
Tokyo, February 14, 2006 – DAIICHI SANKYO COMPANY LIMITED (hereafter: DAIICHI SANKYO) announced today that it had completed the development of its three-year management plan, starting in fiscal 2007, which serves as the first step towards achievement of the company’s long-term vision in 2015. Since the establishment of DAIICHI SANKYO on September 28, 2005, the DAIICHI SANKYO group has been working steadily towards the full integration of its business operations in April 2007. An outline of the plan follows:

Midterm Management Plan
(1) Core Messages
1. Develop infrastructure for the implementation of Vision 2015
2. Optimize synergies of business integration:
   • Strengthen performance in development of new pharmaceuticals and R&D pipeline
   • Develop domestic sales operations to boost income for the group as a whole
   • Maintain and expand key products such as olmesartan medoxomil and levofloxacin
   • Improve efficiency through optimizing personnel and effective operation of group subsidiaries that engage in pharmaceutical businesses.

3. Strengthen of sales performance in the U.S. (increase MRs by a factor of 2.5)
4. Target for fiscal 2009: Operating profit ratio: 25%; Overseas sales ratio: 40% or more
5. Actively pursue return to shareholders
6. Expand businesses through strategic investment
(2) Target figures (Pharmaceutical businesses only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Sales</th>
<th>Operating Profit</th>
<th>Operating Profit Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2007</td>
<td>¥820 billion</td>
<td>¥157 billion</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal 2009</td>
<td>¥960 billion</td>
<td>¥240 billion</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3) Actively pursue return to shareholders

1. Fundamental policy
   - Total return ratio target: 100%
     Current-term free cash-flow will be appropriated to shareholders’ return (dividend and acquisition of treasury stock)
   - Early attainment of DOE (dividend on equity ratio) of 5% through stable dividend increase
   - Flexible execution of share buyback through Board of Directors’ resolution

2. Target figures
   - DOE of at least 5% (Fiscal 2006 forecast: 3.5%)

Outline of Vision 2015

(1) Basic vision
   - To become a “Global Pharma Innovator”

(2) Target figures
   - Sales: ¥1.5 trillion
   - Operating profit ratio: 25% or more
   - Overseas sales ratio: 60% or more

(3) Key therapeutic areas on which to focus R&D efforts
   - To create world-class pipelines for the development of treatments for thrombosis, diabetes, cancer, immunological diseases and rheumatoid arthritis
President & CEO Takashi Shoda

February 14, 2007

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1. Summary of 1st Mid-term Business Management plan
2. Research and Development Strategies
3. Domestic Business Strategies
4. Overseas Business Strategies
5. Shareholder Return
6. Summary
7. The current situation of Main Development Items
Summary of 1st Mid-term Business Management plan

1-1. Process and Result of the Management Integration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Planning Phase**: Transition Preparation Phase
- **Design Phase**: Transition Phase
- **System Integration**: Complete business integration

**Daiichi Sankyo Company Limited**

- **Domestic Sales and Marketing**: Inauguration of Daiichi Sankyo Healthcare Inc.
- **R & D**: Unification of the pipeline.
- **Healthcare**: April 2006, Start of Co-promotion in Cravit
- **Overseas group companies**: October 2005, Start of Co-promotion in Olmetec
- **Pharmaceutical Affiliate companies**: April 2006, Application for TOB of Wakodo by Asahi Breweries Ltd.
- **Non-pharmaceutical businesses**: April 2006, Start of Sales and Marketing of U.S. Daiichi Sankyo Inc.

**Daiichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.**

- **Domestic Sales and Marketing**: November 2005, Start of Co-promotion in Olmetec
- **R & D**: April 2007, Integration of Daiichi Sankyo Healthcare and Zepharma
- **Healthcare**: April 2006, Start of Sales and Marketing of U.S. Daiichi Sankyo Inc.
- **Overseas group companies**: July 2008, Name change of a European subsidiary to Daiichi Sankyo Europe GmbH
- **Pharmaceutical Affiliate companies**: April 2006, Transfer of Daiichi Kagaku and Daiichi Radiosotope's stocks
- **Non-pharmaceutical businesses**: March 2007, Transfer of stocks of Sankyo Aguro KK and Sankyo Lifetech Co., Ltd.

**Daiichi Sankyo Healthcare Inc.**

- **Zepharma Inc.**
- **Asubio Pharma Inc.**

**Overseas Group Companies**

- **Complete business integration**
- **Reorganized new company**
- **Daiichi Sankyo Company Limited**
- **Daiichi Sankyo Healthcare Inc.**
- **Asubio Pharma Inc.**
1-2. Mid-term Business Management Plan Core Messages

- Improvement and expansion of the growth foundation toward achieving the vision for 2015
- Maximization of synergy by management integration
  - Strengthening of new-drug discovery ability and improvement of the R&D pipeline
  - Building up of domestic sales structure which boosts the profitability of the group as a whole
  - Maintenance and expansion of the major products such as Olmesaltan and Levofoxacin
  - Improvement of business efficiency by appropriate staff allocation and establishment of functional subsidiaries within the group
- Drastic expansion of sales force in U.S. (2.5 times)
- Target for FY 2009:
  Operating profit ratio 25%  Overseas sales ratio 40% or more
- Active stockholder return
- Business expansion through strategic investment

1-3. Numerical target from FY 2007 to FY 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales (1 billion yen)</th>
<th>Operating Profit (1 billion yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY2006*</td>
<td>785.0</td>
<td>120.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2007</td>
<td>820.0</td>
<td>157.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY2009</td>
<td>960.0</td>
<td>240.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exchange rate for overseas business
1 $ = 115¥, 1Euro = 146¥

(Note) * As for FY 2006, figures are quoted from the relaxed account settlement
  - Based on the figures for U.S. subsidiaries (DSI, LPI) where 15 months were reported due to the change of settlement period, accounts from January 2006 to March 2006 were deducted.
  - Figures for all non-pharmaceutical businesses were deducted.
1-4. Creation of cost synergy by integration

**Trend of operating profit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY 2006</th>
<th>FY 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit increase of 37 billion yen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Indication of integration synergy**

- Decrease of cost rate
- Decrease of SGA rate
  - Appropriate domestic staff-allocation
  - Integration of domestic bases
  - Reduction of IT-related operation cost, etc.

**Prior investment for overseas business expansion**

- Strengthening of sales force at DSI
- Strengthening of R&D and sales force at LPI
- Strengthening of sales force at DSE

**R&D investment for developing projects**

- Prior investment for overseas business expansion

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1-5. Olmesartan is the growing driver for the midterm account settlement

**Sales trend of major three products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY2006 (Prospects)</th>
<th>FY2009 (Target)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plavastatin</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levofloxacin</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olmesartan</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**90% increase**

*For sales figures of Olmesartan for FY 2006, those from January to March in U.S. are deducted.
*Sales figures of Olmesartan for FY 2009 include those of CS-8663.*
1-6. Target of Profits and losses

Target for FY 2009: Operating profit ratio of 25%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>FY2006 (Prospects) (billion yen)</th>
<th>FY2007 (Target) (billion yen)</th>
<th>FY2009 (Target) (billion yen)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost+SGA</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>663</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R&amp;D cost</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note): As for FY 2006, figures are quoted from the released account settlement
As for figures for U.S. subsidiaries (DSI, LPI) where 15 months were reported due to the change of settlement period, those from January to March were deducted.
Figures for all non-pharmaceutical businesses were deducted.

1-7. 2015 Vision

“Global drug-discovery-oriented company”
Realization of Global Pharma Innovator

Global
- Company conducting business from major bases around the world.

Drug-discovery oriented company
- Company continuously focusing on pharmaceutical business and the creation of innovative pharmaceutical products
1-7.2 2015 Vision

- Pursuit of achievements worthy of a global company
  
  Target figures for FY 2015
  - Sales: 1.5 trillion yen
  - Operating profit margin: 25% or more
  - Overseas sales ratio: 60% or more

- Priority diseases in research and development
  - Thrombosis, Diabetes, cancer, autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis

Establish a pipeline among the global top class.

1-7.3 Process toward the goal of 2015 vision

First Mid-term Business Management Plan
Expansion of the base for growth toward achieving the visions for 2015

- Growth of Olmesartan
  - 157 billion yen
  - 240 billion yen

- Sales expansion of new products

2015
- Sales: 1.5 trillion yen
- Sales profit margin: 25% or more
- Overseas sales ratio: 60% or more

Fiscal year
- 2006: 120 billion yen
- 2007: 157 billion yen
- 2008: 240 billion yen
- 2009: (FY)

Promote development of large-scale candidates such as DU-176b, DZ-897b
Expansion of global tetra-polar structure
Supply chain reorganization
2-1. Research and development, interim target

- Establish a global R&D development system
- Improvement of R&D pipeline
- Make a R&D development foundation by strategic investment
### 2-2. Items scheduled for application during this term

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Under application</th>
<th>Items scheduled for application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japan Asia</strong></td>
<td>DU-6859a (Gracevit)</td>
<td>CS-866AZ CS-8958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CS-1401E (Fentanyl for pediatric use)</td>
<td>SUN Y7017 (Memantin) DS-992 (HGF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LX-P (Loxonin tape)</td>
<td>Cravit high-dose KMD-3213 (Urief China) CS-866HCTZ (China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S.</strong></td>
<td>CS-8663 WelChol DM (Diabetes)</td>
<td>CS-747 (Prasugrel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
<td>CS-8663 CS-747 (Prasugrel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Etc:** Novel component Additional formulation and additional indication, etc.

### 2-3. Major new products scheduled for release during this term

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japan Asia</strong></td>
<td>DU-6859a (Gracevit) HIB Vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cravit high-dose LX-P (Loxonin tape)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KMD-3213 (Urief China) Kremezin (China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CS-866HCTZ (China) Sunrhythm (Korea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U.S.</strong></td>
<td>CS-8663 WelChol DM (Diabetes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CS-747 (Prasugrel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Europe</strong></td>
<td>CS-8663 CS-747 (Prasugrel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Etc:** Novel component Additional formulation and additional indication, etc.
2-4. Global R&D bases

- Daiichi Sankyo Europe GmbH
  - Munich: 100 people
  - Development, Pharmaceutical technology

- R&D Division
  - Shinagawa-Kasai-Fukuroi: 1,500 people
  - Pharmaceutical technology
  - Headquarters

- Hiratsuka-Shizuoka-Onahama: 400 people

- Asubio Pharma
  - 300 people

- Daiichi Sankyo Inc.
  - Edison, NJ: 260 people
  - Development

- Daiichi Sankyo Development
  - London: 30 people

- Daiichi Pharmaceuticals Beijing
  - 20 people
  - Development

- Shanghai Sankyo
  - 15 people
  - Development

- Daiichi Sankyo Research Institute
  - La Jolla, CA: 10 people
  - Research Inquiry

(Domestic Business Strategies

As of April 2007)
3-1. Ethical drug business, Gist of the midterm strategies

- Sales synergy by the new domestic sales structure
- Input sales and marketing resources into the priority product group (Olmetec, Cravit, Mevalotin, etc.) preferentially
- Place Olmetec and Cravit as growth driver
- Improvement of the product value by reinforcing the lifecycle management

Target for FY 2009: Sales 470 billion yen

3-2. Indication of integration synergy and productivity improvement

- Start-up with top speed through the new domestic sales structure
  - Unification of Sales formation and development of marketing and wholesale strategies from the first year of integration in order to maximize the sales synergy
  - Staffing of 2,300 MRs
    - Promote the dissemination activities of the domestic top-level academic information both in quality and quantity
  - Collaboration between the "site MR" line and "area MR" line
- Improvement of the productivity of MRs (based on the current NHI price)
  - Target for FY2007: Increase of sales productivity per person by 25% (compared with FY 2006)
  - Target for FY 2009: Sales per person exceeding 250 million yen
### 3-3. Sales target for the priority product field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Prospect for FY 2006</th>
<th>Target for FY 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular disease-related field</td>
<td>10 products including Olmetec, Artist, Calblock, Mevalotin, Livalo, Kremezin, Fastic</td>
<td>185 billion yen</td>
<td>230 billion yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious diseases/ bone/joints/ Immune system/allergy/ urology</td>
<td>Cravit, Loxonin brand, Mobic, Zyrtec, Urief</td>
<td>105 billion yen</td>
<td>120 billion yen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrast agents/cancer/ gastrial diseases</td>
<td>Omnipaque, Omniscan, Topotecin, Krestin, Feron</td>
<td>50 billion yen</td>
<td>50 billion yen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3-4. Midterm plans of Daiichi Sankyo Healthcare (DSHC)

**Strategies**
- Building-up the franchise in the field of expertise where several brands including “general cold remedy” and “gastrointestinal drugs” are offered
- Establishment of the new growth foundation by undertaking the new business development and collaboration and the active development of the new field (functional skin-care, functional food)
- Improvement of business management efficiency by implementing cost operation

**New products scheduled for release**
- Windom (athlete’s foot remedy), Skin-care related products, etc.

**Number of employees**
- 390 people structure (reduction by approximately 25% compared to the previous year*) Staffing of 150 MRs

**Target for FY 2009:** Sales of 58 billion yen
  Operating profit 10% or more

* Daiichi-Sankyo Healthcare + Zepharma
4-1. Gist of the overseas business strategies

- Enhancement of the sales foundation toward the sales expansion of Olmesartan and the marketing of new products around Europe and U.S.
- Securing of the profit foundation by exporting drug substances including Levofloxacin
- Expansion of the business foundation in Asian and Latin American regions
4-2.1 Midterm plans of Daiichi Sankyo Inc.(DSI)

**Strategies**
- Continuing strong growth of already-marketed products
- Achievement of the effective sales force expansion
- Preparation of a structure for the release of new products

**New products marketing plan**
- CS-8663 (combination preparation of Olmesartan and Amlodipine)
- WelChol DM (additional indication for Type 2 diabetic treatment)
- Prasugrel (antiplatelet agent)

**Progressive enhancement of the sales personnel**
900 people structure⇒2,300 people structure (FY 2009)

**Target for FY2009: Sales of 200 billion yen or more**

![Sales Trend of DSI](image)

4-2.2 Expansion of the sales force toward the rapid growth in U.S.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2007</th>
<th>FY 2008</th>
<th>FY 2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Q</td>
<td>2Q</td>
<td>3Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900 people system</td>
<td>1,400~1,700 people system</td>
<td>2,300 people system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

★Release of CS—8663 (Olmesartan+Amlodipine)
★Release of Prasugrel
★Application of Prasugrel
★Release of WelChol(diabetes)

※1Q of FY 2007 means the months form April to June and it's the same for other fiscal years
4-2.3 Midterm plans of Luitpold Inc. (LPI)

- Strategies
  - Maintaining of the sales of Venofer (therapeutic agent for anemia)
  - Enhancement of the sales force toward the release of new products such as VIT-45 (Venofer’s succession) (Prior investment from 2007 to 2008)
  - Reinforcement of the Osteohealth sector (business sector handling dental materials)

- Enhancement of the sales personnel
  - 50 people structure ⇒ 350 people structure (2009)

- Target for FY 2009: Sales of 60 billion yen or more

4-3. Midterm plans of Daiichi Sankyo Europe (DSE)

- Strategies
  - Enhancement of the sales force for the release of new products
  - Establishment of the specialist team in the cardiovascular area toward the release of Prasugrel

- New products scheduled for release
  - CS-8663 (combination preparation of Olmesartan and Amlodipine)
  - High-dose preparation of Olmetec Plus (combination preparation of Olmesartan and diuretic)
  - Prasugrel (antiplatelet agent)

- Progressive enhancement of the sales personnel
  - 800 people ⇒ 1,000 people structure (2009)

- Target for FY 2009: Sales of 70 billion yen or more
4-4. Asian and Latin American businesses
Gist of the midterm plans

- Deploy the expansion strategy focused on Olmesartan in respective countries
  - China  Synergy by collaboration of 2 companies (Daiichi Pharmaceuticals Beijing and Shanghai Sankyo)
  - Taiwan  Expansion of the already-marketed products by the integrated new company, release of new products such as CS-8663
  - Korea  100% subsidiary company since October 2006
    Build up the foundation in the cardiovascular area
  - Brasil-Venezuela  Olmesartan (single agent, combination preparation of Olmesartan and diuretic), Sales expansion of CS-8663

- Maintenance and expansion of Levofloxacin in Asia

- Establishment of the new company in India
  (scheduled during 2007)
  - Strengthening of collaboration with Uni-Sankyo
    (local joint venture, 39.99% investment)

- Target for FY 2009: Sales of 25 billion yen

4-5. Establishment of the sales foundation based on the global tetra-polar structure

- FY2009  Sales and MR (sales representative) workforce planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sales (bn yen)</th>
<th>MR (people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Latin America</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSI</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSI</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSE</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSHC</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daiichi Sankyo</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Daiichi Sankyo
470 billion yen
2,300 people
DSHC
58 billion yen
150 people

Asia-Latin America
25 billion yen
700 people
5 Shareholder Return

5-1. Shareholder Return

**Midterm policies**
- Free cash flow for the term will be appropriated to shareholder return (dividends + share buy back)
  ⇒ "Total Return Ratio" target: 100%
- Early achievement of DOE 5% and implementation of stable increase in capital
- Share buy back will be conducted flexibly based on the resolutions at the board of directors’ meeting

- **DOE (Dividend on Equity)**
  - FY 2006: 60 yen
  - FY 2009 (Target): More than doubled

- **EPS**
  - FY 2006: 97 yen
  - FY 2009 (Target): 10% or more

- **ROE**
  - FY 2006: 5.7%
  - FY 2009 (Target): 10% or more

\[
\text{DOE} = \text{payout ratio} \times \text{ROE}
\]
6-1. Summary

- Maximization of synergy (sales, cost) by the management integration
- Strengthening of R&D capability toward achieving the vision for 2015 and prior investment to the U.S.
- Improvement of the pipelines
- Accomplishment of the operating profit ratio of 25% and the overseas sales ratio of 40% or more
- Active shareholder return
7 The current situation of Main Development Items

GEMRAD chairman
John C. Alexander

7-1. R&D Integration

- GEMRAD (R&D management meeting) began in Oct. 2005
- US/EU integration completed in April 2006
- Global R&D Strategy meeting in Jan. 2007
- Full R&D integration in April 2007
7-2. List of major developed items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidate for development</th>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
<th>Under application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiovascular disease</strong></td>
<td>DZ-897b</td>
<td>DU-176b</td>
<td>CS-747</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUN E7001 (#)</td>
<td>CS-866RN(#)</td>
<td>CS-666DM (#)</td>
<td>WeChol DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AID011</td>
<td>CS-6660M(#)</td>
<td>CS-866AZ (#)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Glucose metabolism</strong></td>
<td>SUN E7001 (#)</td>
<td>CS-011</td>
<td>(CS-023)</td>
<td>DU-6859a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CS-917</td>
<td>(CS-023)</td>
<td>DF-068 (#)</td>
<td>SUN A0026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infectious diseases</strong></td>
<td>DX-619</td>
<td>CS-758</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CS-8958</td>
<td>DC-169a</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cancer</strong></td>
<td>DE-766(#)</td>
<td>CS-7017</td>
<td>CS-1008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immunity - allergy</strong></td>
<td>CS-0777</td>
<td>CS-712 (#)</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
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<td><strong>Bone-joints</strong></td>
<td>OCIF</td>
<td>CS-706</td>
<td>CS-600G (#)</td>
<td>LX-P (#)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SUN E3001 (#)</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
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<td><strong>Other</strong></td>
<td>CS-011 (#)</td>
<td>SUN N8075</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
<td>CS-1401E (#)</td>
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<td>(dry eyes)</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
<td>CS-8663</td>
<td>DL-404 (#)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SUN N4007</td>
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<td>CS-8663</td>
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</table>

- #: Developed only in Japan
- (): Derivation
- For items that are being developed on a global basis (outside of Japan), the most advanced stage is described.
- The underlined items are the current projects with the highest priority.

7-3.1 Prasugrel (CS-747)

- Co-developing & co-commercializing with Eli Lilly and Co.
- Platelet aggregation inhibitor
  - Initial submission for acute coronary syndromes (ACS)
- Phase 1 studies suggest prasugrel may have superior profile
  - Higher inhibition of platelet aggregation (IPA)
  - Faster onset of IPA
  - More consistent IPA
- Phase 2 safety study indicated acceptable bleeding profile
7-3.2 Prasugrel - Higher IPA than High Loading Dose of Plavix -

![Graph showing inhibition of platelet aggregation over time with data points indicating statistical significance.](image)

7-3.3 Prasugrel - Summary of Phase 3 (TRITON) Study -

**TRITON study background**
- Superiority head-to-head vs. Plavix
- Event-driven trial
- Hope to demonstrate faster onset, higher IPA, more consistent response yields improved clinical outcomes versus Plavix

**TRITON update**
- Completion of enrollment in January with 13,600 patients

Tracking for mid year study completion; NDA filing by end 2007
7-4. CS-8663

- A fixed dose combination of two antihypertensives, amlodipine (most widely used CCB) and olmesartan medoxomil (fastest growing ARB)
  - ARBs continue to be the fastest growing anti-hypertensive class
  - Life cycle management strategy to grow Benicar(US) / Olmetec(Europe) franchise

- Target indication: second line therapy for hypertensive patients who fail monotherapy
  - Over 120 million hypertensive patients in the US/EU and still growing
  - Only 40-50% of hypertensive patients are being treated, and only about half of them achieving target blood pressure goals
  - Addresses unmet medical need, getting more patients to treatment goals recommended by the guidelines

- NDA in the US, November 2006
  - NDA target in EU, autumn 2007

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7-5.1 DU-176b - Unmet Medical Needs for Oral Anticoagulants -

- Consistent drug response (No monitoring required)

- Improved risk/benefit in DVT and NVAF
  - DVT: deep venous thrombosis, NVAF: nonvalvular atrial fibrillation

- Faster onset of action

- No drug-drug interactions

- No drug-food interactions
7-5.2 DU-176b

- Best in class inhibitor of blood coagulation factor Xa
- No hepatotoxicity signals in pre-clinical including toxicogenomics and clinical studies
- Phase 2b studies in patients with total hip replacement and total knee replacement are ongoing
- Phase 2b study in NVAF is under preparation
- Significant market opportunity but with competitors

7-5.3 DU-176b Ex vivo Study in human

Once a day dosing was suggested in human volunteers.
### 7-5.4 Profile and Positioning of DU-176b

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attributes</th>
<th>DU-176b</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dosage Regimen</strong></td>
<td>Once a day dosing</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Efficacy</strong></td>
<td>Not inferior to warfarin in DVT and NVAF</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Safety and tolerability</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- <strong>Bleeding</strong></td>
<td>Not inferior to warfarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <strong>Liver Toxicity</strong></td>
<td>No hepatotoxicity (superior to competitors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indications</strong></td>
<td>DVT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NVAF</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Food Effects</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring</strong></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7-6. DZ-697b

- **First in class anti-platelet agent**
  - Inhibit high-shear stress induced platelet aggregation
  - Inhibition is reversible
  - Little inhibition on aggregation at low-shear stress, suggests lower bleeding risk

- **Phase 1 study**
  - Rapid onset and prolonged inhibition
  - Inhibit platelet aggregation induced by shear stress
  - Excellent PK profiles in oral absorption and AUC, not influenced by food intake or ethnicity
  - Less safety concern in combination with aspirin
  - Inhibit ex vivo Badimon chamber thrombosis model in human

- **Phase 2a studies are under preparation**
  - Phase 2a study is to initiate in 2007
  - Targets: Stroke/TIA, ACS

- **Potential Indications**
  Stroke, ACS, Microcirculation disorders
7-7.1 Diabetes Franchise

**WelChol DM** (Expansion of indication for diabetes in the US)
- WelChol contains colesevelam hydrochloride, a non-absorbed, polymeric, lipid-lowering agent intended for oral administration
- The result of three Phase 3 studies concomitant with other hypoglycemic agents indicates that WelChol is effective for inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes patients with the existing treatments
- Supplemental NDA submission made on December, 2006

**CS-011 rivoglitazone**
- Potent selective PPAR-gamma agonist for treatment of diabetes
- Goal is to achieve superior glycemic control and safety compared to pioglitazone (Best in Class)
- Dose-dependent efficacy on plasma glucose and lipid parameters superior to pioglitazone were demonstrated in Phase 2b study
- Carcinogenicity studies are on-going
- Discussion with FDA for Phase 3 studies

7-7.2 Diabetes Franchise

**CS-917**
- First in class, the fructose 1-6 bisphosphatase (FBPase) inhibitor
- FBPase is a rate-limiting enzyme that regulates hepatic glucose production
- Potential to treat a majority of type 2 diabetic patients as monotherapy or in combination with other therapies
- Proof of concept was established with reduction in fasting plasma glucose
- Phase 2b study with low dose range for safety has completed enrollment with no evidence of lactic acid level increase to date

**AJD101**
- Licensed from Ajinomoto Co., Inc. in August, 2006
- Anti-diabetic agent with new mechanism
- Four Phase 1 trials completed in EU and AJD101 was well tolerated and safe for healthy volunteers and patients
- Phase 2a study is planned in Japan and mechanistic study planned in EU
- Development exclusively outside Japan, co-development with Ajinomoto in Japan
Contact information for inquiries regarding this material

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Corporate Communications Department
TEL: 03-6225-1126
FAX: 03-6225-1132

Numerical values for future projections in this material are derived from our judgments and assumptions based on the currently available information and they include risks and uncertainty. For this reason, the actual results may differ from the projected numerical values.