

ASX Announcement

13 October 2023

Cogstate Limited

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Investor Presentation by Cogstate Executives

Cogstate (ASX.CGS) advises that senior executives of the company will be hosting a 90-minute investor briefing session on Friday 13 October at 11:00 AM Australian Eastern Summer Time.

DESCRIPTION

Investors are invited to register for a live webcast and Q&A hosted by CEO, Brad O'Connor. The briefing will be focused primarily on Cogstate's Clinical Trials business segment, which represents approximately 90% of Cogstate's current revenue base. Cogstate's clinical trials solutions include not only digital measures of cognition for use as an endpoint or screening tool in clinical trials, but also telehealth-style central rating and quality assurance services for study endpoints that combine innovative operational approaches, advanced analytics and clinical science expertise.

Presenters will include:

- Rachel Colite, Executive Vice President Clinical Trials. Rachel will provide an overview of the varied technology and services that Cogstate offers our pharmaceutical company customers.
- Dr Chris Edgar, Chief Science Officer. Chris will update investors on the significant recent developments in the field of Alzheimer's disease as well as likely trends that will impact Cogstate's business in coming periods.
- Dr Pam Ventola, Vice President, Science. Pam will discuss recent trends in rare disease clinical trials and why these approaches have become strategically important for many biotech companies.

Investors can register via the following weblink to join the live event or receive the recording if unable to attend: https://bit.ly/cogstate-investor-presentation

Additionally, a video recording of the presentation will be available following the presentation at the Cogstate Investor Centre homepage: https://www.cogstate.com/investors/.

A copy of the presentation materials is attached.

This announcement was authorised for release by Cogstate CEO, Brad O'Connor.

About Cogstate

Cogstate Ltd (ASX:CGS) is a leading neuroscience technology company optimising brain health assessments to advance the development of new medicines and to enable earlier clinical insights in healthcare. Cogstate technologies provide rapid, reliable and highly sensitive computerised cognitive tests across a growing list of domains and support electronic clinical outcome assessment (eCOA) solutions to replace costly and error-prone paper assessments with real-time data capture. The company's clinical trials solutions include quality assurance services for study endpoints that combine innovative operational approaches, advanced analytics and scientific consulting. For 20 years, Cogstate has proudly supported the leading-edge research needs of biopharmaceutical companies and academic institutions and the clinical care needs of physicians and patients around the world. In the Healthcare market, in August 2019 Cogstate entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with the pharmaceutical company Eisai, under which Eisai will market Cogstate technologies as digital cognitive assessment tools in Japanese markets. In October 2020, Cogstate extended its agreement with Eisai to the Rest of the World. The product, branded as NouKNOW, launched in Japan on 31 March 2020 (nouknow.jp). For more information, please visit www.cogstate.com.

For further information contact:

Brad O'Connor, Chief Executive Officer, boconnor@cogstate.com

Important Notices

Past performance

Past performance is given for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied upon as (and is not) an indication of Cogstate's views on its future financial performance or condition. Past performance of Cogstate cannot be relied upon as an indicator of (and provides no guidance as to) the future performance of Cogstate. Nothing contained in this announcement nor any information made available to you is, or shall be relied upon as, a promise, representation, warranty or guarantee, whether as to the past, present or future.

Future performance and forward-looking statements

This announcement contains certain "forward-looking statements". The words "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "intend", "believe", "guidance", "should", "could", "may", "will", "predict", "plan" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Indications of, and guidance on, future earnings and financial position and performance are also forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates provided in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies that are subject to change without notice and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that are beyond the control of Cogstate, its directors and management. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied upon as an indication or guarantee of future performance.

Actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements and any projections and assumptions on which these statements are based. These statements may assume the success of Cogstate's business strategies, including the that the results of any of those strategies will be realised in the period for which the forward-looking statement may have been prepared or otherwise. For example, Cogstate's performance in any one financial period is sensitive to whether or not contracts are signed in that period, or a subsequent period, and the rate of enrolment in trials of its customers which are influenced by factors that are outside of Cogstate's control.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and except as required by law or regulation, none of Cogstate, its representatives or advisers assumes any obligation to update these forward-looking statements. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to the accuracy, likelihood of achievement or reasonableness of any forecasts, prospects, returns or statements in relation to future matters contained in this announcement. The forward-looking statements are based on information available to Cogstate as at the date of this announcement. Except as required by law or regulation (including the ASX Listing Rules), none of Cogstate, its representatives or advisers undertakes any obligation to provide any additional or updated information, whether as a result of a change in expectations or assumptions, new information, future events or results or otherwise. Indications of, and guidance or outlook on, future earnings or financial position or performance are also forward-looking statements.



Alzheimer's Disease Clinical Trials Landscape



Landmark Approvals with More Progress to Come

Tacrine approved by Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1993, donepezil 1996, rivastigmine 1998, galantamine 2001, and memantine 2003

Modest efficacy (≈30% slowing of progression), Amyloid-Related Imaging Abnormalities (ARIA) concerns, route of administration issues, limited access

Department of Health an

and Drug Administration



Aduhelm 2022 and Lequembi 2023 first new FDA approvals in almost 20 years

- Approved therapies de-risk further investment.
- Further investment expected given modest efficacy and safety profile.

Revised Clinical Staging Criteria: Increasing Clarity Around Predementia Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

FDA Draft Early AD Guidance

Stage 1:

Patients with characteristic pathophysiologic changes of AD but no evidence of clinical impact. These patients are truly asymptomatic with no subjective complaint, functional impairment, or detectable abnormalities on sensitive neuropsychological measures. The characteristic pathophysiologic changes are typically demonstrated by assessment of various biomarker measures.

Stage 2:

Patients with characteristic pathophysiologic changes of AD and subtle detectable abnormalities on sensitive neuropsychological measures, but no functional impairment. The emergence of subtle functional impairment signals a transition to Stage 3.

Stage 3:

Patients with characteristic pathophysiologic changes of AD, subtle or more apparent detectable abnormalities on sensitive neuropsychological measures, and mild but detectable functional impairment. The functional impairment in this stage is not severe enough to warrant a diagnosis of overt dementia.

Stage 4:

Patients with overt dementia. This diagnosis is made as functional impairment worsens from that seen in Stage 3. This stage may be refined into additional categories (e.g., Stages 4, 5, and 6, corresponding with mild, moderate, and severe dementia) but a discussion of these disease stages is not the focus of this guidance.

NIA-AA 2018 Clinical Stages

Stage 1:

- Performance in expected range, and
- No reported cognitive decline

(Cognitively unimpaired)

Stage 2:

- Performance in expected range, and
- Subjective cognitive decline, or
- Documented evidence of decline, or
- Newly acquired neurobehavioral symptoms

(Cognitively unimpaired)

Stage 3

- Performance in impaired range, and
- Cognitive decline from baseline in any domain, and
- · ADLs independent, but may be less efficient

(Mild cognitive impairment)

Stage 4:

- (Mild dementia) Substantial cognitive impairment affecting several domains, and
- Clearly evident functional impact on daily life, and
- No longer fully independent

(Dementia)

Jack et al, Alzheimer's Dement. 2021

Stage 5: Moderate dementia N/A Stage 6: Severe dementia N/A

Measurement concepts:

- Biomarkers of Amyloid, Tau, and Neurodegeneration (ATN)
- Subjective cognitive decline
- Objective and subjective cognitive change (longitudinal)
- Objective cognitive impairment (crosssectional Vs norms)
- Neurobehavioral symptoms
- Activities of Daily Living / Function
- Independence



Clinical Trials Landscape

How to increase effectiveness and access?

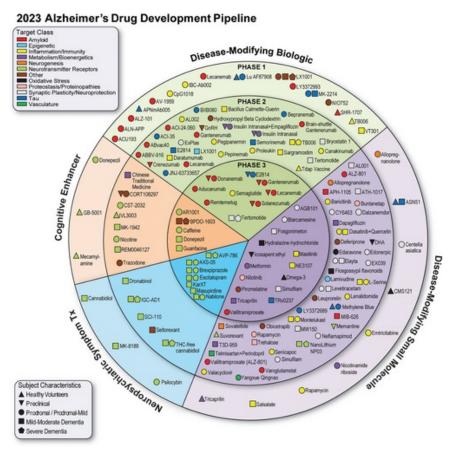
- Investigation of non-amyloid mechanisms of action (combination therapy)
- Routes of administration not requiring infusion or fewer infusions
- Reduced safety issues (ARIA) or ARIA preventing mechanisms
- Blood-based biomarkers
- Healthcare system improvements
- Treating earlier in the disease course

Active Research Area

- As of January 1, 2023,
- 187 trials assessing 141 unique treatments for AD
- Phase 3 included 36 agents in 55 trials
- 87 agents were in 99 Phase 2 trials
- Phase 1 had 31 agents in 33 trials
- Disease-modifying therapies were the most common comprising 79% of drugs in trials
- Populating all current Phase 1, 2, and 3 trials will require 57,465 participants

Cummings et al, 2023

Preclinical AD: An Opportunity for Disease Modifying Therapies



Prevention trials in patients with pathophysiologic changes of AD and no or only subtle cognitive abnormalities

Opportunities

- Larger market
- Greater potential effectiveness

Challenges

- Larger sample size
- Longer trial
- Higher screen failure rate
- Unsuited to Proof of Concept (PoC)

Decentralized Clinical Trials (DCT) in Preclinical AD

- Patients and study partners are younger and more cognitively able to engage with DCT technology
- Longer trial duration and greater likelihood of work commitment drives need to lower patient burden
- Increased concerns regarding recruitment and retention drives need to lower patient burden and increase site participation
- Relevant clinical outcome assessments (COAs) more amenable to remote and unsupervised contexts
- Central rating of COAs has the potential to reduce site burden/increase site participation and increase data quality



Greater flexibility in study design and conduct



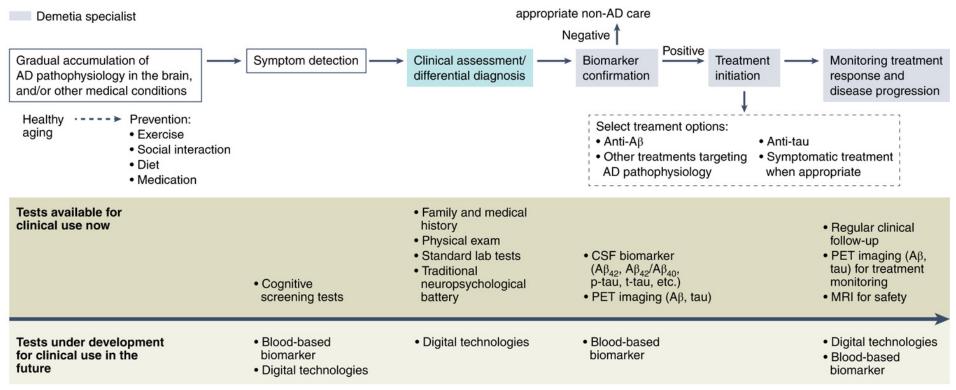
Lower participant burden for improved recruitment/retention



Central rating to increase site participation and improve data quality



Multiple Opportunities for Digital Tools to Address Challenges



Hampel et al, Nat Aging 2022

Rare Disease Clinical Trials Landscape



What is a Rare Disease?

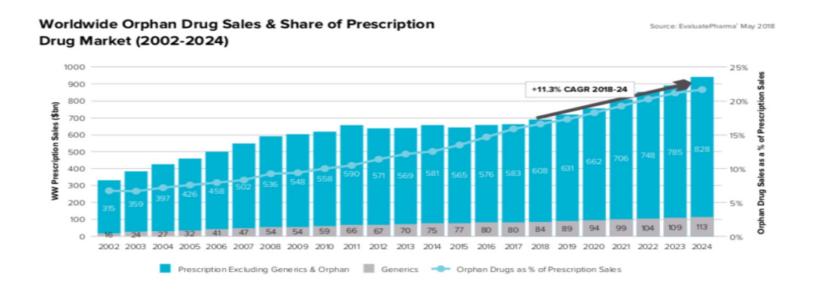
- Rare Disease:
 Affects less than 1 in 2,000 people
- Ultra-Rare Disease:
 Affects less than 1 in 50,000

Central Nervous System Rare Disease Examples

- Angelman syndrome
- Autism spectrum disorder
- Batten disease
- CDKL5 deficiency disorder
- Down syndrome
- Dravet syndrome
- Epileptic Encephalopathies
- Fragile X syndrome
- Hemophilia
- Lennox-Gastaut syndrome
- Mucopolysaccharidosis disease
- Mitochondrial disorders
- Tuberous Sclerosis complex
- And more

Why is Rare Disease an Attractive Market?

- In the 1970s, only 10 orphan drugs were approved.
- Between 1983 until 2019, there were 564 orphan drugs approved by the FDA.



Focus on Rare

HOW DOES THE ORPHAN DRUG ACT WORK?

There are **INCENTIVES** in the law that encourage biopharmaceutical companies to develop orphan drugs.

YEARS OF EXCLUSIVITY

that prevent competitors from selling the same product 25% TAX CREDIT

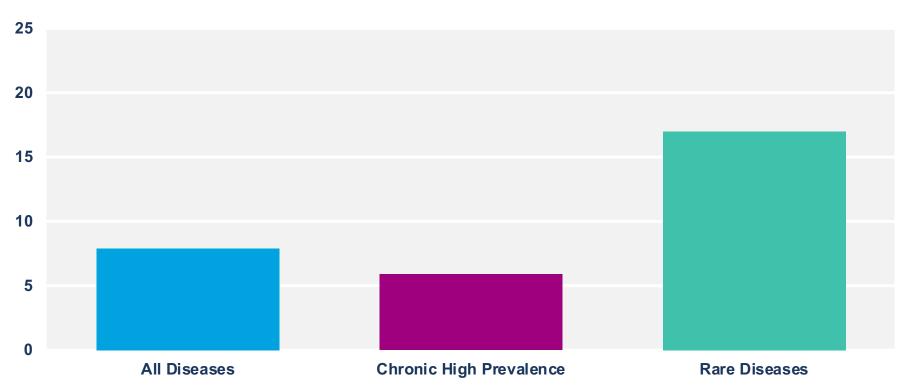
for qualified clinical testing expenses incurred in clinical trials

*18
MILLION
in FDA research
grant funding

\$2.5 MILLION FDA user fees waived Accelerated Approval for Rare Disease Trials

Focus on Rare

Probability of Success for New Drugs in the US



Biotech Strategy

Moving Forward Strategically and Quickly

Strategy for Biotechs

- One compound can target multiple diseases
- One pivotal trial; multi-phase trials (combine Ph2/3 into one study)
 - Serious diseases with no treatment
- Biotechs are able to move quickly and with agility, often because they are small companies
 - Risk/benefit ratio considerations
 - Decisions often driven by aggressive timelines



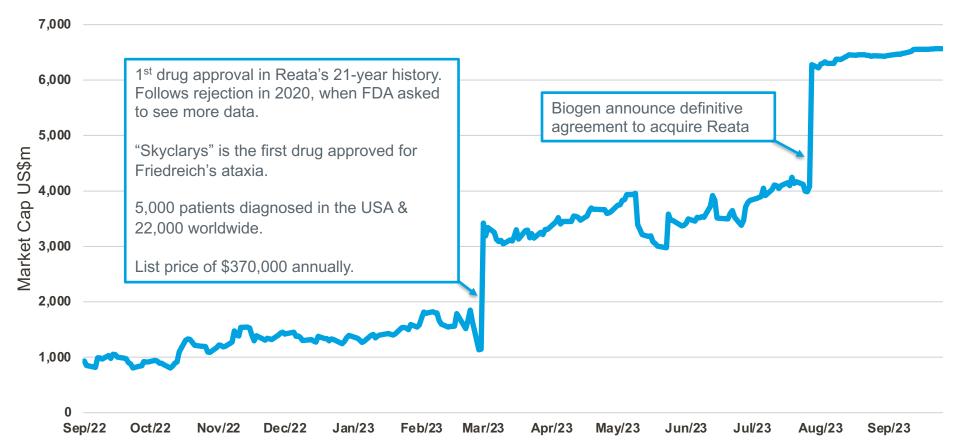
Recent Rare Disease Success

First Approval of Rare Genetic Neurological Disease

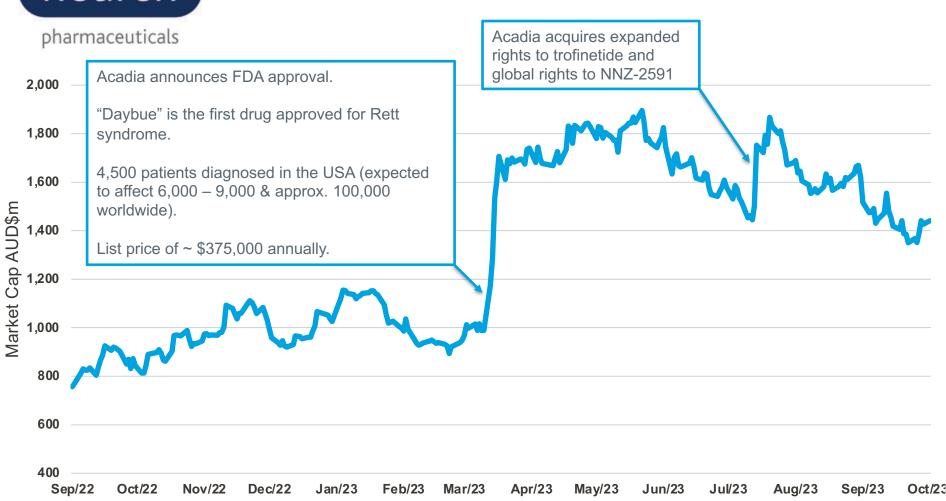
Trofinitide: Rett Syndrome

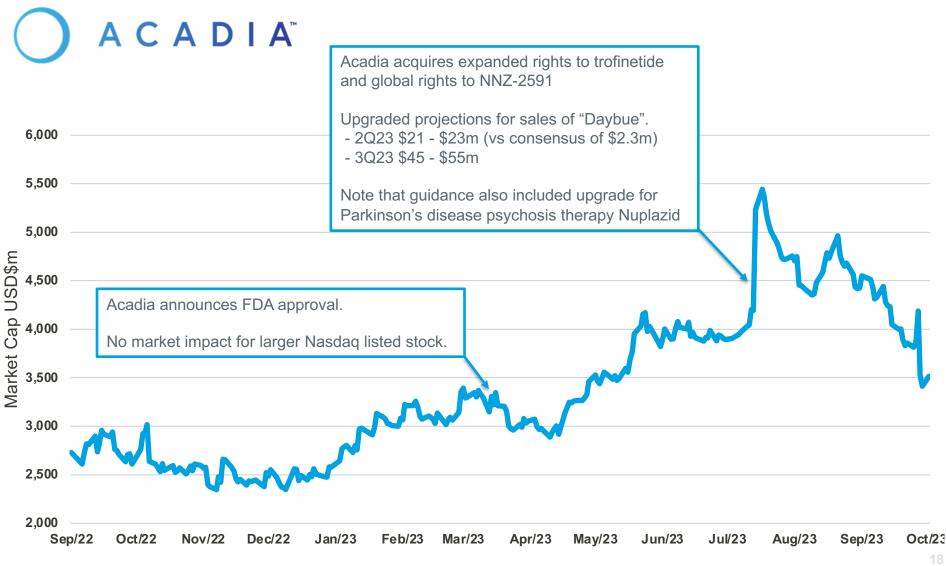
- Neuren licensed compound to Acadia
- Cogstate authored publication with Acadia providing evidence for the clinical meaningfulness of the change seen in the trial





neuren





Why Rare Disease for Cogstate

- Vast experience (~40 trials, across 25 indications)
- Natural History Studies experience
- Development of indication-specific outcome measures
- No clear precedence for measures or methodology
- Fast fail/ fast approval
 - Iterate on multiple smaller trials- scales easily

What sets us apart:

High-level and specialized scientific expertise and experience

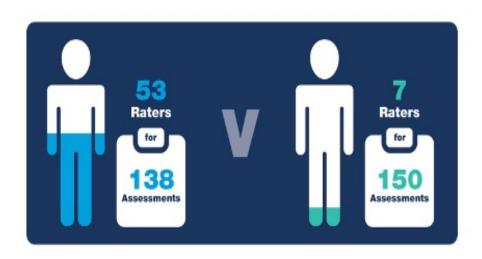
Why Rare Disease for Cogstate

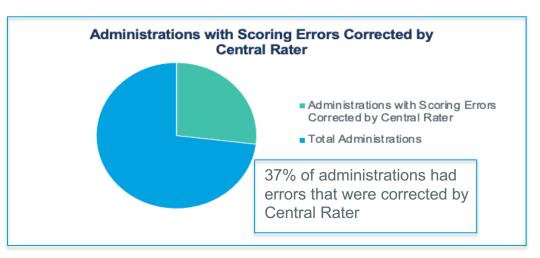
Expertise in Natural History Studies

- Natural course of disease; Inform endpoints; Control condition of a treated group (that is, can replace the need for a placebo group)
- Cogstate currenting supporting four natural history studies
 - Example: Loulou Foundation (CDKL5 Deficiency Disorder)
 - 7 pharmaceutical partners
 - Natural history study results will be available to these 7 companies for future trials

Why Rare Disease for Cogstate

Central Rating and Central Scoring: Reduces Error and Decreases Site Burden





Use of Central Raters improves accuracy; reduces variance; increases efficiency



Recent Publications in Rare Disease





Child Study Center, Yale University, New Haven, CT, U.S.A.

Clinical Development of Targeted Fragile X Syndrome Treatments: An Industry Perspective

Anna W. Lee 1,*, Pamela Ventola 2, Dejan Budimirovic 30, Elizabeth Berry-Kravis 4 and Jeannie Visootsak 1



Accepted: 2019.01.04 Published: 2019.04.02

Longitudinal Cognitive and Behavioral Presentation of Adult Female with Kabuki **Syndrome**

ABEF Pamela Ventola

- **EF** Anamiguel Pomales-Ramos
- EF Elizabeth A. DeLucia

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Adaptive Behavior in Autism: Minimal Clinically Important Differences on the Vineland-II

C. H. Chatham D, K. I. Taylor, T. Charman, X. Liogier D'ardhuy, E. Eule, A. Fedele, A. Y. Hardan, E. Loth, L. Murtagh, M. del Valle Rubido D, A. San Jose Caceres, J. Sevigny, L. Sikich, L. Snyder, J. E. Tillmann, P. E. Ventola, K. L. Walton-Bowen, P. P. Wang, T. Willgoss, and F. Bolognani

Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is associated with persistent impairments in adaptive abilities across multiple domains. These social, personal, and communicative impairments become increasingly pronounced with development, and are present regardless of IQ. The Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales, Second Edition (Vineland-II) is the most commonly used instrument for quantifying these impairments, but minimal clinically important differences (MCIDs) on Vineland-II scores have not been rigorously established in ASD. We pooled data from several consortia/



European Journal of Paediatric Neurology



Volume 47, November 2023, Pages 35-40

An adapted clinical global Impression of improvement for use in Angelman syndrome: Validation analyses utilizing data from the NEPTUNE study

Maxwell Adams h, Bina Keshavan h, Celia Zinger-Salmun h, Cesar Ochoa-Lubinoff i



Methodology for Development of Indication-Specific Outcome Measures in Rare Disease Trials: An Innovative Research Approach





Clinical Trials Capabilities Overview





Cogstate brings together clinical science expertise, innovative technology, and operational excellence to help clinical trial teams understand drug safety and efficacy.





Strategic guidance on the selection, execution and analysis of cognitive measures.

- Access to thousands of cognitive data profiles generated in different study populations, interventions, mechanisms
- Endpoint selection, powering decisions, robust statistical analysis and interpretation of study results supportive of product efficacy, safety and differentiating claims





Scale Management

Licensing and translating rating scale instruments for a study is a meticulous process that can dramatically impact trial start-up timelines and data quality.

- Licensing agreements, translations and linguistic validation, development of master source documents
- Migration to electronic formats (eCOA)
- Logistics management of printed source, hardware, manipulatives and instructions





Conventional paper and pencil assessments allow missing data and erroneous transcription. Electronic clinical outcome assessments (eCOA) allow for digital capture of study data with pre-set workflows, real-time edit checks and algorithmic flags to improve data quality.

- Patient-reported, clinician-reported, care partner-reported, performance-based
- Partner relationships







Rater Training

Clinical trial sponsors must ensure raters administer scales in the most accurate and standardized way possible.

- Prepare raters to administer scales to high standards in the timeliest way possible.
- Eliminate unnecessary training based on rater experience and leverage customized eLearning curriculum supportive of expedited study start-up.





Rater variability and error can be detrimental to a study, adding noise and diminishing signal detection.

- Develop and execute strategic, risk-based central monitoring programs to ensure the reliability and validity of clinical measures.
- 200+ highly trained clinical and scientific experts who provide in-language support in 40+ languages.



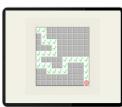


Digital Cognitive Assessments

Increases the sensitivity and specificity of the measurement of human cognition.

- Designed and validated to assess memory, verbal learning, attention, psychomotor function, motor function, executive function, vigilance, and emotional recognition
- Batteries are customized for the unique aims of each study -- used in hundreds of global clinical trials for both pediatrics and adults.











At-home data collection is increasing in Clinical Trials. Cogstate is expertly positioned to support remote administration of conventional clinical assessments as well as Cogstate proprietary digital assessments.

- Self-administered digital assessments
- Central rating via telehealth





Case Example: Phase 3 AD Study

The need to enroll thousands of cognitively normal preclinical Alzheimer's participants meant innovative, patientcentric trial design was necessary (at-home cognitive assessment leveraging self-administered digital tests)

DETAILS

Phase 3 trial in participants with preclinical Alzheimer's disease

- Clinical Assessments
- Cognitive Assessments
- Patient-reported Outcomes

SERVICES

- Consulting
- Digital Cognitive Testing
- Rater Training
- Central Rating
- Central Monitoring

Dozens of highly experienced central raters vs hundreds of site raters





