



President Yoshihiro Arai

Solasia Pharma K.K. (4597)



## Company Information

Market	TSE Growth Market
Industry	Pharmaceutical products (manufacturing)
President	Yoshihiro Arai
HQ Address	4F SUMITOMO FUDOSAN SHIBA-KOEN TOWER, 2-11-1, Shiba-koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Year-end	December
Homepage	<a href="https://solasia.co.jp/en/">https://solasia.co.jp/en/</a>

## Stock Information

Share Price	Shares Outstanding (Term end)	Total Market cap	ROE Act.	Trading Unit	
¥33	263,709,010 shares	¥8,702million	-60.3%	100 shares	
DPS Est.	Dividend yield Est.	EPS Est.	PER Est.	BPS Act.	PBR Act.
¥0.00	-	-	-	¥6.65	5.0x

\*The share price is the closing price on March 10. The figures are from the brief report on the financial results for the fiscal year ended December 2025. The earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending December 2026 is not disclosed, because it is difficult to make a reasonable forecast.

## Earnings Trends

Fiscal Year	Sales	Operating profit	Ordinary profit	Net profit	EPS	DPS
December 2022	1,092	-2,470	-2,492	-2,548	-16.77	0.00
December 2023	617	-1,139	-1,135	-1,112	-6.62	0.00
December 2024	316	-1,951	-1,961	-1,941	-9.77	0.00
December 2025	429	-861	-876	-876	-3.69	0.00
December 2026 Est.	-	-	-	-	-	0.00

\* The forecast is from the company. IFRS application. Net profit is profit attributable to owners of the parent. Hereinafter the same shall apply. The earnings forecast for the fiscal year ending December 2026 is not disclosed, because it is difficult to make a reasonable forecast.

This report outlines Solasia Pharma's pipeline development status, financial results, and future outlook.

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## Key Points

- The sales revenue in the fiscal year ended December 2025 was 429 million yen, up 113 million yen from the previous fiscal year. In addition to the proceeds from sale of “Sancuso® (SP-01),” “Darvias® (SP-02),” and “Episil® (SP-03),” they earned revenues by licensing Daiichi Sankyo Brasil Farmacêutica Ltda. to exclusively sell “Episil® (SP-03).” Operating loss shrank 1,090 million yen to 861 million yen.
- Both sales revenue and profit fell below the initial forecasts, mainly due to the postponement of posting until the fiscal year ending December 2026 due to the conclusion of a contract with the new Chinese partner MAAB Pharma Limited for “Sancuso®(SP-01),” the delay in customs clearance for “Sancuso®(SP-01)” in China, the cancellation of the contract with Firebird Inc., a partner for “Darvias® (SP-02)” and “Episil® (SP-03)” in Oceania and other regions, due to the default of Firebird, etc.
- The sales revenue of the Solasia group is composed of the proceeds from sale of products to sales partners and the revenues from licensing contracts received from partner companies. The revenues from licensing contracts depend on multiple difficult-to-control factors, such as negotiations with (candidate) partner companies, the contents of contracts, development policies of partner companies, and the results of clinical trials of developed products. Accordingly, it is difficult to forecast total sales revenue, so they decided to refrain from announcing their earnings forecast from the fiscal year ending December 2026.
- The proceeds from sale of products are projected to be 420 million yen. The forecast is the sum of sales of “Sancuso® (SP-01),” “Darvias® (SP-02),” and “Episil® (SP-03)” indicated by sales partners. The cost of sales for them is forecast to be 220 million yen. They are expected to incur R&D expenses of 700 million yen (430 million yen in FY 2025). They assume mainly the indications of “Darvias® (SP-02),” cost reduction, the phase II test in the Phase Ib/II clinical trial for “SP-05,” the animal experiments for “SP-04,” and the investment in candidates for nucleic acid medicines, etc. SG&A expenses are expected to be 650 million yen (637 million yen in FY 2025).
- In five ongoing projects, the company offers licenses, and “PledOx® (SP-04)” receives the most positive response from candidate partners when the company approaches them. Some cancer patients have no choice but to abandon chemotherapy or change therapeutic policies after suffering from peripheral neuropathy, such as “numbness of the limbs” and “sensory ataxia,” caused by the administration of anticancer drugs. This is a serious issue that hinders the treatment of cancer. There have been no medicines approved by the authorities as a medicine whose indication includes peripheral neuropathy caused by the side effects of chemotherapy against cancer, and “PledOx® (SP-04)” is one of a few candidate medicines that have advanced to the Phase III trial. Since it is challenging to develop a medicine that can satisfy unmet medical needs, other companies have a keen interest, and Solasia Pharma is actively offering licenses. They consider that “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” is a promising drug candidate that could change the standard treatment for colorectal cancer, as there have been no new medicines against it for over 10 years, and if it is commercialized, the survival rate of colorectal cancer patients will rise significantly, so the success of development would be highly evaluated.
- The impact of the successful development of “PledOx® (SP-04)” and “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” is expected to exceed that of “Sancuso® (SP-01),” “Darvias® (SP-02),” and “Episil® (SP-03)” in the aspects of contribution to patients and sales revenue. The two products were first considered as failures, but the company kept highly evaluating their effectiveness, and is climbing up the ladder to success again. We would like to keep an eye on the news releases on clinical trials and expect a lot from the potential of new products.

## 1. Company Overview

As a specialty pharma\* specializing in oncology, Solasia Pharma develops and sells medicines for cancer treatment and supportive care, etc. in Asia, mainly Japan and China, each of which has a promising market.

Its significant strengths and features are the development staff with abundant practical experience led by CEO Arai, high rate of successful development, the stable business foundation, feasibility of business model, and so on.

\*Specialty Pharma: A new drug developing enterprise possessing research and development capabilities which has a certain standard in its field of expertise, both domestically and internationally.

### 1-1 Corporate History

Its predecessor is Japan Bridge Inc., which was established as a foothold for preparing for the business of developing pharmaceutical products in the U.S. in December 2006 jointly by ITOCHU Corporation and MPM Capital, a U.S. venture capital specializing in bio business.

In May 2008, the company introduced the exclusive right to develop and sell the first product “Sancuso® (SP-01)” in Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, and China, including Hong Kong and Macau.

In September 2008, the company was renamed Solasia Pharma K.K.

Then, the company introduced the exclusive right to develop and sell “DARVIAS® (SP-02)” in the Asia-Pacific region (March 2011), introduced the exclusive right to develop and sell it around the world, including the U.S. and Europe (July 2014), and introduced the exclusive right to develop and sell “Episil® (SP-03)” in Japan and China (March 2015), to enrich pipelines. The company also provided Kyowa Kirin Co., Ltd. with the exclusive license to develop and sell “Sancuso® (SP-01)” in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and so on. (February 2010) and provided Lee's Pharmaceutical (HK) Limited with the exclusive license to sell “Sancuso® (SP-01)” at the time of the conclusion of the contract in China (excluding Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Hong Kong, and Macau). All these paved the way for monetization.

In 2016, the company applied for the approval for manufacturing and sales of medical apparatus for “Episil® (SP-03)” in China and Japan, and provided Meiji Seika Pharma Co., Ltd. with the exclusive distributorship in Japan and provided Lee's Pharmaceutical (HK) Limited (Changed to GenSci in January 2025) with the exclusive distributorship at the time of the conclusion of the contract in China (excluding Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou).

As the company was expected to grow as a pharmaceutical company specializing in cancer, it was listed in Mothers of Tokyo Stock Exchange in March 2017.

In November 2017, the company acquired the exclusive right to develop and sell for “PledOx® (SP-04)” in Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau. In May 2018, “Episil® (SP-03)” was released in Japan, as the first product released by the company. Next, Sancuso® (SP-01) and Episil® (SP-03) were launched in China in 2019, followed by Episil® (SP-03) in South Korea in 2020, and DARVIAS® (SP-02) in Japan in August 2022, thus moving from the “development” stage to the “sales and commercialization” stage.

In April 2022, the company got listed on the Growth Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in accordance with market reorganization.

### 1-2 Corporate Philosophy • Management Philosophy

The company's name, SOLASIA, is a coined word combining Sol (the Sun in Latin) and Asia (Asian countries). It represents the company's mission which is to be the Sun brightening the future of various people facing many challenges of cancer in Japan and other Asian countries.

The management philosophy adopts the following mission, vision, and values.

Role to Fulfill (Mission)	*Better medicine for a brighter tomorrow
Ideal Situation (Vision)	*To be recognized domestically and overseas and gain a high level of trust from all stakeholders.
	*To be recognized as a specialty pharma developing innovative medicine, where each employee possesses passion, ambition, and a sense of morality, strives to better themselves, maintains a high level of expertise, and continuously endeavors for new value and creation for the future.
	*To meet the needs of people (medical practitioners and patients) who need our products and contribute to them.
Shared Values (Value)	*Create value for patients.
	*Have high ethical standards.
	*Trust and respect each other.
	*Work as a team.

In addition, the following two points are listed as management policy.

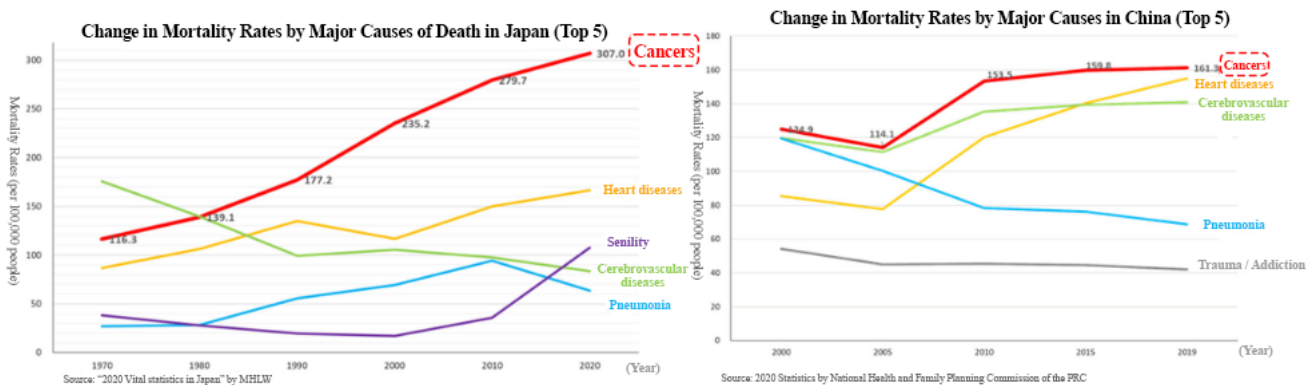
- ① For the time being, we will continue the in-licensing of new products in cancer and rare disease field where major pharmaceutical companies do not emphasize from a performance-based approach and contribute to patients without adequate medication.
- ② Through the commercialization of products, we will promptly establish the financial stability needed to realize our management philosophy, and secure independence.

The company will focus on developing new drugs to solve unmet medical needs (medical needs for diseases for which no treatment has been developed), which is a niche market but has many troubled patients. As research and development is proceeding, they will have to rely on financing CF now, but they plan to make operating CF positive soon and build a strong basis to achieve continuous growth.

### 1-3 Environment Surrounding Solasia Pharma

According to “Vital Statistics, 2020” published by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, in 2020, the leading cause of death was malignant neoplasm (cancer), 307.0 per 100,000 people. In 1981, cancer overtook cerebrovascular diseases, the former number one cause of death, with the mortality rates from cancer being 142.0 and that from cerebrovascular diseases being 134.3. Since then, cancer has been the leading cause of death for the 30 consecutive years and keeps going up every year.

As it is said that the incidence rate of cancer is rising due to aging and changes in lifestyles including diet, the number of patients and deaths regarding cancer is rising in China as well.

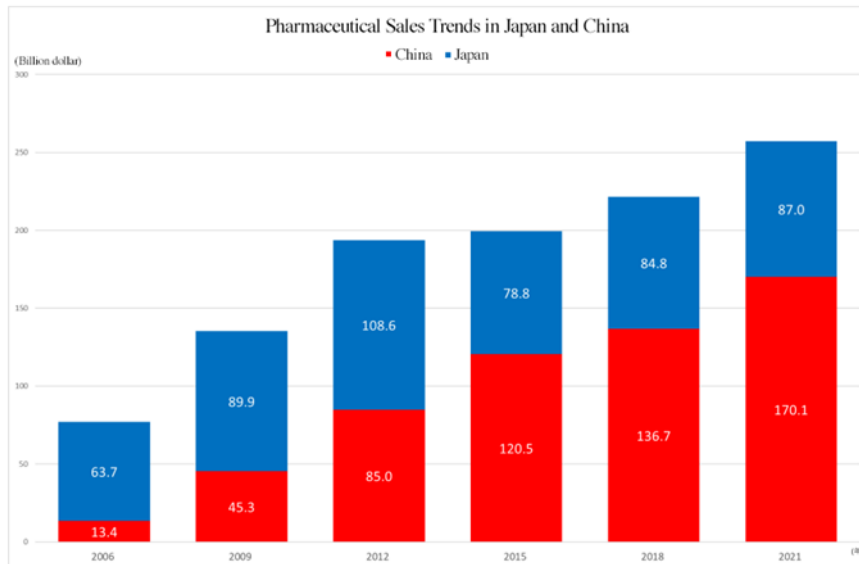


(Source: Solasia Pharma)

Amid such situation, the sales of the world's pharmaceutical market in 2021 were 1,439.5 billion US dollars (approximately 190 trillion yen). The U.S. has the largest pharmaceutical market, followed by China, which overtook Japan in 2013, and Japan, which has the third largest market.

In the future, it is said that the market in China will expand to the point where it will share the top position with the U.S.

The total market size of China, the second biggest country, and Japan, the third biggest country, is 257.1 billion dollars (about 34 trillion yen). For the time being, this huge market will be the company's main target.

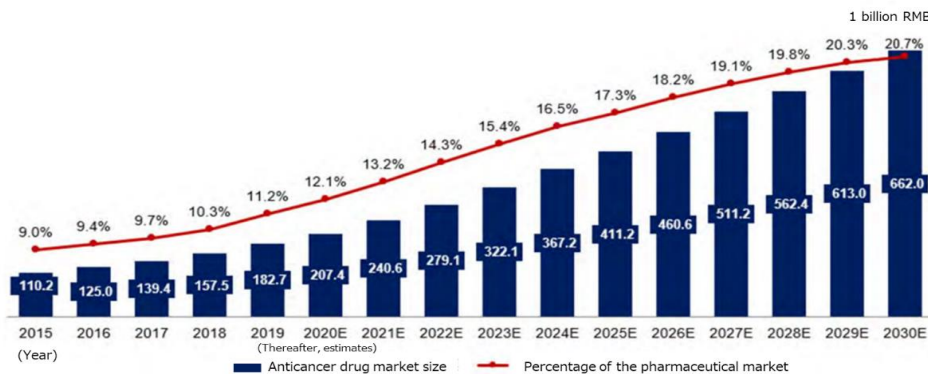


Source : Japan Pharmaceuticals Manufacturers Association DATABOOK2023  
Source : Copyright© 2023 IQMA Made by Investment Bridge based on IQMA World Review from 2006 to 2021 (All rights reserved)

(Source: Solasia Pharma)

In addition, the anticancer drug market in China is over 3 trillion yen, accounting for more than 10% of the total pharmaceutical market, and it has grown at a CAGR of approximately 14% over the past five years.

#### Current Status and Future Trends of Anticancer Drug Market in China



Source : China Oncology Innovative Drug Market Research Report, Frost & Sullivan Consulting Co., April 2020

- ✓ China's anticancer drug market is expected to grow to 3.3 trillion yen\* by 2020 and 10.6 trillion yen\* by 2030
- ✓ China's anticancer drug market is growing at about 14% annually (past 5 years)
- ✓ The share of China's anticancer drug market in the total Chinese pharmaceutical market is also on the rise.

\*Converted at 1 Chinese yuan (RMB) = 16 yen.

(Source: Solasia Pharma)

As the mortality rates from cancer increases as shown above, expectations for “new anticancer drug” and “cancer supportive care” are growing all over the world.

(New anti-cancer drug)

In cancer treatment provided using anticancer drug, it is said that a majority of hospitals use the polytherapy which uses multiple

anticancer more than the monotherapy which uses a single anticancer drug.

In addition, although it depends on cancer types, there is significant risk of relapses. Besides, in case of intractable cancers, it is difficult to cure such cancers only with a single treatment method, which means that a single medicine is not always an absolute cure, and therefore, other therapeutic medications will hardly be direct “competing products.” Molecular targeted drugs and immunotherapy have also attracted attention in recent years, however chemotherapeutic agents still hold an important position for treatment of many cancer types. Standard therapy involves a regimen containing a cytotoxic anticancer drug, for which a high medical demand is expected in the future as well.

(Cancer supportive care)

Anticancer drugs are potent medicine that attacks cancer cells, and side effects are inevitable.

If the side effects on patients cannot be controlled, anticancer therapy through drug administration must be stopped, which has a risk of resulting in cancer progression.

As a result, expectations for drugs and medical devices which control such side effects are increasing in order to avoid treatment discontinuation and complete cancer treatment. In addition, while therapeutic drugs for cancer must be approved for each cancer type, supportive care can be provided to a wide range of patients regardless of cancer types, which means that there will be strong needs and markets.

In summary, needs for cancer treatment in Japan and China are growing and there are great expectations for new anticancer drugs and cancer supportive care. Solasia Pharma is establishing business model and business strategy to incorporate such needs and boost earnings.

## 1-4 Business Description

### (1) Business Model

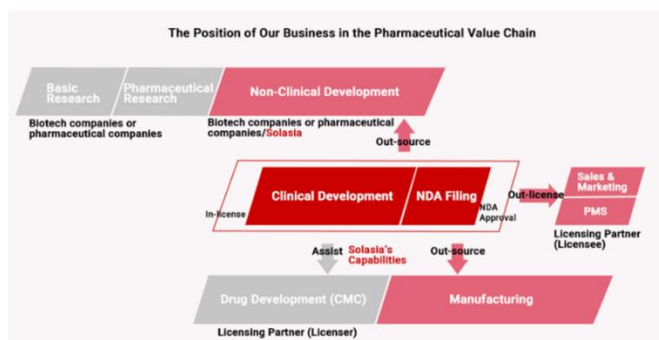
Before the launch of new medicines, it is usual to go through the processes spanning from “basic research” to “pharmaceutical research,” “nonclinical development (trials conducted using animals to examine medicinal and pharmacological action, in-vivo pharmacokinetic properties, adverse effects, etc.),” and “clinical development (scientific trials carried out to examine the effects of pharmaceuticals and treatment techniques on human beings), obtain approval from the authorities, and then conduct “manufacture” and “sales, marketing, and post-marketing surveillance.”

Although major pharmaceutical companies are propelling outsourcing to CROs at the stage of clinical development to make considerable amounts of R&D expenses variable, they basically perform all of the above-mentioned processes internally.

Such a system has supported high profitability of pharmaceutical companies. The life science field, however, is currently advancing and becoming complicated and diverse at a rapid rate, and there is an increasing possibility that each company’s unique drug discovery technology quickly becomes obsolete.

In addition, there are a myriad of cases where practical application of new drugs is given up before clinical development, regardless of costs and time spent from the stage of basic research, and therefore new drug is not established in the end. In other words, pharmaceutical development is always facing high risks.

Accordingly, Solasia Pharma does not conduct the processes from basic research to nonclinical development on its own which has high failure rate. By in-licensing promising pharmaceuticals that are still under development from outside companies, it embarks on development starting from clinical development. It utilizes its strength and reduces risk by focusing management resources on the business activities after the development stage. At the moment, it plans not to do manufacturing due to the large cost burden.



(Source: Solasia Pharma)

Regarding the sales and marketing structure, the company has set up a system that takes into account the balance between high profitability and risk control.

In general, pharmaceutical companies hold gross profit margins to high standards, which is considered to be attained by their in-house manufacture and sales activities.

	Sales Revenue	Gross Profit	Gross Profit Margin
Astellas Pharma	1,912,323	1,563,117	81.7%
Daiichi Sankyo	1,886,256	1,470,458	78.0%

\*Unit: million yen. The values are the results from fiscal year ended March 2025.

On the other hand, coverage of sales territories (e.g., to cover all over Japan) is required for pharmaceuticals, and therefore, a rise in fixed costs is inevitable for establishing a company's own sales network. Accordingly, Solasia Pharma uses "licensing-out model" (sales rights are granted to other companies for pharmaceuticals that have completed clinical development).

### (Self-selling model)

The current major licensing-out partners are the following seven companies.

Meiji Seika Pharma Co., Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A pharmaceutical company of the Meiji Group. It is a specialty pharma in the fields of cancer, infections, and the central nervous system and has yielded sales results of multifarious products in the cancer field.</li> <li>* Japanese partner with the rights of "Episil® (SP-03)"</li> </ul>
Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Founded in 1916. The company specializes in cancer-related products in the pharmaceutical business, handles everything from new drugs to biosimilars and generics, and provides medical institutions with highly reliable information necessary for anticancer drugs.</li> <li>* Japanese partner with the rights of "DARVIAS® (SP-02)"</li> </ul>
Lee's Pharmaceutical (HK) Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A Chinese pharmaceutical company listed on the Hong Kong market. It sells multiple pharmaceutical products in fields including the cancer field across China through about 30 bases.</li> <li>* Chinese partner with the rights of "Sancuso® (SP-01)" (The contract will expire at the end of 2026.)</li> </ul>
MAAB Pharma Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* It is headquartered in New Zealand. It has a strong network in the Chinese pharmaceutical industry, and owns pharmaceutical production sites in China.</li> <li>* Exclusive partner for producing and selling "Sancuso® (SP-01)" in China from the beginning of 2027</li> </ul>
Maruho Co., Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A pharmaceutical company that was founded in 1915 and engages in the research, development, production, and sale of pharmaceutical products, etc. It is especially excellent in the dermatological field.</li> <li>* Japanese partner with the rights of "PledOx® (SP-04)"</li> </ul>
Changchun GeneScience Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A Chinese company founded in 1997, engaged in research, development, production, and sale of pharmaceutical products.</li> <li>* Chinese partner with the rights of "Episil® (SP-03)"</li> </ul>
Daiichi Sankyo Brasil Farmacêutica Ltda.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A 100% subsidiary of DAIICHI SANKYO COMPANY, LIMITED in Brazil</li> <li>* License partner for "Episil® (SP-03)" in Brazil</li> </ul>

Solasia Pharma plans to create licensing-out partnerships with a focus on mid-sized pharmaceutical companies which it can fall in line easily and forge win-win relationships.

## (2) Marketing structure in China

The company, aiming to develop the vast Chinese pharmaceutical market, has entrusted the sales of “Sancuso® (SP-01)” across China to Lee’s Pharmaceutical (HK) Limited and “Episil® (SP-03)” to Changchun GeneScience Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

\* Lee’s Pharmaceutical (HK) Limited will deal in “Sancuso® (SP-01)” until the end of 2026. After that, MAAB Pharma Limited will hold the license to manufacture and sell it.

### Point: Highly regarded by Chinese medical community

The company abandoned the development of a system for selling products by themselves in China, but their basic conditions for cultivating the huge market in China have not been changed, as mentioned in Section 1-3 “Environment Surrounding Solasia Pharma.”

The judgement and decision of influential physicians greatly affect the outcome of the use and distribution of new medicines, and China is no exception.

Under these circumstances, “Sancuso® (SP-01)” is already recommended as one of the standard treatments for nausea and vomiting in the Chinese version of the NCCN guidelines for cancer treatment, which is referenced in the clinical sites.

In addition, at Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology (CSCO), prominent clinicians who are leading the field of cancer treatment in China highly valued “Sancuso® (SP-01)” for its feature of easily suppressing nausea and vomiting in the entire chemotherapy process. In response to this, “Sancuso® (SP-01)” is listed as a standard antiemetic treatment option for cancer treatment in the first guideline for proper use of antiemetics issued by CSCO.

The company is receiving such a high rating because of the superior efficacy of “Sancuso® (SP-01)”. But it is obvious that the strong relationship with the Chinese clinical network that the management team had been building since their times with Roche is also playing a key role, and it is a major advantage of the company that other bio-ventures do not have.

## (3) Products/Development Pipeline

The company currently has a total of five products and those in the pipeline: three products for sale (approved products) and two products under development, in line with the aforementioned management policy. (As of February 2026)

### Commercial Products Under Development

Product	Development code	Indication	Solasia Territory	Pre-clinical	Clinical Development Stage			NDA	Approval Launch
					P1	P2	P3		
Sancuso®	SP-01	Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting (CINV)	China						China
Darvias®	SP-02	Peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL) Additional indication under review	World wide						Japan Colombia·Peru
episil®	SP-03	Pain associated oral mucositis (medical device)	World wide						Japan, China, Korea
PledOx®	SP-04	Chemotherapy induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)	Japan, China		※2020: Global Phase III Clinical Trial for Platinum-Induced CIPN – Primary Endpoint Not Met. New non-clinical investigation started in Taxane induced CIPN				
Arfoltixorin	SP-05	Colorectal Cancer	Japan		※2022: Phase III Clinical Trial – Primary Endpoint Not Met 2024: New Phase Ib/II study started in Germany				

(Source: Solasia Pharma)

### [Products for sale (Approved products)]

#### 1) “SP-01: Transdermal Delivery System Sancuso®” (Sales name in China: ShanKeShu ®)

Item	Overview
Efficacy/effect	Chemotherapy Induced Nausea and Vomiting (CINV)
Characteristics/Strength compared with competitive drugs	<p>*The world’s only transdermal patch type 5-HT3 receptor antagonist</p> <p>*The effect per administration (patch) lasts for 5 days, which covers the administration period of the general chemotherapy regimen (provided for 1 - 5 days). It can also be used for outpatients.</p> <p>*In June 2019 (3 months after its launch), it was listed as a standard antiemetic treatment option for cancer treatment in the first guideline for proper use of antiemetics issued by CSCO.</p>

\*CSCO(Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology) : The most prominent and largest academic conference related to cancer in China

#### (Overview of indications)

Nausea and vomiting are widely known as typical side effects caused by anticancer drug.

Administration of anticancer drug damage cells called Chromaffin cells in the small intestine.

The damaged Chromaffin cells produce serotonin, a neurotransmitter, which is taken in by the 5-HT3 receptors in the peripheral vagus nerve. This stimulus is transmitted through the peripheral vagus nerve to the medulla oblongata via the chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ) in the area postrema of the fourth ventricle of the brain, stimulating the vomiting center which gives living organisms commands to develop nausea and vomiting, and then symptoms of nausea and vomiting appear.

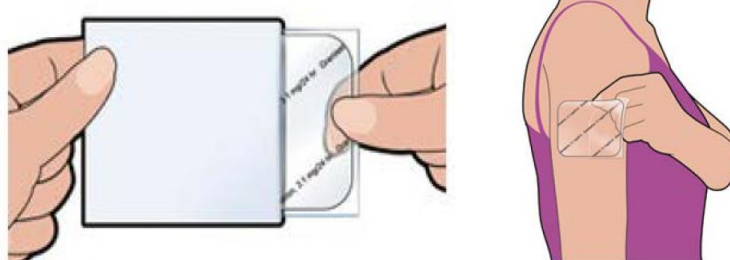
It is necessary to disrupt the stimuli generated by serotonin to the 5-HT3 receptors in order to control nausea and vomiting. There are a variety of “5-HT3 receptor antagonists” which are drugs used for the above purpose, and one of the representative agents is Granisetron.

#### (Overview of “Sancuso® (SP-01)”)

“Sancuso® (SP-01)” is a transdermal 5-HT3 receptor antagonist containing Granisetron and is the world’s only patch-type antagonist.



\*Chinese package of Sancuso®



(Source: Solasia Pharma)

Anticancer drugs are administered over 5 days in most cases, but injections and oral antiemetic agents are effective only for about 1 to 2 days and must be dosed multiple times within the anticancer drug administration period. On the other hand, “Sancuso® (SP-01)” maintains the concentration level of Granisetron in blood on a stable basis for 5 days. Therefore, once a patch of “Sancuso® (SP-01)” is attached, there is no need to add antiemetics, which enables cancer treatment not through hospitalization but through outpatient care and contributes significantly to the improvement of patients’ quality of life.

Another advantage is that transdermal type drugs can be administered even to patients who are facing difficulty in taking oral medicines due to various symptoms including nausea, vomiting, and stomatitis. Earning reputation for the above-mentioned advantages, “Sancuso® (SP-01)” is recommended for prescription in the American NCCN clinical practice guidelines and the Chinese clinical practice guidelines.

### (Current situation of development and commercialization)

#### ◎ China

The company finalized their application for approval in June 2014, and obtained approval in July 2018, along with permission to import drug license. It received milestone payments in the fiscal year ended December 2018, and the sales revenue was recorded.

After that, they established a process for manufacturing commercially-available products, and sales started in 2019. Since August 1, 2022, Lee's Pharma, which is the licensee, has engaged in sales activities throughout China, but they concluded a new licensing contract with MAAB Pharma Limited in New Zealand, while considering the establishment of a new selling system in January 2027 and future local manufacturing. In 2026, the current partner Lee's Pharma will sell the product.

MAAB Pharma Limited is headquartered in New Zealand, but its employer is a Chinese person who possesses a robust network in the Chinese pharmaceutical industry and purchases makers of pharmaceutical products. The patent term of "Sancuso® (SP-01)" as a pharmaceutical product has already ended in China, so there is a possibility that generic drugs will be released in FY 2026. Under these circumstances, MAAB got interested in the growth potential of "Sancuso® (SP-01)" and suggested that Solasia Pharma should sign a contract for giving a license to manufacture and sell the product. As generic drugs were being released, Solasia Pharma wanted an appropriate maker to survive the price-cutting war, so they concluded the above-mentioned licensing contract.

In addition, Solasia Shanghai, which is a Chinese subsidiary of Solasia Pharma, was registered as a local market approval holder.

The company has received high praise from the medical community as follows.

#### Evaluation comments from major Chinese clinicians

On March 16, 2019, the company held (co-sponsored) the "Sancuso® China national launching meeting" in Shanghai.

The chairman of Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology (CSCO), Professor Li Jin, and the vice chairman, Professor Qin Shukui and Professor Ma Jun were chairmen of the meeting, a total of approximately 200 oncologists from all over China attended the meeting. At that meeting, Chinese key opinion leaders made remarks on "SP-01: Sancuso®" as follows.

Professor Qin Shukui (Vice Chairman of CSCO)

"Without any anti-emetic measures, 70%-80% of chemotherapy patients would experience CINV which would severely affect their quality of life. Often, patients will have to be treated with reduced dosage or even withdrawn from chemotherapy, with negative impacts on the treatment outcomes. The traditional CINV prevention methods are mainly short-term intravenous injection, which due to great fluctuation in blood concentration, requires repeated administration which is inconvenient for patients. With unique transdermal system, Sancuso® gradually releases granisetron into blood every day for up to 7 days. With one patch per one chemotherapy cycle, it is a new non-invasive treatment choice for chemotherapy patients."

Professor Ma Jun (Vice Chairman of CSCO)

"The emetic risk in patients receiving HEC and MEC chemotherapy will continue for 2-3 days after last dose of chemotherapy. For multi-day chemotherapy, there is an overlap between acute and delayed vomiting, which requires more stable and long-lasting drug. Sancuso® covers different emetic stages including expected, acute and delayed nausea and vomiting. The 7 days stable efficacy makes the entire process CINV management possible and allows patients to feel at ease throughout the entire chemotherapy cycle."

Professor Li Jin (Chairman of CSCO)

"The successful launching of Sancuso provides a long-lasting, stable and non-invasive new choice for the prevention of nausea and vomiting in Chinese chemotherapy patients. As a new choice for the prevention and treatment of chemotherapy related vomiting, with one patch, which is simple and easy, it makes CINV entire process management more convenient, it helps to standardize clinical treatment of CINV and further improves the treatment rate of CINV."

#### CSCO's first guideline for proper use of antiemetics was issued.

In June 2019, three months after "Sancuso® (SP-01)" was launched, CSCO issued the first guideline for proper use of antiemetics, and it was listed as a standard antiemetic treatment option for cancer treatment.

Prof. Qin Shukui, deputy director of CSCO and Guideline team leader, said, "This guideline recommends Sancuso® for an antiemetic treatment against highly and moderately emetogenic chemotherapy, providing a non-invasive and tolerable treatment option to cancer patients."

The company plans to grow 6% on the basis of quantity and aims to increase share in China's 5-HT3 RA antiemetic market, which is

said to be 80 billion yen or more.

### ◎ Future sales strategy

In China, the company plans to focus on expanding sales by targeting indications beyond cancer chemotherapy, including radiotherapy and anesthesia-induced nausea and vomiting.

### 2) “SP-02: novel chemotherapeutic agent DARVIAS®”

Item	Overview
Indication	Relapsed or Refractory Peripheral T-cell Lymphoma (PTCL) (Expected indications: Other blood cancers and solid tumors)
Characteristics/Strength compared with competitive drugs	<p>*There are no approved drugs for PTCL indication in Europe (Other drugs are on the market in Japan and America).</p> <p>*Compared to the drugs approved in Japan and America, no severe side effect (myelosuppression, stomatitis) has been reported, which means that “SP-02” is highly safe and can be expected for a longer period of time of administration or co-administration.</p>

#### (Overview of indications)

Malignant lymphoma is one type of hematologic cancer where lymphocytes in white blood cells become cancerous.

The types of lymphocytes include B cells, T cells, and NK cells, and when these cells become cancerous and continues uncontrolled growth, malignant lymphoma develops.

Peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL) is one kind of malignant lymphoma which arises from T cells in lymphocytes and is categorized into the “intermediate-grade lymphoma” where the disease progresses monthly, and it is said to account for 10-15% of the intermediate-grade lymphoma. The five-year survival rate from malignant lymphoma is lower than that from B-cell lymphoma, with the ratio being around 25%.

Estimated number of PTCL patients (Japan): Approximately 4,000/year\*

#### (Development status)

The development of “DARVIAS® (SP-02)” started aiming for recurring/intractable peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL) indication as mentioned above.

The early second phase clinical trials in the U.S. were completed in April 2012 and have shown certain efficacy in Caucasians.

In the first phase clinical trial completed in April 2015 in Japan and Korea, safety and tolerability of the drug were confirmed, with certain efficacy in Asians suggested.

In addition, for the international phase II study, which was started in Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong in 2016 and is positioned as the final trial, patient enrollment was completed in September 2019.

As originally planned, the trial results were announced in June 2020 following statistical analysis. In addition to meeting the requirements for the primary endpoint, which is antitumor effect, no safety concerns were noted regarding secondary endpoints either. As positive results were achieved, the company applied for the approval for manufacturing and sales in Japan in June 2021 for the first time in the world. On June 20, 2022, the company obtained manufacturing and marketing approvals from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare for the treatment of relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL).

It is known that malignant lymphoma often relapses. Accordingly, Solasia Pharma believes that multiple medicines with different mechanisms of action are necessary, and the market scale is significant.

In addition to seeking to expand the use of the drug by verifying and proposing synergistic effects when combined with other drugs for peripheral T-cell lymphoma, the company is also aiming to expand the indications to other hematologic cancers (ATLL (adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma) and AML (acute myeloid leukemia)) and solid tumors, and is also conducting non-clinical trials for seeking possibilities at college labs in Japan.

At the 79th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Cancer Association held in October 2020, the possibility that it will become a medicine against adult T-cell leukemia lymphoma (ATL) was suggested.

Regarding the inclusion of cancers in addition to peripheral T-cell lymphoma in indications, the company is continuing research on the mechanism of action of darinaparsin with universities, and conducting non-clinical trials at overseas laboratories to evaluate the

possibility of adding additional indications.

As it was found that Darinaparsin causes cellular damage to the glioblastoma cell strain U-87 and the breast cancer cell strain MCF-7, research results were presented at “the Annual Conference of the Japanese Pharmacological Society” in March 2025. As it is a novel mechanism of action, it is also expected to be used in combination therapy with other drugs.

At a Chinese research institute, they have started the evaluation of the efficacy of Darinaparsin against the cell strains of candidate indications. They have started assessment and negotiations with candidate licensees while considering the current indication (PTCL) and new indications.

Future growth is expected including the addition of new indications as it is currently the only anticancer drug whose development has been completed among the pipelines of the company, which engages primarily in the development of anticancer drugs and cancer supportive care (drugs supporting cancer treatment, etc.).

### **(Sales Status)**

#### **◎ Japan**

After being listed on the NHI drug price list (31,962 yen/bottle), the product was launched on August 22, 2022, via Nippon Kayaku, a sales partner. It is considered that an increase in sales volume will require an increase in the number of products used in clinical settings over the medium to long term.

#### **◎ South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong**

Final phase II clinical trials have been completed. An application for approval will be submitted after the licensing agreement is concluded.

#### **◎ China**

The planned licensing-out target for 2024 in China was not achieved. This was due to a discrepancy in the economic terms of the contracts with potential licensee companies, caused by the emergence of competing products and a significant drop in retail prices due to centralized purchasing. In light of this, an impairment loss of 959 million yen was recorded for the entire balance of intangible assets, but the company believes that there has been no change in the intrinsic value of “DARVIAS® (SP-02).”

Currently, negotiations for licensing are underway with several companies with the premise that the final Phase II/III clinical trials will be conducted at the licensees. Regarding a clinical development plan for including peripheral T-cell lymphoma in indications in China, they have formulated a clinical trial plan.

#### **◎ U.S. and Europe**

Phase II clinical trials have been completed in the U.S. In Europe, preclinical trials have been completed, and preparations are underway for Phase II/III clinical trials.

In August 2025, they terminated the contract with WEP Clinical in UK, and concluded a licensing contract for exclusive distributorship, etc. with INTEGRIS PHARMA S.A. in Greece, while assuming the managed access program (MAP) in 13 countries in Eastern Europe.

#### **◎ South America**

The company possesses worldwide rights and has given exclusive rights to HB Human BioScience SAS in the Republic of Colombia, including sales in Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Chile, Panama, Costa Rica and Guatemala. The new drug application was accepted by the authorities in Colombia in December 2023 and in Peru in March 2025. In other countries in the region, regulatory applications are being prepared.

#### **◎ Other regions**

They provided FIREBIRD BIOLOGICS PTE LTD in Singapore with a license to exclusively sell their products in a total of 19 countries in Southeast Asia, Oceania, the Middle East, and Africa in April 2025, but the contract was cancelled in December 2025, due to the default of FIREBIRD.

Other regions in Europe, India, and South America are preparing for selling them under the Named Patient Program (in which pharmaceutical companies individually supply medicines to medical doctors who want to use the medicines after completing necessary procedures in a country where the medicines have not been approved and their insurance-covered prices have not been determined).

### 3) “SP-03: Episil® oral liquid”

Item	Overview
Purpose of its use	Control and relief pain of oral mucositis caused by chemotherapy or radiotherapy – Medical Device
Characteristics/Strength compared with competitors	<p>*As there is no standard treatment for stomatitis caused by chemotherapy and radiotherapy, how to relieve the symptom relies on symptomatic treatment by each hospital. There is strong demand for new treatment.</p> <p>* “Episil® (SP-03)” contains no pharmaceutical agent, so there is no side effect nor interaction with anticancer agents.</p>

#### (Overview of indications)

In addition to nausea and vomiting due to anticancer agents, oral mucositis are also serious side effects caused by chemotherapy or radiotherapy.

Stomatitis can be divided into 2 types: the primary stomatitis, which is “stomatitis caused by chemotherapy directly affecting the oral mucosa” or “stomatitis resulted from local infection due to the salivary gland tissue disorder and deterioration of intraoral self-cleansing action because of impaired saliva secretion attributed to radiation exposure” and the secondary stomatitis, which is “attributed to intraoral infection due to myelosuppression resulting from a decline in the number of white blood cells.”

The incident rate of stomatitis developing during treatment using anticancer drugs is 30–40%, and that of stomatitis developing during anticancer drug treatment provided together with radiotherapy to the head and neck is nearly 100%.

Stomatitis occurs together with 300-500 inflammations arising in the course of chemotherapy or radiotherapy. The pain makes oral intake of food and water by patients difficult, which results in a decrease in physical strength. In case the symptom is severe, it will adversely affect or halt the progress of cancer treatment. Up until now, there is no established standard treatment therefore the majority of hospitals conducted palliative treatment.

#### (Overview of “Episil® (SP-03)”)

“Episil® (SP-03)” is a lipid-based liquid, which is dropped and applied on the oral mucosa, which the company has been developing under the category of medical device.



(Source: Solasia Pharma)

In a few minutes after application of a proper dose to the oral mucosa, the liquid absorbs the water in the oral cavity and transforms to a bioadhesive gel which mechanically protects the affected area. The effect of mitigating the pain of stomatitis has been clinically shown to last for about 8 hours.

#### (Current situation of development and commercialization)

##### ◎ Japan

Solasia Pharma submitted an application for approval in Japan in 2016 and obtained an approval of “Episil® (SP-03)” as new medical device in Japan by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare on July 6, 2017. In January 2018, “Episil® (SP-03)” was approved at the 388th general meeting of the Central Social Insurance Medical Council for being covered by insurance, starting in April 2018. Following reimbursement listing, 7,660 yen per bottle(10ml) as of October in 2019, in May 2018, it was launched by Meiji Seika Pharma, which is the licensee who holds the exclusive sales rights of “Episil® (SP-03)” in Japan.

In April 2023, Episil® (SP-03) was listed as one of the treatment methods for stomatitis in the manual for dealing with serious side effects for each disease, “Stomatitis caused by cancer treatment drugs,” published by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

The company had applied for regulatory approval for the addition of a new manufacturing facility (in Japan) in order to reduce manufacturing costs, and received approval as scheduled in August 2024.

In July 2025, Episil® (SP-03) was included in the guidelines for treatment of oral cancer among seniors, which were compiled by Japanese Society of Oral Oncology. Namely, Episil® (SP-03) was included in the guidelines for medical treatment for the first time in Japan.

In July, they also acquired the ISO 13485 certification (for the design, development, and distribution of sprays for oral lesions and mucous membrane care), which is an international standard for systems for managing the quality of medical apparatus under the management policy of putting importance on not only revenue from licensees and development milestones, but also the sales of products.

### ◎ China

After the approval for import and sale of medical apparatus in February 2019, the company started selling products in July 2019. Since August 2022, Lee's Pharma, the licensee of the product, has been conducting sales activities throughout China. However, as sales have continued to fall far short of expectations, in December 2024, the company signed an agreement to change its sales partner to Changchun GeneScience Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. (GenSci), which has shown an active attitude toward selling the product (the contract partner is GenSci Singapore Pte. Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of GenSci). GenSci started selling products in the fiscal year ended December 2025.

GenSci is a pharmaceutical company with a strong presence in the gynecology field, but is strengthening its cancer field in preparation for future growth, by increasing the number of medical representatives specializing in cancer.

While searching for a product in the cancer field that had already been developed and was available for sale, GenSci highly evaluated "Episil® (SP-03)," which relieves oral mucositis, an extremely painful side effect for cancer patients, as a product that solves unmet medical needs with no competition, and has offered to Solasia Pharma with an aggressive sales plan.

### ◎ South Korea

The company concluded a contract for introducing the exclusive right to develop and sell the medical device in South Korea with Camurus AB, which is the licensing-out company, in August 2018, applied for approval to authorities in March 2019, and acquired the approval for import and sale of medical device in South Korea in October 2019. In January 2020, the company concluded a contract for exclusive dealership with Synex Consulting Ltd. as a sales partner in South Korea. The sales started in September 2020.

### ◎ Other Regions

In July 2022, the worldwide business rights, including manufacturing rights, were acquired from Camurus AB.

In April 2025, they provided FIREBIRD BIOLOGICS PTE LTD in Singapore with a license to exclusively sell their products in a total of 19 countries in Southeast Asia, Oceania, the Middle East, and Africa, but the contract was cancelled in December 2025, due to the default of FIREBIRD, like in the case of "Darvias® (SP-02)."

In August 2025, they provided Daiichi Sankyo Brasil Farmacêutica Ltda. with a license to exclusively sell their products in Brazil.

Expecting the expansion of their business territory, they acquired the certification ISO-13485 from the international quality management system in July 2025. In parallel, they started assessment and discussions with some new partner candidates, while considering licenses in Oceania, the U.S., and the Middle East.

### (Future business development)

The effectiveness of "Episil® (SP-03)" has been highly evaluated.

In May 2021, Episil® (SP-03) was included in the Expert Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Prevention of Acute Oral Mucositis Caused by Antineoplastic Therapy newly published by Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology (CSCO), and recommended as a new treatment option.

This Guideline is regarded as having "increased the attention of clinical oncologists to oral mucositis and standardized the treatment of oral mucositis in antitumor therapy, which is of great significance," and as Episil® (SP-03) was specifically featured, the company anticipates that this will give momentum to sales promotion in China.

Due to the product characteristics of "Episil® (SP-03)," the company will "create a market" instead of entering into the existing market. The company expects a market of 20 to 30 billion yen in Japan and China, and aims to expand sales by taking advantage of the change

of sales partners to capture a 30 to 50% market share.

### [Under Development]

#### 1) “SP-04: Intracellular superoxide scavenger PledOx®”

Item	Overview
Indication	Chemotherapy induced peripheral neuropathy (CIPN)
Characteristics/Strength compared with competitive drugs	<p>*There is currently no approved drug to prevent or treat CIPN</p> <p>*Superoxide dismutase mimetics to decompose and remove superoxide as one of reactive oxygen substance (ROS).</p>

While steady progress in general was being made in development of the three preceding products, the company, which had been considering in-licensing the fourth pipeline since it became listed, sought for a new drug that satisfies the following three criteria: “it is aimed for the oncology,” “certain progress has been made in clinical trials,” and “the company can gain the development right both in Japan and in China.” Then, in November 2017, the company was granted the exclusive rights to development and commercialization of “PledOx®,” a drug for treating CIPN, in Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macau by Egetis Therapeutics AB (Formerly PledPharma AB, hereinafter referred to as “Egetis”) of Sweden.

#### (Overview of indications)

Chemotherapy-induced side effects occur not only nausea and vomiting, and oral mucositis, but also peripheral neuropathy (CIPN). CIPN is known to manifest considerable symptoms such as dysesthesia in the hands, feet, the area around lips, etc., tightness in the pharynx and larynx accompanied by difficulty in breathing and dysphagia, numbness of the limbs, hypoesthesia, and sensory ataxia, caused by major chemotherapy drugs such as platinum-based drugs and taxanes.

If these side effects appear, by suspension of administering the drugs, some of the symptoms are alleviated in 80% of the cases and completely recovered in 6 to 8 months in 40% of the case; however, as discontinuation of administration of the drugs may mean suspension of cancer chemotherapy and change in the treatment policy, treatment of CIPN is one of the crucial medical issues. There is currently no approved drug to prevent or treat CIPN.

Estimated number of patients (Japan): Approximately 70,000-180,000/year\*2 (taxane preparation administration)

#### (Overview of “PledOx® (SP-04)”)

Egetis, the originator of “PledOx® (SP-04)” is listed on Stockholm Stock Exchange and has strengths in development of pharmaceuticals against oxidative stress-related diseases. “PledOx®” (active ingredient name: calmangafodipir) is a new active ingredient created based on “Mangafodipir,” an MRI contrast medium, which had sold in the United States and Europe.

#### (Development status)

The global phase III clinical trial concerning peripheral neuropathy caused by the administration of Oxaliplatin, in which Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong participated alongside U.S. and European countries, began in December 2018. However, a suspension of the trial was ordered by several authorities as French National Security Agency of Medicines and Health Products (ANSM) issued a clinical hold order in addition to FDA ordering a clinical hold of the POLAR-M study conducted by Egetis in January 2020, etc.

Afterwards, Data Safety Monitoring Board performed a new safety evaluation and recommended the cessation of the registration of new study subjects and administration of the drug used in the clinical trial as multiple cases of severe allergic reactions and hypersensitivity were manifested after repeated administrations of Oxaliplatin and SP-04. As a result, Solasia Pharma and Egetis made changes to the originally planned process, implemented “data cut off” — early closing of the case data collection — in the third quarter (July-September) of 2020, following which it decided to end the global phase III clinical trial.

Moreover, as Solasia Pharma recognizes that securing the safety of study subjects is the most important regarding conducting clinical trials, it declared its policy to formulate the plan concerning “PledOx® (SP-04)” after performing a detailed and solid evaluation of mainly information obtained after the end of the trial regarding safety and effectiveness.

Then, in December 2020, the flash report on the global phase III clinical trial was announced.

The major evaluation items regarding efficacy were not achieved. The frequency and details of adverse effects were almost consistent

with the expected ones attributable to colorectal cancer, which is the target of chemotherapy and this trial.

Since the results of these trials are limited to the data on major evaluation items, Solasia Pharma K.K. and Egetis will evaluate the details of trials results regarding secondary evaluation items, etc. and discuss the strategy for developing PledOx® (SP-04).

Based on the results of the international Phase III clinical trials (POLAR-A trial, POLAR-M trial) conducted in Japan and other countries targeting peripheral neuropathy caused by multiple chemotherapy regimens, including oxaliplatin, Solasia Pharma has decided to suspend development for this indication. To explore the possibility of developing a treatment for peripheral neuropathy caused by taxane agents, the company is conducting animal studies using a rat model of taxane 4-induced peripheral neuropathy in collaboration with Egetis (formerly PledPharma), the licensor of the drug. Although the completed animal studies did not clearly confirm the prevention of onset, the effects of “PledOx® (SP-04)” were observed in several test items, suggesting the possibility of preventing the onset of peripheral neuropathy.

In November 2024, the results of a joint study with Kyushu University were published. Positive results were obtained in the new animal experiments for peripheral neuropathic pain and histopathological evaluation of nerve cells in the experimental animals, so further new animal experiments are being conducted to reinforce these results with a view to resuming clinical trials in the future.

#### (Licensing-out status)

In Japan, the company concluded a contract for exclusive distributorship of “PledOx® (SP-04)” in Japan with Maruho Co., Ltd. (Osaka-shi, Osaka) in December 2019. The economic conditions specified by the contract are (1) Maruho shall pay a lump-sum amount of 1 billion yen to Solasia Pharma, (2) Maruho shall pay up to 18.0 billion yen as milestone payments to Solasia Pharma according to the progress of development and sale, and (3) Solasia Pharma shall exclusively sell PledOx® (SP-04) to Maruho.

Considering a license in China, they are continuing assessment with a new partner candidate.

#### 2) "SP-05: arfolitixorin"

Item	Overview
Target Diseases	Enhancement of anti-tumor effect. Folic acid preparation (Intended efficacy: Enhancement of the anti-tumor effect of the anticancer drug fluorouracil).

#### (Development Status)

Isofol, a Swedish biotechnology company and the licensor of “arfolitixorin (SP-05),” initiated an international Phase III clinical trial in December 2018 across the U.S., Canada, Europe, Australia, and Japan.

The study was aimed at comparing the efficacy of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” in combination with 5-FU, oxaliplatin, and bevacizumab versus the standard of care (5-FU, oxaliplatin, and bevacizumab plus leucovorin) in patients with advanced colorectal cancer. However, in 2022, the final results of the trial revealed that the “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” group did not demonstrate statistically significant differences from the standard of care group for the primary and key secondary endpoints.

Following these results, Solasia Pharma temporarily removed “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” from its pipeline. However, in March 2023, Isofol conducted a detailed post-hoc analysis of the AGENT trial results by external experts, as well as new preclinical studies, with the aim of resuming clinical development of “arfolitixorin (SP-05).” As a result of these comprehensive evaluations, it was concluded that “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” may demonstrate clinical efficacy under different dosage and administration than those used in the AGENT trial. In addition, Isofol announced plans to conduct a small-scale clinical trial as the first step to demonstrate the clinical efficacy of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” with the new dosage and administration compared to the standard of care in a timely and cost-effective manner. In response to this decision to resume clinical development on a small scale, Solasia Pharma has decided to participate in the detailed review of Isofol's clinical development program with a view to participating in future clinical trials.

In July 2024, Isofol released the results of the post-hoc analysis of the AGENT trial by external experts and a preclinical study on the dose-response relationship of “arfolitixorin (SP-05).”

\* It seems that the dosage and administration of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” used in the Phase III clinical trial (AGENT trial), which did not show statistically significant results, was not optimal.

\* It was found that the dosage of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” used in the Phase III trial (AGENT trial) was not commensurate with the dosage of the control group.

In addition, in October 2024, Isofol announced the results of non-clinical trials of “arfolitixorin (SP-05),” commenting that “the results support the hypothesis that the dosage and administration of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” used in the Phase III clinical trial (AGENT study) was not optimal,” and that “the evidence strengthens the prospect of obtaining favorable results in future clinical trials.”

Based on these results, Solasia Pharma believes that:

“The European Medicines Agency's approval increases the likelihood of positive data from Isofol's Phase Ib/II clinical trial.”

“Even with the suboptimal dosage and administration of arfolitixorin used in the Phase III trial (AGENT trial), which showed numerical differences in efficacy compared to the control group, there is a possibility of achieving even better results with optimized dosage and administration in the future.”

In March 2025, Isofol received permission from the German regulatory authority BfArM to initiate a new Phase Ib/II clinical trial of arfolitixorin. Following this, Solasia Pharma has decided to participate in a clinical development program led by Isofol. By the end of FY 2026, they plan to participate in the program from the phase II.

In April 2025, they started the administration of arfolitixorin to the first patient at Charité – Berlin University Medicine.

This test is conducted in two stages. In the Ib phase of the first stage, they evaluate the profile of risks and benefits of the dose escalation in the new administration regimen (dosing schedule, including dosage and timing of administration) for enhancing efficacy, while comparing the results with those of previous tests.

In the phase II of the second stage, the highest dosage and the second highest dosage confirmed in the Ib phase are compared, and the antitumor effect is specified as a major evaluation item in accordance with the guidelines of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and European Medicines Agency (EMA).

In phase Ib of the first stage, which is the first stage, they confirmed safety and good tolerability in the first cohort study (dosage: 120 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, completed in June 2025) and in the second cohort study (dosage: 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>) in October 2025, and they are currently conducting the third cohort study (dosage: 300 mg/m<sup>2</sup>).

In the following phase II, they plan to start studying a broader range of patients as well as the control group in the middle of FY 2026. Furthermore, in order to register patients in phase Ib more swiftly, they plan to carry out this test in multiple hospitals in addition to Charité – Berlin University Medicine.

The favorable progress so far is as follows.

- Dose-limiting toxicity has not been detected among patients administered with arfolitixorin.
- As preliminary results, all patients in tests conducted so far showed some reaction to the treatment, and their tumors shrank. Total tumor mass decreased to around 50%.
- In half of 6 patients studied so far, very good therapeutic effects were observed, so they were excluded from tests for the purpose of considering tumor resection. Normally, such patients are not allowed to undergo surgery, so the results were better than expected.

Seeing these results, President Arai of Solasia Pharma commented, “I’m delighted to announce the latest information composed of promising results. Our company will keep an eye on the progress of the phase Ib of this test led by Isofol and make efforts to make careful preparations, including the discussions with the authorities regarding the phase II in Japan, which is scheduled to be started in the middle of this fiscal year or later, to pave the way for the clinical use of “arfolitixorin (SP-05).”

In order to operate business in the U.S., which is the largest market in the world, in addition to Europe, Isofol consulted with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) about the start of a clinical trial in July 2025 before submitting an application, and their draft plan for development and design was confirmed. This means that they made a step forward to conduct a clinical trial.

In addition, Isofol will procure funds for developing “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” through the allotment to shareholders and so on, and Solasia Pharma contributed 77 million yen in July 2025 in response to a request from Isofol. It is expected that this capital injection will cement the cooperation with Isofol in more elaborate development of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” and economic value obtained from the progress of development of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” outside Japan will be shared.

#### **(The company's policy on "arfolitixorin (SP-05)")**

While the development of “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” seemed to have hit a roadblock, the company believes that the primary reason for the setback was the suboptimal dosage and administration. It anticipates that with an optimized dosage and administration, “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” has a high potential for superior efficacy.

It is said that there are more than 150,000 patients with colorectal cancer in Japan each year, making it one of the most common cancers in Japan.

Currently, most of the existing competitive products for “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” are generic drugs, and the Japanese market scale is expected to be approximately 30 billion yen.

New treatments have not been developed as standard treatments for colorectal cancer for over 10 years. If “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” were to replace existing standard treatments for colorectal cancer, the survival rate of colorectal cancer patients would increase significantly, and the company believes that the success of the development would be highly valued.

### [New candidates for products to be developed and technologies]

In addition to the five products in the pipeline, the company is working with partners on research or early-stage preclinical projects that may be positioned for development in the future.

Project	Overview
GeneCare Project	<p>In 2020, the company entered into an exclusive negotiation rights (option rights) agreement with GeneCare Research Institute Co. Ltd., a biotech venture company, regarding the acquisition of rights to RECQL1-siRNA, a nucleic acid drug development product owned by GeneCare Research Institute, and related technologies.</p> <p>The company is currently conducting joint development with GeneCare Research Institute, and depending on the progress of future non-clinical tests and new formulation development, it will consider exercising the option rights to acquire the rights.</p> <p>RECQL1-siRNA is a small interfering RNA (siRNA), a type of nucleic acid drug, created by GeneCare Research Institute based on licensed technology from Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Nasdaq: ALNY). It is believed to have a new mechanism of action that induces cell death by selectively suppressing the expression of the DNA repair helicase RECQL1, which is overexpressed in cancer cells. In multiple pharmacological tests, it has already demonstrated growth inhibition effects in various types of cancer, as well as life-prolonging effects in animal models of peritoneal dissemination that occur in advanced ovarian and gastric cancer.</p> <p>Solasia Pharma and GeneCare Research Institute, in collaboration with the Tei Laboratory, Graduate School of Science, the University of Tokyo, are ongoing animal experiments for evaluating the effectiveness of RECQL1-siRNA against ovarian tumors through the use of the new LNP formulation (prototype).</p>
EditForce Project	<p>In 2019, the company entered into a joint research and development agreement with EditForce Inc., a biotech venture company spun off from Kyushu University to secure a medium/long-term means of acquiring candidates for products to be developed.</p> <p>The company aims to develop new gene therapies for cancer and other diseases based on EditForce's core RNA editing technology.</p> <p>They are discussing the applicability of the PPR technology to the Niemann-Pick disease caused by genetic mutations (a rare hereditary, progressive lysosomal disease, in which lipid metabolism disorder leads to the accumulation of lipids in the liver, spleen, and brain).</p>
HikariQ Project	<p>In 2022, HikariQ Health Inc., a biotech venture company spun off from the Tokyo Institute of Technology, entered into a capital and business alliance agreement with Solasia Pharma centered around an investment in HikariQ Health.</p> <p>HikariQ Health's Q-body platform technology is based on the principle that a fluorescent dye is incorporated into the interior of a Q-body antibody and quenched, but when the antibody reacts with an antigen, the incorporated fluorescent dye is ejected and emits its original fluorescence. Therefore, Q-bodies are considered to function as biosensors whose fluorescence intensity changes according to the antigen concentration. This mechanism-based immunoassay technology is expected to significantly simplify and reduce the cost of current tests using immune reactions. Additionally, the company is conducting preliminary studies on the application of this technology to next-generation antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs).</p>

	HikariQ Health is also conducting joint research and development with other companies in the immunoassay business, and Solasia Pharma is collaborating with HikariQ Health and currently investigating the basic technologies and conditions for next-generation ADC drug discovery by using Q-body technology.
Goryo Chemical Project	<p>In 2023, the company entered into a joint development study agreement with Goryo Chemical Inc., with the aim of evaluating and considering the possibility of jointly conducting business development activities and clinical development activities related to the pharmaceutical business, including navigation drugs for cancer surgery using functional fluorescent probes based on Goryo Chemical's technology.</p> <p>As the first target, the company is continuing to examine the development and commercialization of a navigation drug for breast cancer (GCP-006) in Japan and the U.S.</p> <p>In July 2025, a new project titled “Development of a performance assessment system for newly synthesized trypsin and domestic production of human gene sequence-type GMP trypsin” was adopted as an ordinary project in the “Project for supporting R&amp;D in promising SMEs (Go-Tech Project)” in fiscal 2025, organized by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Solasia Pharma is an advisor for said project.</p>

### 1-5 Envisioned Growth

The company will forge ahead with the sales and development of the above pipelines as planned, work toward commercialization, and achieve a positive operating profit excluding early R&D expenses. In addition, they will keep engaging in new development and continue to grow, aiming to improve the corporate value and contribute to all stakeholders including patients and shareholders.

#### Growth strategy of Solasia



(Source: Solasia Pharma)

### 1-6 “5 Characteristics” as a Biotech Company

The following 5 points characterize Solasia Pharma as a biotech company:

#### (1) History of establishment

Solasia Pharma started as “JapanBridge (Ireland) Limited” established jointly by ITOCHU Corporation and MPM Capital, an American VC specializing in bio business, and set up its business by licensing-in new drugs from several biotech companies and propelling development of such drugs.

At first, it mainly considered business transfer to pharmaceutical companies as its exit plan; however, taking account of the business potential and promise, the company shifted its business strategy to persistent business expansion as an independent company and took the path to public stock offering because it was essential to raise funds for research and development. Later, in March 2017, it made a public offering. As the company’s original plan was to sell the company to other companies, the pipelines it owned were comprised of prime assets that could potentially be sold to other companies for encashment even during clinical development. This means that Solasia Pharma has already established a firm business foundation since its inception.

## (2) Experienced Clinical development team

Solasia Pharma does not conduct basic research or preclinical trials but in-license assets and specializes in drug creation processes carried out subsequent to the clinical development phase. The most essential thing to achieve in the process of research and development toward commercialization of pharmaceuticals is to eventually obtain approval from the authorities. This requires skills and know-how in the stage of clinical development, especially clinical trials after phase II.

Although there are a number of biotech companies in Japan, CEO Arai stands out with his deep experience and knowledge in clinical development.

The experienced clinical development team, led by CEO Arai, is a significant factor in differentiating Solasia Pharma from other companies and plays a role as a competitive edge.

## (3) High rate of successful development

So far, five products including “Sancuso® (SP-01),” “DARVIAS® (SP-02),” “Episil® (SP-03),” “PledOx® (SP-04),” and “arfolitixorin® (Sp-05)” were introduced. Three products are commercialized.

“Sancuso® (SP-01)” was released in China, “DARVIAS® (SP-02)” was released in Japan, Colombia, and Peru, and “Episil® (SP-03)” was released in Japan, China, and South Korea.

Such a high rate of successful development is made possible due to the following 2 points: its business model that handles only in-licensed products with a low risk of failure, and its in-house team which can handle all kinds of roles in clinical development. As mentioned above, the development staff is well aware of what are necessary for obtaining approval and therefore can conduct screening of whether or not an in-licensed product will be approved.

Their so-called “connoisseur (for screening pipelines)” has been realized by the combination of the above 2 strengths and lowers the risk of abandoning development which is the source of such a high success rate.

Analysis of the cash inflow of a new drug based on the discount cash flow (DCF) model has indicated what comprise of a majority of the total cash inflow is not contract money or milestone income, but product gross profits or royalties which, obviously, will be earned only after successful development of the new drug and expansion of the sales volume.

When making a proposal to Egetis (Sweden), Solasia Pharma did not necessarily have advantages over a number of its competitors in terms of prices, including contract money; nevertheless, it succeeded in in-licensing “PledOx®(SP-04).” The reason behind the success is that Egetis has thought highly of Solasia Pharma’s capabilities, including the strength of the team for producing distinct clinical trial designs, the results of development of the three preceding products, and the business performance in Asia, including Japan and China, reaching a decision that Solasia Pharma will be the best partner that will bring success in “PledOx®(SP-04)” in Asia.

## (4) Stable business foundation

The company licensed pharmaceutical companies to sell four developed products, establishing a business portfolio in which managerial resources were concentrated on the business from the clinical development stage.

## (5) Early feasibility of business

Because biotech companies in general post losses in the stage of new drug development, it is not rational to use profit and loss statements for calculating stock prices and enterprise value, and thus the DCF model is used. In case of biotech companies, however, in addition to the discount rate based on “time” which is used in the general DCF model, the success rate for each stage of clinical trials of new drugs is used as another discount rate.

In this case, the most important point is when approval can be obtained. Of the five products developed, “Episil® (SP-03)” has been launched in Japan, China, and Korea, followed by “Sancuso® (SP-01)” in China, and “DARVIAS® (SP-02)” in Japan. So, the discount rate regarding the company’s development of new drugs should be estimated lower than that of other bio-ventures.

In addition to these five points, the company has high growth potential in the Chinese market.

Understandably, large-scale pharmaceutical companies all over the world have established bases in various Asian countries including China; however, as described in its management policy, Solasia Pharma’s target of development is new products in the field of cancer and rare diseases which major pharmaceutical companies do not enter from the performance-based perspective. These products, which have been attracting attention in the pharmaceutical market in recent years, originate from biotech ventures, but are not handled by major

pharmaceutical companies, so the company, which is already highly regarded by the Chinese medical community, will be valuable in providing access to the rapidly growing Asian market for biotech ventures worldwide.

## 2. Fiscal Year Ended December 2025 Earnings Results

### 2-1 Overview of consolidated results (IFRS)

	FY 12/24	FY 12/25	YoY	Ratio to Forecast
Revenue	316	429	+113	-871
Gross Profit	185	207	+22	-693
R&D Expenses	414	430	+16	-320
SG&A Expenses	1,721	637	-1,084	-163
Operating Profit	-1,951	-861	+1,090	-211
Profit before Tax	-1,961	-876	+1,085	-226
Quarterly Profit	-1,941	-876	+1,065	-226

\*Unit: million yen. Quarterly profit is quarterly profit attributable to owners of the parent.

The sales revenue in the fiscal year ended December 2025 was 429 million yen, up 113 million yen from the previous fiscal year. In addition to the proceeds from sale of “Sancuso® (SP-01),” “Darvias® (SP-02),” and “Episil® (SP-03),” they earned revenues by licensing Daiichi Sankyo Brasil Farmacêutica Ltda. to exclusively sell “Episil® (SP-03).”

They started shipping “Episil® (SP-03)” to GenSci, which is a new sales partner in China. Regarding “Sancuso® (SP-01),” the formulation site was changed, so Guangzhou Customs Office in China demanded the testing of all items for the first imported product made in the new formulation site. Accordingly, it took longer than normal or expected to complete the customs clearance procedure, and they were not able to ship products whose shipment and revenue were initially forecast to be recorded in 2025, so the posting of the revenue was postponed until the fiscal year ending December 2026. The customs clearance for the above-mentioned lot has been completed.

R&D expenses augmented 16 million yen year on year to 430 million yen. This is attributable to mainly the cost reduction, increase of indications, discussions on clinical development in China for “Darvias® (SP-02),” the animal experiments for “PledOx® (SP-04),” and the investment in candidate drugs to be developed.

SG&A expenses decreased 1,084 million yen year on year to 637 million yen.

As a result, operating loss shrank 1,090 million yen year on year to 861 million yen.

Both sales revenue and profit fell below the initial forecasts, mainly due to the postponement of posting until the fiscal year ending December 2026 due to the conclusion of a contract with the new Chinese partner MAAB Pharma Limited for “Sancuso®(SP-01),” the delay in customs clearance for “Sancuso®(SP-01)” in China as mentioned above, the cancellation of the contract with Firebird Inc., a partner for “Darvias® (SP-02)” and “Episil® (SP-03)” in Oceania and other regions, due to the default of Firebird, etc.

## 2-2 Financial standing

### ◎ Main Balance Sheet

	End of Dec. 2024	End of Dec. 2025	Increase/ decrease		End of Dec. 2024	End of Dec. 2025	Increase/ decrease
Current assets	1,266	1,890	+624	Current liabilities	193	312	+119
Cash, etc.	886	1,387	+501	Trade payables	121	229	+108
Trade Receivables etc.	232	374	+142	Noncurrent Liabilities	12	80	+68
Inventories etc.	128	112	-16	Total Liabilities	206	393	+187
Noncurrent Assets	96	254	+158	Total Equity	1,156	1,752	+596
License assets	28	97	+69	Retained Earnings	-3,277	-521	+2,756
Total Assets	1,362	2,145	+783	Total Liabilities and Equity	1,362	2,145	+783

\*Unit: million yen. "Cash, etc." means cash and cash equivalents. "Trade receivables" means trade receivables and other receivables. "Trade payables" mean trade payables and other payables.

Total assets stood at 2,145 million yen, up 783 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year, due to the increase in cash, etc. through the exercise of share acquisition rights, etc.

Total liabilities augmented 187 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 393 million yen, due to the rise in trade payables, etc.

Total assets increased 595 million yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 1,751 million yen. In May 2025, they decreased the sum of capital stock and capital reserve by 3,633 million yen, for the purpose of covering the loss of retained earnings brought forward. Capital-to-asset ratio decreased 3.2% from the end of the previous fiscal year to 81.7%.

## 3. Fiscal Year Ending December 2026 Earnings Forecasts

### 3-1 Consolidated earnings forecast

The sales revenue of the Solasia group is composed of the proceeds from sale of products to sales partners and the revenues from licensing contracts received from partner companies.

The revenues from licensing contracts depend on multiple difficult-to-control factors, such as negotiations with (candidate) partner companies, the contents of contracts, development policies of partner companies, and the results of clinical trials of developed products. Accordingly, it is difficult to forecast total sales revenue, so they decided to refrain from announcing their earnings forecast from the fiscal year ending December 2026.

### (2) Forecast proceeds from sale of products, forecast expenses, and assumed business activities

#### ① Forecast proceeds from sale of products

The proceeds from sale of products are projected to be 420 million yen.

It is composed of sales of "Sancuso® (SP-01)," "Darvias® (SP-02)," and "Episil® (SP-03)" to partners. Since they do not sell products through their marketing organization, the forecast is the total amount sales partners are scheduled to purchase. The cost of sales for them is forecast to be 220 million yen.

## ② Regarding the revenues from licensing contracts

Since it is difficult to forecast the revenue in FY 2026, they have refrained announcing it, but announce it as soon as the posting of the revenue is confirmed.

The outline of licensing activities for earning revenues from contracts from FY 2026 is as follows.

- \* The revenues from installments of contract money from MAAB, which was licensed to manufacture and sell “Sancuso® (SP-01)” in China in January 2026, will be announced as soon as the revenues are confirmed.
- \* They are offering licenses for “Darvias® (SP-02)” and the developed product “PledOx® (SP-04)” in China.
- \* The license for “Episil® (SP-03)” in Japan is being managed in accordance with the licensing contract with Meiji Seika Pharma Co., Ltd. and the contract will expire in May 2028. According to situation, they will work on activities for concluding a licensing contract for the period after the expiration of the contract. They are offering licenses in other countries, too.
- \* They engage in activities for offering licenses for “PledOx® (SP-04)” in China.
- \* For “arfolitixorin (SP-05),” they are conducting Phase Ib/II clinical trial. If the licensor Isofol highly evaluates its efficacy based on the results of the phase Ib, they will work on activities for concluding a contract for the license in Japan.

## ③ Forecast expenses

They are expected to incur R&D expenses of 700 million yen (430 million yen in FY 2025).

They assume mainly the indications of “Darvias® (SP-02),” cost reduction, the phase II test in the Phase Ib/II clinical trial for “arfolitixorin (SP-05),” the animal experiments for “PledOx® (SP-04),” and the investment in candidates for nucleic acid medicines, etc.

SGA is expected to be 650 million yen (637 million yen in FY 2025).

## 4. Conclusions

In five ongoing projects, the company offers licenses, and “PledOx® (SP-04)” receives the most positive response from candidate partners when the company approaches them. Some cancer patients have no choice but to abandon chemotherapy or change therapeutic policies after suffering from peripheral neuropathy, such as “numbness of the limbs” and “sensory ataxia,” caused by the administration of anticancer drugs. This is a serious issue that hinders the treatment of cancer. There have been no medicines approved by the authorities as a medicine whose indication includes peripheral neuropathy caused by the side effects of chemotherapy against cancer, and “PledOx® (SP-04)” is one of a few candidate medicines that have advanced to the Phase III trial. Since it is challenging to develop a medicine that can satisfy unmet medical needs, other companies have a keen interest, and Solasia Pharma is actively offering licenses.

They consider that “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” is a promising drug candidate that could change the standard treatment for colorectal cancer, as there have been no new medicines against it for over 10 years, and if it is commercialized, the survival rate of colorectal cancer patients will rise significantly, so the success of development would be highly evaluated.

The impact of the successful development of “PledOx® (SP-04)” and “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” is expected to exceed that of “Sancuso® (SP-01),” “Darvias® (SP-02),” and “Episil® (SP-03)” in the aspects of contribution to patients and sales revenue. Both “PledOx® (SP-04)” and “arfolitixorin (SP-05)” were first considered as failures, but the company has evaluated their effectiveness, and is climbing up the ladder to success again. We would like to keep an eye on the news releases on clinical trials and expect a lot from the potential of new products.

## <Reference: Regarding Corporate Governance>

### ◎ Organization type and the composition of directors and auditors

Organization type	Company with auditors
Directors	5 directors, including 3 outside ones (including 3 independent directors)
Auditors	3 auditors, including 3 outside ones (including 3 independent auditors)

### ◎ Corporate Governance Report

Last update date: March 31, 2025

#### <Basic policy>

We believe that our mission is to contribute to the medical front including patients through our business activities as a drug development company. We also recognize that raising corporate value and returning profits to our shareholders through these business activities and fulfilling our accountability to the stakeholders are important events for achieving our mission. For these reasons, our basic policy is to effectively function corporate governance by securing “compliance” and “transparency” of management, while enhancing the monitoring and supervisory system of external directors and the audit system of corporate auditors.

#### <Reasons for Non-compliance with the Principles of the Corporate Governance Code>

Solasia Pharma has stated, “Our company implements all the basic principles stipulated in the Corporate Governance Code.”

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