

Breakout 3

Chronic viral infections

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Interactive event for investors and analysts. This webinar is being recorded.

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A number of adjusted measures are used to report the performance of our business, which are non-IFRS measures. These measures are defined and reconciliations to the nearest IFRS measure are available in the Q1 2023 earnings release and Annual Report on Form 20-F for FY 2022.

All guidance, outlooks, ambitions and expectations should be read together with the Guidance, assumptions and cautionary statements in GSK's Q1 2023 earnings release and the 2022 Annual Report.

Basis of preparation: GSK satisfied the formal criteria according to IFRS 5 for treating Consumer Healthcare as a 'Discontinued operation' effective from 30 June 2022. On 18 July 2022, GSK plc separated its Consumer Healthcare business from the GSK Group to form Haleon, an independent listed company. Comparative figures have been restated on a consistent basis. Earnings per share, Adjusted earnings per share and Dividends per share have been adjusted to reflect the GSK Share Consolidation on 18 July 2022.

Speakers



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SVP, Development, R&D



Lizzie Champion
VP, *Shingrix*, Vaccines
Commercial



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Chronic viral infections

Significant global burden

Herpes zoster (shingles)

1 in 3

people will develop shingles in their lifetime¹

- ~1 million people in the US affected annually²
- Risk of shingles increases as people age or if they have a weakened immune system³
- Complications include post-herpetic neuralgia, a long-lasting nerve pain lasting from 3 months to up to several years and impacting up to 30% of people affected by shingles⁴

Hepatitis B virus

>300 million
people living with HBV⁴

- Viral infection of the liver that can cause both acute and chronic liver disease⁵
- Chronic Hepatitis B (CHB) is a long-lasting infection and occurs when the body's immune system is unable to fight off the virus and it persists in the blood and liver⁶
- Diagnosis rates remain low – in US and Europe only ~25% of infections are diagnosed. Even when treated, cure rates are very low.

Herpes simplex virus (HSV)

~500 million
people infected with HSV⁷

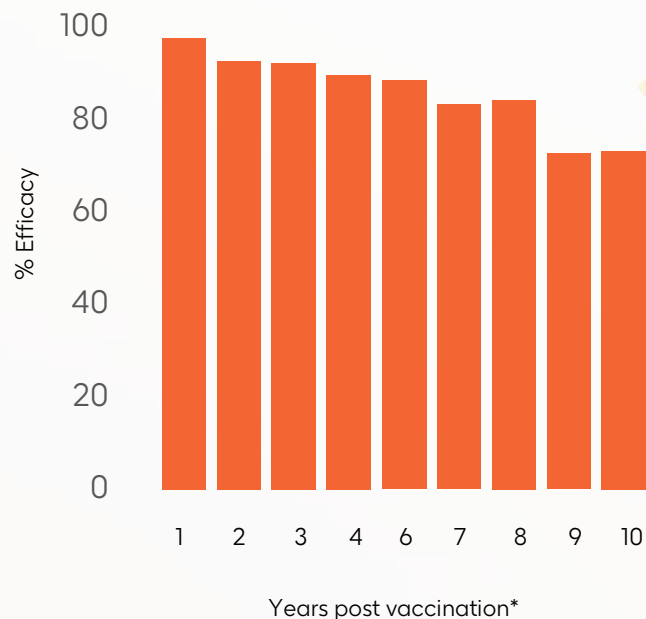
- HSV2 is a sexually transmitted lifelong incurable infection which is responsible for genital herpes.
- Genital herpes is associated with painful reoccurring outbreaks and significant psychological morbidity, stigma, low quality of life
- ~170m people have recurrent symptomatic disease^{8, 9} with no innovation to advance treatment options for the last 20 years

1. Harpaz R et al. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Prevention of herpes zoster: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). MMWR Recomm Rep. 2008;57(RR-5):1-30. Available from that link <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18528318/>. 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Shingles (Herpes Zoster). Accessed June 2023. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/index.html>. 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. About Shingles (Herpes Zoster). Accessed June 2023. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/about/index.html>. 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Shingles (Herpes Zoster). Clinical overview. Accessed June 2023. Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/shingles/hcp/clinical-overview.html>. 5. World Health Organization. Hepatitis B. Accessed June 2023. Available at: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/hepatitis-b>. 6. World Health Organization. Global Hepatitis Report, 2017. 7. James C, et al. Bulletin WHO 2020;98:315–29. 8. Bernstein et al 2013. 9. Benedetti J, et al. Ann Intern Med 1994;121:847–54.

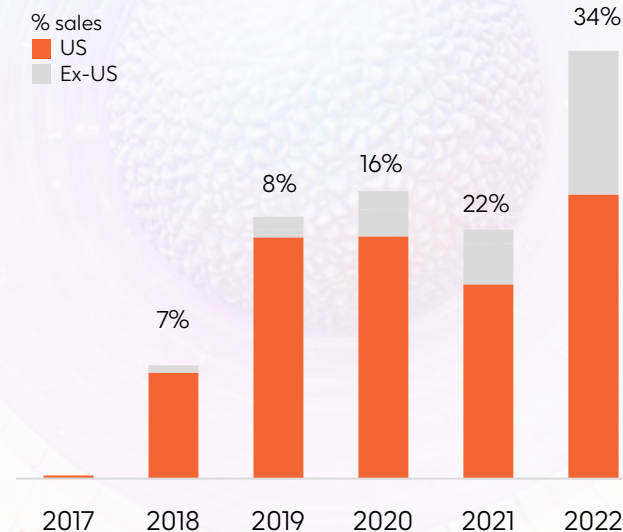
Shingrix: unprecedented efficacy and durable protection against shingles

More than 100 million doses administered globally

Up to 97% efficacy with efficacy sustained at >80% over 10 years¹



Launched in 31 markets; £3bn delivered in 2022; 34% sales ex-US



Lifecycle innovation: opportunities for expansion

- <50 year-olds: potential unmet need in healthy adults
- 40–49-year-olds: 100K cases in healthy people per year in the US²
- **Booster:** ongoing work to inform potential need to further extend protection
- **Dementia:** emerging science supports exploration on link between preventing herpes viruses and onset of neurodegenerative diseases

Need for advancement in standard of care for chronic hepatitis B

Potentially transformative first and best-in-class treatment option

~300 million people with chronic hepatitis B¹

<25% infections diagnosed in Europe^{2,3}

<35% infections diagnosed in US³

~900 thousand related deaths⁴

When diagnosed, very few patients achieve functional cure⁵

Treatment options	Patients with HBsAg seroclearance at week 48 (indicator of functional cure)	Limitations
Nucleoside/nucleotide	<2%	Lifelong treatment
Pegylated-interferon	<9%	Systemic side effects

Bepirovirsen has a unique triple mechanism

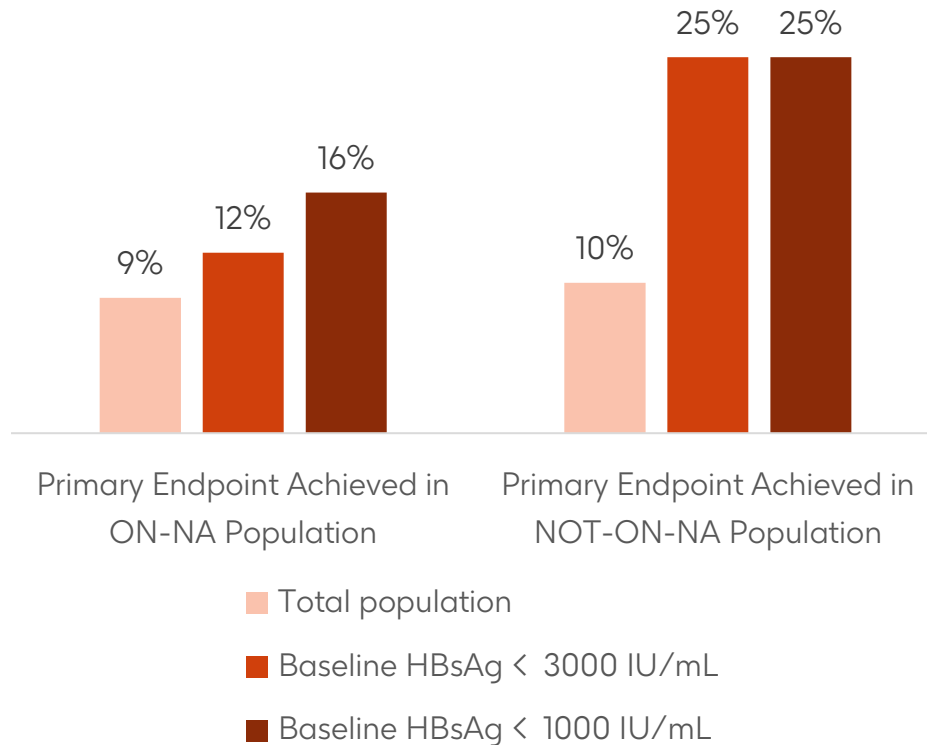
1. Suppresses viral surface antigens (HBsAg) to below level of quantification (seroclearance)
2. Reduces hepatitis B virus replication
3. Stimulates the immune system via TLR8 agonism

Opportunity to provide functional cure

Bepirovirsen a potential new treatment in the management of hepatitis B

B-CLEAR low baseline surface antigen patient success informed B-WELL trial design¹

Primary Outcome Analysis: Patients with HBsAg and HBV DNA below Lower Limit of Quantification



Robust clinical trial programme to inform path forward

B-CLEAR (published in *NEJM*): phase II data helped identify population most likely to achieve functional cure, informed design of pivotal studies

B-TOGETHER (data in H2 2023): phase II study will provide initial insight on functional cure rates and durability of response with sequential immune therapy, informing design of future combination studies.

B-WELL (on-going): phase III programme for patients with low baseline surface antigen.

GSK '104 has the potential to redefine the genital herpes treatment approach

Ambition: First line suppressive therapy for patients with genital herpes

Leverages knowledge and expertise from herpes varicella zoster virus

- Herpes simplex virus (HSV) and herpes varicella zoster virus are alpha herpes viruses that lead to life-long latent infection in neuronal ganglia following initial infection
- HSV is a lifelong incurable infection that impacts patients globally

~500 million people with HSV2¹

~170 million people with recurrent outbreaks^{2,3}

3 fold increase in risk of HIV acquisition⁴

20 years since last innovation

Promising injectable treatment expected to:

1. Block HSV's immune evasion mechanism
2. Induce cytotoxic antibody response to HSV
3. Enable the immune system to control viral replication, thereby controlling outbreaks, shedding and transmission

Opportunity to transform genital herpes management by providing a superior, long-acting and simple treatment option

News flow in chronic viral infections and full ID pipeline

Commitments to growth

Herpes zoster (shingles)¹

£4bn

in peak year sales by 2026

- **Status:** Now launched in 31 markets – 39% sales ex-US. Expanding to 35 markets by 2024 and c.90% of the vaccine market by value
- **Next steps:** Life-cycle management opportunities (population expansion, booster, dementia)

Hepatitis B virus²

>£2bn

in peak year sales

- **Status:** published positive B-Clear phase IIb results. Started B-Well 1 and B-Well 2 phase III trials in Q1 2023 evaluating the safety and efficacy
- **Next steps:** B-Together phase IIb data H2 2023. B-WELL phase III data 2025+

Phase I - 22 assets

2904545 (adjuvanted recombinant protein*) <i>C. difficile</i>
4429016 (adjuvanted bioconjugated, recombinant protein*) <i>K. pneumoniae</i>
3993129 (adjuvanted recombinant subunit) cytomegalovirus ¹
4382276 (mRNA*) seasonal flu
4396687 (mRNA*) COVID-19
4077164 (bivalent GMMA*) invasive non-typhoidal salmonella**
3943104 (recombinant protein, adjuvanted*) therapeutic herpes simplex virus
3536867 (bivalent conjugate*) salmonella (<i>typhoid + paratyphoid A</i>)
2556286 (Mtb cholesterol dependent inhibitor*) tuberculosis
3186899 (CRK-12 inhibitor*) visceral leishmaniasis
3494245 (proteasome inhibitor*) visceral leishmaniasis
3772701 (<i>P. falciparum</i> whole cell inhibitor*) malaria
3882347 (FimH antagonist*) uncomplicated UTI
3923868 (PI4K beta inhibitor) viral COPD exacerbations
4182137 (anti-spike protein antibody*) COVID-19 ¹
3965193 (PAPD5/PAPD7 inhibitor) Hep B
5251738 (TLR8 agonist*) Hep B
cabotegravir (integrase inhibitor [400 mg/ml formulation]) HIV
3739937 (maturation inhibitor) HIV
4004280 (capsid protein inhibitor) HIV
4011499 (capsid protein inhibitor) HIV
4524184 (integrase inhibitor*) HIV

Phase II - 14 assets

3437949 (adjuvanted recombinant protein*) malaria fractional dose
4406371 (live, attenuated) MMRV new strain
3536852 (GMMA*) Shigella
3528869 (viral vector with recombinant protein, adjuvanted*) therapeutic hepatitis B virus ^{1**}
4023393 (recombinant protein, OMV, conjugated vaccine) MenABCWY, 2nd Gen ¹
4178116 (live, attenuated) varicella, new strain
5101956 (MAPS*) adult pneumococcal disease, 24-valent
5101955 (MAPS*) paediatric pneumococcal disease, 24-valent
4106647 (adjuvanted recombinant protein*) human papillomavirus ¹
4348413 (GMMA) gonorrhoea ¹
3036656 (leucyl t-RNA synthetase inhibitor*) tuberculosis
sanfetrinem cilexetil (GV118819) tuberculosis
BVL-GSK098 (ethionamide booster*) tuberculosis
VIR-2482 (neutralising monoclonal antibody*) ³ influenza
3810109 (broadly neutralising antibody*) HIV

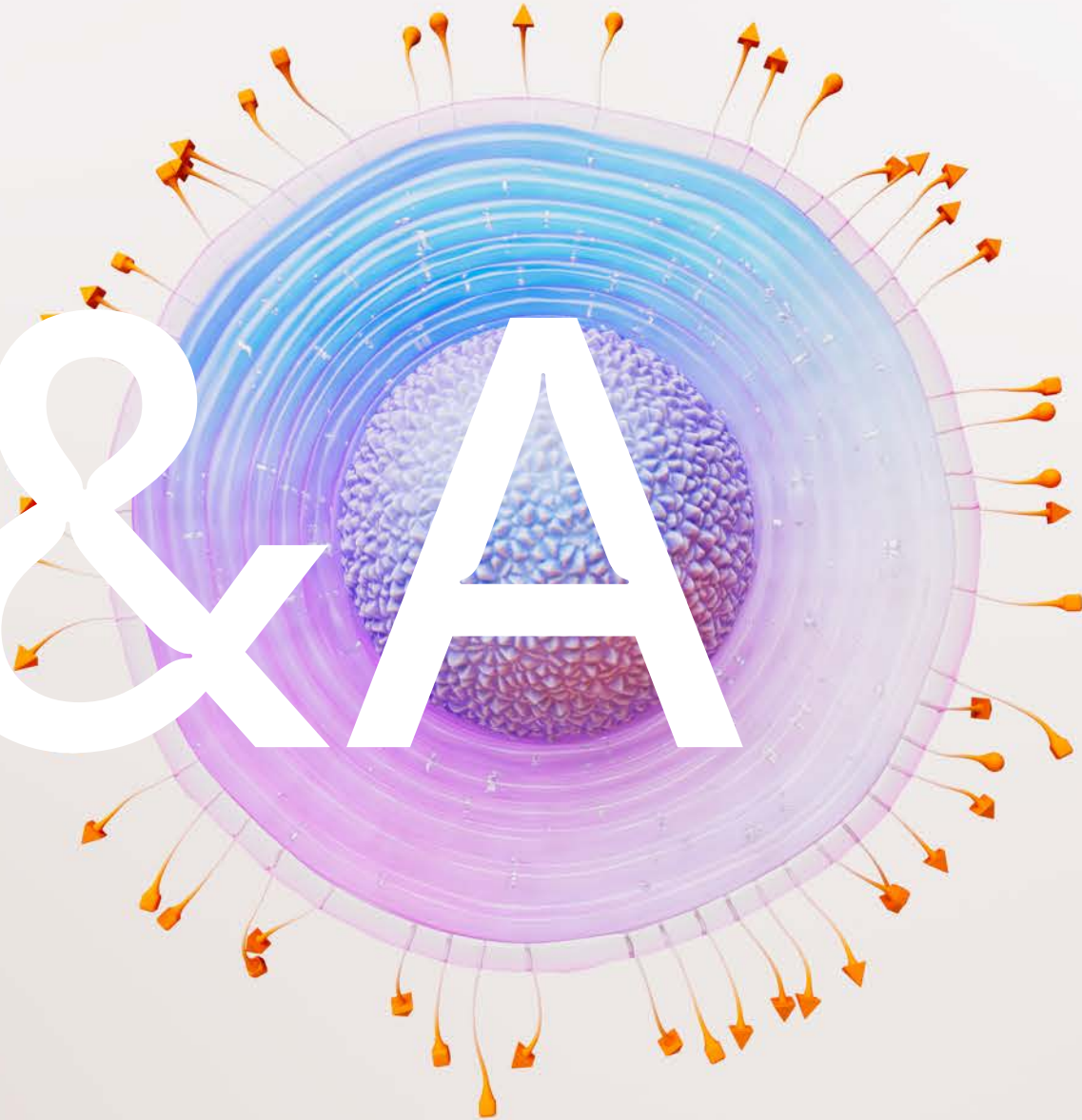
Phase III - 8 assets

Arexvy (adjuvanted recombinant protein*) RSV older adults ⁴
SKYCovione (recombinant protein nanoparticle, adjuvanted*) COVID-19 ⁴
gepotidacin (BTI inhibitor*) uncomplicated UTI**
bepirovirsen (antisense oligonucleotide*) hepatitis B virus**
Bexsero (recombinant protein) MenB
MenABCWY (recombinant protein, OMV, conjugated vaccine) MenABCWY, 1st Gen
tebipenem pivoxil (antibacterial carbapenem*) complicated UTI ⁵
Brefafemme (antifungal glucan synthase inhibitor*) invasive candidiasis

- Infectious diseases
- HIV

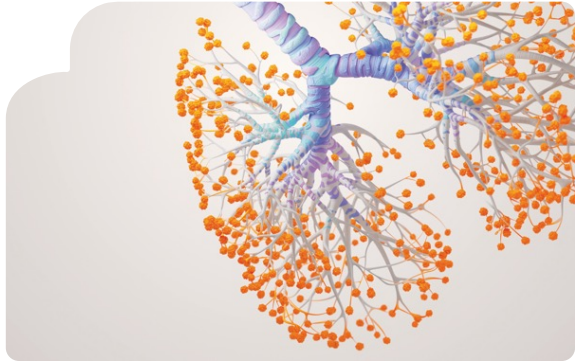
Q

& A



Getting ahead of infectious diseases with GSK management

Four Q&A-focused, virtual breakout sessions

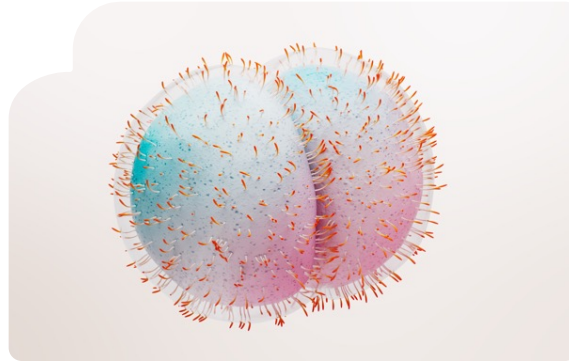


Seasonal respiratory viruses

Session 1: 14:30-15:00 BST
Session 2: 15:15-15:45 BST

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Luke Miels

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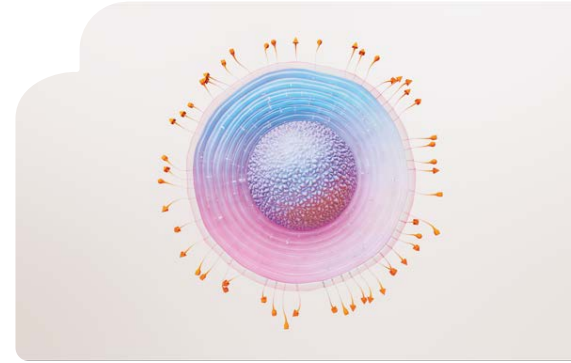


Bacterial and fungal infections

Session 1: 14:30-15:00 BST
Session 2: 15:15-15:45 BST

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Rob Bowers
David Redfern

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Chronic viral infections

Session 1: 14:30-15:00 BST
Session 2: 15:15-15:45 BST

Chris Corsico
Lizzie Champion
James Greenhalgh
Tony Wood

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Delivering health impact at scale

Session 1: 14:30-15:00 BST
Session 2: 15:15-15:45 BST

Deborah Waterhouse
Thomas Breuer

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