. Sales are indexed with the last Q4 sales prior to NRDL negotiation set as 1.0; vertical bars represent ± 1 standard deviation

2: Participation in NRDL should be based on a systematic molecule assessment, taking into account a fair amount of uncertainty



2: With improving access environment, competition for innovation is intensifying: PD-1/L1 example



NDA approvals and fillings in China of different PD-1/L1 brands¹

Source: GBI; company website; McKinsey analysis



are local brands

Given fierce competition, it is important for companies to

- Accelerate development timeline and build China data
- Drive NRDL/CHI strategy through distinctive clinical evidence, health economics, and cost effectiveness
- Build efficient reach and scale to shape clinical practices

2: While reimbursement is constrained in competitive categories, market position is driven by multiple factors

Only 1 PD-1 included in the 2019 NRDL negotiation



3. Only include brands with sales data in the PDB database

Market position shifting rapidly, driven by multiple factors, including commercial presence, access status, and clinical profile

China PD-1/L1 market share² by brands³ (Q2 2019 to Q2 2020), %



3: Large local pharmacos are the biggest VBP winners

of bids/molecules won by local biopharma in 3 rounds of national VBP¹



Top 5 together won 50% of molecule bids (55 out of 112)

Leading local pharmacos are frequent winners:

Aggressive bidding strategies (frequently lowest price)

Greater eligibility due to breadth of VBP-relevant portfolio

Cost competitiveness based on full value-chain capabilities in both API and formulation

Points to long-term sustainability of VBP setup and likely consolidation of industry

1. Does not include "4+7"

Source: NHSA; McKinsey analysis

3: Different VBP outcomes lead to comparable sales outlook so far; jury is still out on longer term impact

YoY sales growth of MNC pharmaco products¹ affected by 1st round national VBP, %



Average of 10 MNC brands that did not win VBP

Average of 4 MNC brands that won bidding in 1st round national VBP (n=4)



1. Only including MNC products with available data in PDB

3: Alternative channels offer opportunities for MNC to maximize product value post VBP tender



Implications for pharmacos to navigate the next normal

Industry shift accelerating: Standing on VBP quicksand, pharmacos face a shortened runway to drive shift to innovative portfolios in China. Speed becomes more critical than ever.

VBP a permanent fixture: Companies need to make strategic trade-offs on participation. Alternative channels provide renewed value drivers.

NRDL a dilemma: Complex decision making process to participate or not, given degree of uncertainty, implications, and short track record of impact for listed molecules.

CHI a welcome silver lining, not yet a silver bullet: It will play a meaningful role in reducing NRDL coverage gaps. New capabilities in evidence generation, service offerings, strategic partnerships will be key.

Intensifying competition in innovation: Rising bar to maximize performance of innovative assets. A comprehensive approach to building clinical differentiation, commercial capabilities, and access breakthroughs is needed to win.

Next-generation capabilities: With traditional capabilities no longer sufficient to win, pharmacos need to define next-generation capabilities (e.g., D&A, omnichannel, digital key account, retail partnership, RWE) and introduce new operating and talent development models.

Next horizon of digital healthcare



Three key forces power the digital transformation of China healthcare



Physicians increasingly digital savvy ~80% of physicians join academic meetings or obtain professional information online¹ **~1.3mn** physicians are active on top 3 online education platforms²

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📕 H1 2019 📃 H1 2020

Compared with US...

Patients using largest online consultation platform⁴ (in millions)



Daily consultation amount⁴ (in thousands)



Patients moving online

17 times more visits via NHC hospitals' online channels

~2X-5X increase in registered users of leading online pharmacies

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 \sim 70 internet hospitals

currently obtained online

BMI settlement³

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JDH

Vibrant digital ecosystem

- 1. Online physician survey in May 2020
- 2. Total active registered physicians;
- 3. 2020 internet hospital report, VCBeat, June 30, 2020
- 4. 2020 half-year results: China: Total registered users; US: Total paid memberships + visit-fee-only access;

200 newly registered internet hospitals in first half 2020



Chief digital officers (CDOs) from six leading healthcare companies shared their visions for China



What are must-win areas for digital health in China?

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Transform physician engagement model to achieve greater reach, improve effectiveness, and enhance experience

Deliver higher levels of patient care through new channels, platforms, and solutions

Empower the organization with data and analytics, and double down on RWE



What's coming next?

Re-imagining healthcare through application of new technology (e.g., 5G, Al)

> New opportunities and business models enabled by **private-public partnerships**

Care delivery becoming smarter, more omnipresent, and experience-oriented, as a key source of value creation



What's most important to realizing these visions?

Attract differentiated talent profiles and build new capabilities at scale

Organizational changes in mindset and a digital operating model

Acknowledge we don't know what the ecosystem will look like but must **be part of the journey**

Four key digital & analytics battlegrounds for pharmacos in China



1: Evolving HCP digital preferences and external environment accelerate adoption of precision omnichannel engagement

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Opportunities for online interactions surge, driving HCP habit change



Rise of online platforms providing solutions for HCP academic meetings, KOL lectures, and broadcasting



Significant increase in online traffic, e.q. over 180K viewers of online webcasts on DXY Broadcast platform alone during COVID-19



Major medical events moved online, e.g., CCIF 2020 connected 60K doctors from 200+ hospitals online; other conferences adopting online/offline mix mode

Accelerating precision omnichannel HCP engagement in China

Evolving external environment requires more effective HCP engagement

Intensifying competition for HCP share of attention requires greater precision, customization, and crosschannel orchestration

Growing need for expanding coverage to lower-tier hospitals and broad market in a cost-effective way

Tightening regulations for face-to-face visits in hospitals poses increasing challenge for sales rep access to hospitals

1: Innovation in precision omnichannel engagement begins to emerge, with ample room for growth



Innovation in omnichannel engagement in China emerging



Leverage "virtual reps" model to reach broader HCPs, automate HCP support, and empower reps with virtual follow-ups





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Reach HCPs beyond company platforms and MR contacts with targeted messaging through digital networks supported by HCP insights



2: Internet hospitals revolutionize patient and physician experience

Revolutionizes the patient experience Tech-player-led Hospital-led Physician Offline Fast access Al consultation diagnosis preliminary or lookup and Online Online and Online follow-up and consultation appointment refills registration prescription dispensing 数宁平蓝生 病情信息 华山医院门诊报外 华山医院门路秘密 CP+ CATO-A 法正就输入 THE PROPERTY. 子处方笺 🖦 99.2% 7年10个月 1. I 🖸 10,518 新闻写配药中清单 **补决时就决备**5 *** $t \ge t$ 0 1. A 90 Too Income * + 1 R. 10 但确治者的每;约3性别。对世生诊 2、点击上传病史照片 -★21日日本(*, 00.2%(A大平)) · 11442 新治疗管理要用 自治王 ·文: 古日(2) 节日 27.22224422252 品名的第54 it: Water 认于诉求表本的年龄 0 体温器工業(37 亚安好医生 685K 読祭 ·其写药品配送信章 '파이크 312-01 111 112 (0)二甲双胍汁(导导止) GULRE 🕗 42 经济人 22 5 🚫 作知 * 18月1年月1日本部第二日 1043 40 O ringabh 政体的时候知己想, 是因为你感觉 0 请问历去的作别是? 东南龙泽城市。 教室出版系 PROBED 1251 C.5% 出生日期 1358-03-17 喷雪雾情描述和配筋震水 k 📀 \$7.0 いいすうにはからびて記品展示、弁在下方 DIRA 3、完善配送地址信息 AND ALLE STAR SHALL 地土 ABESS'H HIN 把运动目前的证状,考虑是急性上 HALLSCITT THE BEAM AUE178479 町田道信の支払ぎ 1、填写病情描述 Ð 師羅 ETHERZANSAMP ASSERTS

Brings tangible convenience and benefits to physicians



New pathway for physician multisite practice and patient care



Alternative channel for information and knowledge



Additional sources of influence building

2: Two types of internet hospitals are actively expanding their capabilities and moving in different directions

XX% of channel contribution on total internet hospital visit

Internet hospital type	2015	2020	2025 Direction of evolution
<section-header></section-header>	Mainly focus on hospital registration	Linked to hospital consultation, continued follow-up care Alternative channel of prescription/drug refill in the context of COVID-19	Continuum of care across disease types, including specialty care and more severe diseases
Tech-player-led ② 微医 WERE WERE WERE	Core functions around disease education, physician lookup, and light consultation	Disease understanding and light consultation Emerging channel of drug purchase and delivery	Convenient home-care solutions for chronic and mild diseases Digital service provider for public hospitals

1. Based on public information and top-player performance

3: Digital health solutions shaping overall care journey, with increasing focus on diagnosis and treatment support



1. Based on digital initiatives announced by leading pharma, medtech companies, and representative startups in China since 2018

3: Future patient journey will be enabled by a vibrant ecosystem of digital innovators: Diabetes example


4: RWE is moving to the spotlight in China with a range of tailwinds and headwinds



Tailwinds

Policy trend
RWE has become the policy spotlight with inspiring use cases observed

Digital Growing investment in healthcare dataplayers related companies in China

 Data Local healthcare data becomes more available, led by both government and private players' efforts on data curation

Headwinds



...while **strengthening regulation** on data privacy increases uncertainty

...while **business model and opportunities** for pharmacos to leverage RWE remain unclear

...while variable quality and fragmented data sets present challenges for industry players to maximize the value of RWE

4: Momentum of RWE guidelines provide clarity on long-term viability as well as greater focus on privacy and security

Multiple polices and regulation around RWE and data privacy/security have been introduced in the past 3 years:



- 1. Cyberspace Administration of China
- 2. Critical information infrastructure
- 3. Promoting and regulating the application and development of big data in health and medical care
- 4. Key considerations in using real-world evidence to support drug development
- 5. Boao Lecheng International Medical Tourism Pilot Zone in Hainan Province, allowing the usage of RWE for drug and medical device registration

4: US \$2B raised among healthcare data companies in China over the past 4 years

Series A Series B Series C Series D Series E Series F

Funding rounds for China RWE companies^{1, 2}

(in million USD)

	2017	2018	2019	2020 Q3 YTD
LinkDoc Care Data - Care Life	151			101 (D+ round)
大美医疗科技 TAIMEI TECHNOLOGY	14	48	160	174
унеш нисн	218 (strategic investment)			
Medbanks		10	203	
			29	58
AC220 SYNYIA	8	16	36	
XtalPi		61		
	(20+ other companies with smaller deal amount)			
Total deal amount, (in million USD)	350+	350+	750+	300+

Business model to be further clarified



Most data integrators/RWE players in China are still struggling to find a sustainable business model

CXO, leading local data startup

"""

Many startups have moved back to focus on traditional CSO or reportselling businesses

VP, leading healthcare venture capital fund

1. e.g., data integrators, analytics specialists, and EMR providers; data extracted from Pitchbook database with deal size US >\$5million for companies based in China, 2017 to 2020

2. RWE applications of patient disease management platforms (e.g., APP) are at early stage in China and not included

4: RWE has the potential to generate near-term impact on registration and commercialization in China



Source: Company website; expert interview; McKinsey analysis

4: Fragmented data storage and low quality/non-standardized data are key challenges to overcome

Key challenges for pharmacos to capture the power of RWE:

Fragmented/siloed data

Fragmented hospital data due to **dispersed hospital visits** and **fragmented EMR market**

Lack of longitudinal data

Hard to access follow-up data due to scattered data landscape and high investment required for data collection (e.g., call center)



Low quality of original data

In general **low quality of raw data** (e.g., missing and unstructured data fields in EMRs, outdated IT systems)

Lack of established data standard

Lack of **widely accepted data standard** (e.g., unified terminology); multiple efforts led by government and data players are in early stage

4: While data remains a key bottleneck, multiple sources already exist in China



1. Data readiness for RWE applications in general, considering completeness, granularity, time range, update frequency, etc.

2. Readiness and easiness for a pharmaco to access the datasets for RWE applications, considering regulation, data distribution, data owners' intention to collaborate, etc.

3. Direct-to-patient pharmacy

4. Not accessible for MNCs with strict regulation in place

Source: Expert interviews with 30+ industrial experts of RWE regulation, data policy, healthcare data/digital players, hospital IT departments; McKinsey analysis

Five predictions for future digital health in China



China speed evolution of the ecosystem, with potential to be ahead of the curve in digital health adoption around the world.

Businesses and go-to-market models will evolve for industry players, digital enabled "power reps" will be widely deployed, and digital health services will become new sources of business.

Internet hospitals will fundamentally change the care-delivery pathways and reshape the physician-engagement model and the patient experience.

Digital solutions will flourish, supported by **improved tech and data infrastructure** to realize seamless integration between offline care delivery and online health management.

Digital organizations elevated with a new group of talents that bring both digital and analytics expertise as well as deep understanding of its healthcare implications

Closing thoughts: A view of the "bridge to innovation" framing from our 2014 report

Broad bridge



Mature drugs have lasting staying power and continue to grow beyond 2020

China delivers meaningful and broad step-up to reward of innovation

Narrow bridge



Mature drugs have staying power, but come under stronger pressure and plateau beyond 2020

China delivers meaningful but narrow reward for innovation, closely aligned with disease priorities

Broken bridge



Window for mature drugs starts closing rapidly by 2020, earlier for some drug categories

Innovation remains heavily constrained

Self-pay market becomes main viable segment

China 2025 – Redefining the bridge to innovation to reflect the potential for impact outside of China

Global bridge to affordable innovation



Moderate pricing pressure and fast improving access conditions support fast rise of a broadly participated and vibrant innovation market

China sourced innovation broadly adopted and successful in disrupting market dynamics in developed markets

Digital enabled healthcare innovation from China referenced and adopted in global markets Broad bridge to a thriving China innovation market



Intense pricing pressure leads to a growing but highly competitive innovation market

Market supports participation by both MNCs and local biopharmas in innovation

China sourced innovation gains in credibility but has moderate impact on developed markets

Digital enabled healthcare achieves scale and becomes a positive disruption to the health system serving patients and physicians with greater quality and efficiency Narrow bridge to a China centric innovation market



Intense pricing pressure and constrained access conditions lead to a stagnant innovation market

Local biopharmas broadly present with selective participation by MNCs, reward for innovation remains limited

China sourced innovation fails to gain traction outside of China

Digital enabled healthcare remains at pilot level, with fragmented and sub-scale innovation

For more on China healthcare ...

www.mckinseychina.com

