2. Eligible Executives. Eligible Executives shall consist of those officers and other executives of the Company as the Committee in its sole discretion designates in writing to participate in the Plan. At the time the Committee designates an employee as an Eligible Executive, the Committee shall also designate whether such Eligible Executive is a Group 1 Executive or a Group 2 Executive. The Committee may, in its sole discretion, terminate an employee's participation in the Plan as an Eligible Executive by providing not less than one (1) year's prior written notice to the employee (a "Plan Participation Termination Notice") at any time following the two (2) year anniversary of the Effective Date; provided, that no Plan Participation Termination Notice shall be effective after a Change in Control (whether sent before or after). The Committee may designate additional Eligible Executives or change the designation of any Group 1 Executive to a Group 2 Executive at any time in its sole discretion.

3. Termination of Employment in Connection with a Change in Control. Subject to the provisions of Section 24 hereof:

(a) If (i) a Change in Control occurs and an Eligible Executive's employment with the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause or by the Eligible Executive for Good Reason at any time within two (2) years after the Change in Control or (ii) there was an Anticipatory Termination and the Change in Control has taken place within one hundred eighty (180) days thereafter, such Eligible Executive shall be entitled to the amounts provided in Section 4 upon such termination or, if an Anticipatory Termination, upon the Change in Control (less any severance benefits previously paid or provided by the Company).

(b) In the event of an Anticipatory Termination, if any Equity Grants in the name of the applicable Eligible Executive would vest as a result of the Anticipatory Termination had it occurred after the Change in Control (or the Equity Grant otherwise would have vested pursuant to its terms on or prior to the Change in Control if not for the Anticipatory Termination), any such Equity Grant that otherwise would be forfeited shall not be forfeited pending a determination of whether or not a Change in Control occurs within one hundred eighty (180) days thereafter (the "Determination Period"), but during the Determination Period no unvested Equity Grant shall vest or be exercisable and no dividends shall be payable unless and until the Change in Control takes place during the Determination Period. If a Change in Control occurs during the Determination Period, then the Equity Grants that would have vested during the Determination Period absent the Anticipatory Termination and any Equity Grants that would vest on the Change in Control or, upon a without Cause or Good Reason termination within two (2) years thereafter, shall become vested upon the Change in Control and the exercise period of all Equity Grants that are subject to exercise conditions shall be extended, to the extent applicable, to the later of (i) the permitted exercise dates after the Anticipatory Termination provided in the plan or grant assuming the Change in Control had happened immediately prior to the Anticipatory Termination and (ii) the date which is thirty (30) days following the first date after such Change in Control in which shares of the Company could be traded by the Eligible Executive on the applicable market under the Company's or its subsidiary's trading window policies but, (x) not beyond the last day of extension permitted under Code Section 409A without such Equity Grant being deemed subject to the additional tax under Code Section 409A, and (y) in no event beyond the initial expiration date of the grant. In the event an Equity Grant would expire after an Anticipatory Termination and prior to it becoming exercisable (including as a result of a Change in Control) as a result of either (x) or (y) of the forgoing sentence, it may be exercised during the thirty (30) day period prior to its expiration (or, if in connection with a Change in Control, such other period (whether shorter or longer) that applies to other similar Equity Grants) but the transaction shall be held in escrow pending a determination of whether a Change in Control has taken place during the one hundred eighty (180) day period after termination of the Eligible Executive's employment.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3630
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3630

4. Compensation on Change in Control Termination. (a) If, pursuant to Section 3, an Eligible Executive is entitled to amounts and benefits under this Section 4, such Eligible Executive shall receive the following payments and benefits from the Company:

(i) (A) any base salary, bonus, paid time off or other compensation accrued or earned under law or in accordance with the Company's policies and practices applicable to the Eligible Executive but not yet paid; (B) subject to submission of appropriate documentation, any incurred but unreimbursed business expenses for the period prior to the Eligible Executive's termination payable in accordance with the Company's policies and practices; and (C) any other amounts or vested benefits due under the then applicable employee benefit (including without limitation any Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan), equity or incentive plans of the Company then in effect, applicable to the Eligible Executive (including, without limitation, the Company's 401(k) Savings Plan) as shall be determined and paid in accordance with such plans;

(ii) subject to Section 4(b) and Section 8 hereof, within ten (10) days after the satisfaction of the requirements of Section 8 hereof (or, if such termination occurred prior to a Change in Control, within ten (10) days after the latter of the aforesaid date or the Change in Control), a lump sum payment equal to the product of (A) the Severance Multiplier times (B) the sum of (x) the Eligible Executive's annual base salary rate (which is calculated immediately prior to any reduction in base salary (if any) if such termination is by the Eligible Executive for Good Reason) and (y) the Eligible Executive's Average Bonus;

(iii) subject to Section 4(b) and Section 8 hereof, within ten (10) days after the satisfaction of the requirements of Section 8 hereof (or, if such termination occurred prior to a Change in Control, within ten (10) days after the latter of the aforesaid date or the Change in Control), a pro rata Bonus payment for the year in which the Eligible Executive is terminated based on the portion of the year the Eligible Executive was employed;

(iv) to the extent not paid pursuant to Section 4(a)(i)(A) above, any earned but unpaid bonus for a previously completed fiscal year of the Company; provided that such bonus shall be paid to the Eligible Executive in the year following the completed fiscal year of the Company when other executives of the Company receive their bonuses (but not later than 2 ½ months following the completion of such fiscal year);

(v) subject to Section 4(b) and Section 8 hereof, continued coverage pursuant to the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 ("COBRA"), or otherwise, under the Company health plans in which the Eligible Executive and his/her dependents participated immediately prior to the Eligible Executive's Date of Termination, or materially equivalent plans thereto (the "Health Plans"), for the Eligible Executive and the Eligible Executive's dependents until the earlier of (A) (x) one (1) year following the Date of Termination applicable to the Eligible Executive if the Eligible Executive is a Group 1 Executive, or (y) eighteen (18) months following the Date of Termination applicable to the Eligible Executive if the Eligible Executive is a Group 2 Executive, and (B) the Eligible Executive's becoming eligible to participate in the health plan of another employer; provided, that the Eligible Executive timely elects such coverage and pays the same premium amount for such coverage as the Eligible Executive would pay if an active employee immediately prior to the Change in Control (the "Existing Premium Amount"); and further provided that such coverage shall cease to the extent that the providing of such coverage would violate applicable law. Furthermore, to the extent that the applicable coverage period in this Section 4(a)(v) can not be provided under the Company's policies or, if the providing of such coverage would result in taxation of the benefits under Code Section 105(h) (or a successor provision), the Company shall make payments to the Eligible Executive of the premiums it had been paying for such coverage for the Eligible Executive (but on a fully taxed grossed-up basis). In addition, if a Group 2 Executive has not become eligible to participate in the health plan of another employer by the date immediately following the expiration of the eighteen (18) month period referred to in the preceding sentence, the Company shall make a monthly payment to the Eligible Executive of the monthly premium it had been paying for such coverage for the Eligible Executive (but on a fully taxed grossed-up basis) for up to a maximum of six (6) months following the expiration of such eighteen (18) month period (or, if earlier, until the Eligible Executive becomes eligible to participate in the health plan of another employer).

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3631
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3631

(vi) subject to Section 4(b) and Section 8 hereof, continued coverage (at Company expense to the same extent as payments were made by the Company while the Eligible Executive was an active employee) in all welfare benefit plans (other then those covered by (v) above) and financial/tax advisory and preparatory services that the Eligible Executive participated in prior to his/her Date of Termination for (x) one (1) year following the Date of Termination applicable to the Eligible Executive if the Eligible Executive is a Group 1 Executive, or (y) two (2) years following the Date of Termination applicable to the Eligible Executive if the Eligible Executive is a Group 2 Executive. All such coverage shall be provided in a manner such that it either (i) does not provide for a "deferral of compensation" within the meaning of Code Section 409A or (ii) complies with the requirements of Code Section 409A. Payment to an Eligible Executive of a lump sum amount equal to the premium payable for such coverage shall only be permitted if such payment may be made without violating the requirements of Code Section 409A.

(b) Severance payments and benefits pursuant to Section 4(a)(ii), (iii) or (iv) hereof are intended to qualify as a short-term deferral for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(4). Nevertheless, if the Company determines in good faith that any payment provided under such sections or otherwise under Section 4(a) would cause a violation of Code Section 409A if paid within the first six (6) months after termination of an Eligible Executive's employment, such amount(s) shall not be paid to such Eligible Executive during such six (6) month period but shall instead be paid or provided to such Eligible Executive immediately after the end of such six (6) month period, in a lump sum (without interest). Thereafter, payments to such Eligible Executive shall be made in accordance with the Company's normal payroll practices. In the event that continuation of any benefit would in the good faith judgment of the Company cause a violation of Code Section 409A if provided at Company cost during the first six (6) months after the Date of Termination of an Eligible Executive, if the Eligible Executive wants such benefit continuation, he/she shall pay to the Company the full cost therefor during such six (6) month period and the Company shall reimburse him/her for such cost in a lump sum payment immediately after the end of such six (6) month period.

5. Excise Tax. In the event that an Eligible Executive shall become entitled to payments and/or benefits provided by this Plan or any other amounts in the "nature of compensation" (whether pursuant to the terms of this Plan or any other plan, arrangement or agreement with the Company, including, without limitation, an award agreement under an equity compensation plan, any Person whose actions result in a change of ownership or effective control covered by Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code or any person affiliated with the Company or such person) as a result of a Change in Control (collectively the "Company Payments"), and if such Company Payments will be subject to the tax (the "Excise Tax") imposed by Section 4999 of the Code (and any similar tax that may hereafter be imposed by any taxing authority) the amounts of any Company Payments shall be automatically reduced to an amount one dollar less than an amount that would subject the Eligible Executive to the Excise Tax; provided, however, that the reduction shall occur only if the reduced Company Payments received by the Eligible Executive (after taking into account further reductions for applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes) would be greater than the unreduced Company Payments to be received by the Eligible Executive minus (i) the Excise Tax payable with respect to such Company Payments and (ii) all applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes on such Company Payments. The Eligible Executive may elect which payments and benefits shall be reduced to accomplish the foregoing, but, if the Eligible Executive does not make such an election, the first benefit to be reduced is acceleration of vesting of any stock option where the exercise price exceeds the fair market value of the underlying shares at the time the acceleration would otherwise occur, and the second benefit to be reduced shall be any cash payments under this Plan.

(a) For purposes of determining whether any of the Company Payments will be subject to the Excise Tax and the amount of such Excise Tax, (x) the Company Payments shall be treated as "parachute payments" within the meaning of Section 280G(b)(2) of the Code, and all "parachute payments" in excess of the "base amount" (as defined under Code Section 280G(b)(3) of the Code) shall be treated as subject to the Excise Tax, unless and except to the extent that, in the opinion of the Company's independent certified public accountants appointed prior to any change in ownership (as defined under Code Section 280G(b)(2)) or tax counsel selected by such accountants (the "Accountants") such Company Payments (in whole or in part) either do not constitute "parachute payments," including giving effect to the recalculation of stock options in accordance with Treasury Regulation Section 1.280G-1 Q/A33, represent reasonable compensation for services actually rendered within the meaning of Section 280G(b)(4) of the Code in excess of the "base amount" or are otherwise not subject to the Excise Tax, and (y) the value of any non-cash benefits or any deferred payment or benefit shall be determined by the Accountants in accordance with the principles of Section 280G of the Code. To the extent permitted under Revenue Procedure 2003-68, the value determination shall be recalculated to the extent it would be beneficial to the Eligible Executive, at the request of the Eligible Executive.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3632
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3632

(b) For purposes of making the calculation hereunder, the Eligible Executive shall be deemed to pay U.S. federal income taxes at the highest marginal rate of U.S. federal income taxation in effect in the calendar year in which the Company Payments are to be made and state and local income taxes at the highest marginal rate of taxation in the state and locality of the Eligible Executive's residence in effect for the calendar year in which the Company Payments are to be made, net of the maximum reduction in U.S. federal income taxes which could be obtained from deduction of such state and local taxes if paid in such year.

(c) In the event of any controversy with the Internal Revenue Service (or other taxing authority) with regard to the Excise Tax, the Eligible Executive shall permit the Company to control issues related to the Excise Tax (at its expense), provided that such issues do not potentially materially adversely affect the Eligible Executive, but the Eligible Executive shall control any other issues. In the event the issues are interrelated, the Eligible Executive and the Company shall in good faith cooperate so as not to jeopardize resolution of either issue, but if the parties cannot agree the Eligible Executive shall make the final determination with regard to the issues. In the event of any conference with any taxing authority as to the Excise Tax or associated income taxes, the Eligible Executive shall permit the representative of the Company to accompany the Eligible Executive, and the Eligible Executive and the Eligible Executive's representative shall cooperate with the Company and its representative.

(d) The Company shall be responsible for all charges of the Accountants.

(e) The Company and the Eligible Executive shall promptly deliver to each other copies of any written communications, and summaries of any verbal communications, with any taxing authority regarding the Excise Tax.

6. Notice of Termination. After a Change in Control, any purported termination of an Eligible Executive's employment (other than by reason of death) shall be communicated by written Notice of Termination from the Company to the Eligible Executive or from the Eligible Executive to the Company, as the case may be, in accordance with Section 19. For purposes of this Plan, a "Notice of Termination" shall mean a notice which shall set forth in reasonable detail the facts and circumstances claimed to provide a basis for termination of an Eligible Executive's employment. Further, a Notice of Termination for Cause after a Change in Control is required to include a copy of a resolution duly adopted by the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the entire membership of the Board (at a meeting of the Board which was called and held for the purpose of considering such termination and at which the Eligible Executive had the right to attend and speak) finding that, in the good faith opinion of the Board, the Eligible Executive has engaged in conduct set forth in the definition of Cause herein, and specifying the particulars thereof in detail.

7. Date of Termination. "Date of Termination," with respect to any purported termination of an Eligible Executive's employment after a Change in Control, shall mean the date specified in the Notice of Termination (or, in the case of a termination by the Company, if no date is specified, the date which is ten (10) days from the date of such Notice of Termination) and, in the case of a termination by an Eligible Executive for Good Reason, shall be thirty (30) days from the date such Notice of Termination is given.

8. Acceptance and Release. Any and all amounts payable and benefits or additional rights provided pursuant to Sections 4 (a)(ii), (iii), (v) and (vi) above shall only be payable if the Eligible Executive executes and delivers to the Company within forty five (45) days following the Date of Termination an Acceptance Form and Release in the form attached hereto as Appendix B discharging all claims of the Eligible Executive which may have occurred up to the Date of Termination applicable to the Eligible Executive (with such changes therein as may be necessary to make it valid and encompassing under applicable law). Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, if an Eligible Executive materially breaches any of the provisions of Section 10 of this Plan, the Company may cease all payments and benefits due to such Eligible Executive thereafter under Sections 4(a) (ii), (iii), (v) and (vi) above (other than as required by law).

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3633
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3633

9. No Duty to Mitigate/Set-off. The Company agrees that the Eligible Executive shall not be required to seek other employment or to attempt in any way to reduce any amounts payable to the Eligible Executive by the Company pursuant to this Plan. Further, other than as set forth in Section 4(a)(v)(B), the amount of any payment or benefit provided for in this Plan shall not be reduced by any compensation earned by an Eligible Executive or benefit provided to an Eligible Executive as the result of employment by another employer, unemployment insurance payments or otherwise. Except as otherwise provided herein and apart from any disagreement between an Eligible Executive and the Company concerning interpretation of this Plan or any term or provision hereof, the Company's obligations to make the payments provided for in this Plan and otherwise to perform its obligations hereunder shall not be affected by any circumstances, including without limitation, any set-off, counterclaim, recoupment, defense or other right which the Company may have against an Eligible Executive. The amounts due under Section 4 are inclusive, and in lieu of, any amounts payable under any other salary continuation or cash severance arrangement of the Company and to the extent paid or provided under any other such arrangement shall be offset against the amount due hereunder.

10. Confidentiality, Non-Solicitation and Cooperation.

(a) In consideration of participating in this Plan, by the execution and delivery to the Committee of an Acknowledgement and Agreement to Restrictive Covenants set forth on Appendix A attached hereto, if the Eligible Executive is employed by the Company at the time of a Change in Control or has been terminated in an Anticipatory Termination within one hundred eighty (180) days prior thereto, each Eligible Executive agrees to the following agreements:

(i) during the Eligible Executive's employment with the Company and thereafter, the Eligible Executive agrees not to, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, communicate or disclose to any unauthorized person, firm or corporation, or use for the Eligible Executive's own account, without the prior written consent of the Board or the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the "CEO"), any proprietary processes, trade secrets or other confidential data or information of the Company and its related and affiliated companies concerning their businesses or affairs, accounts, products, services or customers, it being understood, however, that the obligations of this Section 10(a) shall not apply to the extent that the aforesaid matters (i) are disclosed in circumstances in which the Eligible Executive is legally required to do so, provided that the Eligible Executive gives the Company prompt written notice of receipt of notice of any legal proceedings so as the Company has the opportunity to obtain a protective order, or (ii) become known to and available for use by the public other than by the Eligible Executive's wrongful act or omission;

(ii) during the Eligible Executive's employment with the Company and thereafter, the Eligible Executive agrees to fully cooperate with the Company or its counsel in connection with any matter, investigation, proceeding or litigation regarding any matter in which the Eligible Executive was involved during the Eligible Executive's employment with the Company or to which the Eligible Executive has knowledge based on the Eligible Executive's employment with the Company; and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3634
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3634

(iii) during the Eligible Executive's employment with the Company and for the one (1) year period thereafter, if the Eligible Executive is receiving the amounts and benefits provided under Section 4, the Eligible Executive agrees that he or she will not individually or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation or other entity (actions of such other person, firm, corporation or other entity not being attributable to the Eligible Executive unless he or she is personally involved therewith), solicit, induce, hire or retain any employee of the Company (or any person who had been such an employee in the prior three (3) months) to leave the employ of the Company and to accept employment or retention as an independent contractor with, or render services to or with any other person, firm, corporation or other entity unaffiliated with the Company or take any action to assist or aid any other person, firm, corporation or other entity in identifying, soliciting, hiring or retaining any such employee; provided, the Eligible Executive may serve as a reference after the Eligible Executive is no longer employed by the Company, but not with regard to any entity with which the Eligible Executive is affiliated or from which the Eligible Executive is receiving compensation and this provision shall not be violated by general advertising not specifically targeted at employees of the Company.

(b) Because the Company's remedies at law for a breach or threatened breach of any of the provisions of this Section 10 would be inadequate, in the event of such a breach or threatened breach by an Eligible Executive, in addition to any remedies at law, the Company shall be entitled to seek equitable relief in the form of specific performance, a temporary restraining order, a temporary or permanent injunction or any other equitable remedy which may then be available.

(c) If it is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that any restriction in this Section 10 is excessive in duration or scope or is unreasonable or unenforceable, such restriction may be modified or amended by the court to render it enforceable to the maximum extent permitted.

(d) The agreements set forth in this Section 10 are in addition to any other activity limitations an Eligible Executive is subject to under any other agreement between the Eligible Executive and the Company or any other plan or arrangement of the Company applicable to the Eligible Executive.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3635
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3635

11. Service with Subsidiaries. For purposes of this Plan, employment by a subsidiary or a parent of the Company shall be deemed to be employment by the Company and references to the Company shall include all such entities, except that the payment obligation hereunder shall be solely that of the Company. A Change in Control, however, as used in this Plan, shall refer only to a Change in Control of the Company.

12. Liability Insurance; Indemnification.

If an Eligible Executive is receiving the payments and benefits under Section 4, then:

(a) the Company shall continue to cover such Eligible Executive, or cause the Eligible Executive to be covered, under any director and officer insurance maintained after the Change in Control for directors and officers of the Company (whether by the Company or another entity) at the highest level so maintained for any other past or active director or officer with regard to any action or omission of the Eligible Executive while an officer or director of the Company. Such coverage shall continue for any period during which the Eligible Executive may have any liability for the aforesaid actions or omissions; and

(b) following a Change in Control, the Company shall, with regard to matters related to such Eligible Executive's period of employment with the Company, indemnify the Eligible Executive to the fullest extent permitted or authorized by the Company's bylaws against any claims, suits, judgments, expenses (including reasonable attorney fees), with advancement of legal fees and disbursements to the fullest extent permitted by law, arising from, out of, or in connection with the Eligible Executive's services as an officer or director of the Company, as an officer or director of any affiliate for which the Eligible Executive was required to serve as such by the Company or as a fiduciary of any benefit plan of the Company or any affiliate.

13. Funding. This Plan shall be funded out of the general assets of the Company as and when benefits are payable under this Plan. To the extent that any Eligible Executive acquires a right to receive payments under this Plan, such right shall not be secured by any assets of the Company or any of its affiliated companies. The Eligible Executives shall be general creditors of the Company. Any assignment, lien or other encumbrance by an Eligible Executive of the amounts and benefits provided under this Plan shall be null and void. If the Company decides in its sole discretion to establish any advance accrued reserve on its books against the future expense of benefits payable hereunder, or if the Company decides in its sole discretion to fund a trust under this Plan, such reserve or trust shall not under any circumstances be deemed to be an asset of this Plan.

14. Administration of this Plan.

(a) The general administration of this Plan on behalf of the Company (as "Plan Administrator" under Section 3(16)(A) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA")) shall be placed with the Committee.

(b) The Company may, in its sole discretion, pay or reimburse the members of the Committee for all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with their duties hereunder.

(c) Decisions of the Committee shall be made by a majority of its members attending a meeting at which a quorum is present (which meeting may be held telephonically), or by written action in accordance with applicable law. Subject to the terms of this Plan and provided that the Committee acts in good faith, the Committee shall have complete authority to determine an Eligible Executive's participation and benefits under this Plan, to interpret and construe, in its sole discretion, the provisions of this Plan, and to make decisions in all disputes involving the rights of any person interested in this Plan. All decisions by the Committee shall be made in the Committee's sole discretion and shall be final and binding on all persons having or claiming any interest in this Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all decisions of the Committee after a Change in Control shall be reviewable on a *de novo* basis by an arbitrator or court , as applicable.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3636
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3636

(d) The Committee may delegate any and all of its powers and responsibilities hereunder to other persons by formal resolution filed with and accepted by the Board. Any such delegation shall not be effective until it is accepted by the Board and the persons designated and may be rescinded at any time by written notice from the Committee to the person to whom the delegation is made.

(e) The Committee may employ such legal counsel, accountants and other persons as may be required in carrying out its work in connection with this Plan.

(f) The Committee shall maintain such accounts and records regarding the fiscal and other transactions of this Plan and such other data as may be required to carry out its functions under this Plan and to comply with all applicable laws.

(g) The Company shall be the Plan Administrator for the purposes of any applicable law and shall be responsible for the preparation and filing of any required returns, reports, statements or other filings with appropriate governmental agencies. The Company shall also be responsible for the preparation and delivery of information to persons entitled to such information under any applicable law.

(h) The Company shall indemnify, to the full extent permitted by law and its Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws (but only to the extent not directly covered by insurance) its officers and directors, (and any employee involved in carrying out the functions of the Company under this Plan), each member of the Committee, and any person designated pursuant to Section 14 (d) above, against any expenses, including amounts paid in settlement of a liability, which are reasonably incurred in connection with any legal action to which such person is a party by reason of his or her duties or responsibilities with respect to this Plan, except with regard to matters as to which he or she shall be adjudged in such action to be liable for gross negligence, willful misconduct or fraud in the performance of his or her duties.

15. ERISA Provisions (Including Claims Procedures). This Plan is intended to be a "top hat" welfare benefit plan within the meaning of U.S. Department of Labor Regulation Section 2520.104-24. Administrative provisions about this Plan are contained in Appendix C hereto. This Plan document, including the Appendices hereto, shall constitute the Plan document and shall be distributed to Eligible Executives in this form.

16. Employee Benefit Plans. The amounts and benefits specified in Section 4 hereof shall not be paid to any Eligible Executive as an employee and no Eligible Executive shall be eligible to participate in employee benefit plans maintained by the Company following the Date of Termination applicable to such Eligible Executive except as specifically provided herein or in such benefit plan(s). Amounts paid pursuant to Section 4 shall not be taken into account for purposes of determining contributions to or calculating accrued benefits under the employee benefit plans maintained by the Company, except for accrued amounts that would be so taken into account pursuant to the terms of the applicable plan.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3637
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3637

17. Successors; Binding Agreement. In addition to any obligations imposed by law upon any successor to the Company, the Company will require any successor (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company to expressly assume and agree in writing to be obligated to make the payments and provide the benefits under this Plan in the same manner and to the same extent that the Company would have been obligated under this Plan if no such succession had taken place. This Plan shall inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by each Eligible Executive's personal or legal representatives, executors, administrators, successors, heirs, distributees, devisees and legatees. If an Eligible Executive shall die while any amount would still be payable to such Eligible Executive hereunder, all such amounts, unless otherwise provided herein, shall be paid in accordance with the terms of this Plan to the executors, personal representatives or administrators of such Eligible Executive's estate as if the Eligible Executive had continued to live. No rights or obligations hereunder may be assigned by an Eligible Executive.

18. Amendment and Termination. This Plan shall continue until terminated by the Company in accordance with this Section 18, but the Plan shall cover only the first Change in Control occurring hereafter. The Company reserves the right to amend or terminate, in whole or in part, any or all of the provisions of this Plan by action of the Board or the Committee at any time and for any reason prior to a Change in Control, provided that in no event shall any amendment which reduces an Eligible Executive's right to payment and/or benefits under this Plan or any termination of this Plan be effective as to any Eligible Executive then participating in this Plan prior to the one (1) year anniversary such amendment or Plan termination is adopted by the Board or the Committee, and provided further that no such amendment or termination that is not effective prior to a Change in Control shall be effective after a Change in Control.

19. Notices. Any notice or other communication required or permitted under this Plan shall be in writing and shall be delivered personally, or sent by registered mail, postage prepaid. Any such notice shall be deemed given when so delivered personally, or, if mailed, five (5) days after the date of deposit in the United States mails,

(i) If to the Company, to:
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591
Attention: Chief Executive Officer

(ii) If to an Eligible Executive, to his or her last shown address on the books of the Company.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3638
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3638

20. Separability. If any provisions of this Plan (including the appendices hereto) shall be declared to be invalid or unenforceable, in whole or in part, (by a court of competent jurisdiction) such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this Plan (including the appendices hereto).

21. Legal Fees.

(a) In the event the Company does not make the payments due hereunder on a timely basis (as determined by an arbitrator) and the matter is arbitrated pursuant to Section 22 below, if the Eligible Executive prevails in such arbitration, the Company shall pay all costs of such arbitration, including reasonable legal fees and other reasonable fees and expenses which the Eligible Executive may incur (on a tax grossed up basis, to the extent such amounts are taxable to the Eligible Executive).

(b) The Company shall pay to the Eligible Executive interest at the prime lending rate (as reported from time to time by The Wall Street Journal) on all or any part of any amount to be paid to Eligible Executive hereunder that is not paid when due. The prime rate for each calendar quarter shall be the prime rate in effect on the first day of the calendar quarter.

22. Arbitration. Any dispute or controversy arising under or in connection with this Plan shall be settled exclusively by arbitration conducted in the City of New York in the State of New York under the Commercial Arbitration Rules then prevailing of the American Arbitration Association and such submission shall request the American Arbitration Association to: (i) appoint an arbitrator experienced and knowledgeable concerning the matter then in dispute; (ii) require the testimony to be transcribed; (iii) require the award to be accompanied by findings of fact and the statement for reasons for the decision; and (iv) request the matter to be handled by and in accordance with the expedited procedures provided for in the Commercial Arbitration Rules. The determination of the arbitrators, which shall be based upon a de novo interpretation of this Plan, shall be final and binding and judgment may be entered on the arbitrators' award in any court having jurisdiction. The Company shall pay all costs of the American Arbitration Association and the arbitrator.

23. Withholding. The Company shall have the right to make such provisions as it deems necessary or appropriate to satisfy any obligations it reasonably believes it may have to withhold federal, state or local income or other taxes incurred by reason of payments pursuant to this Plan. In lieu thereof, the Company shall have the right to withhold the amounts of such taxes from any other sums due or to become due from the Company to an Eligible Executive upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may prescribe.

24. Code Section 409A. This Plan is intended to comply with the applicable requirements of Code Section 409A and shall be limited, construed, interpreted and administered in accordance with such intent. The Company reserves the right to amend the provisions of this Plan at any time in order to avoid the imposition of the additional tax under Code Section 409A on any payments to be made hereunder. The Company shall indemnify the Eligible Executives for any taxes, interest or penalties incurred under Code Section 409A as a result of any payments or benefits hereunder in such a manner that the Eligible Executive will have no after tax cost as a result thereof. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3639
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3639

(a) For purposes of this Plan, the employment of Eligible Executives with the Company will not be treated as terminated unless and until such termination of employment constitutes a "separation from service" for purposes of Section 409A of the Code.

(b) The Acceptance Form and Release described in Section 8 hereof shall be provided to the Eligible Executive and shall be required to be executed by the Eligible Executive in a time period which will not result in severance payments made to the Eligible Executive hereunder failing to qualify as a short-term deferral for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(4). Severance payments pursuant to Section 4(a) hereof are intended to qualify as a short-term deferral for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(4).

(c) If the provisions of Section 3(b) are applicable to an equity or equity-based award subject to the provisions of Section 409A of the Code, payment of such awards shall be made, if provided for in Section 3(b), in a time period which will not result in such payments failing to qualify as a short-term deferral for purposes of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(b)(4).

(d) To the extent necessary to comply with the provisions of Section 409A of the Code and the guidance issued thereunder (A) reimbursements or tax gross-up payments to an Eligible Executive pursuant to Section 4, Section 12, Section 21, this Section 24 or otherwise hereunder shall be made not later than the end of the calendar year following the year in which the reimbursable expense is incurred or tax subject to a gross-up provision is paid by the Eligible Executive, as applicable, and shall otherwise be made in a manner that complies with the requirements of Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-3(i)(l)(iv).

25. Non-Exclusivity of Rights. Nothing in this Plan shall prevent or limit an Eligible Executive's continuing or future participation in any benefit, bonus, incentive, equity or other plan or program provided by the Company for which the Eligible Executive may qualify, nor shall anything herein (except Section 8) limit or otherwise prejudice such rights as the Eligible Executive may have under any other currently existing plan, agreement as to employment, or termination from employment with the Company or any other contractual or statutory entitlements. Amounts that are vested benefits or those which an Eligible Executive is otherwise entitled to receive under any other plan or program of the Company, at or subsequent to the Termination Date applicable to such Eligible Executive, shall be payable in accordance with such other plan or program, except as otherwise specifically provided herein. With the exception of the provisions in this Agreement regarding vesting and exercisability of Equity Grants following an Anticipatory Termination, nothing in this Plan will affect any term or provision of any stock option award between an Eligible Executive and the Company and the rights set forth in this Plan are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the terms of any such award agreements. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an Eligible Executive shall not be entitled to received duplicative severance payments and benefits and, to the extent that an Eligible Executive is entitled to severance payments and benefits under any other plan or agreement, such Eligible Executive shall be entitled to the greater of the payments and benefits thereunder or hereunder but not under both plans or agreements.

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Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3640

26. At Will Employment. This Plan does not constitute a contract of employment and, subject to any other agreement between an Eligible Executive and the Company, the Company reserves the right to terminate an Eligible Executive's employment at any time with or without reason or notice (unless otherwise prohibited by law), subject to the payment and other provisions hereof.

27. Governing Law. The construction, interpretation and administration of this Plan shall be governed by ERISA. To the extent not so governed, it shall be construed, interpreted, and governed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without reference to rules relating to conflicts of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this amended and restated Plan has been adopted effective as of November 14, 2008, and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. has caused this instrument to be signed by its officer or representative duly authorized on this 14th day of November 2008.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

By: /s/ Stuart Kolinski

Name: Stuart Kolinski

Title: Senior Vice President & General Counsel

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3641
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3641

Appendix A

FORM OF

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT TO RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

The Compensation Committee
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591

Reference is hereby made to the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Change in Control Severance Plan, as amended and restated effective November 14, 2008 (the "Plan"). Any capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in the Plan.

In consideration of participation in the Plan as an Eligible Executive, the undersigned hereby acknowledges and agrees that if the undersigned is employed by the Company at the time of a Change in Control or has been terminated in an Anticipatory Termination within one hundred eighty (180) days prior thereto, the undersigned shall be bound by the restrictive covenants and agreements set forth in Section 10 of the Plan.

_____

[Name of Eligible Executive]

Effective Date:

Appendix B

ACCEPTANCE FORM AND RELEASE

Release

1. I agree and acknowledge that the payments and other benefits provided pursuant to the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Change in Control Severance Plan ("Plan"), as amended and restated effective November 14, 2008 and my rights under any equity grant (i) are in full discharge of any and all liabilities and obligations of the Company to me, monetarily or with respect to employee benefits or otherwise, including but not limited to any and all obligations arising under any alleged written or oral employment agreement, policy, plan or procedure of the Company and/or any alleged understanding or arrangement between me and the Company; and (ii) exceed any payment, benefit, or other thing of value to which I might otherwise be entitled under any policy, plan or procedure of the Company and/or any agreement between me and the Company.

2. In consideration for the payments and benefits to be provided to me pursuant to the Plan, I forever release and discharge the Company from any and all claims. This includes claims that are not specified in this Acceptance Form and Release (this "Release"), claims of which I am not currently aware, claims under: (i) the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, as amended; (ii) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; (iii) the Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended; (iv) the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (excluding claims for accrued, vested benefits under any employee benefit pension plan of the Company in accordance with the terms and conditions of such plan and applicable law); (v) the Workers' Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; (vi) the Family and Medical Leave Act; (vii) any claim under the New York State Human Rights Law and the New York City Administrative Code; (viii) any other claim (whether based on federal, state, or local law, statutory or decisional) relating to or arising out of my employment, the terms and conditions of such employment, the separation of such employment, and/or any of the events relating directly or indirectly to or surrounding the separation of that employment, including, but not limited to, breach of contract (express or implied), wrongful discharge, detrimental reliance, defamation, emotional distress or compensatory or punitive damages; and (ix) any claim for attorneys' fees, costs, disbursements and/or the like. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the sole matters to which this Release does not apply are (i) the rights of indemnification and directors and officers liability insurance coverage to which I was entitled immediately prior to my termination; (ii) my rights under any tax-qualified pension plan or claims for accrued vested benefits under any other employee benefit plan, policy or arrangement maintained by the Company or under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985; and (iii) my rights under the specific terms of any equity grant.

3. This Release applies to me and to anyone who succeeds to my rights, such as my heirs, executors, administrators of my estate, trustees, and assigns. This Release is for the benefit of (i) the Company, (ii) any related corporation or entity, (iii) any director, officer, employee, or agent of the Company or of any such related corporation or entity, or (iv) any person, corporation or entity who or that succeeds to the rights of the Company or of any such person, corporation or entity.

4. I acknowledge that I: (a) have carefully read in their entirety the Plan, this Release [and the information attached as Appendix I provided pursuant to the Older Workers Benefit Protection Act]; (b) have had an opportunity to consider fully for at least [twenty-one (21)] [forty-five (45)] days the terms of the Plan, this Release [and information attached as Appendix I]; (c) have been advised by the Company in writing to consult with an attorney of my choosing in connection with the Plan, this Release [and the information attached as Appendix I]; (d) fully understand the significance of all of the terms and conditions of the Plan, Release [and the information attached as Appendix I], and have discussed them with my independent legal counsel, or have had a reasonable opportunity to do so; (e) have had answered to my satisfaction any questions I have asked with regard to the meaning and significance of any of the provisions of the Plan, this Release [and the information attached as Appendix I]; and (f) am signing this Release voluntarily and of my own free will and assent to all the terms and conditions contained herein and contained in the Plan and the Release.

5. I understand that I will have [twenty-one (21)] [forty-five (45)] days from the date of receipt of this Release [and information attached as Appendix I] to consider the terms and conditions of those documents. I may execute and thereby accept this Release by signing and sending it to _____. After executing this Release and returning it to _____, I shall have seven (7) days (the "Revocation Period") to revoke this Release by indicating my desire to do so in writing delivered by no later than 5:00 p.m. on the seventh (7th) day following the date I sign and return this Release. The effective date of this Release shall be the eighth (8th) day following my signing and return of this Release. If the last day of the Revocation Period falls on a Saturday, Sunday or holiday, the last day of the Revocation Period will be deemed to be the next business day. In the event I do not accept this Release, or in the event I revoke this Release during the Revocation Period, my rights under the Plan, this Release, including but not limited to my rights to receive payments and other benefits from the Company, shall be deemed automatically null and void.

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Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3644

Print Name: _____ Date: _____

Employee

Signature: _____

Employee

STATE OF NEW YORK)

) ss:

COUNTY OF _____)

On this ___ day of _____ _____, before me personally came _____ to be known and known to me to be the person described and who executed the foregoing Release, and (s)he duly acknowledged to me that (s)he executed the same.

_____

Notary Public

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3645
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3645

ACCEPTANCE FORM AND RELEASE

Acceptance Form:

I have read the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Change in Control Severance Plan, as amended and restated effective November 14, 2008 ("Plan") and the accompanying Release [and the information attached as Appendix I] and hereby accept the benefits provided under the Plan, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Plan and the Release.

Print Name:_____ Date:_____
Employee

Signature: _____
Employee

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF _____)

On this ___ day of _____ _____, before me personally came _____ to be known and known to me to be the person described and who executed the foregoing Release, and (s)he duly acknowledged to me that (s)he executed the same.

_____

Notary Public

APPENDIX C

PROVISIONS RELATING TO ERISA

A. Claims Procedure

1. Any claim by an Eligible Executive with respect to eligibility, participation, contributions, benefits or other aspects of the operation of the Plan shall be made in writing to a person designated by the Committee from time to time for such purpose. If the designated person receiving a claim believes, following consultation with the Chairman of the Committee, that the claim should be denied, he or she shall notify the Eligible Executive in writing of the denial of the claim within ninety (90) days after his or her receipt thereof. This period may be extended an additional ninety (90) days in special circumstances and, in such event, the Eligible Executive shall be notified in writing of the extension, the special circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Committee expects to make a determination with respect to the claim. If the extension is required due to the Eligible Executive's failure to submit information necessary to decide the claim, the period for making the determination will be tolled from the date on which the extension notice is sent until the date on which the Eligible Executive responds to the Plan's request for information.

2. If a claim is denied in whole or in part, or any adverse benefit determination is made with respect to the claim, the Eligible Executive will be provided with a written notice setting forth (a) the specific reason or reasons for the denial making reference to the pertinent provisions of the Plan or of Plan documents on which the denial is based, (b) a description of any additional material or information necessary to perfect or evaluate the claim, and explain why such material or information, if any, is necessary, and (c) inform the Eligible Executive of his or her right, pursuant to Paragraph A(1) of this Appendix, to request review of the decision. The notice shall also provide an explanation of the Plan's claims review procedure and the time limits applicable to such procedure, as well as a statement of the Eligible Executive's right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA following an adverse benefit determination on review. If an Eligible Executive is not notified (of the denial or an extension) within ninety (90) days from the date the Eligible Executive notifies the Plan Administrator, the Eligible Executive may request a review of the application as if the claim had been denied.

3. An Eligible Executive may appeal the denial of a claim by submitting a written request for review to the Committee, within sixty (60) days after written notification of denial is received. Such period may be extended by the Committee for good cause shown. The claim will then be reviewed by the Committee. In connection with this appeal, the Eligible Executive (or his or her duly authorized representative) may (a) be provided, upon written request and free of charge, with reasonable access to (and copies of) all documents, records, and other information relevant to the claim; and (b) submit to the Committee written comments, documents, records, and other information related to the claim. If the Committee deems it appropriate, it may hold a hearing as to a claim. If a hearing is held, the Eligible Executive shall be entitled to be represented by counsel.

4. The review by the Committee will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information the Eligible Executive submits relating to the claim. The Committee will make a final written decision on a claim review, in most cases within sixty (60) days after receipt of a request for a review. In some cases, the claim may take more time to review, and an additional processing period of up to sixty (60) days may be required. If that happens, the Eligible Executive will receive a written notice of that fact, which will also indicate the special circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Committee expects to make a determination with respect to the claim. If the extension is required due to the Eligible Executive's failure to submit information necessary to decide the claim, the period for making the determination will be tolled from the date on which the extension notice is sent to the Eligible Executive until the date on which the Eligible Executive responds to the Plan's request for information.

5. The Committee decision on the claim for review will be communicated to the Eligible Executive in writing. If an adverse benefit determination is made with respect to the claim, the notice will include (a) the specific reason(s) for any adverse benefit determination, with references to the specific Plan provisions on which the determination is based; (b) a statement that the Eligible Executive is entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to (and copies of) all documents, records and other information relevant to the claim; and (c) a statement of the Eligible Executive's right to bring a civil action under Section 502(a) of ERISA. An Eligible Executive may not start a lawsuit to obtain benefits until after he or she has requested a review and a final decision has been reached on review, or until the appropriate time frame described above has elapsed since the Eligible Executive filed a request for review and you have not received a final decision or notice that an extension will be necessary to reach a final decision. The law also permits the Eligible Executive to pursue his or her remedies under section 502(a) of ERISA without exhausting these appeal procedures if the Plan has failed to follow them.

B. Plan Interpretation and Benefit Determination

1. The Committee (or, where applicable, any duly authorized delegee of the Committee) shall have the exclusive right, power, and authority, in its sole and absolute discretion, to administer, apply and interpret the Plan and any other documents, and to decide all factual and legal matters arising in connection with the operation or administration of the Plan.

2. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing paragraph, the Committee (or, where applicable, any duly authorized delegee of the Committee) shall have the sole and absolute discretionary authority to:

(a) take all actions and make all decisions (including factual decisions) with respect to the eligibility for, and the amount of, benefits payable under the Plan;

(b) formulate, interpret and apply rules, regulations and policies necessary to administer the Plan;

(c) decide questions, including legal or factual questions, relating to the calculation and payment of benefits, and all other determinations made, under the Plan;

(d) resolve and/or clarify any factual or other ambiguities, inconsistencies and omissions arising under this Plan or other Plan documents; and

(e) process, and approve or deny, benefit claims and rule on any benefit exclusions.

All determinations made by the Committee (or, where applicable, any duly authorized delegee of the Committee) with respect to any matter arising under the Plan shall be final and binding on the Company, Eligible Executive, beneficiary, and all other parties affected thereby. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all decisions of the Committee after a Change in Control shall be reviewable on a *de novo* basis by an arbitrator or court, as applicable.

Exhibit 12.1

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges
(Dollars in thousands)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (B)
Earnings:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income (loss) from equity investee	$41,565	$(95,456)	$(103,150)	$(105,600)	$ (82,710)
Fixed charges	14,060	13,687	13,643	13,708	$ 11,261
Amortization of capitalized interest	78	78	73	23	20
Interest capitalized	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted earnings	$55,703	$(81,691)	$ (89,434)	$ (91,869)	$ (71,429)
Fixed charges:					
Interest expense	$12,175	$ 12,046	$ 12,043	$ 12,043	$ 7,752
Interest capitalized	-	-	-	-	-
Assumed interest component of rental charges	1,885	1,641	1,600	1,665	3,509
Total fixed charges	$14,060	$ 13,687	$ 13,643	$ 13,708	$ 11,261
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	3.96	(A)	(A)	(A)	(A)

(A) Due to the registrant's losses for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008 the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. To achieve a coverage ratio of 1:1, the registrant must generate additional earnings of the amounts shown in the table below.

(B) During the year ended December 31, 2008, the registrant repurchased $82.5 million and repaid the remaining $117.5 million of its convertible senior subordinate notes. As of December 31, 2008, the registrant therefore does not have any registered debt outstanding.

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (B)
Coverage deficiency	$95,378	$103,077	$105,577	$82,690

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-50480, 333-85330, 333-97176, 333-33891, 333-80663, 333-61132, 333-97375, 333-119257 and 333-151941) and on Form S-3 (No. 333-121225) of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., of our report dated February 26, 2009 relating to the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
February 26, 2009

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting: and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2009

By: /s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Certification of CFO Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this annual report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting: and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2009

By: /s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant
Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
February 26, 2009

/s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG

Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
February 26, 2009

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-K

Filing Date: 2/17/2011

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	**13-3444607**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	*(I.R.S. Employer Identification No)*
777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NewYork	**10591-6707**
(Address of principal executive offices)	*(Zip code)*

(914) 347-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	*Name of each exchange on which registered*
Common Stock - par value $.001 per share	**NASDAQ Global Select Market**

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☑

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☑ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☑

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately $1,726,149,000, computed by reference to the closing sales price of the stock on NASDAQ on June 30, 2010, the last trading day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

The number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of February 11, 2011:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $.001 par value	2,182,036
Common Stock, $.001 par value	87,777,008

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Specified portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed in connection with solicitation of proxies for its 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this

Form 10-K. Exhibit index is located on pages 67 to 71 of this filing.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the nature, timing, and possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs now underway or planned, the likelihood and timing of possible regulatory approval and commercial launch of our late-stage product candidates, the commercial success of our marketed product, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, shareholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual events and results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

General

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and commercializes pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We currently have one marketed product: ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Injection for Subcutaneous Use, which is available for prescription in the United States for the treatment of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), including Familial Cold Auto-inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS) in adults and children 12 and older.

We have 11 product candidates in clinical development, including three that are in late-stage, (Phase 3). All of these product candidates were discovered in our research laboratories. Our late-stage programs are VEGF Trap-Eye (aflibercept ophthalmic solution), which is being developed using intraocular delivery for the treatment of serious eye diseases; ARCALYST®, which is being developed for the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating uric acid-lowering treatment; and aflibercept (VEGF Trap), which is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group. Our earlier stage clinical programs include the following fully human antibodies, which are being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis:

- REGN727, an antibody to Proprotein Convertase Substilisin/Kexin type 9 (PCSK9) for low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol reduction;
- REGN88, an antibody to the interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R), which is being developed in rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis;
- REGN668, an antibody to the interleukin-4 receptor (IL-4R), which is being developed in atopic dermatitis and asthma;
- REGN421, an antibody to Delta-like ligand-4 (Dll4), a novel angiogenesis target, which is being developed in oncology,
- REGN910, an antibody to Angiopoietin-2 (ANG2), another novel angiogenesis target, which is being developed in oncology;
- REGN475, an antibody to Nerve Growth Factor (NGF), which is being developed for the treatment of pain (currently on clinical hold); and
- REGN728 and REGN846, two antibodies in clinical development against undisclosed targets.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technologies, to combine that foundation with our clinical development and manufacturing capabilities, and to continue to expand our commercialization capabilities in anticipation of possible regulatory approval and launch of one or more of our late-stage product candidates. Our long-term objective is to build a successful, integrated, multi-product biopharmaceutical company that provides patients and medical professionals with innovative options for preventing and treating human diseases.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3657
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3657

We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our *VelociSuite*™ technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific proteins of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate these targets through high-throughput production of genetically modified mice using our *VelociGene*® technology to understand the role of these proteins in normal physiology, as well as in models of disease. Our human monoclonal antibody technology (*VelocImmune*®) and cell line expression technologies (*VelociMab*®) may then be utilized to discover and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. Our antibody product candidates currently in clinical trials were developed using *VelocImmune*®. Under the terms of our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis, which was expanded during 2009, we plan to advance an average of four to five new antibody product candidates into clinical development each year, for an anticipated total of 30-40 candidates from 2010 through 2017. We continue to invest in the development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, manufacture, and commercialize new product candidates.

Commercial Product:

ARCALYST® – CAPS

Net product sales of ARCALYST® in 2010 were $25.3 million, which included $20.5 million of ARCALYST® net product sales made in 2010 and $4.8 million of previously deferred net product sales, as described below under Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Results of Operations." In 2009, we recognized $18.4 million of ARCALYST® net product sales.

ARCALYST® is a protein-based product designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors. ARCALYST® is available for prescription in the United States for the treatment of CAPS, including FCAS and MWS in adults and children 12 and older. CAPS are a group of rare, inherited, auto-inflammatory conditions characterized by life-long, recurrent symptoms of rash, fever/chills, joint pain, eye redness/pain, and fatigue. Intermittent, disruptive exacerbations or flares can be triggered at any time by exposure to cooling temperatures, stress, exercise, or other unknown stimuli.

Clinical Programs:

1. VEGF Trap-Eye – Ophthalmologic Diseases

VEGF Trap-Eye is a specially purified and formulated form of VEGF Trap, which is being developed for use in intraocular applications. We, together with our ex-U.S. collaborator Bayer HealthCare LLC, are evaluating VEGF Trap-Eye in Phase 3 programs in patients with the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD), central retinal vein occlusion (CRVO), and choroidal neovascularisation (CNV) of the retina as a result of pathologic myopia. We and Bayer HealthCare conducted a Phase 2 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME) and are discussing plans to initiate Phase 3 studies in DME. Wet AMD, diabetic retinopathy (which includes DME), and retinal vein occlusion are three of the leading causes of adult blindness in the developed world. In these conditions, severe visual loss is caused by a combination of retinal edema and neovascular proliferation.

The Phase 3 trials in wet AMD, known as VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 (VEGF Trap: Investigation of Efficacy and Safety in Wet age-related macular degeneration), compared VEGF Trap-Eye and Lucentis® (ranibizumab injection), a registered trademark of Genentech, Inc. Lucentis® is an anti-angiogenic agent approved for use and the current standard of care in wet AMD. VIEW 1 was conducted in North America and VIEW 2 was conducted in Europe, Asia Pacific, Japan, and Latin America. The VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 trials both evaluated VEGF Trap-Eye doses of 0.5 milligrams (mg) and 2.0 mg at dosing intervals of four weeks and 2.0 mg at a dosing interval of eight weeks (after three monthly loading doses), compared with Lucentis® dosed according to its U.S. label, which specifies doses of 0.5 mg administered every four weeks over the first year. As-needed dosing (PRN) with both agents is being evaluated in the second year of the studies, although patients will be dosed no less frequently than every 12 weeks.

The primary endpoint of these non-inferiority studies was the proportion of patients treated with VEGF Trap-Eye who maintain visual acuity at the end of one year compared to patients dosed monthly with Lucentis®. Visual acuity is defined as the total number of letters read correctly on the Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) chart, a standard research tool for measuring visual acuity. Maintenance of vision is defined as losing

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3658
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3658

fewer than three lines (equivalent to 15 letters) on the ETDRS chart. Secondary endpoints included the mean change from baseline in visual acuity as measured by ETDRS, the proportion of patients who gained at least 15 letters of vision at week 52, and the amount of fluid under the retina.

We and Bayer HealthCare announced week 52 results from the VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 studies in November 2010. In these studies, all regimens of VEGF Trap-Eye, including VEGF Trap-Eye dosed every two months, successfully met the primary endpoint of statistical non-inferiority compared to Lucentis® dosed every month. In the North American VIEW 1 study, 96% of patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye 0.5 mg monthly, 95% of patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye 2.0 mg monthly, and 95% of patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye 2.0 mg every two months achieved maintenance of vision compared to 94% of patients receiving Lucentis® 0.5 mg dosed every month. In the international VIEW 2 study, 96% of patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye 0.5 mg monthly, 96% of patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye 2.0 mg monthly, and 96% of patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye 2.0 mg every two months achieved maintenance of vision compared to 94% of patients receiving Lucentis® 0.5 mg dosed every month.

A generally favorable safety profile was observed for both VEGF Trap-Eye and Lucentis®. The incidence of ocular treatment emergent adverse events was balanced across all four treatment groups in both studies, with the most frequent events associated with the injection procedure, the underlying disease, and/or the aging process. The most frequent ocular adverse events were conjunctival hemorrhage, macular degeneration, eye pain, retinal hemorrhage, and vitreous floaters. The most frequent serious non-ocular adverse events were typical of those reported in this elderly population who receive intravitreal treatment for wet AMD; the most frequently reported events were falls, pneumonia, myocardial infarction, atrial fibrillation, breast cancer, and acute coronary syndrome. There were no notable differences among the study arms.

Based on these positive results, we plan to submit a Biologics License Application (BLA) to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the first half of 2011 for marketing approval of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD in the U.S. In addition, Bayer HealthCare intends to submit regulatory applications in the first half of 2011 for marketing approval of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD in Europe.

VEGF Trap-Eye is also in Phase 3 development for the treatment of CRVO, another cause of visual impairment. We are leading the COPERNICUS (COntrolled Phase 3 Evaluation of Repeated iNtravitreal administration of VEGF Trap-Eye In Central retinal vein occlusion: Utility and Safety) study, and Bayer HealthCare is leading the GALILEO (General Assessment Limiting InfiLtration of Exudates in central retinal vein Occlusion with VEGF Trap-Eye) study. Patients in both studies receive six monthly intravitreal injections of either VEGF Trap-Eye at a dose of 2.0 mg or sham control injections. The primary endpoint of both studies is improvement in visual acuity versus baseline after six months of treatment. At the end of the initial six months, patients are dosed on a PRN basis for another six months. All patients are eligible for rescue laser treatment.

We and Bayer HealthCare announced in December 2010 that in the COPERNICUS study, VEGF Trap-Eye met the primary endpoint of a statistically significant improvement in visual acuity at six months compared to sham injections. In this trial, 56.1% of patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye gained at least 15 letters of vision from baseline, compared to 12.3% of patients receiving sham injections ($p<0.0001$). Patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye on average gained 17.3 letters of vision, compared to a mean loss of 4.0 letters with sham injections ($p<0.001$), a secondary endpoint.

In the COPERNICUS study, VEGF Trap-Eye was generally well tolerated. The most common adverse events were those typically associated with intravitreal injections or the underlying disease. Serious ocular adverse events in the VEGF Trap-Eye group were uncommon (3.5%) and were more frequent in the control group (13.5%). The incidence of non-ocular serious adverse events was generally well-balanced between the treatment arms. There were no deaths among the 114 patients treated with VEGF Trap-Eye and two (2.7%) in the 73 patients treated with sham injections.

GALILEO study data are expected in the first half of 2011.

The Phase 2 DME study, known as DA VINCI (DME And VEGF Trap-Eye: INvestigation of Clinical Impact), was a double-masked, randomized, controlled trial that evaluated four different dosing regimens of VEGF Trap-Eye versus focal laser treatment. In February 2010, we and Bayer HealthCare announced that treatment with VEGF Trap-Eye demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in visual acuity compared to focal laser therapy at 24 weeks, the primary endpoint of the study. Visual acuity was measured by the mean number of letters gained.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3659
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3659

Patients in each of the four dosing groups receiving VEGF Trap-Eye achieved statistically significantly greater mean improvements in visual acuity (8.5 to 11.4 letters of vision gained) compared to patients receiving focal laser therapy (2.5 letters gained) at week 24 ($p< 0.01$ for each VEGF Trap-Eye group versus focal laser). VEGF Trap-Eye was generally well-tolerated, and no ocular or non-ocular drug-related serious adverse events were reported. The adverse events reported were those typically associated with intravitreal injections or the underlying disease.

In December 2010, we and Bayer HealthCare reported that the mean visual acuity gains seen in the DA VINCI study at 24 weeks were maintained or numerically improved up to completion of the study at week 52 in all VEGF Trap-Eye study groups, including the group receiving a 2.0 mg dose every two months. At week 52, all VEGF Trap-Eye dose groups reported mean gains in visual acuity of 9.7 to 13.1 letters, compared to a mean loss of 1.3 letters for patients receiving focal laser therapy ($p<0.01$ for each VEGF Trap-Eye dose group versus focal laser). VEGF Trap-Eye was generally well tolerated during the study and no patients experienced ocular drug-related serious adverse events. There were no patients with non-ocular serious adverse events judged by investigators to be drug-related during the first six months of the study and one in the second six months. The most common adverse events reported were those typically associated with intravitreal injections or the underlying disease. The most frequent ocular adverse events reported among patients receiving VEGF Trap-Eye were conjunctival hemorrhage, eye pain, ocular redness (hyperemia), and increased intraocular pressure. The incidence of non-ocular serious adverse events was generally well balanced between all treatment arms. There were six deaths (3.4%) among the 175 patients treated with VEGF Trap-Eye and one (2.3%) in the 44 patients treated with focal laser over 12 months. Based on these positive results, Regeneron and Bayer HealthCare are discussing plans to initiate Phase 3 studies of VEGF Trap-Eye in DME.

In January 2011, we and Bayer HealthCare initiated a new Phase 3 clinical trial in Asia in collaboration with the Singapore Eye Research Institute (SERI) investigating the efficacy and safety of VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with CNV of the retina as a result of pathologic myopia. The study, which will enroll approximately 250 patients, has started in Japan and is scheduled to run until June 2013.

Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare

In October 2006, we entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare for the global development and commercialization outside the United States of VEGF Trap-Eye. Under the agreement, we and Bayer HealthCare collaborate on, and share the costs of, the development of VEGF Trap-Eye through an integrated global plan. Bayer HealthCare will market VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States, where the companies will share equally in profits from any future sales of VEGF Trap-Eye. If VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer HealthCare for 50% of the development costs that it has incurred under the agreement from our share of the collaboration profits. Within the United States, we retain exclusive commercialization rights to VEGF Trap-Eye and are entitled to all profits from any such sales. We have received $60 million in development milestone payments and can earn up to $50 million in future milestone payments related to marketing approvals of VEGF Trap-Eye in major market countries outside the United States. We can also earn up to $135 million in sales milestone payments if total annual sales of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200 million.

2. ARCALYST® – Inflammatory Diseases

ARCALYST® is being developed for the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating uric acid-lowering therapy. Gout, a disease in which IL-1 may play an important role in pain and inflammation, is a very painful and common form of arthritis that results from high levels of uric acid, a bodily waste product normally excreted by the kidneys. The elevated uric acid can lead to formation of urate crystals in the joints of the toes, ankles, knees, wrists, fingers, and elbows. Uric acid-lowering therapy, most commonly allopurinol, is prescribed to eliminate the urate crystals and prevent them from reforming. Paradoxically, the initiation of uric acid-lowering therapy often triggers an increase in the frequency of gout attacks in the first several months of treatment, which may lead to discontinuation of therapy. The break up of the urate crystals can result in stimulation of inflammatory mediators, including IL-1, resulting in acute flares of joint pain and inflammation. These painful flares generally persist for at least five days.

We are conducting a Phase 3 clinical development program with ARCALYST® in gout patients initiating uric acid-lowering therapy. The program currently consists of PRE-SURGE 1 (PREvention Study against URate-lowering drug-induced Gout Exacerbations), PRE-SURGE 2, and RE-SURGE (REview of Safety Utilizing Rilonacept in Gout Exacerbations), each of which are described below.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3660
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3660

In June 2010, we announced that results from PRE-SURGE 1, a North America-based double-blind, placebo-controlled study, showed that ARCALYST® prevented gout attacks, as measured by the primary study endpoint of the number of gout flares per patient over the 16 week treatment period. Patients initiating uric acid-lowering therapy who received ARCALYST® at a weekly, self-administered, subcutaneous dose of 160 mg had an 80% decrease in mean number of gout flares compared to the placebo group over the 16 week treatment period (0.21 flares vs. 1.06 flares, $p<0.0001$). Patients who received ARCALYST® at a weekly dose of 80 mg had a 73% decrease compared to the placebo group (0.29 flares vs. 1.06 flares, $p<0.0001$).

All secondary endpoints of the study were highly positive ($p<0.001$ vs. placebo). Among these endpoints, treatment with ARCALYST® reduced the proportion of patients who experienced two or more flares during the study period by up to 88% (3.7% with ARCALYST® 160 mg, 5.0% with ARCALYST® 80 mg, and 31.6% with placebo, $p<0.0001$). In addition, treatment with ARCALYST® reduced the proportion of patients who experienced at least one gout flare during the study period by up to 65% (16.3% with ARCALYST® 160 mg, 18.8% with ARCALYST® 80 mg, and 46.8% with placebo, $p<0.001$).

A total of 241 patients were randomized in PRE-SURGE 1. ARCALYST® was generally well tolerated with no reported drug-related serious adverse events. Adverse events that occurred at a frequency of at least 5% in any study group were: injection site reaction (19.8% with ARCALYST® 160 mg, 8.8% with ARCALYST® 80 mg, and 1.3% with placebo), upper respiratory tract infection (9.9% with ARCALYST® 160 mg, 8.8% with ARCALYST® 80 mg, and 7.6% with placebo), lower respiratory tract infection (0% with ARCALYST® 160 mg, 5.0% with ARCALYST® 80 mg, and 2.5% with placebo), musculoskeletal pain/discomfort (6.2% with ARCALYST® 160 mg, 7.5% with ARCALYST® 80 mg, and 8.9% with placebo), and headache, (3.7% with ARCALYST® 160 mg, 6.3% with ARCALYST® 80 mg, and 1.3% with placebo).

In addition, in June 2010, we reported results from a placebo-controlled, Phase 3 study evaluating pain in patients presenting with an acute gout flare. The results of this study showed that there was no significant benefit from combining ARCALYST® with indomethacin (a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) considered the standard of care), as measured by the primary study endpoint, which was the average intensity of gout pain from 24 to 72 hours after initiation of treatment.

There are two ongoing studies in the Phase 3 program with ARCALYST® in the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating uric acid-lowering therapy. The global PRE-SURGE 2 study, which has a similar trial design as PRE-SURGE 1, is evaluating the number of gout flares per patient over the first 16 weeks of initiation of allopurinol therapy. The global RE-SURGE study is evaluating the safety of ARCALYST® versus placebo over 16 weeks in patients who are at risk for gout flares because they are taking uric acid-lowering drug treatment. PRE-SURGE 2 and RE-SURGE are fully enrolled, and we expect to have initial data from both studies during the first quarter of 2011. We own worldwide rights to ARCALYST®.

3. Aflibercept – Oncology

Aflibercept is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A), VEGF-B, and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a lesser degree, PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis) that are needed for tumors to grow.

Aflibercept is being developed globally in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. We and sanofi-aventis are conducting three randomized, double-blind Phase 3 trials, all of which are fully enrolled, that are evaluating combinations of standard chemotherapy regimens with either aflibercept or placebo for the treatment of cancer. One trial (VELOUR) is evaluating aflibercept as a 2nd-line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with FOLFIRI (folinic acid [leucovorin], 5-fluorouracil, and irinotecan). A second trial (VITAL) is evaluating aflibercept as a 2nd-line treatment for locally advanced or metastatic non-small cell lung cancer in combination with docetaxel. A third trial (VENICE) is evaluating aflibercept as a 1st-line treatment for hormone-refractory metastatic prostate cancer in combination with docetaxel/prednisone. In addition, a Phase 2 study (AFFIRM) of aflibercept in 1st-line metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with FOLFOX (folinic acid [leucovorin], 5-fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin) is also fully enrolled.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3661
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3661

Each of the Phase 3 studies is monitored by an Independent Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC), a body of independent clinical and statistical experts. The IDMCs meet periodically to evaluate data from the studies and may recommend changes in study design or study discontinuation. Both interim and final analyses will be conducted when a pre-specified number of events have occurred in each trial. In September 2010, we and sanofi-aventis announced that, following a planned interim analysis, the VELOUR study's IDMC recommended that the VELOUR study continue to completion as planned, with no modifications due to efficacy or safety concerns. Both sanofi-aventis and our management and staff remain blinded to the interim study results. Final results from the VITAL and VELOUR studies are anticipated in the first half of 2011. Based on projected event rates, an interim analysis of the VENICE study is expected to be conducted by an IDMC in mid-2011, with final results anticipated in 2012. Initial data from the AFFIRM study are anticipated in the second half of 2011.

Aflibercept Collaboration with sanofi-aventis

We and sanofi-aventis globally collaborate on the development and commercialization of aflibercept. Under the terms of our September 2003 collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of aflibercept outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of aflibercept, subject to certain potential adjustments. We may also receive up to $400 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals, including up to $360 million related to the receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight aflibercept oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union and up to $40 million related to the receipt of marketing approvals for up to five oncology indications in Japan.

Under the aflibercept collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of aflibercept development expenses in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option.

4. REGN727 (PCSK9 Antibody) for LDL cholesterol reduction

Elevated LDL cholesterol ("bad cholesterol") level is a validated risk factor leading to cardiovascular disease. Statins are a class of drugs that lower LDL cholesterol by upregulating the expression of the LDL receptor (LDLR), which removes LDL from circulation. PCSK9 is a naturally occurring secreted protein that also modulates LDL cholesterol levels through its interaction with the LDL receptor. In a landmark study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in March 2006, patients with lower than normal PCSK9 levels due to a genetic abnormality not only had significantly lower levels of LDL cholesterol, but also a significant reduction in the risk of coronary heart disease. We used our *VelocImmune®* technology to generate a fully human monoclonal antibody inhibitor of PCSK9, called REGN727, that is intended to robustly lower LDL cholesterol.

In May 2010, we announced that in an interim efficacy analysis of a dose-escalating, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase 1 trial in healthy volunteers, REGN727 achieved substantial, dose dependent decreases of LDL cholesterol. Each dosing cohort consisted of six treated and two placebo patients. In July 2010, we presented additional data from this Phase 1 program. At the highest intravenous dose tested, a single dose of REGN727 achieved a greater than 60% maximum mean reduction of LDL cholesterol from baseline that lasted for more than one month. At the highest subcutaneous dose tested, a single dose of REGN727 achieved a greater than 60% maximum mean reduction of LDL cholesterol from baseline that lasted for more than two weeks. No serious adverse events and no dose limiting toxicities have been reported. Dose escalation is ongoing in both studies.

In July 2010, we also presented the results of an interim efficacy analysis of a dose escalating, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase 1 trial of subcutaneously delivered REGN727 in hyperlipidemic patients (familial hypercholesterolemia and non-familial hypercholesterolemia) on stable doses of statins whose LDL levels were greater than 100 milligrams per deciliter (mg/dL). At the highest dose tested at that time, in eleven patients, a single dose of REGN727 achieved an approximately 40% maximum mean additional reduction of LDL cholesterol from baseline. No serious adverse events and no dose limiting toxicities were reported. Dose escalation in this study is ongoing. In early 2011, we initiated Phase 2 studies of REGN727 in patients with hypercholesterolemia. REGN727 is being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3662
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3662

5. REGN88 (IL-6R Antibody) for inflammatory diseases

IL-6 is a key cytokine involved in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis, causing inflammation and joint destruction. A therapeutic antibody to IL-6R, Actemra® (tocilizumab), a registered trademark of Genentech, has been approved for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

REGN88 is a fully human monoclonal antibody to IL-6R generated using our *VelocImmune®* technology that has completed Phase 1 studies, the results of which were presented at the annual meetings of the European League Against Rheumatism (EULAR) in June 2010 and the American College of Rheumatology in October 2010. REGN88 was well tolerated by patients with rheumatoid arthritis, and no dose-limiting toxicities were reported. Treatment with REGN88 resulted in dose-related reductions in biomarkers of inflammation. REGN88 is currently in a Phase 2/3 double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging study in patients with active rheumatoid arthritis and a Phase 2 double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging study in ankylosing spondylitis, a form of arthritis that primarily affects the spine. Both studies are enrolling patients, and initial Phase 2 results are expected in 2011. REGN88 is being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

6. REGN668 (IL-4R Antibody) for allergic and immune conditions

IL-4R is required for signaling by the cytokines IL-4 and IL-13. Both of these cytokines are critical mediators of immune response, which, in turn, drives the formation of Immunoglobulin E (IgE) antibodies and the development of allergic responses, as well as the atopic state that underlies asthma and atopic dermatitis.

REGN668 is a fully human monoclonal antibody generated using our *VelocImmune®* technology that is designed to bind to IL-4R. A Phase 1 trial of REGN668 in healthy volunteers has been completed. A Phase 1b study in patients with atopic dermatitis is underway and a Phase 2 study in asthma is planned. REGN668 is being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

7. REGN421 (Dll4 Antibody) for advanced malignancies

In many clinical settings, positively or negatively regulating blood vessel growth could have important therapeutic benefits, as could the repair of damaged and leaky vessels. VEGF was the first growth factor shown to be specific for blood vessels, by virtue of having its receptor primarily expressed on blood vessel cells. In the December 21, 2006 issue of the journal *Nature*, we reported data from a preclinical study demonstrating that blocking an important cell signaling molecule, known as Dll4, inhibited the growth of experimental tumors by interfering with their ability to produce a functional blood supply. The inhibition of tumor growth was seen in a variety of tumor types, including those that were resistant to blockade of VEGF, suggesting a novel anti-angiogenesis therapeutic approach. Moreover, inhibition of tumor growth is enhanced by the combination of Dll4 and VEGF blockade in many preclinical tumor models.

REGN421 is a fully human monoclonal antibody to Dll4 generated using our *VelocImmune®* technology. REGN421, which is being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis, is in Phase 1 clinical development.

8. REGN910 (ANG2 Antibody) for oncology

In the fourth quarter of 2010, we initiated a phase 1 study in the oncology setting of REGN910, an antibody that specifically blocks ANG2. The angiopoietins, which were discovered at Regeneron, are ligands for the endothelial cell receptor Tie2 and are essential for vascular development and angiogenesis. Unlike other family members, ANG2 is strongly upregulated by endothelial cells at sites of angiogenesis and vascular remodeling, including tumors. REGN910 is being developed for cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

9. REGN475 (NGF Antibody) for pain

REGN475 is a fully human monoclonal antibody to NGF, generated using our *VelocImmune®* technology, which is designed to block pain sensitization in neurons. Preclinical experiments indicate that REGN475 specifically binds to and blocks NGF activity and does not bind to or block cell signaling for closely related neurotrophins such as NT-3, NT-4, or BDNF. REGN475 is being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

In May 2010, we announced an interim analysis of a randomized, double-blind, four-arm, placebo-controlled Phase 2 trial in 217 patients with osteoarthritis of the knee. In July 2010, we presented additional results from this trial through 16 weeks.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3663
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3663

The primary endpoint of this study was safety, and REGN475 was generally well tolerated through 16 weeks. Serious treatment emergent adverse events were rare and balanced between placebo and drug arms with three events (5.5%) in the placebo group and four events (2.5%) in the combined REGN475 groups. The most frequent adverse events reported among patients receiving REGN475 included sensory abnormalities, arthralgias, hyper/hypo-reflexia, peripheral edema, and injection site reactions. The types and frequencies of adverse events reported were similar to those previously reported from other investigational studies involving an anti-NGF antibody.

In the first interim efficacy analysis, REGN475 demonstrated significant improvements at the two highest doses tested as compared to placebo in average walking pain scores over 8 weeks following a single intravenous infusion ($p<0.01$). In July 2010, we reported that REGN475 demonstrated significant improvements at the two highest doses tested as compared to placebo in average walking pain scores over 16 weeks following a second intravenous infusion at week 8 ($p<0.01$). Pain was measured by the Numeric Rating Scale (NRS), as well as the Western Ontario and McMaster Osteoarthritis Index (WOMAC) pain and function subscales.

Analysis of efficacy data from a Phase 2 trial in the acute setting of nerve root compression induced pain (acute sciatica) suggested that REGN475 therapy would not be effective in that setting. Studies in burn pain, vertebral compression fracture, and pancreatitis pain have been terminated due to low enrollment.

In December 2010, the Company was informed by the FDA that a case confirmed as avascular necrosis of a joint was seen in another company's anti-NGF program. The FDA believes this case, which follows previously-reported cases of joint replacements in patients on an anti-NGF drug candidate being developed by another pharmaceutical company, provides evidence to suggest a class-effect and has placed REGN475 on clinical hold. There are currently no ongoing trials with REGN475 that are either enrolling or treating patients. REGN475 is being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

10. REGN728 and REGN846

In the fourth quarter of 2010, clinical trials began with two additional antibodies that are part of the sanofi-aventis collaboration, REGN728 and REGN846. The targets of these antibodies have not been disclosed.

Research and Development Technologies:

Many proteins that are either on the surface of or secreted by cells play important roles in biology and disease. One way that a cell communicates with other cells is by releasing specific signaling proteins, either locally or into the bloodstream. These proteins have distinct functions, and are classified into different "families" of molecules, such as peptide hormones, growth factors, and cytokines. All of these secreted (or signaling) proteins travel to and are recognized by another set of proteins, called "receptors," which reside on the surface of responding cells. These secreted proteins impact many critical cellular and biological processes, causing diverse effects ranging from the regulation of growth of particular cell types, to inflammation mediated by white blood cells. Secreted proteins can at times be overactive and thus result in a variety of diseases. In these disease settings, blocking the action of specific secreted proteins can have clinical benefit. In other cases, proteins on the cell-surface can mediate the interaction between cells, such as the processes that give rise to inflammation and autoimmunity.

Our scientists have developed two different technologies to design protein therapeutics to block the action of specific cell surface or secreted proteins. The first technology, termed the "Trap" technology, was used to generate our first approved product, ARCALYST®, as well as aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye, all of which are in Phase 3 clinical trials. These novel "Traps" are composed of fusions between two distinct receptor components and the constant region of an antibody molecule called the "Fc region", resulting in high affinity product candidates. *VelociSuite*™ is our second technology platform; it is used for discovering, developing, and producing fully human monoclonal antibodies that can address both secreted and cell-surface targets.

VelociSuite™

VelociSuite™ consists of *VelocImmune®, VelociGene®, VelociMouse®, and VelociMab®* The *VelocImmune®* mouse platform is utilized to produce fully human monoclonal antibodies. *VelocImmune®* was generated by exploiting our *VelociGene®* technology (see below), in a process in which six megabases of mouse immune gene loci were replaced, or "humanized," with corresponding human immune gene loci. *VelocImmune®* mice can be

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3664
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3664

used to generate efficiently fully human monoclonal antibodies to targets of therapeutic interest. *VelocImmune®* and our entire *VelociSuite™* offer the potential to increase the speed and efficiency through which human monoclonal antibody therapeutics may be discovered and validated, thereby improving the overall efficiency of our early stage drug development activities. We are utilizing the *VelocImmune®* technology to produce our next generation of drug candidates for preclinical and clinical development.

Our *VelociGene®* platform allows custom and precise manipulation of very large sequences of DNA to produce highly customized alterations of a specified target gene, or genes, and accelerates the production of knock-out and transgenic expression models without using either positive/negative selection or isogenic DNA. In producing knockout models, a color or fluorescent marker may be substituted in place of the actual gene sequence, allowing for high-resolution visualization of precisely where the gene is active in the body during normal body functioning as well as in disease processes. For the optimization of preclinical development and pharmacology programs, *VelociGene®* offers the opportunity to humanize targets by replacing the mouse gene with the human homolog. Thus, *VelociGene®* allows scientists to rapidly identify the physical and biological effects of deleting or over-expressing the target gene, as well as to characterize and test potential therapeutic molecules.

Our *VelociMouse®* technology platform allows for the direct and immediate generation of genetically altered mice from embryonic stem cells (ES cells), thereby avoiding the lengthy process involved in generating and breeding knockout mice from chimeras. Mice generated through this method are normal and healthy and exhibit a 100% germ-line transmission. Furthermore, mice developed using our *VelociMouse®* technology are suitable for direct phenotyping or other studies. We have also developed our *VelociMab®* platform for the rapid screening of antibodies and rapid generation of expression cell lines for our Traps and our *VelocImmune®* human monoclonal antibodies.

Antibody Collaboration and License Agreements

sanofi-aventis. In November 2007, we and sanofi-aventis entered into a global, strategic collaboration to discover, develop, and commercialize fully human monoclonal antibodies. The collaboration is governed by a Discovery and Preclinical Development Agreement and a License and Collaboration Agreement. In connection with the execution of the discovery agreement in 2007, we received a non-refundable, up-front payment of $85.0 million from sanofi-aventis. Pursuant to the collaboration, sanofi-aventis is funding our research to identify and validate potential drug discovery targets and develop fully human monoclonal antibodies against these targets. We lead the design and conduct of research activities under the collaboration, including target identification and validation, antibody development, research and preclinical activities through filing of an Investigational New Drug Application (IND) or its equivalent, toxicology studies, and manufacture of preclinical and clinical supplies.

For each drug candidate identified through discovery research under the discovery agreement, sanofi-aventis has the option to license rights to the candidate under the license agreement. If it elects to do so, sanofi-aventis will co-develop the drug candidate with us through product approval. Development costs for the drug candidate are shared between the companies, with sanofi-aventis generally funding these costs up front, except that following receipt of the first positive Phase 3 trial results for a co-developed drug candidate, subsequent Phase 3 trial-related costs for that drug candidate are shared 80% by sanofi-aventis and 20% by us. We are generally responsible for reimbursing sanofi-aventis for half of the total development costs for all collaboration antibody products from our share of profits from commercialization of collaboration products to the extent they are sufficient for this purpose. However, we are not required to apply more than 10% of our share of the profits from collaboration products in any calendar quarter towards reimbursing sanofi-aventis for these development costs.

Sanofi-aventis will lead commercialization activities for products developed under the license agreement, subject to our right to co-promote such products. The parties will equally share profits and losses from sales within the United States. The parties will share profits outside the United States on a sliding scale based on sales starting at 65% (sanofi-aventis)/35% (us) and ending at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (us), and will share losses outside the United States at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (us). In addition to profit sharing, we are entitled to receive up to $250 million in sales milestone payments, with milestone payments commencing after aggregate annual sales outside the United States exceed $1.0 billion on a rolling 12-month basis.

In November 2009, we and sanofi-aventis amended these agreements to expand and extend our antibody collaboration. The goal of the expanded collaboration is to advance an average of four to five new antibody product candidates into clinical development each year, for an anticipated total of 30-40 candidates from 2010 through 2017.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3665
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3665

Under the amended discovery agreement, sanofi-aventis agreed to fund up to $160 million per year of our antibody discovery activities over the period from 2010-2017, subject to a one-time option for sanofi-aventis to adjust the maximum reimbursement amount down to $120 million per year commencing in 2014 if over the prior two years certain specified criteria were not satisfied. Sanofi-aventis has an option to extend the discovery program for up to an additional three years after 2017 for further antibody development and preclinical activities. Pursuant to the collaboration, sanofi-aventis is also obligated to fund up to $30 million of agreed-upon costs we incur to expand our manufacturing capacity at our Rensselaer, New York facilities.

In 2010, as we scaled up our capacity to conduct antibody discovery activities, sanofi-aventis funded $137.7 million of our preclinical research under the expanded collaboration. The balance between that amount and $160 million, or $22.3 million, has been added to the funding otherwise available to us in 2011-2012 under the amended discovery agreement. During 2010, sanofi-aventis also funded $138.3 million of our costs for clinical development of antibodies under the license agreement.

From the collaboration's inception in November 2007 through December 31, 2010, sanofi-aventis has funded a total of $312.7 million of our costs under the discovery agreement and a total of $263.0 million of our development costs under the license agreement, or a total of $575.7 million in funding for our antibody research and development activities during this approximate three-year period.

In August 2008, we entered into an agreement with sanofi-aventis to use our *VelociGene®* platform to supply sanofi-aventis with genetically modified mammalian models of gene function and disease. Under this agreement, sanofi-aventis is required to pay us a minimum of $21.5 million for the term of the agreement, which extends through December 2012, for knock-out and transgenic models of gene function for target genes identified by sanofi-aventis. Sanofi-aventis will use these models for its internal research programs that are outside of the scope of our antibody collaboration.

AstraZeneca UK Limited. In February 2007, we entered into a six-year, non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca UK Limited to allow AstraZeneca to utilize our *VelocImmune®* technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payment to us in each of the first quarters of 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. In November 2010, as permitted by the agreement, MedImmune Limited (as successor by novation from AstraZeneca) gave written notice of voluntary termination of the agreement, effective in February 2011, thereby canceling its obligation to make either of the final two annual payments. We remain entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by MedImmune using our *VelocImmune®* technology.

Astellas Pharma Inc. In March 2007, we entered into a six-year, non-exclusive license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc. to allow Astellas to utilize our *VelocImmune®* technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, Astellas made a $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payment to us in each of the second quarters of 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. In July 2010, the license agreement with Astellas was amended and extended through June 2023. Under the terms of the amended agreement, Astellas made a $165.0 million up-front payment to us in August 2010. In addition, Astellas will make a $130.0 million second payment to us in June 2018 unless the license agreement has been terminated prior to that date. Astellas has the right to terminate the agreement at any time by providing 90 days' advance written notice. Under certain limited circumstances, such as our material breach of the agreement, Astellas may terminate the agreement and receive a refund of a portion of its up-front payment or, if such termination occurs after June 2018, a portion of its second payment, to us under the July 2010 amendment to the agreement. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using our *VelocImmune®* technology.

Royalty Agreement with Novartis Pharma AG

Under a June 2009 agreement with Novartis Pharma AG (that replaced a previous collaboration and license agreement), we receive royalties on worldwide sales of Novartis' canakinumab, a fully human anti-interleukin-IL1ß antibody. The royalty rates in the agreement start at 4% and reach 15% when annual sales exceed $1.5 billion. Canakinumab is marketed for the treatment of CAPS, has completed Phase 3 development for gout, and is in earlier stage development for atherosclerosis and other inflammatory diseases. While our royalties under this agreement

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3666
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3666

could be significant if canakinumab is approved and successfully commercialized for additional disease indications, to date these royalties have been minimal. Accordingly, we are unable to predict whether these royalties will ever contribute materially to our results of operations or financial condition.

National Institutes of Health Grant

In September 2006, we were awarded a five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project. The goal of the Knockout Mouse Project is to build a comprehensive and broadly available resource of knockout mice to accelerate the understanding of gene function and human diseases. Under the NIH grant, as amended, we have received $21.6 million from the grant's inception through December 31, 2010 and are entitled to receive an additional $3.7 million through the remaining term of the grant.

Research Programs

Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, cardiovascular diseases, and infectious diseases.

Sales and Marketing

We have established a small commercial organization to support sales of ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS in the United States. We have no sales or distribution personnel and distribute the product through third party service providers. We currently have no sales, marketing, commercial, or distribution organization outside the United States. We are currently expanding our commercial capabilities and increasing the number of commercial personnel in preparation for the potential commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye and our other late-stage product candidates.

Manufacturing

Our manufacturing facilities are located in Rensselaer, New York and consist of three buildings totaling approximately 395,500 square feet of research, manufacturing, office, and warehouse space. We currently have approximately 54,000 liters of cell culture capacity at these facilities. At December 31, 2010, we employed 356 people at our Rensselaer facilities. There were no impairment losses associated with long-lived assets at these facilities as of December 31, 2010.

Among the conditions for regulatory marketing approval of a medicine is the requirement that the prospective manufacturer's quality control and manufacturing procedures conform to the good manufacturing practice (GMP) regulations of the health authority. In complying with standards set forth in these regulations, manufacturers must continue to expend time, money, and effort in the areas of production and quality control to ensure full technical compliance. Manufacturing establishments, both foreign and domestic, are also subject to inspections by or under the authority of the FDA and by other national, federal, state, and local agencies. If our manufacturing facilities fail to comply with FDA and other regulatory requirements, we will be required to suspend manufacturing. This would likely have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flow.

Competition

We face substantial competition from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies (see Item 1A. "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Commercialization of Products – *Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors have received approval for and may be marketing products with a similar mechanism of action, or may enter the marketplace with better or lower cost drugs.*"). Our competitors include Genentech/Roche, Novartis, Pfizer Inc., Bayer HealthCare, Onyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Eli Lilly and Company, Abbott Laboratories, sanofi-aventis, Merck & Co., Inc., Amgen Inc., AstraZeneca, BristolMyersSquibb, Johnson and Johnson, GlaxoSmithKline, and others. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical, and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Competition from smaller competitors may also be or become more significant if those competitors acquire or discover patentable inventions, form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we are able to commercialize additional product candidates, one or more of our competitors may have brought a competitive product to market earlier than us or may have obtained

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3667
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3667

or obtain patent protection that dominates or adversely affects our activities or products. Our ability to compete will depend, to a great extent, on how fast we can develop safe and effective product candidates, complete clinical testing and approval processes, and supply commercial quantities of the product to the market. Competition among product candidates approved for sale will also be based on efficacy, safety, reliability, availability, price, patent position, and other factors.

ARCALYST®. In 2009, Novartis received regulatory approval in the U.S. and Europe for canakinumab, a fully human anti-interleukin-IL1ß antibody, for the treatment of CAPS. In January 2011, Novartis announced that it had submitted an application to the EMA for approval of canakinumab in gout. Novartis has also announced that it plans to submit to the FDA in the first quarter of 2011 an application for approval of canakinumab in gout. Canakinumab is also in development for atherosclerosis and a number of other inflammatory diseases. In addition, there are both small molecules and antibodies in development by other third parties that are designed to block the synthesis of IL-1 or inhibit the signaling of IL-1. For example, Xoma Ltd., in collaboration with Servier, is developing an antibody to IL-1, and both Amgen and MedImmune are developing antibodies to the IL-1 receptor. These drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over ARCALYST®. The successful development and/or commercialization of these competing molecules could adversely affect sales of ARCALYST® for CAPS and delay or impair our ability to commercialize ARCALYST® for indications other than CAPS.

VEGF Trap-Eye. The market for eye disease products is also very competitive. Novartis and Genentech are collaborating on the commercialization and further development of a VEGF antibody fragment (Lucentis®) for the treatment of wet AMD, DME, and other eye indications. Lucentis® was approved by the FDA in June 2006 for the treatment of wet AMD and in June 2010 for the treatment of macular edema following retinal vein occlusion (RVO). Lucentis® was approved by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) for wet AMD in January 2007 and for the treatment of DME in January 2011. Many other companies are working on the development of product candidates for the potential treatment of wet AMD and DME including those that act by blocking VEGF and VEGF receptors as well as use of small interfering ribonucleic acids (siRNAs) that modulate gene expression. In addition, ophthalmologists are using off-label, with success for the treatment of wet AMD, DME, and RVO, a third-party repackaged version of Genentech's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (bevacizumab). The relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin® in patients with wet AMD presents a significant competitive challenge in this indication. The National Eye Institute (NEI) initiated a Phase 3 trial to compare Lucentis® to Avastin® in the treatment of wet AMD. Data from this NEI study are expected to be published in 2011. Avastin® is also being evaluated in eye diseases in trials that have been initiated in the United Kingdom, Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Germany, Israel, and other areas.

Aflibercept. Many companies are developing therapeutic molecules designed to block the actions of VEGF specifically and angiogenesis in general. A variety of approaches have been employed, including antibodies to VEGF, antibodies to the VEGF receptor, small molecule antagonists to the VEGF receptor tyrosine kinase, and other anti-angiogenesis strategies. Many of these alternative approaches may offer competitive advantages to aflibercept in efficacy, side-effect profile, or method of delivery. Additionally, some of these molecules are either already approved for marketing or are at a more advanced stage of development than our product candidate.

In particular, Genentech has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin®, on the market for treating certain cancers and a number of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, Amgen, Imclone LLC/Eli Lilly, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and GlaxoSmithKline. Many of these molecules are further along in development than aflibercept and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Pfizer, Onyx (together with its partner Bayer Healthcare), and GlaxoSmithKline are selling and marketing oral medications that target tumor cell growth and new vasculature formation that fuels the growth of tumors.

Monoclonal Antibodies. Our early-stage clinical candidates in development are all fully human monoclonal antibodies which were generated using our *VelocImmune®* technology. Our antibody generation technologies and early-stage clinical candidates face competition from many pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies using various technologies.

Numerous other companies are developing therapeutic antibody products. Companies such as Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, AstraZeneca, Amgen, Biogen Idec, Inc., Novartis, Genentech/Roche, Bristol-Myers Squib, Abbott, and GlaxoSmithKline have generated therapeutic products that are currently in development or on the market that are derived from recombinant DNA that comprise human antibody sequences. As noted above, AstraZeneca and Astellas have licensed our *VelocImmune®* technology as part of their internal antibody development programs.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3668
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3668

We are aware of several pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies actively engaged in the research and development of antibody products against targets that are also the targets of our early-stage product candidates. For example, Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, and Abbott are developing antibody product candidates against NGF. Genentech/Roche is marketing an antibody against IL-6R (tocilizumab) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, and several other companies, including Centocor Ortho Biotech, Inc. and Bristol-Myers Squibb, have antibodies against IL-6 in clinical development for this disease. GlaxoSmithKline, in partnership with OncoMed Pharmaceuticals, Inc., has a Dll4 antibody in clinical development for the treatment of solid tumors. Aerovance has two formulations of a biologic directed against IL-4 in clinical development. Amgen previously had an antibody against IL-4R in clinical development for the treatment of asthma. We believe that several companies, including Amgen and Pfizer, have development programs for antibodies against PCSK9. Amgen, Pfizer, and AstraZeneca have development programs underway for antibodies against ANG2.

Other Areas. Many pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are attempting to discover new therapeutics for indications in which we invest substantial time and resources. In these and related areas, intellectual property rights have been sought and certain rights have been granted to competitors and potential competitors of ours, and we may be at a substantial competitive disadvantage in such areas as a result of, among other things, our lack of experience, trained personnel, and expertise. A number of corporate and academic competitors are involved in the discovery and development of novel therapeutics that are the focus of other research or development programs we are now conducting. These competitors include Amgen and Genentech, as well as many others. Many firms and entities are engaged in research and development in the areas of cytokines, interleukins, angiogenesis, and muscle conditions. Some of these competitors are currently conducting advanced preclinical and clinical research programs in these areas. These and other competitors may have established substantial intellectual property and other competitive advantages.

If any of these or other competitors announces a successful clinical study involving a product that may be competitive with one of our product candidates or the grant of marketing approval by a regulatory agency for a competitive product, such developments may have an adverse effect on our operations or future prospects.

We also compete with academic institutions, governmental agencies, and other public or private research organizations, which conduct research, seek patent protection, and establish collaborative arrangements for the development and marketing of products that would provide royalties or other consideration for use of their technology. These institutions are becoming more active in seeking patent protection and licensing arrangements to collect royalties or other consideration for use of the technology they have developed. Products developed in this manner may compete directly with products we develop. We also compete with others in acquiring technology from these institutions, agencies, and organizations.

Patents, Trademarks, and Trade Secrets

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to obtain patents, maintain trade secret protection, and operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of third parties (see Item 1A. "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Intellectual Property – *We may be restricted in our development and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights."*). Our policy is to file patent applications to protect technology, inventions, and improvements that we consider important to our business and operations. As of December 31, 2010, we held an ownership interest in a total of approximately 170 issued patents in the United States and approximately 590 issued patents in foreign countries with respect to our products and technologies. In addition, we hold an ownership interest in hundreds of patent applications in the United States and foreign countries.

Our patent portfolio includes granted patents and pending patent applications covering our *VelociSuite*™ technologies, including our *VelocImmune*® mouse platform which produces fully human monoclonal antibodies. Our issued patents covering these technologies generally expire between 2020 and 2030. However, we continue to file patent applications directed to improvements to these technology platforms.

Our patent portfolio also includes issued patents and pending applications relating to our marketed product, ARCALYST®, and our product candidates in clinical development. These patents cover the proteins and DNA encoding the proteins, manufacturing patents, method of use patents, and pharmaceutical compositions, as well as

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3669
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3669

various methods of using the products. For each of ARCALYST® and our late-stage product candidates, aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye, these patents generally expire between 2020 and 2028. However, the projected patent terms may be subject to extension based on potential patent term extensions in countries where such extensions are available.

We also are the nonexclusive licensee of a number of additional patents and patent applications. In July 2008 we entered into an Amended and Restated Non-Exclusive License Agreement with Cellectis S.A. pursuant to which we licensed certain patents and patent applications relating to a process for the specific replacement of a copy of a gene in the receiver genome by homologous recombination. Pursuant to this agreement, we agreed to pay Cellectis a low, single-digit royalty based on any future revenue received by us from any future licenses or sales of our *VelociGene®* or *VelocImmune®* products or services. No royalties are payable to Cellectis on any revenue from commercial sales of antibodies from our *VelocImmune®* technology, including antibodies developed under our collaboration with sanofi-aventis. We also have non-exclusive license agreements with Amgen and other organizations for patent rights related to ARCALYST®. In exchange for these licenses, we pay a mid-single digit royalty on net sales of ARCALYST®.

Patent law relating to the patentability and scope of claims in the biotechnology field is evolving and our patent rights are subject to this additional uncertainty. The degree of patent protection that will be afforded to our products in the United States and other important commercial markets is uncertain and is dependent upon the scope of protection decided upon by the patent offices, courts, and governments in these countries. There is no certainty that our existing patents or others, if obtained, will provide us protection from competition or provide commercial benefit.

Others may independently develop similar products or processes to those developed by us, duplicate any of our products or processes or, if patents are issued to us, design around any products and processes covered by our patents. We expect to continue, when appropriate, to file product and process applications with respect to our inventions. However, we may not file any such applications or, if filed, the patents may not be issued. Patents issued to or licensed by us may be infringed by the products or processes of others.

Defense and enforcement of our intellectual property rights is expensive and time consuming, even if the outcome is favorable to us. It is possible that patents issued or licensed to us will be successfully challenged, that a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties, or that we may have to alter or discontinue the development of our products or pay licensing fees to take into account patent rights of third parties (see Item 1A. "Risk Factors-Risks Related to Intellectual Property – *We may be restricted in our development, manufacturing, and/or commercialization rights by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights").*

Government Regulation

Regulation by government authorities in the United States and foreign countries is a significant factor in the research, development, manufacture, and marketing of ARCALYST® and our product candidates (see Item 1A. "Risk Factors – Regulatory and Litigation Risks – *If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.").* All of our product candidates will require regulatory approval before they can be commercialized. In particular, human therapeutic products are subject to rigorous preclinical and clinical trials and other pre-market approval requirements by the FDA and foreign authorities. Many aspects of the structure and substance of the FDA and foreign pharmaceutical regulatory practices have been reformed during recent years, and continued reform is under consideration in a number of jurisdictions. The ultimate outcome and impact of such reforms and potential reforms cannot be predicted.

The activities required before a product candidate may be marketed in the United States begin with preclinical tests. Preclinical tests include laboratory evaluations and animal studies to assess the potential safety and efficacy of the product candidate and its formulations. The results of these studies must be submitted to the FDA as part of an IND, which must be reviewed by the FDA before proposed clinical testing can begin. Typically, clinical testing involves a three-phase process. In Phase 1, trials are conducted with a small number of subjects to determine the early safety profile of the product candidate. In Phase 2, clinical trials are conducted with subjects afflicted with a specific disease or disorder to provide enough data to evaluate the preliminary safety, tolerability, and efficacy of different potential doses of the product candidate. In Phase 3, large-scale clinical trials are conducted with patients afflicted with the specific disease or disorder in order to provide enough data to understand the efficacy and safety profile of the product candidate, as required by the FDA. The results of the preclinical and clinical testing of a biologic product

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3670
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3670

candidate are then submitted to the FDA in the form of a BLA for evaluation to determine whether the product candidate may be approved for commercial sale. In responding to a BLA, the FDA may grant marketing approval, request additional information, or deny the application.

Any approval required by the FDA for any of our product candidates may not be obtained on a timely basis, or at all. The designation of a clinical trial as being of a particular phase is not necessarily indicative that such a trial will be sufficient to satisfy the parameters of a particular phase, and a clinical trial may contain elements of more than one phase notwithstanding the designation of the trial as being of a particular phase. The results of preclinical studies or early stage clinical trials may not predict long-term safety or efficacy of our compounds when they are tested or used more broadly in humans.

Approval of a product candidate by comparable regulatory authorities in foreign countries is generally required prior to commencement of marketing of the product in those countries. The approval procedure varies among countries and may involve additional testing, and the time required to obtain such approval may differ from that required for FDA approval.

Various federal, state, and foreign statutes and regulations also govern or influence the research, manufacture, safety, labeling, storage, record keeping, marketing, transport, and other aspects of pharmaceutical product candidates. The lengthy process of seeking these approvals and the compliance with applicable statutes and regulations require the expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure by us or our collaborators or licensees to obtain, or any delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could adversely affect the manufacturing or marketing of our products and our ability to receive product or royalty revenue.

In addition to the foregoing, our present and future business will be subject to regulation under the United States Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, national restrictions, and other current and potential future local, state, federal, and foreign regulations.

Business Segments

We manage our business as one segment which includes all activities related to the discovery of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions and the development and commercialization of these discoveries. This segment also includes revenues and expenses related to (i) research and development activities conducted under our collaboration agreements with third parties and our grant from the NIH, (ii) ARCALYST® product sales for the treatment of CAPS, (iii) licensing agreements to utilize our *VelocImmune*® technology, and (iv) the supply of specified, ordered research materials using our *VelociGene*® technology platform.

Employees

As of December 31, 2010, we had 1,395 full-time employees, of whom 276 held a Ph.D. and/or M.D., or PharmD degree. We believe that we have been successful in attracting skilled and experienced personnel in a highly competitive environment; however, competition for these personnel is intense. None of our personnel are covered by collective bargaining agreements and our management considers its relations with our employees to be good.

Available Information

We make available free of charge on or through our Internet website (http://www.regeneron.com) our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and, if applicable, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We operate in an environment that involves a number of significant risks and uncertainties. We caution you to read the following risk factors, which have affected, and/or in the future could affect, our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks described below include forward-looking statements, and actual events

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3671
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3671

and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Furthermore, additional risks and uncertainties are described under other captions in this report and should be considered by our investors.

Risks Related to Our Financial Results and Need for Additional Financing

We have had a history of operating losses and we may never achieve profitability. If we continue to incur operating losses, we may be unable to continue our operations.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through December 31, 2010, we had a cumulative loss of $1.0 billion. If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to become a profitable company, we may be unable to continue our operations. In the absence of substantial revenue from the sale of products or other sources, the amount, timing, nature or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities.

We may need additional funding in the future, which may not be available to us, and which may force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

We will need to expend substantial resources for research and development, including costs associated with clinical testing of our product candidates, and to prepare for potential commercialization of our late-stage product candidates and, if one or more of those product candidates receive(s) regulatory approval, to fund the launch of the product(s). We believe our existing capital resources, including the $174.8 million net proceeds from our October 2010 public offering of Common Stock and the $165.0 million up-front payment we received in August 2010 pursuant to our amended *VelocImmune*® technology license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc., together with funding we are entitled to receive under our collaboration agreements, will enable us to meet operating needs through at least 2013; however, one or more of our collaboration agreements may terminate, our projected revenue may decrease, or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. Our expenses may increase for many reasons, including expenses in connection with the potential commercial launch of our products, expenses related to new clinical trials testing ARCALYST® or VEGF Trap-Eye, and expenses related to the potential requirement for us to fund 20% of Phase 3 clinical trial costs for any of our antibody product candidates pursuant to the terms of our collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

We may require additional financing in the future and we may not be able to raise such additional funds. If we are able to obtain additional financing through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, such sales may be dilutive to our shareholders. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that would restrict our business activities or our ability to incur further indebtedness and may contain other terms that are not favorable to our shareholders. In October 2010, we filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 registering the sale, in one or more offerings, of an indeterminate amount of equity or debt securities, together or separately. Our October 2010 public offering of approximately 6.3 million shares of Common Stock was completed under this shelf registration statement; however, there is no assurance that we will be able to complete any additional offerings of securities. Should we require and be unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the development of our product candidates and also to successfully commercialize our late-stage product candidates if they obtain regulatory approval, we may face delay, reduction or elimination of our research and development or preclinical or clinical programs, and even if regulatory approval is obtained for such product candidates, they may never be successfully launched or become profitable, in which case our business, financial condition, or results of operations may be materially harmed.

The value of our investment portfolio, which includes cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities, is influenced by varying economic and market conditions. A decrease in the value of an asset in our investment portfolio or a default by the issuer may result in our inability to recover the principal we invested and/or a recognition of a loss charged against income.

As of December 31, 2010, cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities totaled $626.9 million (including $7.5 million of restricted cash and marketable securities) and represented 58% of our total assets. We have invested our excess cash primarily in direct obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, other debt securities guaranteed by the U.S. government, and money market funds that invest in U.S. government securities. We consider assets

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3672
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3672

classified as marketable securities to be "available-for-sale," as defined by FASB authoritative guidance. Marketable securities totaled $506.8 million at December 31, 2010, are carried at fair value, and the unrealized gains and losses are included in other accumulated comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. If the decline in the value of a security in our investment portfolio is deemed to be other-than-temporary, we write down the security to its current fair value and recognize a loss which may be fully charged against income. For example, we recognized other-than-temporary impairment charges related to certain marketable securities of $2.5 million, $0.1 million, and $0.1 million in 2008, 2009, and 2010, respectively. The current economic environment and the continued volatility of securities markets increase the risk that we may not recover the principal we invested and/or there may be further declines in the market value of securities in our investment portfolio. As a result, we may incur additional charges against income in future periods for other-than-temporary impairments or realized losses upon a security's sale or maturity, and such amounts may be material.

Risks Related to ARCALYST® and the Development of Our Product Candidates

Successful development of any of our product candidates is highly uncertain.

Only a small minority of all research and development programs ultimately result in commercially successful drugs. Even if clinical trials demonstrate the safety and effectiveness of any of our product candidates for a specific disease and the necessary regulatory approvals are obtained, the commercial success of any of our product candidates will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community, and third-party payers and on our partners' ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our product candidates. Our product candidates are delivered either by intravenous infusion or by intravitreal or subcutaneous injections, which are generally less well received by patients than tablet or capsule delivery. If our products are not successfully commercialized, we will not be able to recover the significant investment we have made in developing such products and our business would be severely harmed.

We are testing aflibercept, VEGF Trap-Eye, and ARCALYST® in a number of late-stage clinical trials. Clinical trials may not demonstrate statistically sufficient effectiveness and safety to obtain the requisite regulatory approvals for these product candidates. In a number of instances, we have terminated the development of product candidates due to a lack of or only modest effectiveness.

Aflibercept is in Phase 3 clinical trials in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens for the treatment of 2nd-line metastatic colorectal cancer, 1st-line androgen independent prostate cancer, and 2nd-line metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. Aflibercept may not demonstrate the required safety or efficacy to support an application for approval in any of these indications. We do not have proof of concept data from early-stage, double-blind, controlled clinical trials that aflibercept will be safe or effective in any of these cancer settings. In March 2010, Genentech, Inc. announced that a Phase 3 trial of its VEGF antagonist, Avastin®, in combination with chemotherapy in men with prostate cancer, did not meet its primary endpoint. This trial had a very similar design to our ongoing Phase 3 trial of aflibercept in prostate cancer.

We are testing VEGF Trap-Eye in Phase 3 trials for the treatment of wet AMD and the treatment of CRVO. Although we reported positive Phase 3 trial results with VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD after one year of treatment, the trial will continue for an additional year and there is a risk that the results from the second year of the study could differ from the previously reported results, and such difference could delay or preclude regulatory approval. We also reported positive results in the first of two Phase 3 trials in the treatment of CRVO. The trial is continuing and there is a risk that the final results could differ from the previously reported results, and such final results could delay or preclude regulatory approval. There is also a risk that the results of the second Phase 3 trial in CRVO may demonstrate different results, and such results could delay or preclude regulatory approval. A number of other potential new drugs and biologics which showed promising results in initial clinical trials subsequently failed to establish sufficient safety and efficacy data to obtain necessary regulatory approvals.

ARCALYST® is in Phase 3 clinical trials for the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating uric acid-lowering drug therapy. Although we reported positive Phase 3 data from one trial in patients with gout initiating uric acid-lowering drug therapy, there is a risk that the results of the other ongoing trials of ARCALYST® in patients initiating

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3673
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3673

uric acid-lowering drug therapy will differ from the previously reported Phase 3 trial. A number of potential new drugs and biologics which showed promising results in initial clinical trials subsequently failed to establish sufficient safety and efficacy data to obtain necessary regulatory approvals.

We are studying our antibody candidates in a wide variety of indications in early stage clinical trials. Many of these trials are exploratory studies designed to evaluate the safety profile of these compounds and to identify what diseases and uses, if any, are best suited for these product candidates. These early stage product candidates may not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and/or safety profile to support continued development for some or all of the indications that are being, or are planned to be, studied.

Clinical trials required for our product candidates are expensive and time-consuming, and their outcome is highly uncertain. If any of our drug trials are delayed or yield unfavorable results, we will have to delay or may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We must conduct extensive testing of our product candidates before we can obtain regulatory approval to market and sell them. We need to conduct both preclinical animal testing and human clinical trials. Conducting these trials is a lengthy, time-consuming, and expensive process. These tests and trials may not achieve favorable results for many reasons, including, among others, failure of the product candidate to demonstrate safety or efficacy, the development of serious or life-threatening adverse events (or side effects) caused by or connected with exposure to the product candidate, difficulty in enrolling and maintaining subjects in the clinical trial, lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate or comparator drug, and the failure of clinical investigators, trial monitors, contractors, consultants, or trial subjects to comply with the trial plan, protocol, or applicable regulations related to GCPs. A clinical trial may fail because it did not include a sufficient number of patients to detect the endpoint being measured or reach statistical significance. A clinical trial may also fail because the dose(s) of the investigational drug included in the trial were either too low or too high to determine the optimal effect of the investigational drug in the disease setting.

Many of our clinical trials are conducted under the oversight of IDMCs. These independent oversight bodies are made up of external experts who review the progress of ongoing clinical trials, including available safety and efficacy data, and make recommendations concerning a trial's continuation, modification, or termination based on interim, unblinded data. Any of our ongoing clinical trials may be discontinued or amended in response to recommendations made by responsible IDMCs based on their review of such interim trial results. For example, in September 2009, a Phase 3 trial that was evaluating aflibercept as a 1st-line treatment for metastic pancreatic cancer in combination with gemcitabine was discontinued at the recommendation of an IDMC after a planned analysis of interim efficacy data determined that the trial would not meet its efficacy endpoint. The recommended termination of any of our ongoing late-stage clinical trials by an IDMC could negatively impact the future development of our product candidate(s), and our business may be materially harmed.

We will need to reevaluate any drug candidate that does not test favorably and either conduct new trials, which are expensive and time consuming, or abandon the drug development program. Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future trials. Many companies in the biopharmaceutical industry, including Regeneron, have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after promising results have been obtained in earlier trials. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness for the desired indication(s) could harm the development of our product candidate(s), and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Serious complications or side effects have occurred, and may continue to occur, in connection with the use of our approved product and in clinical trials of some of our product candidates which could cause our regulatory approval to be revoked or otherwise negatively affected or lead to delay or discontinuation of development of our product candidates which could severely harm our business.

During the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the drug candidate being studied caused these conditions. Various illnesses, injuries, and discomforts have been reported from time-to-time during clinical trials of our product candidates. It is possible that as we test our drug candidates in larger, longer, and more extensive clinical programs, illnesses, injuries, and discomforts that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in smaller previous trials, will be reported by patients. Many times,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3674
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3674

side effects are only detectable after investigational drugs are tested in large scale, Phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients after approval. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates has many side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business.

Aflibercept is being studied for the potential treatment of certain types of cancer and our VEGF Trap-Eye candidate is being studied in diseases of the eye. There are many potential safety concerns associated with significant blockade of VEGF, that may limit our ability to successfully develop aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye. These serious and potentially life-threatening risks, based on clinical and preclinical experience of VEGF inhibitors, include bleeding, intestinal perforation, hypertension, proteinuria, congestive heart failure, heart attack, and stroke. In addition, patients given infusions of any protein, including VEGF Trap delivered through intravenous administration, may develop severe hypersensitivity reactions or infusion reactions. Other VEGF blockers have reported side effects that became evident only after large scale trials or after marketing approval when large numbers of patients were treated. There are risks inherent in the intravitreal administration of drugs like VEGF Trap-Eye, which can cause injury to the eye and other complications. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of aflibercept for the treatment of cancer or VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of diseases of the eye.

We have tested ARCALYST® in only a small number of patients. As more patients begin to use our product and as we test it in new disease settings, new risks and side effects associated with ARCALYST® may be discovered, and risks previously viewed as inconsequential could be determined to be significant. Like cytokine antagonists such as Kineret® (anakinra), a registered trademark of Biovitrum, Enbrel® (etanercept), a registered trademark of Amgen and Pfizer, and Remicade® (infliximab) a registered trademark of Centocor, ARCALYST® affects the immune defense system of the body by blocking some of its functions. Therefore, ARCALYST® may interfere with the body's ability to fight infections. Treatment with Kineret®, a medication that works through the inhibition of IL-1, has been associated with an increased risk of serious infections, and serious, life threatening infections have been reported in patients taking ARCALYST®. These or other complications or side effects could cause regulatory authorities to revoke approvals of ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS or deny the approval of ARCALYST® in gout or other disease settings. Alternatively, we may be required to conduct additional clinical trials, make changes in the labeling of our product, or limit or abandon our efforts to develop ARCALYST® in new disease settings. Any such side effects may also result in a reduction, or even the elimination, of sales of ARCALYST® in approved indications.

We are studying REGN475, a fully human monoclonal antibody to NGF, in a variety of pain indications, including osteoarthritis of the knee. In December 2010, the Company was informed by the FDA that a case confirmed as avascular necrosis of a joint was seen in another company's anti-NGF program. The FDA believes this case, which follows previously-reported cases of joint replacements in patients on an anti-NGF drug candidate being developed by another pharmaceutical company, provides evidence to suggest a class-effect and has placed REGN475 on clinical hold. There are currently no ongoing trials with REGN475 that are either enrolling or treating patients.

ARCALYST® and our product candidates in development are recombinant proteins that could cause an immune response, resulting in the creation of harmful or neutralizing antibodies against the therapeutic protein.

In addition to the safety, efficacy, manufacturing, and regulatory hurdles faced by our product candidates, the administration of recombinant proteins frequently causes an immune response, resulting in the creation of antibodies against the therapeutic protein. The antibodies can have no effect or can totally neutralize the effectiveness of the protein, or require that higher doses be used to obtain a therapeutic effect. In some cases, the antibody can cross react with the patient's own proteins, resulting in an "auto-immune" type disease. Whether antibodies will be created can often not be predicted from preclinical or clinical experiments, and their detection or appearance is often delayed, so that there can be no assurance that neutralizing antibodies will not be detected at a later date, in some cases even after pivotal clinical trials have been completed. Antibodies directed against the receptor domains of ARCALYST® were detected in patients with CAPS after treatment with ARCALYST®. Nineteen of 55 subjects (35%) who received ARCALYST® for at least 6 weeks tested positive for treatment-emerging binding antibodies on at least one occasion. To date, no side effects related to antibodies were observed in these subjects and there were no observed effects on drug efficacy or drug levels. It is possible that as we continue to test aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye with more sensitive assays in different patient populations and possibly larger clinical trials, we will find that subjects given aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye develop antibodies to these product candidates, and may also experience side effects related to the antibodies, which could adversely impact the development of such candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3675
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3675

We may be unable to formulate or manufacture our product candidates in a way that is suitable for clinical or commercial use.

Changes in product formulations and manufacturing processes may be required as product candidates progress in clinical development and are ultimately commercialized. If we are unable to develop suitable product formulations or manufacturing processes to support large scale clinical testing of our product candidates, including our antibody candidates, we may be unable to supply necessary materials for our clinical trials, which would delay the development of our product candidates. Similarly, if we are unable to supply sufficient quantities of our product or develop product formulations suitable for commercial use, we will not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets or our patents are insufficient to protect our proprietary rights, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

Our business requires using sensitive and proprietary technology and other information that we protect as trade secrets. We seek to prevent improper disclosure of these trade secrets through confidentiality agreements. If our trade secrets are improperly exposed, either by our own employees or our collaborators, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. The patent position of biotechnology companies involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability cannot be predicted with certainty. Our patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Patent applications filed outside the United States may be challenged by third parties who file an opposition. Such opposition proceedings are increasingly common in the European Union and are costly to defend. We have pending patent applications in the European Patent Office and it is likely that we will need to defend patent applications from third party challengers from time to time in the future. Our patent rights may not provide us with a proprietary position or competitive advantages against competitors. Furthermore, even if the outcome is favorable to us, the enforcement of our intellectual property rights can be extremely expensive and time consuming.

We may be restricted in our development, manufacturing, and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to our products in clinical development, either because they claim to hold proprietary rights to the composition of a product or the way it is manufactured or used. Moreover, other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to antibody products made using our *VelocImmune®* technology, either because of the way the antibodies are discovered or produced or because of a proprietary position covering an antibody or the antibody's target.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Genentech that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptors. We do not believe that aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications. However, Genentech could seek to initiate a lawsuit or present a counterclaim for patent infringement in the declaratory judgment action we have filed, and assert that its patents are valid and cover aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye or uses thereof. Genentech may be motivated to take such action(s) in an effort to impair our ability to develop and sell aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye, which represent potential competitive threats to Genentech's VEGF-binding products and product candidates. We commenced in November 2010 a lawsuit against Genentech seeking a declaratory judgment that no activities relating to the Regeneron VEGF Trap infringe any valid claim of certain Genentech patents. It is possible that the court may decide to dismiss the action on procedural grounds or reach an adverse determination that would likely materially harm our business by requiring us to seek a license, which may not be available, or precluding the manufacture, further development, or sale of aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye, or resulting in a damage award. Similar patent actions may be taken in other countries, which could have similar or other adverse outcomes that would materially harm our business.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Roche that claim antibodies to IL-6R and methods of treating rheumatoid arthritis with such antibodies. We are developing REGN88, an antibody to IL-6R, for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Although we do not believe that REGN88 infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Roche could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert its patents are valid and cover REGN88.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3676
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3676

We are aware of a U.S. patent jointly owned by Genentech and City of Hope relating to the production of recombinant antibodies in host cells. We currently produce our antibody product candidates using recombinant antibodies from host cells and may choose to produce additional antibody product candidates in this manner. Neither ARCALYST®, aflibercept, nor VEGF Trap-Eye are recombinant antibodies. If any of our antibody product candidates are produced in a manner subject to valid claims in the Genentech patent, then we may need to obtain a license from Genentech, should one be available. Genentech has licensed this patent to several different companies under confidential license agreements. If we desire a license for any of our antibody product candidates and are unable to obtain a license on commercially reasonable terms or at all, we may be restricted in our ability to use Genentech's techniques to make recombinant antibodies in or to import them into the United States.

Further, we are aware of a number of other third party patent applications that, if granted with claims as currently drafted, may cover our current or planned activities. We cannot assure you that our products and/or actions in manufacturing and selling our product candidates will not infringe such patents.

Any patent holders could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling, or developing our drug candidates, and a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties. In the event that the manufacture, use, or sale of any of our clinical candidates infringes on the patents or violates other proprietary rights of third parties, we may be prevented from pursuing product development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our drugs and may be required to pay costly damages. Such a result may materially harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Legal disputes are likely to be costly and time consuming to defend.

We seek to obtain licenses to patents when, in our judgment, such licenses are needed. If any licenses are required, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The failure to obtain any such license could prevent us from developing or commercializing any one or more of our product candidates, which could severely harm our business.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.

We cannot sell or market products without regulatory approval. If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates, including ARCALYST® for the treatment of diseases other than CAPS or VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of ophthalmologic disease, the value of our company and our results of operations will be harmed. In the United States, we must obtain and maintain approval from the FDA for each drug we intend to sell. Obtaining FDA approval is typically a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Foreign governments also regulate drugs distributed in their country and approval in any country is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Except for the FDA approval of ARCALYST® and EMA approval of rilonacept for the treatment of CAPS, none of our product candidates has ever received regulatory approval to be marketed and sold in the United States or any other country. We may never receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

The FDA enforces Good Clinical Practices (GCPs) and other regulations through periodic inspections of trial sponsors, clinical research organizations (CROs), principal investigators, and trial sites. If we or any of the third parties conducting our clinical studies are determined to have failed to fully comply with GCPs, the study protocol or applicable regulations, the clinical data generated in our studies may be deemed unreliable. This could result in non-approval of our product candidates by the FDA, or we or the FDA may decide to conduct additional audits or require additional clinical studies, which would delay our development programs and substantially harm our business.

Before approving a new drug or biologic product, the FDA requires that the facilities at which the product will be manufactured be in compliance with current Good Manufacturing Practices, or cGMP requirements. Manufacturing product candidates in compliance with these regulatory requirements is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. To be successful, our products must be manufactured for development, following approval, in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, and at competitive costs. If we or any of our product collaborators or third-party manufacturers, product packagers, or labelers are unable to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA can impose regulatory sanctions, including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new drug or biologic product, or revocation of a pre-existing approval. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3677
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3677

In addition to the FDA and other regulatory agency regulations in the United States, we are subject to a variety of foreign regulatory requirements governing human clinical trials, manufacturing, marketing and approval of drugs, and commercial sale and distribution of drugs in foreign countries. The foreign regulatory approval process includes all of the risks associated with FDA approval as well as country specific regulations. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product in the United States, we must obtain approval by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of ARCALYST® or any of our product candidates in those countries.

If we fail to meet the stringent requirements of governmental regulation in the manufacture of our marketed product and clinical candidates, we could incur substantial remedial costs, delays in the development of our clinical candidates and/or in their commercial launch if they obtain regulatory approval, and a reduction in sales.

We and our third party providers are required to maintain compliance with cGMP, and are subject to inspections by the FDA or comparable agencies in other jurisdictions to confirm such compliance. Changes of suppliers or modifications of methods of manufacturing may require amending our application to the FDA and acceptance of the change by the FDA prior to release of product. Because we produce multiple product candidates at our facility in Rensselaer, New York, there are increased risks associated with cGMP compliance. Our inability, or the inability of our third party service providers, to demonstrate ongoing cGMP compliance could require us to engage in lengthy and expensive remediation efforts, withdraw or recall product, halt or interrupt clinical trials, and/or interrupt commercial supply of our marketed product. Any delay, interruption or other issues that arise in the manufacture, fill-finish, packaging, or storage of our marketed product and product candidates as a result of a failure of our facilities or the facilities or operations of third parties to pass any regulatory agency inspection or maintain cGMP compliance could significantly impair our ability to develop and commercialize our products. Any finding of non-compliance could increase our costs, cause us to delay the development of our product candidates, and cause us to lose revenue from our marketed product.

If the testing or use of our products harms people, we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing, and sale of drugs for use in people expose us to product liability risk. Any informed consent or waivers obtained from people who sign up for our clinical trials may not protect us from liability or the cost of litigation. We may be subject to claims by patients who use ARCALYST® that they have been injured by a side effect associated with the drug. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential liabilities or may not completely cover any liability arising from any such litigation. Moreover, in the future we may not have access to liability insurance or be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms.

If we market and sell ARCALYST® in a way that violates federal or state fraud and abuse laws, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

In addition to FDA and related regulatory requirements, we are subject to health care "fraud and abuse" laws, such as the federal False Claims Act, the anti-kickback provisions of the federal Social Security Act, and other state and federal laws and regulations. Federal and state anti-kickback laws prohibit, among other things, payments or other remuneration to induce or reward someone to purchase, prescribe, endorse or recommend a product that is reimbursed under federal or state healthcare programs. If we provide payments or other remuneration to a healthcare professional to induce the prescribing of our products, we could face liability under state and federal anti-kickback laws.

Federal false claims laws prohibit any person from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false claim for payment to the federal government, or knowingly making, or causing to be made, a false statement to get a false claim paid. Pharmaceutical companies have been prosecuted under these laws for a variety of alleged promotional and marketing activities, such as allegedly providing free product to customers with the expectation that the customers would bill federal programs for the product; reporting to pricing services inflated average wholesale prices that were then used by federal programs to set reimbursement rates; engaging in promotion for uses that the FDA has not approved, known as off-label uses, that caused claims to be submitted to Medicaid for non-covered off-label uses, and submitting inflated best price information to the Medicaid Rebate program.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3678
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3678

The majority of states also have statutes or regulations similar to the federal anti-kickback law and false claims laws, which apply to items and services reimbursed under Medicaid and other state programs, or, in several states, apply regardless of the payer. Sanctions under these federal and state laws may include civil monetary penalties, exclusion of a manufacturer's products from reimbursement under government programs, criminal fines, and imprisonment.

Even if it is determined that we have not violated these laws, government investigations into these issues typically require the expenditure of significant resources and generate negative publicity, which would harm our business and financial results and condition. Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the safe harbors, it is possible that some of our business activities could be challenged under one or more of such laws.

In recent years, several states and localities, including California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, and West Virginia, have enacted legislation requiring pharmaceutical companies to establish marketing compliance programs, and file periodic reports with the state or make periodic public disclosures on sales, marketing, pricing, clinical trials, and other activities. Similar requirements are being considered in other states. In addition, as part of the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, or PPACA, pharmaceutical companies will be required to file reports with the federal government regarding payments made to healthcare professionals. Many of these requirements are new and uncertain, and the penalties for failure to comply with these requirements are unclear. Nonetheless, if we are found not to be in full compliance with these laws, we could face enforcement actions, fines, and other penalties, and could receive adverse publicity, which would harm our business and financial results and condition.

Our operations may involve hazardous materials and are subject to environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. We may incur substantial liability arising from our activities involving the use of hazardous materials.

As a biopharmaceutical company with significant manufacturing operations, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the use of hazardous materials. Our research and development and manufacturing activities involve the controlled use of chemicals, viruses, radioactive compounds, and other hazardous materials. The cost of compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations is substantial. If an accident involving these materials or an environmental discharge were to occur, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, or face regulatory actions, which could exceed our resources or insurance coverage.

Our business is subject to increasingly complex corporate governance, public disclosure, and accounting requirements and regulations that could adversely affect our business and financial results and condition.

We are subject to changing rules and regulations of various federal and state governmental authorities as well as the stock exchange on which our Common Stock is listed. These entities, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB), the SEC and the NASDAQ Global Market, have issued a significant number of new and increasingly complex requirements and regulations over the course of the last several years and continue to develop additional requirements and regulations in response to laws enacted by Congress, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and, most recently, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act. There are significant corporate governance and executive compensation-related provisions in the Dodd-Frank Act that expressly authorized or required the SEC to adopt additional rules in these areas, such as shareholder approval of executive compensation (so-called "say on pay") and proxy access. On January 25, 2011, the SEC adopted final rules concerning "say on pay". Our efforts to comply with these requirements and regulations have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, an increase in expenses and a diversion of management's time from other business activities.

In future years, if we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the market value of our Common Stock could be adversely affected.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3679
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3679

attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm provided us with an unqualified report as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. However, we cannot assure you that management or our independent registered public accounting firm will be able to provide such an unqualified report as of future year-ends. In this event, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the market value of our Common Stock. In addition, if it is determined that deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls exist and that they are reasonably likely to adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information, we would likely incur additional costs to remediate these deficiencies and the costs of such remediation could be material.

Changes in laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry could adversely affect our business.

All aspects of our business, including research and development, manufacturing, marketing, pricing, sales, litigation, and intellectual property rights, are subject to extensive legislation and regulation. Changes in applicable federal and state laws and agency regulations could have a materially negative impact on our business. These include:

- changes in the FDA and foreign regulatory processes for new therapeutics that may delay or prevent the approval of any of our current or future product candidates;
- new laws, regulations, or judicial decisions related to healthcare availability or the payment for healthcare products and services, including prescription drugs, that would make it more difficult for us to market and sell products once they are approved by the FDA or foreign regulatory agencies;
- changes in FDA and foreign regulations that may require additional safety monitoring prior to or after the introduction of new products to market, which could materially increase our costs of doing business; and
- changes in FDA and foreign cGMPs that make it more difficult for us to manufacture our marketed product and clinical candidates in accordance with cGMPs.

The PPACA potential regulations easing the entry of competing follow-on biologics in the marketplace, new legislation or implementation of existing statutory provisions on importation of lower-cost competing drugs from other jurisdictions, and legislation on comparative effectiveness research are examples of previously enacted and possible future changes in laws that could adversely affect our business.

Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties

If our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis is terminated, our business operations and financial condition, and our ability to discover, develop, manufacture, and commercialize our pipeline of product candidates in the time expected, or at all, would be materially harmed.

We rely heavily on funding from sanofi-aventis to support our target discovery and antibody research and development programs. Sanofi-aventis has committed to pay up to $1.28 billion between 2010 and 2017 to fund our efforts to identify and validate drug discovery targets and pre-clinically develop fully human monoclonal antibodies against such targets. In addition, sanofi-aventis funds almost all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the clinical development of antibodies that sanofi-aventis elects to co-develop with us. We rely on sanofi-aventis to fund these activities. In addition, with respect to those antibodies that sanofi-aventis elects to co-develop with us, such as REGN727, REGN88, REGN668, REGN421, REGN910, and REGN475, we rely on sanofi-aventis to lead much of the clinical development efforts and assist with obtaining regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States. We also rely on sanofi-aventis to lead the commercialization efforts to support all of the antibody products that are co-developed by sanofi-aventis and us. If sanofi-aventis does not elect to co-develop the antibodies that we discover or opts-out of their development, we would be required to fund and oversee on our own the clinical trials, any regulatory responsibilities, and the ensuing commercialization efforts to support our antibody products. If sanofi-aventis terminates the antibody collaboration or fails to comply with its payment obligations thereunder, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would be materially harmed. We would be required to either expend substantially more resources than we have anticipated to support our research

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3680
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3680

and development efforts, which could require us to seek additional funding that might not be available on favorable terms or at all, or materially cut back on such activities. While we cannot assure you that any of the antibodies from this collaboration will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations with respect to antibodies that it elects to co-develop, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize these antibody product candidates will be significantly adversely affected.

If our collaboration with sanofi-aventis for aflibercept is terminated, or sanofi-aventis materially breaches its obligations thereunder, our business operations and financial condition, and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize aflibercept in the time expected, or at all, would be materially harmed.

We rely heavily on sanofi-aventis to lead much of the development of aflibercept. Sanofi-aventis funds all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the aflibercept program. If the aflibercept program continues, we will rely on sanofi-aventis to assist with funding the aflibercept program, provide commercial manufacturing capacity, enroll and monitor clinical trials, obtain regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States, and lead the commercialization of aflibercept. While we cannot assure you that aflibercept will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize aflibercept in cancer indications will be significantly adversely affected. Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon twelve months advance notice. If sanofi-aventis were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could require us to seek additional funding that might not be available on favorable terms or at all, and could cause significant delays in the development and/or manufacture of aflibercept and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have limited commercial capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities. Termination of the sanofi-aventis collaboration agreement for aflibercept would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development and commercialization of aflibercept.

If our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare for VEGF Trap-Eye is terminated, or Bayer HealthCare materially breaches its obligations thereunder, our business operations and financial condition, and our ability to develop and commercialize VEGF Trap-Eye in the time expected, or at all, would be materially harmed.

We rely heavily on Bayer HealthCare to assist with the development of VEGF Trap-Eye. Under our agreement with them, Bayer HealthCare is required to fund approximately half of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the global VEGF Trap-Eye development program. If the VEGF Trap-Eye program continues, we will rely on Bayer HealthCare to assist with funding the VEGF Trap-Eye development program, lead the development of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States, obtain regulatory approval outside the United States, and provide all sales, marketing, and commercial support for the product outside the United States. In particular, Bayer HealthCare has responsibility for selling VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States using its sales force. While we cannot assure you that VEGF Trap-Eye will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if Bayer HealthCare does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States will be significantly adversely affected. Bayer HealthCare has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon six or twelve months advance notice, depending on the circumstances giving rise to termination. If Bayer HealthCare were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could require us to seek additional funding that might not be available on favorable terms or at all, and could cause significant delays in the development and/or commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States and result in substantial additional costs to us. We currently have limited commercial capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities outside the United States. Termination of the Bayer HealthCare collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development and commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye.

Our collaborators and service providers may fail to perform adequately in their efforts to support the development, manufacture, and commercialization of ARCALYST® and our drug candidates.

We depend upon third-party collaborators, including sanofi-aventis, Bayer HealthCare, and service providers such as CROs, outside testing laboratories, clinical investigator sites, and third-party manufacturers and product packagers and labelers, to assist us in the manufacture and preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates. If any of our existing collaborators or service providers breaches or terminates its agreement with us or does not perform its development or manufacturing services under an agreement in a timely manner or in compliance

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3681
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3681

with applicable GMPs, Good Laboratory Practices (GLPs), or GCP Standards, we could experience additional costs, delays, and difficulties in the manufacture or development of, or in obtaining approval by regulatory authorities for our product candidates.

We rely on third party service providers to support the distribution of ARCALYST® and many other related activities in connection with the commercialization of ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS. We cannot be certain that these third parties will perform adequately. If these service providers do not perform their services adequately, our efforts to market and sell ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS will not be successful.

Risks Related to the Manufacture of Our Product Candidates

We have limited manufacturing capacity, which could inhibit our ability to successfully develop or commercialize our drugs.

Our manufacturing facility is likely to be inadequate to produce sufficient quantities of product for commercial sale. We intend to rely on our corporate collaborators, as well as contract manufacturers, to produce the large quantities of drug material needed for commercialization of our products. We rely entirely on third-party manufacturers for filling and finishing services. We will have to depend on these manufacturers to deliver material on a timely basis and to comply with regulatory requirements. If we are unable to supply sufficient material on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our corporate collaborators or contract manufacturers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We must expand our own manufacturing capacity to support the planned growth of our clinical pipeline. Moreover, we may expand our manufacturing capacity to supply commercial quantities of the active pharmaceutical ingredients for our product candidates. This will require substantial additional expenditures, and we will need to hire and train significant numbers of employees and managerial personnel to staff our facility. Start-up costs can be large and scale-up entails significant risks related to process development and manufacturing yields. We may be unable to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug material for all our clinical trials or for commercial use. This may delay our clinical development plans and interfere with our efforts to commercialize our products. In addition, we may be unable to secure adequate filling and finishing services for our products. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may also be unable to obtain key raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of ARCALYST® and our product candidates. In addition, we may face difficulties in developing or acquiring production technology and managerial personnel to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates at reasonable costs and in compliance with applicable quality assurance and environmental regulations and governmental permitting requirements.

Our ability to manufacture our products may be impaired if any of our manufacturing activities are found to infringe third-party patents.

The ability for us to manufacture our products in our Rensselaer, New York facilities, or to utilize contract manufacturers to produce our products, depends on our ability to operate without infringing the patents or other intellectual property rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that our manufacturing activities infringe patents or other intellectual property rights. A judicial decision in favor of such third parties could preclude such manufacture of our products.

If any of our clinical programs are delayed or discontinued, we may face costs related to the unused capacity at our manufacturing facilities.

We have large-scale manufacturing operations in Rensselaer, New York. We use our facilities to produce bulk product for clinical and preclinical candidates for ourselves and our collaborations. If our clinical candidates are discontinued, or their clinical development is delayed, we may have to absorb one hundred percent of related overhead costs and inefficiencies.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3682
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3682

Third-party supply failures, business interruptions, or natural disasters affecting our manufacturing facilities in Rensselaer, New York could adversely affect our ability to supply our products.

We manufacture all of our bulk drug materials at our manufacturing facilities in Rensselaer, New York. We would be unable to manufacture these materials if our Rensselaer facilities were to cease production due to regulatory requirements or action, business interruptions, labor shortages or disputes, contaminations, fire, natural disasters, or other problems at the facilities.

Certain raw materials necessary for the manufacture and formulation of ARCALYST® and of our product candidates are provided by single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers. In addition, we rely on certain third parties to perform filling, finishing, distribution, and other services related to the manufacture of ARCALYST® and our product candidates. We would be unable to obtain these raw materials or services for an indeterminate period of time if any of these third-parties were to cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply these materials, products, or services to us for any reason, including due to regulatory requirements or action, adverse financial developments at or affecting the supplier, failure by the supplier to comply with GMPs, business interruptions, or labor shortages or disputes. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our ability to manufacture or supply ARCALYST® or our product candidates for use in clinical trials or commercial supply, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

Also, certain of the raw materials required in the manufacture and the formulation of our clinical candidates may be derived from biological sources, including mammalian tissues, bovine serum, and human serum albumin. There are certain European regulatory restrictions on using these biological source materials. If we are required to substitute for these sources to comply with European regulatory requirements, our clinical development activities may be delayed or interrupted.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Products

If we are unable to establish sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, or to enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully market and sell future products.

We are marketing and selling ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS ourselves in the United States, primarily through third party service providers. We have no sales or distribution personnel in the United States and have only a small staff with commercial capabilities. We currently have no sales, marketing, commercial, or distribution capabilities outside the United States. If we are unable to obtain those capabilities, either by developing our own organizations or entering into agreements with service providers, even if our current or future product candidates receive marketing approval, we will not be able to successfully sell those products. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenue, even if our product candidates receive regulatory approval. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need or that we will be able to enter into marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Under the terms of our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, we will rely on sanofi-aventis for sales, marketing, and distribution of aflibercept in cancer indications, should it be approved in the future by regulatory authorities for marketing. We will have to rely on a third party or devote significant resources to develop our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for our other product candidates, including VEGF Trap-Eye in the United States and ARCALYST® for patients with gout initiating uric acid-lowering drug therapy if such products receive regulatory approval. Though we are currently actively pursuing establishing our own sales, marketing, and distribution organization in anticipation of filing for and receiving regulatory approval to market and sell in the United States VEGF Trap-Eye and ARCALYST® for patients with gout initiating uric acid-lowering drug therapy, we may be unsuccessful in doing so, which would harm our business and adversely affect our future prospects.

There may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize ARCALYST® in this indication.

Our only approved product is ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS, a group of rare, inherited auto-inflammatory diseases. These rare diseases affect a very small group of people. The incidence of CAPS has been reported to be approximately 1 in 1,000,000 people in the United States. Although the incidence rate of CAPS in Europe has not been reported, it is known to be a rare set of diseases. In October 2009, we received European marketing authorization for rilonacept for CAPS. In 2009, Novartis received regulatory approval in the U.S. and Europe for its IL-1 antibody product for the treatment of CAPS. Given the very rare nature of the disease and the competition from Novartis' IL-1 antibody product, we may be unable to profitably commercialize ARCALYST® in this indication.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3683
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3683

Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors have received approval for and may be marketing products with a similar mechanism of action or may enter the marketplace with better or lower cost drugs.

There is substantial competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Our smaller competitors may also enhance their competitive position if they acquire or discover patentable inventions, form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we achieve product commercialization, our competitors have achieved, and may continue to achieve, product commercialization before our products are approved for marketing and sale.

Genentech has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin®, on the market for treating certain cancers and many different pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, Amgen, Imclone/Eli Lilly, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and GlaxoSmithKline. Many of these molecules are farther along in development than aflibercept and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Each of Pfizer, Onyx Pharmaceuticals (together with its partner Bayer HealthCare), and GlaxoSmithKline are marketing and selling oral medications that target tumor cell growth and new vasculature formation that fuels the growth of tumors. The marketing approvals for Genentech's VEGF antagonist, Avastin®, and their extensive, ongoing clinical development plan for Avastin® in other cancer indications, make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in clinical trials to support aflibercept and to obtain regulatory approval of aflibercept in these cancer settings. This may delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize aflibercept. In addition, even if aflibercept is ever approved for sale for the treatment of certain cancers, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against Avastin® and the FDA approved kinase inhibitors, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. In addition, an oral medication may be considerably less expensive for patients than a biologic medication, providing a competitive advantage to companies that market such products.

The market for eye disease products is also very competitive. Novartis and Genentech are collaborating on the commercialization and further development of a VEGF antibody fragment, Lucentis®, for the treatment of wet AMD, DME, and other eye indications. Lucentis® was approved by the FDA in June 2006 for the treatment of wet AMD and in June 2010 for the treatment of macular edema following RVO. Lucentis® was also approved by the EMA for wet AMD in January 2007 and for DME in January 2011. Many other companies are working on the development of product candidates for the potential treatment of wet AMD and DME including those that act by blocking VEGF and VEGF receptors, as well as siRNAs that modulate gene expression. In addition, ophthalmologists are using off-label, with success for the treatment of wet AMD, DME, and RVO, a third-party repackaged version of Genentech's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin®.

The NEI and others are conducting long-term, controlled clinical trials comparing Lucentis® to Avastin® in the treatment of wet AMD. Data from these trials are expected in 2011. Even if VEGF Trap-Eye is ever approved for sale for the treatment of eye diseases, it may be difficult for our drug to compete against Lucentis®, because doctors and patients have had significant experience using this medicine. Moreover, the relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin® in patients with wet AMD presents a significant competitive challenge in this indication. While we believe that aflibercept would not be well tolerated if administered directly to the eye, if aflibercept is ever approved for the treatment of certain cancers, there is a risk that third parties will attempt to repackage aflibercept for use and sale for the treatment of wet AMD and other diseases of the eye, which would present a potential low-cost competitive threat to the VEGF Trap-Eye if it is ever approved for sale.

The availability of highly effective FDA approved TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel®, Remicade®, Humira® (adalimumab), a registered trademark of Abbott, and Simponi® (golimumab), a registered trademark of Centocor, and the IL-1 receptor antagonist Kineret®, and other marketed therapies makes it more difficult to successfully develop and commercialize ARCALYST® in other indications, and this is one of the reasons we discontinued the development of ARCALYST® in adult rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, even if ARCALYST® is ever approved for sale in indications where TNF-antagonists are approved, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against these FDA approved TNF-antagonists because doctors and patients have had significant experience using these effective medicines. Moreover, in such indications these approved therapeutics may offer competitive advantages over ARCALYST®, such as requiring fewer injections.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3684
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3684

There are both small molecules and antibodies in development by other companies that are designed to block the synthesis of IL-1 or inhibit the signaling of IL-1. For example, Eli Lilly, Xoma (in collaboration with Servier), and Novartis are each developing antibodies to IL-1 and both Amgen and MedImmune are developing antibodies to the IL-1 receptor. In 2009, Novartis received regulatory approval in the U.S. and Europe for canakinumab, a fully human anti-interleukin-IL1ß antibody, for the treatment of CAPS. Canakinumab is also in development for atherosclerosis and a number of other inflammatory diseases. Novartis' IL-1 antibody and these other drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over ARCALYST®. For example, canakinumab is dosed once every eight weeks compared to the once-weekly dosing regimen for ARCALYST®. The successful development and/or commercialization of these competing molecules could adversely affect sales of ARCALYST® for CAPS and delay or impair our ability to commercialize ARCALYST® for indications other than CAPS.

We are developing ARCALYST® for the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating uric acid-lowering therapy. In January 2011, Novartis announced that the results of two Phase 3 studies with canakinumab focused on reducing pain and preventing recurrent attacks or "flares" in patients with hard-to-treat gout were positive. In addition, Novartis announced that it had submitted an application to the EMA for approval of canakinumab in gout. Novartis also announced that it plans to submit to the FDA in the first quarter of 2011 an application for approval of canakinumab in gout. Canakinumab is dosed less frequently for the treatment of CAPS and may be perceived as offering competitive advantages over ARCALYST® in gout by some physicians, which would make it difficult for us to successfully commercialize ARCALYST® in that disease.

Currently, inexpensive, oral therapies such as analgesics and other NSAIDs are used as the standard of care to treat the symptoms of gout diseases. These established, inexpensive, orally delivered drugs will make it difficult for us to successfully commercialize ARCALYST® in these diseases.

Our early-stage clinical candidates in development are all fully human monoclonal antibodies, which were generated using our *VelocImmune®* technology. Our antibody generation technologies and early-stage clinical candidates face competition from many pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies using various technologies.

Numerous other companies are developing therapeutic antibody products. Companies such as Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, AstraZeneca, Amgen, Biogen Idec, Novartis, Genentech/Roche, Bristol-Myers Squib, Abbott, and GlaxoSmithKline have generated therapeutic products that are currently in development or on the market that are derived from recombinant DNA that comprise human antibody sequences.

We are aware of several pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies actively engaged in the research and development of antibody products against targets that are also the targets of our early-stage product candidates. For example, Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, and Abbott are developing antibody product candidates against NGF. Genentech/Roche is marketing an antibody against IL-6R (tocilizumab) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, and several other companies, including Centocor Ortho Biotech and Bristol-Myers Squibb, have antibodies against IL-6 in clinical development for this disease. GlaxoSmithKline, in partnership with OncoMed Pharmaceuticals, has a Dll4 antibody in clinical development for the treatment of solid tumors. Aerovance has two formulations of a biologic directed against IL-4 in clinical development. Amgen previously had an antibody against IL-4R in clinical development for the treatment of asthma. We believe that several companies, including Amgen and Pfizer, have development programs for antibodies against PCSK9. Amgen, Pfizer, and AstraZeneca have development programs underway for antibodies against ANG2. If any of these or other competitors announces a successful clinical study involving a product that may be competitive with one of our product candidates or the grant of marketing approval by a regulatory agency for a competitive product, such developments may have an adverse effect on our operations or future prospects.

The successful commercialization of ARCALYST® and our product candidates will depend on obtaining coverage and reimbursement for use of these products from third-party payers and these payers may not agree to cover or reimburse for use of our products.

Our product candidates, if commercialized, may be significantly more expensive than traditional drug treatments. For example, we are developing ARCALYST® for the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating uric acid-lowering drug therapy. Patients suffering from this gout indication are currently treated with inexpensive therapies, including NSAIDs. These existing treatment options are likely to be considerably less expensive and may be preferable to a biologic medication for some patients. Our future revenues and profitability will be adversely

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3685
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3685

affected if United States and foreign governmental, private third-party insurers and payers, and other third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, do not agree to defray or reimburse the cost of our products to the patients. If these entities refuse to provide coverage and reimbursement with respect to our products or provide an insufficient level of coverage and reimbursement, our products may be too costly for many patients to afford them, and physicians may not prescribe them. Many third-party payers cover only selected drugs, making drugs that are not preferred by such payers more expensive for patients, and require prior authorization or failure on another type of treatment before covering a particular drug. In particular, payers may impose these obstacles to coverage on higher-priced drugs, as our product candidates are likely to be.

We market and sell ARCALYST® in the United States for the treatment of a group of rare genetic disorders called CAPS. We have received European Union marketing authorization for rilonacept for the treatment of CAPS. There may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize ARCALYST®. Physicians may not prescribe ARCALYST®, and CAPS patients may not be able to afford ARCALYST®, if third party payers do not agree to reimburse the cost of ARCALYST® therapy and this would adversely affect our ability to commercialize ARCALYST® profitably.

In addition to potential restrictions on coverage, the amount of reimbursement for our products may also reduce our profitability. Government and other third-party payers are challenging the prices charged for healthcare products and increasingly limiting, and attempting to limit, both coverage and level of reimbursement for prescription drugs. In March 2010, the PPACA and a related reconciliation bill were enacted in the U.S. This legislation imposes cost containment measures that are likely to adversely affect the amount of reimbursement for our future products. The full effects of this legislation are unknown at this time and will not be known until regulations and guidance are issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and other federal and state agencies. Some states are also considering legislation that would control the prices of drugs, and state Medicaid programs are increasingly requesting manufacturers to pay supplemental rebates and requiring prior authorization by the state program for use of any drug for which supplemental rebates are not being paid. It is likely that federal and state legislatures and health agencies will continue to focus on additional health care reform in the future that will impose additional constraints on prices and reimbursements for our products.

Since ARCALYST® and our product candidates in clinical development will likely be too expensive for most patients to afford without health insurance coverage, if our products are unable to obtain adequate coverage and reimbursement by third-party payers, our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates may be adversely impacted. Any limitation on the use of our products or any decrease in the price of our products will have a material negative effect on our ability to achieve profitability.

In certain foreign countries, pricing, coverage, and level of reimbursement of prescription drugs are subject to governmental control, and we may be unable to negotiate coverage, pricing, and reimbursement on terms that are favorable to us. In some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing drug pricing vary widely from country to country. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. A member state may approve a specific price for the medicinal product or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. Our results of operations may suffer if we are unable to market our products in foreign countries or if coverage and reimbursement for our products in foreign countries is limited or delayed.

Risk Related to Employees

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain leaders in our research, development, manufacturing, and commercial organizations, our business will be harmed.

We are highly dependent on certain of our executive officers and other key members of our senior management team. If we are not able to retain any of these persons or our Chairman, our business may suffer. In particular, we depend on the services of P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., the Chairman of our board of directors, Leonard Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., our Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer and President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, and Neil Stahl, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Research and Development Sciences. As we prepare for commercialization in the United States of our late-stage

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3686
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3686

product candidates should they receive regulatory approval, we will also be highly dependent on the expertise and services of members of our senior management leading these commercialization efforts. There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary to continue to advance our business and achieve our strategic objectives.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price is extremely volatile.

There has been significant volatility in our stock price and generally in the market prices of biotechnology companies' securities. Various factors and events may have a significant impact on the market price of our Common Stock. These factors include, by way of example:

- progress, delays, or adverse results in clinical trials;
- announcement of technological innovations or product candidates by us or competitors;
- fluctuations in our operating results;
- third party claims that our products or technologies infringe their patents;
- public concern as to the safety or effectiveness of ARCALYST® or any of our product candidates;
- developments in our relationship with collaborative partners;
- developments in the biotechnology industry or in government regulation of healthcare;
- large sales of our Common Stock by our executive officers, directors, or significant shareholders;
- arrivals and departures of key personnel; and
- general market conditions.

The trading price of our Common Stock has been, and could continue to be, subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors, including the sale or attempted sale of a large amount of our Common Stock in the market. Broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock.

Future sales of our Common Stock by our significant shareholders or us may depress our stock price and impair our ability to raise funds in new share offerings.

A small number of our shareholders beneficially own a substantial amount of our Common Stock. As of December 31, 2010, our four largest shareholders plus Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D, Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owned 50.9% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of our Chief Executive Officer, the conversion of his Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by him which are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2010. In September 2003, sanofi-aventis (then Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc.) purchased 2,799,552 newly issued, unregistered shares of our Common Stock, and in December 2007 sanofi-aventis purchased an additional 12 million newly issued, unregistered shares of our Common Stock. Under our investor agreement, as amended, with sanofi-aventis, these shares may not be sold until December 20, 2017 except under limited circumstances and subject to earlier termination of these restrictions upon the occurrence of certain events. In addition, in October 2010, sanofi-aventis purchased an additional 1,017,401 shares of Common Stock in our underwritten public offering. As of December 31, 2010, sanofi-aventis beneficially owned 15,816,953 shares of our Common Stock, representing approximately 18.1% of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding. If sanofi-aventis, or our other significant shareholders or we, sell substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur exists, the market price of our Common Stock could fall. Sales of Common Stock by our significant shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, also might make it more difficult for us to raise funds by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3687
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3687

Holders of Class A Stock, who are generally the shareholders who purchased their stock from us before our initial public offering, are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of December 31, 2010, holders of Class A Stock held 20.0% of the combined voting power of all shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to significantly influence the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in our taking corporate actions that other shareholders may not consider to be in their best interest and may affect the price of our Common Stock. As of December 31, 2010:

- our current executive officers and directors beneficially owned 13.1% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2010, and 26.7% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2010; and

- our four largest shareholders plus Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D. our Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owned 50.9% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of our Chief Executive Officer, the conversion of his Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by him which are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2010. In addition, these five shareholders held 55.8% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by our Chief Executive Officer which are exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2010.

Pursuant to an investor agreement, as amended, sanofi-aventis has agreed to vote its shares, at sanofi-aventis' election, either as recommended by our board of directors or proportionally with the votes cast by our other shareholders, except with respect to certain change of control transactions, liquidation or dissolution, stock issuances equal to or exceeding 10% of the then outstanding shares or voting rights of Common Stock and Class A Stock, and new equity compensation plans or amendments if not materially consistent with our historical equity compensation practices.

The anti-takeover effects of provisions of our charter, by-laws, and of New York corporate law and the contractual "standstill" provisions in our investor agreement with sanofi-aventis, could deter, delay, or prevent an acquisition or other "change in control" of us and could adversely affect the price of our Common Stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws, and the New York Business Corporation Law contain various provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or our management that shareholders may consider favorable or beneficial. Some of these provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Common Stock. These provisions include:

- authorization to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior shareholder approval, with rights senior to those of our common shareholders;

- a staggered board of directors, so that it would take three successive annual meetings to replace all of our directors;

- a requirement that removal of directors may only be effected for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors, as well as a requirement that any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the remaining directors;

- any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, only if, prior to such action, all of our shareholders consent, the effect of which is to require that shareholder action may only be taken at a duly convened meeting;

- any shareholder seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of this intention in writing and meet various other requirements; and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3688
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3688

- under the New York Business Corporation Law, in addition to certain restrictions which may apply to "business combinations" involving the Company and an "interested shareholder", a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See the risk factor immediately above captioned *"Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval."*

Until the later of the fifth anniversaries of the expiration or earlier termination of our antibody collaboration agreements with sanofi-aventis or our aflibercept collaboration with sanofi-aventis, sanofi-aventis will be bound by certain "standstill" provisions, as amended, which contractually prohibit sanofi-aventis from acquiring more than certain specified percentages of our Class A Stock and Common Stock (taken together) or otherwise seeking to obtain control of the Company.

In addition, we have a Change in Control Severance Plan and our Chief Executive Officer has an employment agreement that provides severance benefits in the event our officers are terminated as a result of a change in control of the Company. Many of our stock options issued under our Amended and Restated 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan may become fully vested in connection with a "change in control" of our company, as defined in the plan. These contractual provisions may also have the effect of deterring, delaying, or preventing an acquisition or other change in control.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We conduct our research, development, manufacturing, and administrative activities at our owned and leased facilities. Under our main lease in Tarrytown, New York, as amended, we lease approximately 545,600 square feet of laboratory and office facilities, including approximately 401,600 square feet of space that we currently occupy and approximately 144,000 square feet of additional new space that we expect to occupy in early 2011. The term of the lease will expire in June 2024. The lease contains three renewal options to extend the term of the lease by five years each and early termination options on approximately 316,000 square feet of space. The lease provides for monthly payments over its term and additional charges for utilities, taxes, and operating expenses. Monthly lease payments on the new space commenced in January 2011 and charges for utilities, taxes, and operating expenses commenced in January 2010.

In December 2009, we entered into a separate agreement to lease approximately 6,600 square feet of laboratory and office space at our current Tarrytown location. The term of this lease will expire in August 2011 after which time we have the option to include this space in our main Tarrytown lease, as described above.

In October 2008, we entered into an operating sublease for approximately 14,100 square feet of office space in Bridgewater, New Jersey. The term of the lease expires in July 2011.

We own facilities in Rensselaer, New York, consisting of three buildings totaling approximately 395,500 square feet of research, manufacturing, office, and warehouse space.

The following table summarizes information regarding our current real property leases:

Location	Square Footage	Expiration	Current Monthly Base Rental Charges[1]	Renewal Option Available
Tarrytown, New York	545,600	June 2024	$1,767,600	Three 5-year terms
Tarrytown, New York	6,600	August 2011	$ 21,900	Incorporate into main Tarrytown lease
Bridgewater, New Jersey[2]	14,100	July 2011	$ 21,700	None

(1) Excludes additional charges for utilities, real estate taxes, and operating expenses, as defined.

(2) Relates to sublease in Bridgewater, New Jersey, as described above.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3689
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3689

We believe that our existing owned and leased facilities are adequate for ongoing research, development, manufacturing, and administrative activities. In the future, we may lease, operate, or purchase additional facilities in which to conduct expanded research and development and manufacturing activities and support commercial operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are a party to legal proceedings in the course of our business. We do not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition. On November 19, 2010, Regeneron filed a complaint against Genentech, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking a declaratory judgment that no activities relating to VEGF Trap infringe any valid claim of certain Genentech patents. On January 12, 2011, Genentech filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. The motion is currently pending. We may initiate similar actions in countries outside the United States.

ITEM 4. [REMOVED AND RESERVED]

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3690
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3690

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our Common Stock is quoted on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "REGN." Our Class A Stock, par value $.001 per share, is not publicly quoted or traded.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low sales prices for our Common Stock as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market:

	High	Low
2009		
First Quarter	$20.08	$11.81
Second Quarter	18.42	12.11
Third Quarter	23.49	16.05
Fourth Quarter	24.97	15.02
2010		
First Quarter	$30.51	$23.42
Second Quarter	30.58	22.32
Third Quarter	27.53	20.45
Fourth Quarter	33.94	24.29

As of February 11, 2011, there were 432 shareholders of record of our Common Stock and 39 shareholders of record of our Class A Stock.

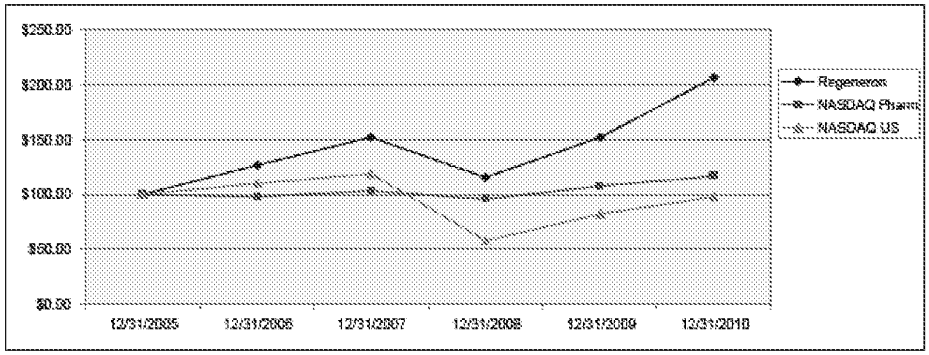
We have never paid cash dividends and do not anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future.

The information under the heading "Equity Compensation Plan Information" in our definitive proxy statement with respect to our 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC is incorporated by reference into Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3691
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3691

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the cumulative total shareholder return on Regeneron's Common Stock with the cumulative total return of (i) The NASDAQ Pharmaceuticals Stocks Index and (ii) The NASDAQ Stock Market (U.S.) Index for the period from December 31, 2005 through December 31, 2010. The comparison assumes that $100 was invested on December 31, 2005 in our Common Stock and in each of the foregoing indices. All values assume reinvestment of the pre-tax value of dividends paid by companies included in these indices. The historical stock price performance of our Common Stock shown in the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.



	12/31/2005	12/31/2006	12/31/2007	12/31/2008	12/31/2009	12/31/2010
Regeneron	$100.00	$126.23	$151.89	$115.47	$152.08	$206.48
NASDAQ Pharm	100.00	97.88	102.94	95.78	107.62	116.66
NASDAQ US	100.00	109.84	119.14	57.41	82.53	97.95

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3692
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3692

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial data set forth below for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 and at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are derived from and should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this report. The selected financial data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and at December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 are derived from our audited financial statements not included in this report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data					
Revenues					
Collaboration revenue	$ 386,725	$314,457	$185,138	$ 87,648	$ 47,763
Technology licensing	40,150	40,013	40,000	28,421	
Contract manufacturing					12,311
Net product sales	25,254	18,364	6,249		
Contract research and other	6,945	6,434	7,070	8,955	3,373
	459,074	379,268	238,457	125,024	63,447
Expenses					
Research and development	489,252	398,762	274,903	202,468	137,064
Contract manufacturing					8,146
Selling, general, and administrative	65,201	52,923	48,880	37,929	25,892
Cost of goods sold	2,093	1,686	923		
	556,546	453,371	324,706	240,397	171,102
Loss from operations	(97,472)	(74,103)	(86,249)	(115,373)	(107,655)
Other income (expense)					
Investment income	2,122	4,488	18,161	20,897	16,548
Interest expense	(9,118)	(2,337)	(7,752)	(12,043)	(12,043)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt			(938)		
	(6,996)	2,151	9,471	8,854	4,505
Net loss before income tax expense and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(104,468)	(71,952)	(76,778)	(106,519)	(103,150)
Income tax (benefit) expense		(4,122)	2,351		
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(104,468)	(67,830)	(79,129)	(106,519)	(103,150)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to share-based payments					813
Net loss	$(104,468)	$(67,830)	$(79,129)	$(106,519)	$(102,337)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted:					
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	$ (1.26)	$ (0.85)	$ (1.00)	$ (1.61)	$ (1.78)
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to share-based payments					0.01
Net loss	$ (1.26)	$ (0.85)	$ (1.00)	$ (1.61)	$ (1.77)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3693
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3693

	At December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data					
Unrestricted and restricted cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities (current and non-current)	$ 626,939	$390,010	$527,461	$846,279	$522,859
Total assets	1,089,432	741,202	724,220	957,881	585,090
Notes payable (current and non-current)				200,000	200,000
Facility lease obligations (current and non-current)	160,030	109,022	54,182	21,623	
Capital lease obligations (current and non-current)	2,829				
Stockholders' equity	527,815	396,762	421,514	459,348	216,624

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

We are a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and commercializes pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We currently have one marketed product: ARCALYST® Injection for Subcutaneous Use, which is available for prescription in the United States for the treatment of CAPS, including FCAS and MWS in adults and children 12 and older.

We have 11 product candidates in clinical development, including three that are in late-stage (Phase 3). All of these product candidates were discovered in our research laboratories. Our late-stage programs are VEGF Trap-Eye, which is being developed using intraocular delivery for the treatment of serious eye diseases; ARCALYST®, which is being developed for the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating uric acid-lowering treatment; and aflibercept, which is being developed in oncology in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Our earlier stage clinical programs include the following fully human antibodies, which are being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis:

- REGN727, an antibody to PCSK9 for LDL cholesterol reduction;
- REGN88, an antibody to IL-6R, which is being developed in rheumatoid arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis;
- REGN668, an antibody to IL-4R, which is being developed in atopic dermatitis and asthma;
- REGN421, an antibody to Dll4, a novel angiogenesis target, which is being developed in oncology,
- REGN910, an antibody to ANG2, another novel angiogenesis target, which is being developed in oncology;
- REGN475, an antibody to NGF, which is being developed for the treatment of pain (currently on clinical hold); and
- REGN728 and REGN846, two antibodies in clinical development against undisclosed targets.

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any significant sales or profits from the commercialization of ARCALYST® or any of our other product candidates. Before significant revenues from the commercialization of ARCALYST® or our other product candidates can be realized, we (or our collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render our products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3694
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3694

From inception on January 8, 1988 through December 31, 2010, we had a cumulative loss of $1.0 billion, principally related to our research and development activities. We expect to continue to incur substantial expenses related to our research and development activities, a significant portion of which we expect to be reimbursed by our collaborators. We plan to submit a BLA to the FDA in the first half of 2011 for marketing approval of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD in the U.S. In addition, Bayer HealthCare intends to submit regulatory applications in the first half of 2011 for marketing approval of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD in Europe. If we receive positive Phase 3 clinical trial results, we also expect to file for regulatory approval of ARCALYST® for the prevention of gout flares and of aflibercept in one or more oncology indications. We expect to incur substantial costs to prepare for potential commercialization of these late-stage product candidates and, if one or more of these product candidates receive regulatory approval, to fund the launch of the product(s). Thus, we expect to continue to incur substantial operating losses over at least the next few years related primarily to our research and development and commercialization activities. Also, our research and development activities outside our collaborations, the costs of which are not reimbursed, may expand and require additional resources. Our losses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and will depend on, among other factors, the scope and progress of our research and development efforts, the progress of our efforts to commercialize our late-stage product candidates, the timing of certain expenses, and the amount of reimbursement that we receive from collaborators. We cannot predict whether or when our late-stage product candidates will receive regulatory approval or, if such approval is received, whether we will be able to successfully commercialize such product(s), or if we do commercialize such product(s), whether or when they may become profitable.

A primary driver of our expenses is our number of full-time employees. Our annual average headcount in 2010 was 1,249 compared with 980 in 2009 and 810 in 2008. In 2010, 2009, and 2008 our average headcount increased primarily to support our expanded research and development activities in connection with our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis. In 2011, we expect our average headcount to increase to approximately 1,600-1,650, primarily to support the further expansion of our research and development activities, especially in connection with our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis, and activities in connection with preparing for the potential commercialization of our late-stage product candidates.

Management of cash flow is extremely important as we continue our research and development activities and prepare for potential commercialization of our late-stage product candidates. Our principal sources of cash to-date have been from (i) sales of common equity, both in public offerings and to our collaborators, including sanofi-aventis, (ii) funding from our collaborators and licensees in the form of up-front and milestone payments, technology licensing payments, and payments for our research and development activities, and (iii) a private placement of convertible debt, which was repaid in full during 2008. The most significant use of our cash is for research and development activities, which include drug discovery, preclinical studies, clinical trials, and the manufacture of drug supplies for preclinical studies and clinical trials. We are reimbursed for a substantial portion of these research and development activities by our collaborators. A significant use of our cash will also be for activities in connection with preparing for the potential commercialization of our late-stage product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3695
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3695

The planning, execution, and results of our clinical programs are significant factors that can affect our operating and financial results. In our clinical programs, key events in 2010 and 2011 to date were, and plans for the remainder of 2011 are, as follows:

Clinical Program	2010 and 2011 Events to Date	2011 Plans
VEGF Trap-Eye	• Reported positive 52-week results in the Phase 3 VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 trials in wet AMD • Reported positive six-month results in the Phase 3 COPERNICUS trial in CRVO and completed patient enrollment in the Phase 3 GALILEO trial in CRVO • Reported positive 24-week and 52-week results from the Phase 2 DME trial (DA VINCI) • Initiated a Phase 3 trial in Asia in CNV of the retina as a result of pathologic myopia	• File for regulatory approval of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD in the first half of 2011 • Report initial six-month data from GALILEO in the first half of 2011 • Report two-year data from VIEW 1 and VIEW 2, and one-year data from COPERNICUS in the second half of 2011 • If GALILEO is successful, file for regulatory approval of VEGF Trap-Eye in CRVO
ARCALYST®	• Reported positive results from PRE-SURGE 1 and completed patient enrollment of PRE-SURGE 2 and RE-SURGE. PRE-SURGE 1 and 2 are Phase 3 studies that are evaluating ARCALYST® in the prevention of gout flares associated with the initiation of uric acid-lowering drug therapy • Reported that in a Phase 3 study evaluating ARCALYST in the treatment of pain during an acute gout flare, there was no significant benefit from combining ARCALYST with an NSAID versus an NSAID alone	• Report data from PRE-SURGE 2 and RE-SURGE in the first quarter of 2011 • If PRE-SURGE 2 and RE-SURGE are successful, file for regulatory approval of ARCALYST® for the prevention of gout flares associated with the initiation of uric acid-lowering drug therapy by mid 2011
Aflibercept (VEGF Trap – Oncology)	• Completed patient enrollment in the Phase 3 studies in non-small cell lung cancer (VITAL), prostate cancer (VENICE), and colorectal cancer (VELOUR) • Completed patient enrollment in a Phase 2 1st-line study in metastatic colorectal cancer (AFFIRM) • An IDMC conducted an interim analysis of VELOUR and recommended that the study continue to completion as planned with no modifications	• Report data from VITAL and VELOUR in the first half of 2011 • An IDMC is expected to conduct an interim analysis of VENICE in mid-2011 • Report data from AFFIRM
REGN727 (PCSK9 Antibody)	• Reported proof-of-concept data from a Phase 1 study for LDL cholesterol reduction • Initiated a Phase 2 program for LDL cholesterol reduction	• Report data from the Phase 2 program for LDL cholesterol reduction

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3696
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3696

Clinical Program	2010 and 2011 Events to Date	2011 Plans
REGN88 (IL-6R Antibody)	• Initiated a Phase 2/3 dose-ranging study in rheumatoid arthritis • Initiated a Phase 2 dose-ranging study in ankylosing spondylitis • Reported data from the Phase 1 program in rheumatoid arthritis	• Report initial data in rheumatoid arthritis and in ankylosing spondylitis
REGN668 (IL-4R Antibody)	• Completed a Phase 1 study in healthy volunteers • Initiated a Phase 1b program in atopic dermatitis	• Initiate a Phase 2 program in asthma
REGN421 (Dll4 Antibody)	• Continued patient enrollment in Phase 1 program	• Initiate a Phase 2 program in advanced malignancies
REGN910 (ANG2 Antibody)	• Initiated a Phase 1 study in oncology	
REGN475 (NGF Antibody)	• Reported top-line results from Phase 2 studies in osteoarthritis of the knee and acute sciatica • Phase 2 studies placed on clinical hold in December 2010 by the FDA due to adverse events seen with NGF antibodies under development at other pharmaceutical companies	
REGN728 (target not disclosed)	• Initiated clinical development in an undisclosed indication	
REGN846 (target not disclosed)	• Initiated clinical development in an undisclosed indication	

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

A summary of the significant accounting policies that impact us is provided in Note 2 to our Financial Statements, beginning on page F-7. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures in the financial statements. Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if:

- It requires an assumption (or assumptions) regarding a future outcome; and
- Changes in the estimate or the use of different assumptions to prepare the estimate could have a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Management believes the current assumptions used to estimate amounts reflected in our financial statements are appropriate. However, if actual experience differs from the assumptions used in estimating amounts reflected in our financial statements, the resulting changes could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, and in certain situations, could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition. The critical accounting estimates that impact our financial statements are described below.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3697
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3697

Revenue Recognition

Collaboration Revenue

We earn collaboration revenue in connection with collaboration agreements to develop and commercialize product candidates and utilize our technology platforms. We currently have collaboration agreements with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare. The terms of collaboration agreements typically include non-refundable up-front licensing payments, research progress (milestone) payments, and payments for development activities. Non-refundable up-front license payments, where continuing involvement is required of us, are deferred and recognized over the related performance period. We estimate our performance period based on the specific terms of each agreement, and adjust the performance periods, if appropriate, based on the applicable facts and circumstances. Payments which are based on achieving a specific substantive performance milestone, involving a degree of risk, are recognized as revenue when the milestone is achieved and the related payment is due and non-refundable, provided there is no future service obligation associated with that milestone. Substantive performance milestones typically consist of significant achievements in the development life-cycle of the related product candidate, such as completion of clinical trials, filing for approval with regulatory agencies, and approvals by regulatory agencies. In determining whether a payment is deemed to be a substantive performance milestone, we take into consideration (i) the nature, timing, and value of significant achievements in the development life-cycle of the related development product candidate, (ii) the relative level of effort required to achieve the milestone, and (iii) the relative level of risk in achieving the milestone, taking into account the high degree of uncertainty in successfully advancing product candidates in a drug development program and in ultimately attaining an approved drug product. Payments for achieving milestones which are not considered substantive are accounted for as license payments and recognized over the related performance period.

We enter into collaboration agreements that include varying arrangements regarding which parties perform and bear the costs of research and development activities. We may share the costs of research and development activities with our collaborator, such as in our VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, or we may be reimbursed for all or a significant portion of the costs of our research and development activities, such as in our aflibercept and antibody collaborations with sanofi-aventis. We record our internal and third-party development costs associated with these collaborations as research and development expenses. When we are entitled to reimbursement of all or a portion of the research and development expenses that we incur under a collaboration, we record those reimbursable amounts as collaboration revenue proportionately as we recognize our expenses. If the collaboration is a cost-sharing arrangement in which both we and our collaborator perform development work and share costs, in periods when our collaborator incurs development expenses that benefit the collaboration and Regeneron, we also recognize, as additional research and development expense, the portion of the collaborator's development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse.

In connection with non-refundable licensing payments, our performance period estimates are principally based on projections of the scope, progress, and results of our research and development activities. Due to the variability in the scope of activities and length of time necessary to develop a drug product, changes to development plans as programs progress, and uncertainty in the ultimate requirements to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, revisions to performance period estimates are likely to occur periodically, and could result in material changes to the amount of revenue recognized each year in the future. In addition, our estimated performance periods may change if development programs encounter delays or we and our collaborators decide to expand or contract our clinical plans for a drug candidate in various disease indications. Also, if a collaborator terminates an agreement in accordance with the terms of the agreement, we would recognize any unamortized remainder of an up-front or previously deferred payment at the time of the termination.

Product Revenue

Revenue from product sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title to product and associated risk of loss has passed to the customer, the price is fixed or determinable, collection from the customer is reasonably assured, and we have no further performance obligations. Revenue and deferred revenue from product sales are recorded net of applicable provisions for prompt pay discounts, product returns, estimated rebates payable under governmental programs (including Medicaid), distributor fees, and other sales-related deductions. We review our estimates of rebates payable each period and record any necessary adjustments in the current period's net product sales.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3698
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3698

Clinical Trial Expenses

Clinical trial costs are a significant component of research and development expenses and include costs associated with third-party contractors. We outsource a substantial portion of our clinical trial activities, utilizing external entities such as CROs, independent clinical investigators, and other third-party service providers to assist us with the execution of our clinical studies. For each clinical trial that we conduct, certain clinical trial costs are expensed immediately, while others are expensed over time based on the expected total number of patients in the trial, the rate at which patients enter the trial, and the period over which clinical investigators or contract research organizations are expected to provide services.

Clinical activities which relate principally to clinical sites and other administrative functions to manage our clinical trials are performed primarily by CROs. CROs typically perform most of the start-up activities for our trials, including document preparation, site identification, screening and preparation, pre-study visits, training, and program management. On a budgeted basis, these start-up costs are typically 10% to 20% of the total contract value. On an actual basis, this percentage range can be significantly wider, as many of our contracts with CROs are either expanded or reduced in scope compared to the original budget, while start-up costs for the particular trial may not change materially. These start-up costs usually occur within a few months after the contract has been executed and are event driven in nature. The remaining activities and related costs, such as patient monitoring and administration, generally occur ratably throughout the life of the individual contract or study. In the event of early termination of a clinical trial, we accrue and recognize expenses in an amount based on our estimate of the remaining non-cancelable obligations associated with the winding down of the clinical trial and/or penalties.

For clinical study sites, where payments are made periodically on a per-patient basis to the institutions performing the clinical study, we accrue expense on an estimated cost-per-patient basis, based on subject enrollment and activity in each quarter. The amount of clinical study expense recognized in a quarter may vary from period to period based on the duration and progress of the study, the activities to be performed by the sites each quarter, the required level of patient enrollment, the rate at which patients actually enroll in and drop-out of the clinical study, and the number of sites involved in the study. Clinical trials that bear the greatest risk of change in estimates are typically those that have a significant number of sites, require a large number of patients, have complex patient screening requirements, and span multiple years. During the course of a trial, we adjust our rate of clinical expense recognition if actual results differ from our estimates. Our estimates and assumptions for clinical expense recognition could differ significantly from our actual results, which could cause material increases or decreases in research and development expenses in future periods when the actual results become known. No material adjustments to our past clinical trial accrual estimates were made during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, or 2008.

Stock-based Employee Compensation

We recognize stock-based compensation expense for grants of stock option awards and restricted stock to employees and non-employee members of our board of directors under our long-term incentive plans based on the grant-date fair value of those awards. The grant-date fair value of an award is generally recognized as compensation expense over the award's requisite service period.

We use the Black-Scholes model to compute the estimated fair value of stock option awards. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of our Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and members of our board of directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on our Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in our stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on our historical exercise experience with previously issued employee and board of directors option grants. The expected dividend yield is zero as we have never paid dividends and do not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. Stock-based compensation expense also includes an estimate, which is made at the time of grant, of the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited. This estimate is revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3699
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3699

The assumptions used in computing the fair value of option awards reflect our best estimates but involve uncertainties related to market and other conditions, many of which are outside of our control. Changes in any of these assumptions may materially affect the fair value of stock options granted and the amount of stock-based compensation recognized in future periods.

In addition, we have granted performance-based stock option awards which vest based upon the optionee satisfying certain performance and service conditions as defined in the agreements. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options will be recognized only if, and when, we estimate that these options will vest, which is based on whether we consider the options' performance conditions to be probable of attainment. Our estimates of the number of performance-based options that will vest will be revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods. Changes in these estimates may materially affect the amount of stock-based compensation that we recognize in future periods related to performance-based options.

Marketable Securities

We have invested our excess cash primarily in direct obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, other debt securities guaranteed by the U.S. government, and money market funds that invest in U.S. Government securities. We consider our marketable securities to be "available-for-sale," as defined by authoritative guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). These assets are carried at fair value and the unrealized gains and losses are included in other accumulated comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. If the decline in the value of a marketable security in our investment portfolio is deemed to be other-than-temporary, we write down the security to its current fair value and recognize a loss that may be charged against income.

On a quarterly basis, we review our portfolio of marketable securities, using both quantitative and qualitative factors, to determine if declines in fair value below cost are other-than-temporary. Such factors include the length of time and the extent to which market value has been less than cost, financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, recommendations of investment advisors, and forecasts of economic, market, or industry trends. With respect to debt securities, this review process also includes an evaluation of our intent to sell an individual debt security or our need to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery or maturity. With respect to equity securities, this review process includes an evaluation of our ability and intent to hold the securities until their full value can be recovered. This review is subjective and requires a high degree of judgment. For example, as a result of our quarterly reviews of our marketable securities portfolio, during 2010, 2009, and 2008 we recorded charges for other-than-temporary impairment of our marketable securities totaling $0.1 million, $0.1 million, and $2.5 million, respectively.

Depreciation of Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. In some situations, the life of the asset may be extended or shortened if circumstances arise that would lead us to believe that the estimated life of the asset has changed. The life of leasehold improvements may change based on the extension of lease contracts with our landlords. Changes in the estimated lives of assets will result in an increase or decrease in the amount of depreciation recognized in future periods. For example, effective in the first quarter of 2010, the estimated useful lives of certain capitalized laboratory and other equipment, which is a component of property, plant, and equipment, were extended. The effect of this change in estimate was to lower depreciation expense by $4.0 million and to lower our net loss per share by $0.05 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3700
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3700

Results of Operations

Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Net Loss

Regeneron reported a net loss of $104.5 million, or $1.26 per share (basic and diluted), for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to a net loss of $67.8 million, or $0.85 per share (basic and diluted) for 2009. The increase in our net loss in 2010 was principally due to higher research and development expenses, partly offset by higher collaboration revenue in connection with our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

Revenues

Revenues in 2010 and 2009 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2010	2009
Collaboration revenue:		
Sanofi-aventis	$311.3	$247.2
Bayer HealthCare	75.4	67.3
Total collaboration revenue	386.7	314.5
Technology licensing revenue	40.2	40.0
Net product sales	25.3	18.4
Contract research and other revenue	6.9	6.4
Total revenue	$459.1	$379.3

Sanofi-aventis Collaboration Revenue

The collaboration revenue we earned from sanofi-aventis, as detailed below, consisted primarily of reimbursement for research and development expenses and recognition of revenue related to non-refundable up-front payments of $105.0 million related to the aflibercept collaboration and $85.0 million related to the antibody collaboration.

	Years ended December 31,	
Sanofi-aventis Collaboration Revenue	**2010**	**2009**
(In millions)		
Aflibercept:		
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 16.5	$ 26.6
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	9.9	9.9
Total aflibercept	26.4	36.5
Antibody:		
Regeneron expense reimbursement	276.0	198.1
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front and other payments	7.3	9.9
Recognition of revenue related to *VelociGene*® agreement	1.6	2.7
Total antibody	284.9	210.7
Total sanofi-aventis collaboration revenue	$311.3	$247.2

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of our aflibercept expenses decreased in 2010 compared to 2009, primarily due to lower costs related to internal research activities and manufacturing aflibercept clinical supplies. As of December 31, 2010, $32.6 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments related to aflibercept was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

In 2010, sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of our antibody expenses consisted of $137.7 million under the discovery agreement and $138.3 million of development costs under the license agreement, compared to $99.8 million and $98.3 million, respectively, in 2009. The higher reimbursement amounts in 2010 compared to 2009 were due to an increase in our research activities conducted under the discovery agreement and increases in our development activities for antibody candidates under the license agreement.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3701
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3701

Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' $85.0 million up-front payment decreased in 2010 compared to 2009 due to the November 2009 amendments to expand and extend the companies' antibody collaboration. In connection with the November 2009 amendment of the discovery agreement, sanofi-aventis is funding up to $30 million of agreed-upon costs incurred by us to expand our manufacturing capacity at our Rensselaer, New York facilities, of which $23.4 million was received or receivable from sanofi-aventis as of December 31, 2010. Revenue related to these payments for such funding from sanofi-aventis is deferred and recognized as collaboration revenue prospectively over the related performance period in conjunction with the recognition of the original $85.0 million up-front payment. As of December 31, 2010, $79.8 million of the sanofi-aventis payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

In August 2008, we entered into a separate *VelociGene®* agreement with sanofi-aventis. In 2010 and 2009, we recognized $1.6 million and $2.7 million, respectively, in revenue related to this agreement.

Bayer HealthCare Collaboration Revenue

The collaboration revenue we earned from Bayer HealthCare, as detailed below, consisted of cost sharing of Regeneron VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses, substantive performance milestone payments, and recognition of revenue related to a non-refundable $75.0 million up-front payment received in October 2006 and a $20.0 million milestone payment received in August 2007 (which, for the purpose of revenue recognition, was not considered substantive).

Bayer HealthCare Collaboration Revenue	**Years ended December 31,**	
(In millions)	**2010**	**2009**
Cost-sharing of Regeneron VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses	$45.5	$37.4
Substantive performance milestone payments	20.0	20.0
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front and other milestone payments	9.9	9.9
Total Bayer HealthCare collaboration revenue	$75.4	$67.3

Cost-sharing of our VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses with Bayer HealthCare increased in 2010 compared to 2009 due to higher internal development activities and higher clinical development costs in connection with our Phase 3 COPERNICUS trial in CRVO. In the fourth quarter of 2010, we earned two $10.0 million substantive milestone payments from Bayer HealthCare for achieving positive 52-week results in the VIEW 1 study and positive 6-month results in the COPERNICUS study. In July 2009, we earned a $20.0 million substantive performance milestone payment from Bayer HealthCare in connection with the dosing of the first patient in the COPERNICUS study. In connection with the recognition of deferred revenue related to the $75.0 million up-front payment and $20.0 million milestone payment received in August 2007, as of December 31, 2010, $47.0 million of these payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Technology Licensing Revenue

In connection with our *VelocImmune®* license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas, each of the $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payments were deferred upon receipt and recognized as revenue ratably over approximately the ensuing year of each agreement. In both 2010 and 2009, we recognized $40.0 million of technology licensing revenue related to these agreements. In addition, in connection with the amendment and extension of our license agreement with Astellas, in August 2010, we received a $165.0 million up-front payment, which was deferred upon receipt and will be recognized as revenue ratably over a seven-year period beginning in mid-2011. As of December 31, 2010, $176.6 million of these technology licensing payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Net Product Sales

In 2010 and 2009, we recognized as revenue $25.3 million and $18.4 million, respectively, of ARCALYST® net product sales for which both the right of return no longer existed and rebates could be reasonably estimated. The Company had limited historical return experience for ARCALYST® beginning with initial sales in 2008 through the end of 2009; therefore, ARCALYST® net product sales were deferred until the right of return no longer existed and rebates could be reasonably estimated. Effective in the first quarter of 2010, the Company determined that it had

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3702
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3702

accumulated sufficient historical data to reasonably estimate both product returns and rebates of ARCALYST®. As a result, $4.8 million of previously deferred ARCALYST® net product sales were recognized as revenue in the first quarter of 2010. The effect of this change in estimate related to ARCALYST® net product sales revenue was to lower our net loss per share by $0.06 in 2010. At December 31, 2010, there was no deferred revenue related to ARCALYST® net product sales.

Contract Research and Other Revenue

Contract research and other revenue in 2010 and 2009 included $4.6 million and $5.5 million, respectively, recognized in connection with our five-year grant from the NIH, which we were awarded in September 2006 as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project.

Expenses

Total operating expenses increased to $556.5 million in 2010 from $453.4 million in 2009. Our average headcount in 2010 increased to 1,249 from 980 in 2009 principally as a result of our expanding research and development activities, which were primarily attributable to our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

Operating expenses in 2010 and 2009 included a total of $39.9 million and $31.3 million, respectively, of non-cash compensation expense related to employee stock option and restricted stock awards (Non-cash Compensation Expense), as detailed below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2010		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Non-cash Compensation Expense	Non-cash Compensation Expense	Expenses as Reported
(In millions)			
Research and development	$466.9	$22.3	$489.2
Selling, general, and administrative	47.6	17.6	65.2
Cost of goods sold	2.1		2.1
Total operating expenses	$516.6	$39.9	$556.5

	For the year ended December 31, 2009		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Non-cash Compensation Expense	Non-cash Compensation Expense	Expenses as Reported
(In millions)			
Research and development	$380.0	$18.8	$398.8
Selling, general, and administrative	40.4	12.5	52.9
Cost of goods sold	1.7		1.7
Total operating expenses	$422.1	$31.3	$453.4

The increase in total Non-cash Compensation Expense in 2010 was primarily attributable to (i) the recognition of higher expense in 2010 in connection with performance-based stock options that we estimate will vest, (ii) the increase in stock option awards in 2010, due in part to the increase in headcount, and (iii) the higher fair market value of our Common Stock on the date of our annual employee option grants made in December 2009 compared to December 2008.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3703
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3703

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased to $489.2 million in 2010 from $398.8 million in 2009. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses in 2010 and 2009:

Research and Development Expenses	Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)
(In millions)			
Payroll and benefits[1]	$131.7	$ 99.9	$31.8
Clinical trial expenses	106.9	111.6	(4.7)
Clinical manufacturing costs[2]	95.6	66.7	28.9
Research and other development costs	53.8	42.3	11.5
Occupancy and other operating costs	52.3	40.6	11.7
Cost-sharing of Bayer HealthCare VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses[3]	48.9	37.7	11.2
Total research and development expenses	$489.2	$398.8	$90.4

(1) Includes $19.3 million and $16.2 million of Non-cash Compensation Expense in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Non-cash Compensation Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $3.0 million and $2.6 million of Non-cash Compensation Expense in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(3) Under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, in periods when Bayer HealthCare incurs VEGF Trap- Eye development expenses, we also recognize, as additional research and development expense, the portion of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse. Bayer HealthCare provides us with estimated VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses for the most recent fiscal quarter. Bayer HealthCare's estimate is reconciled to its actual expenses for such quarter in the subsequent fiscal quarter and our portion of its VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse is adjusted accordingly.

Payroll and benefits increased principally due to the increase in employee headcount, as described above. Clinical trial expenses decreased due primarily to lower costs related to our Phase 3 clinical development program for ARCALYST® in gout, partly offset by higher costs related to our clinical development programs for VEGF Trap-Eye, principally in connection with our COPERNICUS trial in CRVO. Clinical manufacturing costs increased due to higher facility-related costs in connection with the expansion of our manufacturing capacity at our Rensselaer facility and higher costs related to manufacturing clinical supplies of monoclonal antibodies, partly offset by lower costs related to manufacturing aflibercept clinical supplies. Research and other development costs increased primarily due to higher costs associated with our antibody programs. Occupancy and other operating costs increased principally in connection with our higher headcount, expanded research and development activities, and new and expanded leased laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York. Cost-sharing of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses increased primarily due to higher costs in connection with the VIEW 2 trial in wet AMD which is being conducted by Bayer HealthCare.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3704
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3704

We prepare estimates of research and development costs for projects in clinical development, which include direct costs and allocations of certain costs such as indirect labor, Non-cash Compensation Expense, and manufacturing and other costs related to activities that benefit multiple projects, and, under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, the portion of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse. Our estimates of research and development costs for clinical development programs are shown below:

	Year ended December 31,		Increase
Project Costs	2010	2009	(Decrease)
(In millions)			
ARCALYST®	$ 56.8	$ 67.7	$(10.9)
VEGF Trap-Eye	138.5	109.8	28.7
Aflibercept	13.5	23.3	(9.8)
REGN88	25.0	36.9	(11.9)
REGN727	36.0	21.1	14.9
Other antibody candidates in clinical development	65.5	53.3	12.2
Other research programs & unallocated costs	153.9	86.7	67.2
Total research and development expenses	$489.2	$398.8	$ 90.4

Drug development and approval in the United States is a multi-step process regulated by the FDA. The process begins with discovery and preclinical evaluation, leading up to the submission of an IND to the FDA which, if successful, allows the opportunity for study in humans, or clinical study, of the potential new drug. Clinical development typically involves three phases of study: Phases 1, 2, and 3. The most significant costs in clinical development are in Phase 3 clinical trials, as they tend to be the longest and largest studies in the drug development process. Following successful completion of Phase 3 clinical trials for a biological product, a BLA must be submitted to, and accepted by, the FDA, and the FDA must approve the BLA prior to commercialization of the drug. It is not uncommon for the FDA to request additional data following its review of a BLA, which can significantly increase the drug development timeline and expenses. We may elect either on our own, or at the request of the FDA, to conduct further studies that are referred to as Phase 3B and 4 studies. Phase 3B studies are initiated and either completed or substantially completed while the BLA is under FDA review. These studies are conducted under an IND. Phase 4 studies, also referred to as post-marketing studies, are studies that are initiated and conducted after the FDA has approved a product for marketing. In addition, as discovery research, preclinical development, and clinical programs progress, opportunities to expand development of drug candidates into new disease indications can emerge. We may elect to add such new disease indications to our development efforts (with the approval of our collaborator for joint development programs), thereby extending the period in which we will be developing a product. For example, we, and our collaborators where applicable, continue to explore further development of ARCALYST®, aflibercept, and VEGF Trap-Eye in different disease indications.

There are numerous uncertainties associated with drug development, including uncertainties related to safety and efficacy data from each phase of drug development, uncertainties related to the enrollment and performance of clinical trials, changes in regulatory requirements, changes in the competitive landscape affecting a product candidate, and other risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A, "Risk Factors" under "Risks Related to ARCALYST® and the Development of Our Product Candidates," "Regulatory and Litigation Risks," and "Risks Related to Commercialization of Products." The lengthy process of seeking FDA approvals, and subsequent compliance with applicable statutes and regulations, require the expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure by us to obtain, or delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could materially adversely affect our business.

For these reasons and due to the variability in the costs necessary to develop a pharmaceutical product and the uncertainties related to future indications to be studied, the estimated cost and scope of the projects, and our ultimate ability to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, accurate and meaningful estimates of the total cost to bring our product candidates to market are not available. Similarly, we are currently unable to reasonably estimate if our product candidates will generate material product revenues and net cash inflows. In 2008, we received FDA approval for ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS, a group of rare, inherited auto-inflammatory diseases that affect a very small group of people. We currently do not expect to generate material product revenues and net cash inflows from the sale of ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3705
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3705

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased to $65.2 million in 2010 from $52.9 million in 2009 due primarily to increases in compensation expense and recruitment costs, principally in connection with higher headcount in 2010, and an increase in Non-cash Compensation Expense for the reasons described above.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold in 2010 and 2009 was $2.1 million and $1.7 million, respectively, and consisted primarily of royalties and other period costs related to ARCALYST® commercial supplies. To date, ARCALYST® shipments to our customers have primarily consisted of supplies of inventory manufactured and expensed as research and development costs prior to FDA approval in 2008; therefore, the costs of these supplies were not included in costs of goods sold.

Other Income and Expense

Investment income decreased to $2.1 million in 2010 from $4.5 million in 2009, due primarily to lower yields on, and lower average balances of, cash and marketable securities.

Interest expense increased to $9.1 million in 2010 from $2.3 million in 2009. Interest expense is primarily attributable to the imputed interest portion of payments to our landlord, commencing in the third quarter of 2009, to lease newly constructed laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

In 2010, we did not recognize any income tax expense or benefit. In 2009, we recognized a $4.1 million income tax benefit, consisting primarily of (i) $2.7 million resulting from a provision in the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009 that allowed us to claim a refund of U.S. federal alternative minimum tax that we paid in 2008, and (ii) $0.7 million resulting from a provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that allowed us to claim a refund for a portion of our unused pre-2006 research tax credits.

Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

Net Loss

Regeneron reported a net loss of $67.8 million, or $0.85 per share (basic and diluted), for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to a net loss of $79.1 million, or $1.00 per share (basic and diluted) for 2008. The decrease in our net loss in 2009 was principally due to higher collaboration revenue in connection with our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis, receipt of a $20.0 million substantive performance milestone payment in connection with our VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, and higher ARCALYST® sales, partly offset by higher research and development expenses, as detailed below.

Revenues

Revenues in 2009 and 2008 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2009	2008
Collaboration revenue		
Sanofi-aventis	$247.2	$154.0
Bayer HealthCare	67.3	31.2
Total collaboration revenue	314.5	185.2
Technology licensing revenue	40.0	40.0
Net product sales	18.4	6.3
Contract research and other revenue	6.4	7.0
Total revenue	$379.3	$238.5

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3706
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3706

Sanofi-aventis Collaboration Revenue

The collaboration revenue we earned from sanofi-aventis, as detailed below, consisted primarily of reimbursement for research and development expenses and recognition of revenue related to non-refundable up-front payments of $105.0 million related to the aflibercept collaboration and $85.0 million related to the antibody collaboration.

Sanofi-aventis Collaboration Revenue	Years ended December 31,	
(In millions)	2009	2008
Aflibercept:		
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 26.6	$ 35.6
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	9.9	8.8
Total aflibercept	36.5	44.4
Antibody:		
Regeneron expense reimbursement	198.1	97.9
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payment	9.9	10.5
Recognition of revenue related to *VelociGene*® agreement	2.7	1.2
Total antibody	210.7	109.6
Total sanofi-aventis collaboration revenue	$247.2	$154.0

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of our aflibercept expenses decreased in 2009 compared to 2008, primarily due to lower costs related to internal research activities and manufacturing aflibercept clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front aflibercept payments increased in 2009 compared to 2008 due to shortening the estimated performance period over which this deferred revenue is being recognized, effective in the fourth quarter of 2008. As of December 31, 2009, $42.5 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments related to aflibercept was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

In 2009, sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of our antibody expenses consisted of $99.8 million under the discovery agreement and $98.3 million of development costs under the license agreement, compared to $72.2 million and $25.7 million, respectively, in 2008. The higher reimbursement amounts in 2009 compared to 2008 were due to an increase in our research activities conducted under the discovery agreement and increases in our development activities for antibody candidates under the license agreement. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' $85.0 million up-front payment decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 due to the November 2009 amendments to expand and extend the companies' antibody collaboration. As of December 31, 2009, $63.7 million of the original $85.0 million up-front payment was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

In August 2008, we entered into a separate *VelociGene*® agreement with sanofi-aventis. In 2009 and 2008, we recognized $2.7 million and $1.2 million, respectively, in revenue related to this agreement.

Bayer HealthCare Collaboration Revenue

The collaboration revenue we earned from Bayer HealthCare, as detailed below, consisted of cost sharing of Regeneron VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses and recognition of revenue related to a non-refundable $75.0 million up-front payment received in October 2006 and a $20.0 million milestone payment received in August 2007 (which, for the purpose of revenue recognition, was not considered substantive).

Bayer HealthCare Collaboration Revenue	Years ended December 31,	
(In millions)	2009	2008
Cost-sharing of Regeneron VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses	$37.4	$18.8
Substantive performance milestone payment	20.0	
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front and other milestone payments	9.9	12.4
Total Bayer HealthCare collaboration revenue	$67.3	$31.2

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3707
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3707

Cost-sharing of our VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses with Bayer HealthCare increased in 2009 compared to 2008. Under the terms of the collaboration, in 2009, all agreed-upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by Regeneron and Bayer HealthCare under a global development plan were shared equally. In 2008, the first $70.0 million of agreed-upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses were shared equally, and we were solely responsible for up to the next $30.0 million. During the fourth quarter of 2008, we were solely responsible for most of the collaboration's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses, which reduced the amount of cost-sharing revenue we earned from Bayer HealthCare in 2008. In addition, cost-sharing revenue increased in 2009, compared to 2008, due to higher clinical development costs in connection with our VIEW 1 trial in wet AMD, Phase 2 DA VINCI trial in DME, and COPERNICUS trial in CRVO. In July 2009, we received a $20.0 million substantive performance milestone payment from Bayer HealthCare in connection with our COPERNICUS trial, which was recognized as collaboration revenue. Recognition of deferred revenue related to the up-front and August 2007 milestone payments from Bayer HealthCare decreased in 2009 from 2008 due to an extension of the estimated performance period over which this deferred revenue is being recognized, effective in the fourth quarter of 2008. As of December 31, 2009, $56.8 million of these up-front licensing and milestone payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Technology Licensing Revenue

In connection with our *VelocImmune*® license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas, each of the $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payments were deferred upon receipt and recognized as revenue ratably over approximately the ensuing year of each agreement. In both 2009 and 2008, we recognized $40.0 million of technology licensing revenue related to these agreements.

Net Product Sales

In 2009 and 2008, we recognized as revenue $18.4 million and $6.3 million, respectively, of ARCALYST® net product sales for which both the right of return no longer existed and rebates could be reasonably estimated. At December 31, 2009, deferred revenue related to ARCALYST® net product sales totaled $4.8 million.

Contract Research and Other Revenue

Contract research and other revenue in 2009 and 2008 included $5.5 million and $4.9 million, respectively, recognized in connection with our five-year grant from the NIH, which we were awarded in September 2006 as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project.

Expenses

Total operating expenses increased to $453.4 million in 2009 from $324.7 million in 2008. Our average headcount in 2009 increased to 980 from 810 in 2008 principally as a result of our expanding research and development activities, which were primarily attributable to our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

Operating expenses in 2009 and 2008 included a total of $31.3 million and $32.5 million, respectively, of Non-cash Compensation Expense, as detailed below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2009		
Expenses *(In millions)*	**Expenses before inclusion of Non-cash Compensation Expense**	**Non-cash Compensation Expense**	**Expenses as Reported**
Research and development	$ 380.0	$ 18.8	$ 398.8
Selling, general, and administrative	40.4	12.5	52.9
Cost of goods sold	1.7		1.7
Total operating expenses	$ 422.1	$ 31.3	453.4

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3708
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3708

Expenses (In millions)	For the year ended December 31, 2008: Expenses before inclusion of Non-cash Compensation Expense	Non-cash Compensation Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 255.9	$ 19.0	$ 274.9
Selling, general, and administrative	35.4	13.5	48.9
Cost of goods sold	0.9		0.9
Total operating expenses	$ 292.2	$ 32.5	$ 324.7

The decrease in total Non-cash Compensation Expense in 2009 was primarily attributable to the lower fair market value of our Common Stock on the date of our annual employee option grants made in December 2008 as compared to the fair market value of annual employee option grants made in recent years prior to 2008.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses increased to $398.8 million in 2009 from $274.9 million in 2008. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses in 2009 and 2008:

Research and Development Expenses (In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	Increase
Payroll and benefits[1]	$ 99.9	$ 81.7	$ 18.2
Clinical trial expenses	111.6	49.3	62.3
Clinical manufacturing costs[2]	66.7	53.8	12.9
Research and other development costs	42.3	29.6	12.7
Occupancy and other operating costs	40.6	30.5	10.1
Cost-sharing of Bayer HealthCare VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses[3]	37.7	30.0	7.7
Total research and development	$398.8	$274.9	$123.9

(1) Includes $16.2 million and $16.7 million of Non-cash Compensation Expense in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Non-cash Compensation Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $2.6 million and $2.3 million of Non-cash Compensation Expense in 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(3) Under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, in periods when Bayer HealthCare incurs VEGF Trap- Eye development expenses, we also recognize, as additional research and development expense, the portion of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse. Bayer HealthCare provides us with estimated VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses for the most recent fiscal quarter. Bayer HealthCare's estimate is reconciled to its actual expenses for such quarter in the subsequent fiscal quarter and our portion of its VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse is adjusted accordingly.

Payroll and benefits increased principally due to the increase in employee headcount, as described above. Clinical trial expenses increased due primarily to higher costs related to our clinical development programs for (i) VEGF Trap-Eye, including our VIEW 1 trial in wet AMD, DA VINCI trial in DME, and COPERNICUS trial in CRVO, (ii) ARCALYST®, related to our Phase 3 clinical development program in gout, and (iii) monoclonal antibody candidates, which are in earlier stage clinical development. Clinical manufacturing costs increased due to higher costs related to manufacturing clinical supplies of ARCALYST® and monoclonal antibodies, partly offset by lower costs related to manufacturing aflibercept clinical supplies. Research and other development costs increased primarily due to higher costs associated with our antibody programs. Occupancy and other operating costs increased principally in connection with our higher headcount, expanded research and development activities, and new and expanded leased laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York. Cost-sharing of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses increased primarily due to higher costs in connection with the VIEW 2 trial in wet AMD and the GALILEO trial in CRVO, both of which are being conducted by Bayer HealthCare.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3709
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3709

We prepare estimates of research and development costs for projects in clinical development, which include direct costs and allocations of certain costs such as indirect labor, Non-cash Compensation Expense, and manufacturing and other costs related to activities that benefit multiple projects, and, under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, the portion of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse. Our estimates of research and development costs for clinical development programs are shown below:

Project Costs	Year ended December 31,		Increase
(In millions)	2009	2008	(Decrease)
ARCALYST®	$ 67.7	$ 39.2	$ 28.5
VEGF Trap-Eye	109.8	82.7	27.1
Alflibercept	23.3	32.1	(8.8)
REGN88	36.9	21.4	15.5
Other antibody candidates in clinical development	74.4	27.4	47.0
Other research programs & unallocated costs	86.7	72.1	14.6
Total research and development expenses	$398.8	$274.9	$123.9

For the reasons described above in Results of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, under the caption "Research and Development Expenses", and due to the variability in the costs necessary to develop a pharmaceutical product and the uncertainties related to future indications to be studied, the estimated cost and scope of the projects, and our ultimate ability to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, accurate and meaningful estimates of the total cost to bring our product candidates to market are not available. Similarly, we are currently unable to reasonably estimate if our product candidates will generate material product revenues and net cash inflows. In 2008, we received FDA approval for ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS, a group of rare, inherited auto-inflammatory diseases that affect a very small group of people. We currently do not expect to generate material product revenues and net cash inflows from the sale of ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased to $52.9 million in 2009 from $48.9 million in 2008. In 2009, we incurred (i) higher compensation expense, (ii) higher patent-related costs, (iii) higher facility-related costs due primarily to increases in administrative headcount, and (iv) higher patient assistance costs related to ARCALYST®. These increases were partly offset by (i) lower marketing costs related to ARCALYST®, (ii) a decrease in administrative recruitment costs, and (iii) lower professional fees related to various corporate matters.

Cost of Goods Sold

During 2008, we began recognizing revenue and cost of goods sold from net product sales of ARCALYST®. Cost of goods sold in 2009 and 2008 was $1.7 million and $0.9 million, respectively, and consisted primarily of royalties and other period costs related to ARCALYST® commercial supplies. In 2009 and 2008, ARCALYST® shipments to our customers consisted of supplies of inventory manufactured and expensed as research and development costs prior to FDA approval in 2008; therefore, the costs of these supplies were not included in costs of goods sold.

Other Income and Expense

Investment income decreased to $4.5 million in 2009 from $18.2 million in 2008, due primarily to lower yields on, and lower balances of, cash and marketable securities. In addition, in 2009 and 2008, deterioration in the credit quality of specific marketable securities in our investment portfolio subjected us to the risk of not being able to recover these securities' carrying values. As a result, in 2009 and 2008, we recognized charges of $0.1 million and $2.5 million, respectively, related to these securities, which we considered to be other than temporarily impaired. In 2009 and 2008, these charges were either wholly or partly offset by realized gains of $0.2 million and $1.2 million, respectively, on sales of marketable securities during the year.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3710
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3710

Interest expense decreased to $2.3 million in 2009 from $7.8 million in 2008. Interest expense in 2009 was attributable to the imputed interest portion of payments to our landlord, commencing in the third quarter of 2009, to lease newly constructed laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York. Interest expense in 2008 related to $200.0 million of 5.5% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes until they were retired. During the second and third quarters of 2008, we repurchased a total of $82.5 million in principal amount of these convertible notes for $83.3 million. In connection with these repurchases, we recognized a $0.9 million loss on early extinguishment of debt, representing the premium paid on the notes plus related unamortized debt issuance costs. The remaining $117.5 million of convertible notes were repaid in full upon their maturity in October 2008.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

In 2009, we recognized a $4.1 million income tax benefit, consisting primarily of (i) $2.7 million resulting from a provision in the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009 that allowed us to claim a refund of U.S. federal alternative minimum tax that we paid in 2008, as described below, and (ii) $0.7 million resulting from a provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that allowed us to claim a refund for a portion of our unused pre-2006 research tax credits.

In 2008, we implemented a tax planning strategy which resulted in the utilization of certain net operating loss carry-forwards that would otherwise have expired over the next several years, to offset income for tax purposes. As a result, we incurred and paid income tax expense of $3.1 million, which relates to U.S. federal and New York State alternative minimum taxes and included $0.2 million of interest and penalties. This expense was partly offset by a $0.7 million income tax benefit, resulting from a provision in the Housing Assistance Tax Act of 2008 that allowed us to claim a refund for a portion of our unused pre-2006 research tax credits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception in 1988, we have financed our operations primarily through offerings of our equity securities, a private placement of convertible debt (which was repaid in 2008), purchases of our equity securities by our collaborators, including sanofi-aventis, revenue earned under our past and present research and development agreements, including our agreements with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare, our past contract manufacturing agreements, and our technology licensing agreements, ARCALYST® product revenue, and investment income.

Sources and Uses of Cash for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008

At December 31, 2010, we had $626.9 million in cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities (including $7.5 million of restricted cash and marketable securities) compared with $390.0 million at December 31, 2009 (including $1.6 million of restricted cash) and $527.5 million (including $1.7 million of restricted cash) at December 31, 2008. In October 2010, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 6,325,000 shares of Common Stock and received net proceeds of $174.8 million. Under the terms of our non-exclusive license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas, each company made $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payments to us in each of 2010, 2009, and 2008. In addition, in connection with the July 2010 amendment and extension of our license agreement with Astellas, we received a $165.0 million up-front payment from Astellas in August 2010. We also received, from Bayer HealthCare, a $10.0 million milestone payment in December 2010 in connection with the VIEW 1 study, and a $20.0 million milestone payment in July 2009 in connection with the COPERNICUS study.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Operations

Net cash provided by operations was $96.3 million in 2010, compared with net cash used in operations of $72.2 million in 2009 and $89.1 million in 2008. Our net losses of $104.5 million in 2010, $67.8 million in 2009, and $79.1 million in 2008 included $39.9 million, $31.3 million, and $32.5 million, respectively, of Non-cash Compensation Expense. Our net losses also included depreciation and amortization of $19.7 million, $14.2 million, and $11.3 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

At December 31, 2010, accounts receivable increased by $27.5 million, compared to end-of-year 2009, primarily due to a higher receivable balance related to our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis and a $10.0 million milestone payment receivable from Bayer HealthCare, which was earned in December 2010 in connection with the COPERNICUS study. Our deferred revenue at December 31, 2010 increased by $158.2 million, compared to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3711
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3711

end-of-year 2009, primarily due to (i) the receipt of the $165.0 million up-front payment from Astellas, as described above, which was deferred and will be recognized ratably over the seven-year period commencing in mid-2011 and (ii) sanofi-aventis' funding of $22.9 million of agreed-upon costs incurred by us during 2010 to expand our manufacturing capacity at our Rensselaer facilities, which was deferred and is being recognized as collaboration revenue prospectively over the related performance period in conjunction with the original $85.0 million up-front payment received from sanofi-aventis. These increases were partly offset by amortization of previously received deferred payments under our sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare collaborations. Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities increased $7.6 million at December 31, 2010, compared to end-of-year 2009, primarily in connection with our expanded levels of activities and expenditures, including higher liabilities for payroll-related expenses.

At December 31, 2009, accounts receivable increased by $30.4 million, compared to end-of-year 2008, primarily due to a higher receivable balance related to our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Our deferred revenue at December 31, 2009 decreased by $27.5 million, compared to end-of-year 2008, primarily due to the amortization of previously received deferred payments under our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare. Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities increased $12.6 million at December 31, 2009, compared to end-of-year 2008, primarily in connection with our expanded levels of activities and expenditures, including higher liabilities for clinical-related expenses, which were partly offset by an $8.6 million decrease in the cost-sharing payment due to Bayer HealthCare in connection with our VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration.

At December 31, 2008, accounts receivable increased by $16.9 million, compared to end-of-year 2007, primarily due to a higher receivable balance related to our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Our deferred revenue at December 31, 2008 decreased by $26.8 million, compared to end-of-year 2007, primarily due to the amortization of previously received deferred payments under our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare. This decrease was partly offset by the deferral of $4.0 million of ARCALYST® net product sales at December 31, 2008.

The majority of our cash expenditures in 2010, 2009, and 2008 were to fund research and development, primarily related to our clinical programs and our preclinical human monoclonal antibody programs. In 2008, we made interest payments totaling $9.3 million on our convertible senior subordinated notes. The convertible notes were repaid in full in October 2008.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was $434.2 million in 2010, compared with net cash provided by investing activities of $146,000 in 2009 and $30.8 million in 2008. In 2010, purchases of marketable securities exceeded sales or maturities by $335.6 million. In 2009 and 2008, sales or maturities of marketable securities exceeded purchases by $97.4 million and $65.7 million, respectively. Capital expenditures in 2010, 2009, and 2008 included costs in connection with expanding our manufacturing capacity at our Rensselaer, New York facilities and tenant improvements and related costs in connection with our December 2006 Tarrytown, New York lease, as described below.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was $243.3 million in 2010 and $31.4 million in 2009, respectively, and net cash used in financing activities was $192.9 million in 2008. In October 2010, we completed an underwritten public offering of 6,325,000 shares of our Common Stock and received net proceeds of $174.8 million. In addition, proceeds from issuances of our Common Stock in connection with exercises of stock options were $22.0 million in 2010, $8.6 million in 2009, and $7.9 million in 2008. In 2010 and 2009, we received $47.5 million and $23.6 million, respectively, of tenant improvement reimbursements from our landlord in connection with our new Tarrytown facilities, which we are deemed to own in accordance with FASB authoritative guidance. In the second and third quarters of 2008, we repurchased $82.5 million in principal amount of our convertible senior subordinated notes for $83.3 million. The remaining $117.5 million of convertible notes were repaid in full upon their maturity in October 2008.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3712
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3712

Fair Value of Marketable Securities

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we held marketable securities whose aggregate fair value totaled $513.9 million and $181.3 million, respectively. The composition of our portfolio of marketable securities on these dates was as follows:

	2010		2009	
Investment type	**Fair Value**	**Percent**	**Fair Value**	**Percent**
Unrestricted				
U.S. government agency securities	$ 434.4	85%	$ 29.6	16%
U.S. Treasury securities			80.4	44%
U.S. government-guaranteed corporate bonds	44.0	13%	48.7	27%
Equity securities	3.6	1%	5.4	3%
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	2.1		3.7	2%
Corporate bonds			10.3	6%
Other	1.6			
Mortgage-backed securities	1.1		3.2	2%
Total unrestricted marketable securities	506.8	99%	181.3	100%
Restricted				
U.S. government agency securities	7.1	1%		
Total marketable securities	$ 513.9	100%	$ 181.3	100%

In addition, at December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had $113.0 million and $208.7 million, respectively, of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, primarily held in money market funds that invest in U.S. government securities.

We classify our investments using a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The three tiers are Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs in which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company held one Level 3 marketable security, which had no fair value at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and whose fair value was $0.1 million at December 31, 2008. This Level 3 security was valued using information provided by the Company's investment advisors and other sources, including quoted bid prices which took into consideration the securities' lack of liquidity. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded charges for other-than-temporary impairment of this Level 3 marketable security totaling $0.1 million; therefore, as of December 31, 2009, the fair value of this security had been written down to zero. There were no purchases, sales, or maturities of Level 3 marketable securities and no unrealized gains or losses related to Level 3 marketable securities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. There were no transfers of marketable securities between Levels 1, 2, or 3 classifications during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Our methods for valuing our marketable securities are described in Note 2 to our financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. With respect to valuations for pricing our Level 2 marketable securities, we consider quantitative and qualitative factors such as financial conditions and near term prospects of the issuer, recommendations of investment advisors, and forecasts of economic, market, or industry trends. For valuations that we determine for our Level 3 marketable securities, we regularly monitor these securities and adjust their valuations as deemed appropriate based on the facts and circumstances.

Collaborations with sanofi-aventis

Aflibercept

In September 2003, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc. (predecessor to sanofi-aventis U.S.) to collaborate on the development and commercialization of aflibercept in all countries other than Japan, where we retained the exclusive right to develop and commercialize aflibercept. Sanofi-aventis made a non-refundable up-front payment of $80.0 million and purchased 2,799,552 newly issued unregistered shares of our Common Stock for $45.0 million.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3713
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3713

In January 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended the collaboration agreement to exclude, from the scope of the collaboration, the development and commercialization of aflibercept for intraocular delivery to the eye. In connection with this amendment, sanofi-aventis made a $25.0 million non-refundable payment to us.

In December 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended our collaboration agreement to expand the territory in which the companies are collaborating on the development of aflibercept to include Japan. In connection with this amendment, sanofi-aventis agreed to make a $25.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to us, which was received in January 2006. Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of aflibercept outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of aflibercept. We may also receive up to $400 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals, including up to $360 million in milestone payments related to the receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight aflibercept oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union and up to $40 million related to the receipt of marketing approvals for up to five aflibercept oncology indications in Japan.

We have agreed to manufacture clinical supplies of aflibercept at our plant in Rensselaer, New York. Sanofi-aventis has agreed to be responsible for providing commercial scale manufacturing capacity for aflibercept.

Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide aflibercept development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement, including costs associated with the manufacture of clinical drug supply, will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of these development expenses, including 50% of the $25.0 million payment received in connection with the January 2005 amendment to our collaboration agreement, in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option. In addition, if the first commercial sale of an aflibercept product for intraocular delivery to the eye predates the first commercial sale of an aflibercept product under the collaboration by two years, we will begin reimbursing sanofi-aventis for up to $7.5 million of aflibercept development expenses in accordance with a formula until the first commercial aflibercept sale under the collaboration occurs. Since inception of the collaboration agreement through December 31, 2010, we and sanofi-aventis have incurred $707.3 million in agreed upon development expenses related to aflibercept. Currently, multiple clinical studies to evaluate aflibercept as both a single agent and in combination with other therapies in various cancer indications are ongoing.

Sanofi-aventis funded $16.5 million, $26.6 million, and $35.6 million, respectively, of our aflibercept development costs in 2010, 2009, and 2008, of which $3.9 million, $3.6 million, and $6.3 million, respectively, were included in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008. In addition, the up-front payments from sanofi-aventis of $80.0 million in September 2003 and $25.0 million in January 2006 were recorded to deferred revenue and are being recognized as contract research and development revenue over the period during which we expect to perform services. In 2010, 2009, and 2008, we recognized $9.9 million, $9.9 million, and $8.8 million of revenue, respectively, related to these up-front payments.

Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least twelve months advance notice. Upon termination of the agreement for any reason, any remaining obligation to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of aflibercept development expenses will terminate and we will retain all rights to aflibercept.

Antibodies

In November 2007, we and sanofi-aventis entered into a global, strategic collaboration to discover, develop, and commercialize fully human monoclonal antibodies. The collaboration is governed by a Discovery and Preclinical Development Agreement and a License and Collaboration Agreement. In connection with the execution of the discovery agreement in 2007, we received a non-refundable up-front payment of $85.0 million from sanofi-aventis. Pursuant to the collaboration, sanofi-aventis is funding our research to identify and validate potential drug discovery targets and develop fully human monoclonal antibodies against these targets. Sanofi-aventis funded approximately $175 million of research from the collaboration's inception through December 31, 2009. In November 2009, we and sanofi-aventis amended these collaboration agreements to expand and extend our antibody collaboration. Under the amended discovery agreement, sanofi-aventis agreed to fund up to $160 million per year of our antibody discovery activities in 2010 through 2017, subject to a one-time option for sanofi-aventis to adjust the maximum reimbursement amount down to $120 million per year commencing in 2014 if over the prior two years certain specified criteria

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3714
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3714

were not satisfied. In 2010, as we scaled up our capacity to conduct antibody discovery activities, sanofi-aventis funded $137.7 million of our preclinical research under the amended discovery agreement. The balance between that amount and $160 million, or $22.3 million, has been added to the funding otherwise available to us in 2011-2012 under the amended discovery agreement. The amended discovery agreement will expire on December 31, 2017; however, sanofi-aventis has an option to extend the agreement for up to an additional three years for further antibody development and preclinical activities.

For each drug candidate identified through discovery research under the discovery agreement, sanofi-aventis has the option to license rights to the candidate under the license agreement. If it elects to do so, sanofi-aventis will co-develop the drug candidate with us through product approval. Under the license agreement, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement are funded by sanofi-aventis, except that following receipt of the first positive Phase 3 trial results for a co-developed drug candidate, subsequent Phase 3 trial-related costs for that drug candidate (called Shared Phase 3 Trial Costs) are shared 80% by sanofi-aventis and 20% by us. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of development expenses that were fully funded by sanofi-aventis (or half of $341.0 million as of December 31, 2010) and 30% of Shared Phase 3 Trial Costs, in accordance with a defined formula based on the amounts of these expenses and our share of the collaboration profits from commercialization of collaboration products. However, we are not required to apply more than 10% of our share of the profits from collaboration products in any calendar quarter towards reimbursing sanofi-aventis for these development costs. If sanofi-aventis does not exercise its option to license rights to a particular drug candidate under the license agreement, we retain the exclusive right to develop and commercialize such drug candidate, and sanofi-aventis will receive a royalty on sales, if any.

Sanofi-aventis will lead commercialization activities for products developed under the license agreement, subject to our right to co-promote such products. The parties will equally share profits and losses from sales within the United States. The parties will share profits outside the United States on a sliding scale based on sales starting at 65% (sanofi-aventis)/35% (us) and ending at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (us), and losses outside the United States at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (us). In addition to profit sharing, we are entitled to receive up to $250 million in sales milestone payments, with milestone payments commencing only if and after aggregate annual sales outside the United States exceed $1.0 billion on a rolling 12-month basis.

We are obligated to use commercially reasonable efforts to supply clinical requirements of each drug candidate under the collaboration until commercial supplies of that drug candidate are being manufactured. In connection with the November 2009 amendment of the collaboration's discovery agreement, sanofi-aventis is funding up to $30 million of agreed-upon costs incurred by us to expand our manufacturing capacity at our Rensselaer, New York facilities, of which $21.6 million had been received, and $1.8 million was included in accounts receivable, at December 31, 2010.

In 2010, 2009, and 2008, sanofi-aventis funded $137.7 million, $99.8 million, and $72.2 million, respectively, of our expenses under the collaboration's discovery agreement and $138.3 million, $98.3 million, and $25.7 million, respectively, of our development costs under the license agreement. Of these amounts, $73.4 million, $57.9 million and $25.5 million were included in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The $85.0 million up-front payment received from sanofi-aventis in December 2007 was recorded to deferred revenue and is being recognized as collaboration revenue over the period during which we expect to perform services. In addition, reimbursements by sanofi-aventis of our costs to expand our manufacturing capacity are recorded to deferred revenue and recognized prospectively as collaboration revenue over the same period applicable to recognition of the $85.0 million up-front payment. In 2010, 2009, and 2008, we recognized $7.3 million, $9.9 million, and $10.5 million of revenue, respectively, related to these deferred payments.

In connection with the antibody collaboration, in August 2008, we entered into a separate agreement with sanofi-aventis to use our proprietary *VelociGene®* technology platform to supply sanofi-aventis with genetically modified mammalian models of gene function and disease. The agreement provides for minimum annual order quantities for the term of the agreement, which extends through December 2012, for which we expect to receive payments totaling a minimum of $21.5 million, of which $9.2 million had been received as of December 31, 2010.

With respect to each antibody product which enters development under the license agreement, sanofi-aventis or we may, by giving twelve months notice, opt-out of further development and/or commercialization of the product, in which event the other party retains exclusive rights to continue the development and/or commercialization of the product. We may also opt-out of the further development of an antibody product if we give notice to sanofi-

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3715
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3715

aventis within thirty days of the date that sanofi-aventis elects to jointly develop such antibody product under the license agreement. Each of the discovery agreement and the license agreement contains other termination provisions, including for material breach by the other party. Prior to December 31, 2017, sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate the amended discovery agreement without cause with at least three months advance written notice; however, except under defined circumstances, sanofi-aventis would be obligated to immediately pay to us the full amount of unpaid research funding during the remaining term of the research agreement through December 31, 2017. Upon termination of the collaboration in its entirety, our obligation to reimburse sanofi-aventis for development costs out of any future profits from collaboration products will terminate.

In December 2007, we sold sanofi-aventis 12 million newly issued, unregistered shares of Common Stock at an aggregate cash price of $312.0 million, or $26.00 per share of Common Stock. As a condition to the closing of this transaction, sanofi-aventis entered into an investor agreement with us. This agreement, which was amended in November 2009, contains certain demand rights, "stand-still provisions", and other restrictions, which are more fully described in Note 12 to our Financial Statements. In addition, in October 2010, sanofi-aventis purchased 1,017,401 shares of Common Stock in our underwritten public offering.

Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare

In October 2006, we entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare to globally develop, and commercialize outside the United States, VEGF Trap-Eye. Under the terms of the agreement, Bayer HealthCare made a non-refundable up-front payment to us of $75.0 million. In August 2007, we received a $20.0 million milestone payment (which, for the purpose of revenue recognition, was not considered substantive) from Bayer HealthCare following dosing of the first patient in the VIEW 1 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD. In July 2009, we received a $20.0 million substantive performance milestone payment from Bayer HealthCare following dosing of the first patient in the COPERNICUS study of VEGF Trap-Eye in CRVO. In both December 2010 and January 2011, we received a $10.0 million substantive milestone payment (for a total of $20.0 million) from Bayer HealthCare for achieving positive 52-week results in the VIEW 1 study and positive 6-month results in the COPERNICUS study, respectively. We are eligible to receive up to $50 million in future milestone payments related to marketing approvals of the VEGF Trap-Eye in major market countries outside the United States. We are also eligible to receive up to $135 million in sales milestone payments if total annual sales of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200 million.

We will share equally with Bayer HealthCare in any future profits arising from the commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States. If VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States and the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer HealthCare out of our share of the collaboration profits for 50% of the agreed upon development expenses that Bayer HealthCare has incurred (or half of $241.2 million at December 31, 2010) in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses that Bayer HealthCare has incurred and our share of the collaboration profits, or at a faster rate at our option. Within the United States, we are responsible for any future commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye and retain exclusive rights to any future profits from such commercialization in the United States. To date, we and Bayer HealthCare have initiated Phase 3 programs of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD, CRVO, and CNV of the retina as a result of pathologic myopia, and a Phase 2 clinical study in DME. We are also obligated to use commercially reasonable efforts to supply clinical and commercial product requirements.

The $75.0 million up-front payment and the $20.0 million milestone payment received in August 2007 from Bayer HealthCare were recorded to deferred revenue. In 2010, 2009, and 2008, we recognized $9.9 million, $9.9 million, and $12.4 million, respectively, of revenue related to these payments. The $10.0 million substantive milestone payments received from Bayer HealthCare in each of December 2010 and January 2011 were recognized as collaboration revenue in 2010, and the $20.0 million substantive performance milestone payment received from Bayer HealthCare in July 2009 was recognized as collaboration revenue in 2009.

Under the terms of the agreement, in 2009 and thereafter, all agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by both companies under a global development plan will be shared equally. In 2010 and 2009, this resulted in net payments by us of $2.6 million and $0.3 million, respectively, to Bayer HealthCare. In 2008, the first $70.0 million of VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses were shared equally and we were solely responsible for up to the next $30.0 million, which resulted in a net payment by us of $11.3 million to Bayer HealthCare. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, accrued expenses included $2.3 million and $1.2 million, respectively, due to Bayer HealthCare.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3716
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3716

Bayer HealthCare has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least six months or twelve months advance notice depending on defined circumstances at the time of termination. In the event of termination of the agreement for any reason, we retain all rights to VEGF Trap-Eye.

License Agreement with AstraZeneca

Under this non-exclusive license agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payment to us in each of 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007. In November 2010, as permitted by the agreement, MedImmune Limited (as successor by novation from AstraZeneca) gave written notice of voluntary termination of the agreement, effective in February 2011. We remain entitled to receive mid-single digit royalties on any future sales of antibody products discovered by MedImmune using our *VelocImmune®* technology.

License Agreement with Astellas

Under this non-exclusive license agreement, Astellas made a $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payment to us in each of 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007. In July 2010, the license agreement with Astellas was amended and extended through June 2023. Under the terms of the amended agreement, Astellas made a $165.0 million up-front payment to us in August 2010. In addition, Astellas will make a $130.0 million second payment to us in June 2018 unless the license agreement has been terminated prior to that date. Astellas has the right to terminate the agreement at any time by providing 90 days' advance written notice. Under certain limited circumstances, such as our material breach of the agreement, Astellas may terminate the agreement and receive a refund of a portion of its up-front payment or, if such termination occurs after June 2018, a portion of its second payment, to us under the July 2010 amendment to the agreement. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using our *VelocImmune®* technology.

National Institutes of Health Grant

Under our five-year grant from the NIH, as amended, we are entitled to receive a minimum of $25.3 million over the five-year period beginning in September 2006, subject to compliance with the grant's terms and annual funding approvals, including $1.5 million to optimize our existing C57BL/6 ES cell line and its proprietary growth medium. In 2010, 2009, and 2008, we recognized $4.6 million, $5.5 million, and $4.9 million, respectively, of revenue related to the NIH Grant, of which $1.0 million and $1.2 million, respectively, was receivable at the end of 2010 and 2009. Under the NIH grant, as amended, we have received $21.6 million from the grant's inception through December 31, 2010. In 2011, we expect to receive funding of approximately $3.7 million for reimbursement of our expenses related to the NIH Grant.

License Agreement with Cellectis

In July 2008, we and Cellectis S.A. entered into an Amended and Restated Non-Exclusive License Agreement. The amended license agreement resolved a dispute between the parties related to the interpretation of a license agreement entered into by the parties in December 2003 pursuant to which we licensed certain patents and patent applications relating to a process for the specific replacement of a copy of a gene in the receiver genome by homologous recombination. Pursuant to the amended license agreement, in July 2008, we made a non-refundable $12.5 million payment to Cellectis and agreed to pay Cellectis a low single-digit royalty based on revenue received by us from any future licenses or sales of our *VelociGene®* or *VelocImmune® products and services.* No royalties are payable to Cellectis with respect to our *VelocImmune®* license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas or our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis. In addition, no royalties are payable to Cellectis on any revenue from commercial sales of antibodies from our *VelocImmune®* technology.

We are amortizing our $12.5 million payment to Cellectis in proportion to past and anticipated future revenues under our license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas and our antibody discovery agreement with sanofi-aventis (as amended in November 2009). In 2010, 2009, and 2008 we recognized $0.9 million, $2.3 million, and $2.7 million, respectively, of expense related to the Cellectis agreement.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3717
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3717

Lease – Tarrytown, New York Facilities:

We lease approximately 545,600 square feet of laboratory and office space at facilities in Tarrytown, New York, under a December 2006 lease agreement, as amended. These facilities include approximately 230,000 square feet of newly constructed space in two new buildings (Buildings A and B) that were completed during the third quarter of 2009 and, under a December 2009 amendment to the lease, approximately 131,000 square feet of additional new space in a third new building (Building C), which we expect to occupy in early 2011. The lease will expire in June 2024 and contains three renewal options to extend the term of the lease by five years each, as well as early termination options on approximately 316,000 square feet of space. The lease provides for monthly payments over its term and additional charges for utilities, taxes, and operating expenses. Certain premises under the lease are accounted for as operating leases. However, for Buildings A, B, and C that we are leasing, we are deemed, in substance, to be the owner of the landlord's buildings in accordance with the application of FASB authoritative guidance, and the landlord's costs of constructing these new facilities are required to be capitalized on our books as a non-cash transaction, offset by a corresponding lease obligation on our balance sheet.

In connection with the lease, we issued a letter of credit to our landlord, currently in the amount of $3.4 million, which is fully collateralized by cash and marketable securities.

In connection with Buildings A and B, we capitalized our landlord's costs of constructing these new facilities, which totaled $58.4 million as of December 31, 2010, and recognized a corresponding facility lease obligation of $58.4 million. We also recognized, as an additional facility lease obligation, reimbursements totaling $56.9 million from our landlord during 2010 and 2009 for tenant improvement costs that we incurred since, under FASB authoritative guidance, these reimbursements from our landlord are deemed to be a financing obligation. Monthly lease payments on these facilities are allocated between the land element of the lease (which is accounted for as an operating lease) and the facility lease obligation, based on the estimated relative fair values of the land and buildings. The imputed interest rate applicable to the facility lease obligation is approximately 11%. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the facility lease obligation balance in connection with Buildings A and B was $113.7 million and $81.0 million, respectively.

In addition, as described above, we amended our lease in December 2009 to include additional new laboratory and office space in Building C. As of December 31, 2010, we capitalized $27.8 million of our landlord's costs of constructing Building C and recognized a corresponding facility lease obligation of $27.8 million. We also recognized, as an additional facility lease obligation, reimbursements totaling $14.2 million from our landlord during 2010 for tenant improvement costs that we will incur since, under FASB authoritative guidance, these reimbursements from our landlord are deemed to be a financing obligation. Monthly lease payments on the Building C facilities commenced in January 2011 and additional charges for utilities, taxes, and operating expenses commenced in January 2010. Rent expense in connection with the land element of these additional facilities, which is accounted for as an operating lease, commenced in December 2010 and were recorded as a deferred liability until lease payments commence in January 2011. In addition, interest expense is imputed at a rate of approximately 9%, and is capitalized and deferred in connection with this facility lease obligation. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the facility lease obligation balance in connection with Building C was $46.4 million and $28.0 million, respectively.

Capital Expenditures

Our cash expenditures for property, plant, and equipment totaled $99.7 million in 2010, $97.3 million in 2009, and $34.9 million in 2008. In February 2010, we received $47.5 million from our landlord in connection with tenant improvement costs in Tarrytown. In addition, as described above, sanofi-aventis has funded $22.9 million of agreed-upon capital expenditures incurred by us during 2010 to expand our manufacturing capacity at our Rensselaer facilities, which was either received or receivable at December 31, 2010.

We expect to incur capital expenditures of approximately $50 to $75 million in 2011, primarily in connection with tenant improvements at our leased Tarrytown facilities, capital improvements at our Rensselaer, New York manufacturing facilities, and purchases of equipment. We expect to be reimbursed for a portion of these capital expenditures for our Rensselaer facilities by sanofi-aventis, with the remaining amount to be funded by our existing capital resources.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3718
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3718

Funding Requirements

Our total expenses for research and development from inception through December 31, 2010 were approximately $2.5 billion. We have entered into various agreements related to our activities to develop and commercialize product candidates and utilize our technology platforms, including collaboration agreements such as those with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare, and agreements to use our *Velocigene*® technology platform. We incurred expenses associated with these agreements, which include reimbursable and non-reimbursable amounts, an allocable portion of general and administrative costs, and cost sharing of collaborator's development expenses, where applicable, of $431.4 million, $333.7 million, and $230.6 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

We expect to continue to incur substantial funding requirements for research and development activities (including preclinical and clinical testing). As described above, expenses that we incur in connection with our aflibercept and antibodies collaborations are, generally, fully funded by sanofi-aventis. In addition, as described above, we and Bayer HealthCare share agreed-upon development expenses that both companies incur in connection with our VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration. After taking into account anticipated reimbursements from our collaborators, we currently estimate that approximately 30-40% of our funding requirements for 2011 will be directed toward technology development, basic research and early preclinical activities, and the preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates (principally, for ARCALYST® and VEGF Trap-Eye). For 2011, we also currently estimate that approximately 20-30% of our funding requirements will be directed toward preparing for the potential commercialization of our late-stage product candidates; approximately 15-25% of our funding requirements will be applied to capital expenditures (as described above); and the remainder of our funding requirements will be used for general corporate purposes.

In connection with our funding requirements, the following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010. These obligations and commitments assume non-termination of agreements and represent expected payments based on current operating forecasts, which are subject to change:

		Payments Due by Period			
	Total	Less than one year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Greater than 5 years
		(In millions)			
Operating leases(1)	$ 96.3	$ 6.3	$12.2	$13.6	$ 64.2
Capital leases	3.2	1.1	2.1		
Purchase obligations(2)	108.6	99.2	9.4		
Other long-term liabilities(3)	250.0	13.8	32.5	35.4	168.3
Total contractual obligations	$458.1	$120.4	$56.2	$49.0	$232.5

(1) Excludes future contingent costs for utilities, real estate taxes, and operating expenses. In 2010, these costs were $10.3 million. See Note 11(a) to our Financial Statements.

(2) Purchase obligations primarily relate to (i) research and development commitments, including those related to clinical trials, (ii) capital expenditures for equipment acquisitions, and (iii) license payments. Our obligation to pay certain of these amounts may increase or be reduced based on certain future events. Open purchase orders for the acquisition of goods and services in the ordinary course of business are excluded from the table above.

(3) Represents payments with respect to facility lease obligations in connection with our lease of facilities in Tarrytown, New York, as described above. See Note 11 (a) to our Financial Statements.

Under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, over the next several years we and Bayer HealthCare will share agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by both companies, under a global development plan, as described above. In addition, under our collaboration agreements with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare, if the applicable collaboration becomes profitable, we have contingent contractual obligations to reimburse sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare for a defined percentage (generally 50%) of agreed-upon development expenses incurred by sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare, respectively. Profitability under each collaboration will be measured by calculating net sales less agreed-upon expenses. These reimbursements would be deducted from our share of the collaboration profits (and, for our aflibercept collaboration with sanofi-aventis, royalties on product sales in Japan) otherwise payable to us, unless, in some cases, we elect to reimburse these expenses at a faster rate. Given the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3719
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3719

uncertainties related to drug development (including the development of aflibercept and co-developed antibody candidates in collaboration with sanofi-aventis and VEGF Trap-Eye in collaboration with Bayer HealthCare), such as the variability in the length of time necessary to develop a product candidate and the ultimate ability to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, we are currently unable to reliably estimate if our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare will become profitable.

The amount we need to fund operations will depend on various factors, including the potential regulatory approval and commercialization of our product candidates, the status of competitive products, the success of our research and development programs, the potential future need to expand our professional and support staff and facilities, the status of patents and other intellectual property rights (and pending or future litigation related thereto), the delay or failure of a clinical trial of any of our potential drug candidates, and the continuation, extent, and success of our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare. Clinical trial costs are dependent, among other things, on the size and duration of trials, fees charged for services provided by clinical trial investigators and other third parties, the costs for manufacturing the product candidate for use in the trials, and for supplies, laboratory tests, and other expenses. The amount of funding that will be required for our clinical programs depends upon the results of our research and preclinical programs and early-stage clinical trials, regulatory requirements, the duration and results of clinical trials underway and of additional clinical trials that we decide to initiate, and the various factors that affect the cost of each trial as described above. Our commercialization costs over approximately the next few years will depend on, among other things, the results of Phase 3 clinical trials of our late-stage product candidates and whether and when such product candidates receive regulatory approval, market potential for such product candidates, and the commercialization terms of our collaboration agreements, if applicable (whereby some or all commercialization costs may be shared with our collaborators). Currently, we are required to pay royalties on product sales of ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS. In the future, if we are able to successfully develop, market, and sell ARCALYST® for other indications or certain of our product candidates, we may be required to pay royalties or share the profits from such sales pursuant to our license or collaboration agreements.

We expect that expenses related to the filing, prosecution, defense, and enforcement of patents and other intellectual property will continue to be substantial.

We believe that our existing capital resources, including funding we are entitled to receive under our collaboration agreements, will enable us to meet operating needs through at least 2013. However, this is a forward-looking statement based on our current operating plan, and there may be a change in projected revenues or expenses that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. For example, in connection with preparing to commercialize and launch potential products that are not licensed to a third party, we could incur substantial pre-marketing and commercialization expenses that could lead us to consume our cash at a faster rate. If there is insufficient capital to fund all of our planned operations and activities, we anticipate that we would (i) seek sources of additional capital through collaborative arrangements and/or additional public or private financing, including debt and equity financing and/or (ii) prioritize available capital to fund selected preclinical and clinical development programs and/or preparations for the potential commercialization of our late-stage product candidates, or license selected products.

Other than letters of credits totaling $3.8 million, including the $3.4 million letter of credit issued in connection with our lease for facilities in Tarrytown, New York, as described above, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements. In addition, we do not guarantee the obligations of any other entity. As of December 31, 2010, we had $0.7 million of financing available under a capital equipment lease line. Aside from this lease line, we had no other established banking arrangements through which we could obtain short-term financing or a line of credit. In October 2010, we filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 registering the sale, in one or more offerings, of an indeterminate amount of equity or debt securities, together or separately. Our October 2010 public offering of approximately 6.3 million shares of Common Stock was completed under this shelf registration statement; however, there is no assurance that we will be able to complete any additional offerings of securities. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include our progress in product development and commercialization, investor perception of our prospects, and the general condition of the financial markets. We may not be able to secure the necessary funding through new collaborative arrangements or additional public or private offerings. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale-back, or eliminate certain of our research and development activities or future operations. This could materially harm our business.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3720
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3720

Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In October 2009, the FASB amended its authoritative guidance on multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The amended guidance provides greater ability to separate and allocate consideration to be received in a multiple-element revenue arrangement by requiring the use of estimated selling prices to allocate the consideration, thereby eliminating the use of the residual method of allocation. The amended guidance also requires expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures surrounding multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. This guidance may be applied retrospectively or prospectively for new or materially modified arrangements. We will adopt this amended guidance effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In March 2010, the FASB amended its authoritative guidance on the milestone method of revenue recognition. The milestone method of revenue recognition has now been codified as an acceptable revenue recognition model when a milestone is deemed to be substantive. This guidance may be applied retrospectively to all arrangements or prospectively for milestones achieved after the adoption of the guidance. We will adopt this amended guidance for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on our financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates, principally in connection with our investments in marketable securities, which consist primarily of direct obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, other debt securities guaranteed by the U.S. government, and money market funds that invest in U.S. Government securities. We do not believe we are materially exposed to changes in interest rates. Under our current policies, we do not use interest rate derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate changes. We estimate that a one percent unfavorable change in interest rates would have resulted in approximately a $5.9 million and $0.6 million decrease in the fair value of our investment portfolio at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The increase in interest rate risk year over year is due primarily to higher balances of marketable debt securities with maturities in excess of one year that we held at December 31, 2010 compared to 2009.

Credit Quality Risk

We have an investment policy that includes guidelines on acceptable investment securities, minimum credit quality, maturity parameters, and concentration and diversification. Nonetheless, deterioration of the credit quality of an investment security subsequent to purchase may subject us to the risk of not being able to recover the full principal value of the security. We have recognized other-than-temporary impairment charges related to certain marketable securities of $0.1 million, $0.1 million, and $2.5 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The financial statements required by this Item are included on pages F-1 through F-34 of this report. The supplementary financial information required by this Item is included at page F-34 of this report.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")) as of

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3721
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3721

the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer each concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported on a timely basis, and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the framework in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system are met and cannot detect all deviations. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or deviations, if any, within the company have been detected. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3722
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3722

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item (other than the information set forth in the next paragraph in this Item 10) will be included in our definitive proxy statement with respect to our 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC, and is incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our officers, directors, and employees. The full text of our code of business conduct and ethics can be found on the Company's website (http://www.regeneron.com) under the "Corporate Governance" heading on the "About Us" page. We may satisfy the disclosure requirements under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or a waiver from, a provision of our code of business conduct and ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, or controller, or persons performing similar functions, by posting such information on our website where it is accessible through the same link noted above.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information called for by this item will be included in our definitive proxy statement with respect to our 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information called for by this item will be included in our definitive proxy statement with respect to our 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item will be included in our definitive proxy statement with respect to our 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information called for by this item will be included in our definitive proxy statement with respect to our 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC, and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. Financial Statements

The financials statements filed as part of this report are listed on the Index to Financial Statements on page F-1.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and, therefore, have been omitted.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3723
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3723

3. Exhibits

Exhibit Number			Description
3.1	(m)	-	Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
3.2	(a)	-	By-Laws, as amended.
10.1 +	(o)	-	Amended and Restated 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan.
10.1.1 +	(b)	-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of options to the Registrant's non-employee directors and named executive officers.
10.1.2 +	(b)	-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of options to the Registrant's executive officers other than the named executive officers.
10.1.3 +	(c)	-	Form of restricted stock award agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of restricted stock awards to the Registrant's executive officers.
10.1.4 +	(e)	-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of stock options to certain of the Registrant's executive officers in connection with a January 2005 Option Exchange Program.
10.1.5 +	(s)	-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of time based vesting stock options to the Registrant's non-employee directors and executive officers.
10.1.6 +	(s)	-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of performance based vesting stock options to the Registrant's executive officers.
10.1.7 +		-	Form of restricted stock award agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of restricted stock awards to the Registrant's executive officers (revised).
10.1.8 +		-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of performance based vesting stock options to the Registrant's executive officers (revised).
10.2 +	(r)	-	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of November 14, 2008, between the Registrant and Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
10.3* +	(d)	-	Employment Agreement, dated as of December 31, 1998, between the Registrant and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D.
10.4 +	(r)	-	Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Change in Control Severance Plan, amended and restated effective as of November 14, 2008.
10.5*	(e)	-	IL-1 License Agreement, dated June 26, 2002, by and among the Registrant, Immunex Corporation, and Amgen Inc.
10.6*	(t)	-	IL-1 Antibody Termination Agreement by and between Novartis Pharma AG, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation and the Registrant, dated as of June 8, 2009.
10.7*	(t)	-	Trap-2 Termination Agreement by and between Novartis Pharma AG, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation and the Registrant, dated as of June 8, 2009.
10.8*	(f)	-	Collaboration Agreement, dated as of September 5, 2003, by and between Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc. and the Registrant.
10.8.1*	(d)	-	Amendment No. 1 to Collaboration Agreement, by and between Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc. and the Registrant, effective as of December 31, 2004.
10.8.2	(g)	-	Amendment No. 2 to Collaboration Agreement, by and between Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc. and the Registrant, effective as of January 7, 2005.
10.8.3*	(h)	-	Amendment No. 3 to Collaboration Agreement, by and between Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc. and the Registrant, effective as of December 21, 2005.
10.8.4*	(h)	-	Amendment No. 4 to Collaboration Agreement, by and between sanofi-aventis U.S., LLC (successor in interest to Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) and the Registrant, effective as of January 31, 2006.
10.9*	(i)	-	License and Collaboration Agreement, dated as of October 18, 2006, by and between Bayer HealthCare LLC and the Registrant.
10.10*	(j)	-	Non Exclusive License and Material Transfer Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2007, by and between AstraZeneca UK Limited and the Registrant.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3724
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3724

10.11	(k)	-	Lease, dated as of December 21, 2006, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant.
10.11.1*	(m)	-	First Amendment to Lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant, effective as of October 24, 2007.
10.11.2	(q)	-	Second Amendment to Lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant, effective as of September 30, 2008.
10.11.3	(s)	-	Third Amendment to lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant, entered into as of April 29, 2009.
10.11.4	(u)	-	Fourth Amendment to Lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant, effective as of December 3, 2009.
10.11.5	(v)	-	Fifth Amendment to Lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant, entered into as of February 11, 2010.
10.11.6	(x)	-	Sixth Amendment to Lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant, entered into as of June 4, 2010.
10.11.7		-	Seventh Amendment to Lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and the Registrant, entered into as of December 22, 2010.
10.12*	(l)	-	Non Exclusive License and Material Transfer Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2007, by and between Astellas Pharma Inc. and the Registrant.
10.12.1*	(y)	-	Amendment to the Non Exclusive License and Material Transfer Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2007 by and between Astellas Pharma Inc. and the Registrant, dated as of July 28, 2010.
10.13*	(w)	-	Amended and Restated Discovery and Preclinical Development Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2009, by and between Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc. and the Registrant.
10.14*	(w)	-	Amended and Restated License and Collaboration Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2009, by and among Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc., sanofi-aventis Amerique Du Nord, and the Registrant.
10.15	(n)	-	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 28, 2007, by and among sanofi-aventis Amerique Du Nord, sanofi-aventis US LLC, and the Registrant.
10.16	(n)	-	Investor Agreement, dated as of December 20, 2007, by and among sanofi-aventis, sanofi-aventis US LLC, Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc., sanofi-aventis Amerique du Nord, and the Registrant.
10.16.1	(w)	-	First Amendment to the December 20, 2007 Investor Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2009, by and among sanofi-aventis US LLC, Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., sanofi-aventis Amerique du Nord, and the Registrant.
10.17*	(p)	-	Amended and Restated Non-Exclusive License Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2008 by and between Cellectis, S.A. and the Registrant.
23.1		-	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1		-	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K).
31.1		-	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2		-	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32		-	Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.
101		-	Interactive Data File
101.INS		-	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH		-	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL		-	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB		-	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE		-	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF		-	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3725
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3725

(a) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed November 13, 2007.

(b) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed December 16, 2005.

(c) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed December 13, 2004.

(d) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2004, filed March 11, 2005.

(e) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, filed August 13, 2002.

(f) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended September 30, 2003, filed November 12, 2003.

(g) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed January 11, 2005.

(h) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2005, filed February 28, 2006.

(i) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended September 30, 2006, filed November 6, 2006.

(j) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2006, filed March 12, 2007.

(k) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed December 22, 2006.

(l) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended March 31, 2007, filed May 4, 2007.

(m) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended September 30, 2007, filed November 7, 2007.

(n) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2007, filed February 27, 2008.

(o) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed June 17, 2008.

(p) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, filed August 1, 2008.

(q) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended September 30, 2008, filed November 5, 2008.

(r) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2008, filed February 26, 2009.

(s) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, filed April 30, 2009.

(t) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended June 30, 2009, filed August 4, 2009.

(u) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed December 8, 2009.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3726
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3726

(v) Incorporated by reference from the Form 8-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., filed February 16, 2010.

(w) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-K for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed February 18, 2010.

(x) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended June 30, 2010, filed July 28, 2010.

(y) Incorporated by reference from the Form 10-Q for Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., for the quarter ended September 30, 2010, filed October 28, 2010.

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* Portions of this document have been omitted and filed separately with the Commission pursuant to requests for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2.

\+ Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3727
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3727

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

By: /s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Dated: Tarrytown, New York
February 17, 2011

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Leonard S. Schleifer, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Murray A. Goldberg, Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary, and each of them, his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with the full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place, and stead, in any and all capacities therewith, to sign any and all amendments to this annual report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto each said attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done, as fully to all intents and purposes as such person might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each said attorney-in-fact and agent, or either of them, or their or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	*Title*
/s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER, Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.	*President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director (Principal Executive Officer)*
/s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG Murray A. Goldberg	*Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary (Principal Financial Officer)*
/s/ DOUGLAS S. MCCORKLE Douglas S. McCorkle	*Vice President, Controller, and Assistant Treasurer (Principal Accounting Officer)*
/s/ GEORGE D. YANCOPOULOS George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D	*Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer, President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, and Director*
/s/ P. ROY VAGELOS P. Roy Vagelos, M.D.	*Chairman of the Board*
/s/ CHARLES A. BAKER Charles A. Baker	*Director*
/s/ MICHAEL S. BROWN Michael S. Brown, M.D.	*Director*
/s/ ALFRED G. GILMAN Alfred G. Gilman, M.D., Ph.D.	*Director*
/s/ JOSEPH L. GOLDSTEIN Joseph L. Goldstein, M.D.	*Director*
/s/ CHRISTINE A. POON Christine A. Poon	*Director*
/s/ ARTHUR F. RYAN Arthur F. Ryan	*Director*

/s/ ERIC M. SHOOTER — *Director*

Eric M. Shooter, Ph.D.

/s/ GEORGE L. SING — *Director*

George L. Sing

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3729
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3729

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.	Page Numbers
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009	F-3
Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008	F-4
Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008	F-5
Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008	F-6
Notes to Financial Statements	F-7 to F-34

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3730
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3730

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheets and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
February 17, 2011

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3731
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3731

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

December 31, 2010 and 2009
(In thousands, except share data)

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 112,572	$ 207,073
Marketable securities	136,796	134,255
Accounts receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	79,603	62,703
Accounts receivable - other	13,509	2,865
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15,142	18,610
Total current assets	357,622	425,508
Restricted cash and marketable securities	7,518	1,600
Marketable securities	370,053	47,080
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	347,450	259,676
Other assets	6,789	7,338
Total assets	$ 1,089,432	$ 741,202
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 53,658	$ 49,031
Deferred revenue from sanofi-aventis, current portion	19,506	17,523
Deferred revenue - other, current portion	35,217	27,021
Facility lease obligations, current portion	675	
Total current liabilities	109,056	93,575
Deferred revenue from sanofi-aventis	97,081	90,933
Deferred revenue - other	188,775	46,951
Facility lease obligations	159,355	109,022
Other long term liabilities	7,350	3,959
Total liabilities	561,617	344,440
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding - none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value: 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,182,036 in 2010 and 2,244,698 in 2009	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value: 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 87,238,301 in 2010 and 78,860,862 in 2009	87	79
Additional paid-in capital	1,575,780	1,336,732
Accumulated deficit	(1,045,563)	(941,095)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,491)	1,044
Total stockholders' equity	527,815	396,762
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 1,089,432	$ 741,202

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3732
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3732

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008
(In thousands except share data)

	2010	2009	2008
Revenues			
Sanofi-aventis collaboration revenue	$ 311,332	$247,140	$153,972
Other collaboration revenue	75,393	67,317	31,166
Technology licensing	40,150	40,013	40,000
Net product sales	25,754	18,364	6,249
Contract research and other	6,945	6,434	7,070
	459,074	379,268	238,457
Expenses			
Research and development	489,252	398,762	274,903
Selling, general, and administrative	65,201	52,923	48,880
Cost of goods sold	2,093	1,686	923
	556,546	453,371	324,706
Loss from operations	(97,472)	(74,103)	(86,249)
Other income (expense)			
Investment income	2,122	4,488	18,161
Interest expense	(9,118)	(2,337)	(7,752)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt			(938)
	(6,996)	2,151	9,471
Net loss before income tax expense	(104,468)	(71,952)	(76,778)
Income tax (benefit) expense		(4,122)	2,351
Net loss	$(104,468)	$ (67,830)	$ (79,129)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (1.26)	$ (0.85)	$ (1.00)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	82,926	79,782	78,827

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3733
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3733

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'	Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Income (Loss)	Equity	Loss
Balance, December 31, 2007	2,260	$2	76,592	$77	$1,253,215	$ (794,136)	$ 170	$ 459,328	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			980	1	7,948			7,949	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			59		1,107			1,107	
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(11)		11						
Stock-based compensation expense					32,523			32,523	
Net loss, 2008						(79,129)		(79,129)	$ (79,129)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities							(284)	(284)	(284)
Balance, December 31, 2008	2,249	2	77,642	78	1,294,813	(873,265)	(114)	421,514	$ (79,413)
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			1,134	1	9,269			9,270	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			81		1,391			1,391	
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(4)		4						
Stock-based compensation expense					31,259			31,259	
Net loss, 2009						(67,830)		(67,830)	$ (67,830)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities, net of tax effect of $0.7 million							1,158	1,158	1,158
Balance, December 31, 2009	2,245	2	78,861	79	1,336,732	(941,095)	1,044	396,762	$ (66,672)
Issuance of Common Stock in a public offering, net of issuance costs			6,325	6	174,822			174,828	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			1,553	2	21,462			21,464	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			111		2,867			2,867	
Issuance of restricted Common Stock under Long-Term Incentive Plan			345						
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(63)		63						
Stock-based compensation expense					39,897			39,897	
Net loss, 2010						(104,468)		(104,468)	$(104,468)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities							(3,535)	(3,535)	(3,535)
Balance, December 31, 2010	2,182	$2	87,238	$87	$1,575,780	$(1,045,563)	$(2,491)	$ 527,815	$(108,003)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3734
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3734

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008
(In thousands)

	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	$(104,468)	$ (67,830)	$ (79,129)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	19,687	14,247	11,287
Non-cash compensation expense	39,897	31,259	32,523
Loss on early extinguishment of debt			938
Net realized loss (gain) on marketable securities	293	(56)	1,310
Changes in assets and liabilities			
Increase in accounts receivable	(27,544)	(30,356)	(16,892)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	2,723	(4,574)	(6,560)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	158,151	(27,497)	(26,834)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	7,605	12,577	(5,729)
Total adjustments	200,812	(4,400)	(9,957)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	96,344	(72,230)	(89,086)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of marketable securities	(605,124)	(199,997)	(581,139)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	276,601	297,411	646,861
Purchases of restricted marketable securities	(7,063)		
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	1,122	50	(50)
Capital expenditures	(99,689)	(97,318)	(34,857)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(434,153)	146	30,815
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repurchases or repayment of notes payable			(200,807)
Proceeds in connection with facility lease obligation	47,544	23,640	
Payments in connection with facility lease obligation	(924)	(875)	
Net proceeds from the issuance of Common Stock	196,790	8,598	7,949
Payments in connection with capital lease obligation	(104)		
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	243,306	31,363	(192,858)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(94,503)	(40,721)	(251,129)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	207,075	247,796	498,925
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 112,572	$ 207,075	$ 247,796
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	$ 12,737	$ 2,525	$ 9,348
Cash paid for income taxes			$ 3,079

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3735
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3735

1. Organization and Business

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company" or "Regeneron") was incorporated in January 1988 in the State of New York. The Company is engaged in the research, development, and commercialization of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. In 2008, the Company received marketing approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") for the Company's first commercial drug product, ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Injection for Subcutaneous Use for the treatment of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes ("CAPS"). The Company's facilities are primarily located in New York. The Company's business is subject to certain risks including, but not limited to, uncertainties relating to conducting pharmaceutical research, obtaining regulatory approvals, commercializing products, and obtaining and enforcing patents.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and the balance sheet, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximates its fair value.

Marketable Securities

The Company has an investment policy that includes guidelines on acceptable investment securities, minimum credit quality, maturity parameters, and concentration and diversification. The Company has invested its excess cash primarily in direct obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, other debt securities guaranteed by the U.S. government, and money market funds that invest in U.S. Government securities. The Company considers its marketable securities to be "available-for-sale," as defined by authoritative guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). These assets are carried at fair value and the unrealized gains and losses are included in other accumulated comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. If the decline in the value of a marketable security in the Company's investment portfolio is deemed to be other-than-temporary, the Company writes down the security to its current fair value and recognizes a loss that may be charged against income. As described under "Use of Estimates" below, on a quarterly basis, the Company reviews its portfolio of marketable securities, using both quantitative and qualitative factors, to determine if declines in fair value below cost are other-than-temporary.

Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or estimated realizable value. The Company determines the cost of inventory using the first-in, first-out, or FIFO, method. The Company capitalizes inventory costs associated with the Company's products prior to regulatory approval when, based on management's judgment, future commercialization is considered probable and the future economic benefit is expected to be realized; otherwise, such costs are expensed as research and development. The Company periodically analyzes its inventory levels to identify inventory that may expire prior to expected sale or has a cost basis in excess of its estimated realizable value, and writes-down such inventories as appropriate.

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs which do not materially extend the useful lives of the assets are charged to expense as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation or amortization of assets retired or sold are removed from the respective accounts, and any gain or loss is recognized in operations. The estimated useful lives of property, plant, and equipment are as follows:

Building and improvements	10-40 years
Laboratory and other equipment	3-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3736
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3736

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the lease term, without assuming renewal features, if any, are exercised. Costs of construction of certain long-lived assets include capitalized interest which is amortized over the estimated useful life of the related asset.

Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment, and evaluates such assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Asset impairment is determined to exist if estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying amount. For all periods presented, no impairment losses were recorded.

Patents

As a result of the Company's research and development efforts, the Company obtains and applies for patents to protect proprietary technology and inventions. All costs associated with patents for product candidates under development are expensed as incurred. Patent costs related to commercial products are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful life or the remaining patent term. To date, the Company has no capitalized patent costs.

Operating Leases

On certain of its operating lease agreements, the Company may receive rent holidays and other incentives. The Company recognizes operating lease costs on a straight-line basis without regard to deferred payment terms, such as rent holidays that defer the commencement date of required payments. In addition, lease incentives that the Company receives are treated as a reduction of rent expense over the term of the related agreements.

Revenue Recognition

a. Collaboration Revenue

The Company earns collaboration revenue in connection with collaboration agreements to develop and commercialize product candidates and utilize the Company's technology platforms. The terms of these agreements typically include non-refundable up-front licensing payments, research progress (milestone) payments, and payments for development activities. Non-refundable up-front license payments, where continuing involvement is required of the Company, are deferred and recognized over the related performance period. The Company estimates its performance period based on the specific terms of each agreement, and adjusts the performance periods, if appropriate, based on the applicable facts and circumstances. Payments which are based on achieving a specific performance milestone, involving a degree of risk, are recognized as revenue when the milestone is achieved and the related payment is due and non-refundable, provided there is no future service obligation associated with that milestone. Substantive performance milestones typically consist of significant achievements in the development life-cycle of the related product candidate, such as completion of clinical trials, filing for approval with regulatory agencies, and receipt of approvals by regulatory agencies. In determining whether a payment is deemed to be a substantive performance milestone, the Company takes into consideration (i) the nature, timing, and value of significant achievements in the development life-cycle of the related development product candidate, (ii) the relative level of effort required to achieve the milestone, and (iii) the relative level of risk in achieving the milestone, taking into account the high degree of uncertainty in successfully advancing product candidates in a drug development program and in ultimately attaining an approved drug product. Payments for achieving milestones which are not considered substantive are accounted for as license payments and recognized over the related performance period.

The Company enters into collaboration agreements that include varying arrangements regarding which parties perform and bear the costs of research and development activities. The Company may share the costs of research and development activities with a collaborator, such as in the Company's VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration with Bayer HealthCare LLC, or the Company may be reimbursed for all or a significant portion of the costs of the Company's research and development activities, such as in the Company's aflibercept and antibody collaborations with the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3737
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3737

sanofi-aventis Group. The Company records its internal and third-party development costs associated with these collaborations as research and development expenses. When the Company is entitled to reimbursement of all or a portion of the research and development expenses that it incurs under a collaboration, the Company records those reimbursable amounts as collaboration revenue proportionately as the Company recognizes its expenses. If the collaboration is a cost-sharing arrangement in which both the Company and its collaborator perform development work and share costs, in periods when the Company's collaborator incurs development expenses that benefit the collaboration and Regeneron, the Company also recognizes, as additional research and development expense, the portion of the collaborator's development expenses that the Company is obligated to reimburse.

In connection with non-refundable licensing payments, the Company's performance period estimates are principally based on projections of the scope, progress, and results of its research and development activities. Due to the variability in the scope of activities and length of time necessary to develop a drug product, changes to development plans as programs progress, and uncertainty in the ultimate requirements to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, revisions to performance period estimates are likely to occur periodically, and could result in material changes to the amount of revenue recognized each year in the future. In addition, estimated performance periods may change if development programs encounter delays, or the Company and its collaborators decide to expand or contract the clinical plans for a drug candidate in various disease indications. Also, if a collaborator terminates an agreement in accordance with the terms of the agreement, the Company would recognize any unamortized remainder of an up-front or previously deferred payment at the time of the termination.

b. *VelocImmune*® Technology Licensing

The Company enters into non-exclusive license agreements with third parties that allow the third party to utilize the Company's *VelocImmune*® technology in its internal research programs. The terms of these agreements include up-front payments and entitle the Company to receive royalties on any future sales of products discovered by the third party using the Company's *VelocImmune*® technology. Up-front payments under these agreements, where continuing involvement is required of the Company, are deferred and recognized ratably over their respective license periods.

c. Product Revenue

Revenue from product sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, title to product and associated risk of loss has passed to the customer, the price is fixed or determinable, collection from the customer is reasonably assured, and the Company has no further performance obligations. Revenue and deferred revenue from product sales are recorded net of applicable provisions for prompt pay discounts, product returns, estimated rebates payable under governmental programs (including Medicaid), distribution fees, and other sales-related deductions. The Company reviews its estimates of rebates payable each period and records any necessary adjustments in the current period's net product sales.

Investment Income

Interest income, which is included in investment income, is recognized as earned.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses include costs directly attributable to the conduct of research and development programs, including the cost of salaries, payroll taxes, employee benefits, materials, supplies, depreciation on and maintenance of research equipment, costs related to research collaboration and licensing agreements, the cost of services provided by outside contractors, including services related to the Company's clinical trials, clinical trial expenses, the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, amounts that the Company is obligated to reimburse to collaborators for research and development expenses that they incur, and the allocable portions of facility costs, such as rent, utilities, insurance, repairs and maintenance, depreciation, and general support services. All costs associated with research and development are expensed as incurred.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3738
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3738

Clinical trial costs are a significant component of research and development expenses and include costs associated with third-party contractors. The Company outsources a substantial portion of its clinical trial activities, utilizing external entities such as contract research organizations ("CROs"), independent clinical investigators, and other third-party service providers to assist the Company with the execution of its clinical studies. For each clinical trial that the Company conducts, certain clinical trial costs are expensed immediately, while others are expensed over time based on the expected total number of patients in the trial, the rate at which patients enter the trial, and/or the period over which clinical investigators or contract research organizations are expected to provide services.

Clinical activities which relate principally to clinical sites and other administrative functions to manage the Company's clinical trials are performed primarily by CROs. CROs typically perform most of the start-up activities for the Company's trials, including document preparation, site identification, screening and preparation, pre-study visits, training, and program management. On a budgeted basis, these start-up costs are typically 10% to 20% of the total contract value. On an actual basis, this percentage range can be significantly wider, as many of the Company's contracts are either expanded or reduced in scope compared to the original budget, while start-up costs for the particular trial may not change materially. These start-up costs usually occur within a few months after the contract has been executed and are event driven in nature. The remaining activities and related costs, such as patient monitoring and administration, generally occur ratably throughout the life of the individual contract or study. In the event of early termination of a clinical trial, the Company accrues and recognizes expenses in an amount based on its estimate of the remaining non-cancelable obligations associated with the winding down of the clinical trial and/or penalties.

For clinical study sites, where payments are made periodically on a per-patient basis to the institutions performing the clinical study, the Company accrues expense on an estimated cost-per-patient basis, based on subject enrollment and activity in each quarter. The amount of clinical study expense recognized in a quarter may vary from period to period based on the duration and progress of the study, the activities to be performed by the sites each quarter, the required level of patient enrollment, the rate at which patients actually enroll in and drop-out of the clinical study, and the number of sites involved in the study. Clinical trials that bear the greatest risk of change in estimates are typically those that have a significant number of sites, require a large number of patients, have complex patient screening requirements, and span multiple years. During the course of a trial, the Company adjusts its rate of clinical expense recognition if actual results differ from the Company's estimates. The Company's estimates and assumptions for clinical expense recognition could differ significantly from its actual results, which could cause material increases or decreases in research and development expenses in future periods when the actual results become known.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for grants of stock option awards and restricted stock under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plans, to employees and non-employee members of the Company's board of directors, based on the grant-date fair value of those awards. The grant-date fair value of an award is generally recognized as compensation expense over the award's requisite service period. In addition, the Company has granted performance-based stock option awards which vest based upon the optionee satisfying certain performance and service conditions as defined in the agreements. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options will be recognized only if, and when, the Company estimates that these options will vest, which is based on whether the Company consider the options' performance conditions to be probable of attainment. The Company's estimates of the number of performance-based options that will vest will be revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to compute the estimated fair value of stock option awards. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of our Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and members of the board of directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on the Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates. Stock-based compensation expense also includes an estimate, which is made at the time of grant, of the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited. This estimate is revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3739
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3739

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined on the basis of the difference between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their respective financial reporting amounts ("temporary differences") at enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets for which realization is uncertain.

Uncertain tax positions are accounted for in accordance with FASB authoritative guidance, which prescribes a comprehensive model for the manner in which a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements all material uncertain tax positions that the company has taken or expects to take on a tax return. Those positions, for which management's assessment is that there is more than a 50% probability of sustaining the position upon challenge by a taxing authority based upon its technical merits, are subjected to certain measurement criteria.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) of the Company includes net income (loss) adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain or loss on marketable securities, net of any tax effect. Comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 have been included in the Statements of Stockholders' Equity.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities (see Note 6), and receivables from sanofi-aventis.

Per Share Data

Net income (loss) per share, basic and diluted, is computed on the basis of the net income (loss) for the period divided by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding during the period. Basic net income (loss) per share excludes restricted stock awards until vested. Diluted net income per share is based upon the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding, and of common stock equivalents outstanding when dilutive. Common stock equivalents include: (i) outstanding stock options and restricted stock awards under the Company's Long-Term Incentive Plans, which are included under the "treasury stock method" when dilutive, and (ii) Common Stock to be issued under the assumed conversion of the Company's formerly outstanding convertible senior subordinated notes, which are included under the "if-converted method" when dilutive. The computation of diluted net loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 does not include common stock equivalents, since such inclusion would be antidilutive.

Risks and Uncertainties

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since its inception, the Company has not generated any significant sales or profits from the commercialization of ARCALYST® or any of the Company's other product candidates. Before revenues from the commercialization of the Company's current or future product candidates can be realized, the Company (or its collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render the Company's products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete. The Company may be subject to legal claims by third parties seeking to enforce patents to limit or prohibit the Company from marketing or selling its products. The Company is also dependent upon the services

of its employees, consultants, collaborators, and certain third-party suppliers, including single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers of certain raw materials and equipment. Regeneron, as licensee, licenses certain technologies that are important to the Company's business which impose various obligations on the Company. If Regeneron fails to comply with these requirements, licensors may have the right to terminate the Company's licenses.

The Company has generally incurred net losses and negative cash flows from operations since its inception. Revenues to date have principally been limited to (i) up-front, license, milestone, and reimbursement payments from the Company's collaborators and other entities related to the Company's development activities and technology platforms, (ii) payments for past contract manufacturing activities, (iii) ARCALYST® product sales, and (iv) investment income. Collaboration revenue in 2010 was earned from sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare under collaboration agreements (see Note 3 for the terms of these agreements). These collaboration agreements contain early termination provisions that are exercisable by sanofi-aventis or Bayer HealthCare, as applicable.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates which could have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements include:

- Product rebates and returns in connection with the recognition of revenue from product sales.
- Periods over which payments, including non-refundable up-front, license, and milestone payments, are recognized as revenue in connection with collaboration and other agreements to develop and commercialize product candidates and utilize the Company's technology platforms.
- Periods over which certain clinical trial costs, including costs for clinical activities performed by contract research organizations, are recognized as research and development expenses.
- In connection with stock option awards, (i) the fair value of stock options on their date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on assumptions with respect to (a) expected volatility of the Company's Common Stock price, (b) the periods of time for which employees and members of the Company's board of directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (c) expected dividend yield on the Company's Common Stock, and (d) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives; (ii) the number of stock option awards that are expected to be forfeited; and (iii) with respect to performance-based stock option awards, if and when the options' performance conditions are considered to be probable of attainment.
- The Company's determination of whether marketable securities are other than temporarily impaired. The Company conducts a quarterly review of its portfolio of marketable securities, using both quantitative and qualitative factors, to determine, for securities whose current fair value is less than their cost, whether the decline in fair value below cost is other-than-temporary. In making this determination, the Company considers factors such as the length of time and the extent to which fair value has been less than cost, financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, recommendations of investment advisors, and forecasts of economic, market, or industry trends. This review process also includes an evaluation of the Company's ability and intent to hold individual securities until they mature or their full value can be recovered. This review is subjective and requires a high degree of judgment.
- Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment.
- Capitalized inventory costs associated with the Company's products prior to regulatory approval when, based on management's judgment, future commercialization is considered probable and the future economic benefit is expected to be realized.
- The extent to which deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset by a valuation allowance.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3741
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3741

In addition, the Company's share of VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by Bayer HealthCare, including the Company's share of Bayer HealthCare's estimated VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses for the most recent fiscal quarter, are included in research and development expenses. The Bayer HealthCare estimate for the most recent fiscal quarter is adjusted in the subsequent quarter to reflect actual expenses for the quarter.

Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In October 2009, the FASB amended its authoritative guidance on multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The amended guidance provides greater ability to separate and allocate consideration to be received in a multiple-element revenue arrangement by requiring the use of estimated selling prices to allocate the consideration, thereby eliminating the use of the residual method of allocation. The amended guidance also requires expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures surrounding multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. This guidance may be applied retrospectively or prospectively for new or materially modified arrangements. The Company will adopt this amended guidance effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 2010, the FASB amended its authoritative guidance on the milestone method of revenue recognition. The milestone method of revenue recognition has now been codified as an acceptable revenue recognition model when a milestone is deemed to be substantive. This guidance may be applied retrospectively to all arrangements or prospectively for milestones achieved after the adoption of the guidance. The Company will adopt this amended guidance for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Collaboration and Contract Research Agreements

The Company has entered into various agreements related to its activities to develop and commercialize product candidates and utilize its technology platforms. Amounts earned by the Company in connection with these agreements totaled $393.7 million, $320.9 million, and $192.2 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Total Company-incurred expenses associated with these agreements, which include reimbursable and non-reimbursable amounts, an allocable portion of general and administrative costs, and cost-sharing of a collaborator's development expenses, where applicable (see Bayer HealthCare below), were $431.4 million, $333.7 million, and $230.6 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Significant agreements of this kind are described below.

a. The sanofi-aventis Group

Aflibercept

In September 2003, the Company entered into a collaboration agreement (the "Aflibercept Agreement") with Aventis Pharmaceuticals Inc. (predecessor to sanofi-aventis U.S.), to jointly develop and commercialize aflibercept. In connection with this agreement, sanofi-aventis made a non-refundable up-front payment of $80.0 million and purchased 2,799,552 newly issued unregistered shares of the Company's Common Stock for $45.0 million.

In January 2005, the Company and sanofi-aventis amended the Aflibercept Agreement to exclude intraocular delivery of aflibercept to the eye ("Intraocular Delivery") from joint development under the agreement, and product rights to aflibercept in Intraocular Delivery reverted to Regeneron. In connection with this amendment, sanofi-aventis made a $25.0 million non-refundable payment to Regeneron (the "Intraocular Termination Payment").

In December 2005, the Company and sanofi-aventis amended the Aflibercept Agreement to expand the territory in which the companies are collaborating on the development of aflibercept to include Japan. In connection with this amendment, sanofi-aventis agreed to make a $25.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to the Company, which was received in January 2006. Under the Aflibercept Agreement, as amended, the Company and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of aflibercept outside of Japan, for disease indications included in the companies' collaboration. The Company is entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of aflibercept in Japan, subject to certain potential adjustments. The Company may also receive up to $400 million

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3742
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3742

in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals, including up to $360 million in milestone payments related to the receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight aflibercept oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union and up to $40 million related to the receipt of marketing approvals for up to five aflibercept oncology indications in Japan.

Under the Aflibercept Agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, Regeneron will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of these development expenses, or half of $707.3 million as of December 31, 2010, in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and Regeneron's share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at Regeneron's option. Regeneron has the option to conduct additional pre-Phase III studies at its own expense. In connection with the January 2005 amendment to the Aflibercept Agreement, the Intraocular Termination Payment of $25.0 million will be considered an aflibercept development expense and will be subject to 50% reimbursement by Regeneron to sanofi-aventis, as described above, if the collaboration becomes profitable. In addition, if the first commercial sale of an aflibercept product in Intraocular Delivery predates the first commercial sale of an aflibercept product under the collaboration by two years, Regeneron will begin reimbursing sanofi-aventis for up to $7.5 million of aflibercept development expenses in accordance with a formula until the first commercial aflibercept sale under the collaboration occurs.

Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least twelve months advance notice. Upon termination of the agreement for any reason, Regeneron's obligation to reimburse sanofi-aventis, for 50% of aflibercept development expenses will terminate, and the Company will retain all rights to aflibercept.

In accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy described in Note 2, the up-front payments received in September 2003 and January 2006, of $80.0 million and $25.0 million, respectively, and reimbursement of Regeneron-incurred development expenses, are being recognized as collaboration revenue over the related performance period. During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company shortened its estimated performance period in connection with the $80.0 million and $25.0 million up-front payments from sanofi-aventis. The net effect of this change in the Company's estimate resulted in the recognition of an additional $1.2 million in collaboration revenue in 2010 and 2009, compared to amounts recognized in connection with these deferred payments in 2008.

The Company recognized $26.4 million, $36.5 million, and $44.4 million of collaboration development revenue in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, in connection with the Aflibercept Agreement, as amended. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, amounts receivable from sanofi-aventis totaled $3.9 million and $3.6 million, respectively, and deferred revenue was $32.6 million and $42.5 million, respectively, in connection with the Aflibercept Agreement.

Antibodies

In November 2007, the Company entered into a global, strategic collaboration (the "Antibody Collaboration") with sanofi-aventis to discover, develop, and commercialize fully human monoclonal antibodies. In connection with the collaboration, in December 2007, sanofi-aventis purchased 12 million newly issued, unregistered shares of the Company's Common Stock for $312.0 million (see Note 12).

The Antibody Collaboration is governed by a Discovery and Preclinical Development Agreement (the "Discovery Agreement") and a License and Collaboration Agreement (the "License Agreement"). The Company received a non-refundable up-front payment of $85.0 million from sanofi-aventis under the Discovery Agreement. In addition, under the Discovery Agreement, sanofi-aventis is funding the Company's research to identify and validate potential drug discovery targets and develop fully human monoclonal antibodies against these targets. Sanofi-aventis funded $174.5 million of such research from the collaboration's inception through December 31, 2009. In November 2009, the Company and sanofi-aventis amended these collaboration agreements to expand and extend the Antibody Collaboration. Pursuant to the Discovery Agreement, as amended, sanofi-aventis agreed to fund up to $160 million per year of the Company's research activities in 2010 through 2017, subject to a one-time option for sanofi-aventis to adjust the maximum reimbursement amount down to $120 million per year commencing in 2014 if over the prior two years certain specified criteria were not satisfied. In 2010, as the Company scaled up its capacity to conduct

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3743
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3743

antibody discovery activities, sanofi-aventis funded $137.7 million of the Company's preclinical research under the amended Discovery Agreement. The balance between that amount and $160 million, or $22.3 million, has been added to the funding otherwise available to the Company in 2011-2012 under the amended Discovery Agreement. The amended Discovery Agreement will expire on December 31, 2017; however, sanofi-aventis has an option to extend the agreement for up to an additional three years for further antibody development and preclinical activities.

For each drug candidate identified under the Discovery Agreement, sanofi-aventis has the option to license rights to the candidate under the License Agreement. If it elects to do so, sanofi-aventis will co-develop the drug candidate with the Company through product approval. If sanofi-aventis does not exercise its option to license rights to a particular drug candidate under the License Agreement, the Company retains the exclusive right to develop and commercialize such drug candidate, and sanofi-aventis will receive a royalty on sales, if any. The Company and sanofi-aventis are currently co-developing eight therapeutic antibodies under the License Agreement.

Under the License Agreement, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement are funded by sanofi-aventis, except that following receipt of the first positive Phase 3 trial results for a co-developed drug candidate, subsequent Phase 3 trial-related costs for that drug candidate ("Shared Phase 3 Trial Costs") are shared 80% by sanofi-aventis and 20% by Regeneron. If the Antibody Collaboration becomes profitable, Regeneron will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of development expenses that were fully funded by sanofi-aventis (or half of $341.0 million as of December 31, 2010) and 30% of Shared Phase 3 Trial Costs, in accordance with a defined formula based on the amounts of these expenses and the Company's share of collaboration profits from commercialization of collaboration products. However, the Company is not required to apply more than 10% of its share of the profits from the antibody collaboration in any calendar quarter to reimburse sanofi-aventis for these development costs.

Sanofi-aventis will lead commercialization activities for products developed under the License Agreement, subject to the Company's right to co-promote such products. The parties will equally share profits and losses from sales within the United States. The parties will share profits outside the United States on a sliding scale based on sales starting at 65% (sanofi-aventis)/35% (Regeneron) and ending at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (Regeneron), and losses outside the United States at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (Regeneron). In addition to profit sharing, the Company is entitled to receive up to $250 million in sales milestone payments, with milestone payments commencing only if and after aggregate annual sales outside the United States exceed $1.0 billion on a rolling 12-month basis.

Regeneron is obligated to use commercially reasonable efforts to supply clinical requirements of each drug candidate under the Antibody Collaboration until commercial supplies of that drug candidate are being manufactured. In connection with the November 2009 amendment of the collaboration's Discovery Agreement, sanofi-aventis is funding up to $30 million of agreed-upon costs incurred by the Company to expand its manufacturing capacity at the Company's Rensselaer, New York facilities, of which $23.4 million has been received or is receivable at December 31, 2010.

With respect to each antibody product which enters development under the License Agreement, sanofi-aventis or the Company may, by giving twelve months notice, opt-out of further development and/or commercialization of the product, in which event the other party retains exclusive rights to continue the development and/or commercialization of the product. The Company may also opt-out of the further development of an antibody product if it gives notice to sanofi-aventis within thirty days of the date that sanofi-aventis enters joint development of such antibody product under the License Agreement. Each of the Discovery Agreement and the License Agreement contains other termination provisions, including for material breach by the other party. Prior to December 31, 2017, sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate the amended Discovery Agreement without cause with at least three months advance written notice; however, except under defined circumstances, sanofi-aventis would be obligated to immediately pay to the Company the full amount of unpaid research funding during the remaining term of the research agreement through December 31, 2017. Upon termination of the collaboration in its entirety, the Company's obligation to reimburse sanofi-aventis for development costs out of any future profits from collaboration products will terminate. Upon expiration of the amended Discovery Agreement, sanofi-aventis has an option to license the Company's *VelocImmune®* technology for agreed upon consideration.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3744
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3744

In connection with the Antibody Collaboration, in August 2008, the Company entered into a separate agreement with sanofi-aventis to use Regeneron's proprietary *VelociGene®* technology platform to supply sanofi-aventis with genetically modified mammalian models of gene function and disease (the "*VelociGene®* Agreement"). The *VelociGene®* Agreement provides for minimum annual order quantities for the term of the agreement, which extends through December 2012, for which the Company expects to receive payments totaling a minimum of $21.5 million.

In accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy described in Note 2, the (i) $85.0 million up-front payment received in December 2007, (ii) reimbursement of Regeneron-incurred expenses under the Discovery and License Agreements, (iii) $21.5 million of aggregate minimum payments under the *VelociGene®* Agreement, and (iv) reimbursement of agreed-upon costs to expand the Company's manufacturing capacity are being recognized as collaboration revenue over the related performance period. In connection with the amendments to expand and extend the Company's antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis, during the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company extended its estimated performance period related to the $85.0 million up-front payment received from sanofi-aventis under the Discovery Agreement and the $21.5 million of aggregate minimum payments under the *VelociGene®* Agreement The effect of this change in estimate resulted in the recognition of $5.3 million less in collaboration revenue in 2010, compared to 2009.

In connection with the Antibody Collaboration, the Company recognized $284.9 million, $210.7 million, and $109.6 million of collaboration revenue in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. In addition, at December 31, 2010 and 2009, amounts receivable from sanofi-aventis totaled $75.7 million and $59.1 million and deferred revenue was $84.0 million and $66.0 million, respectively.

b. Bayer HealthCare LLC

In October 2006, the Company entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare LLC to globally develop, and commercialize outside the United States, the Company's VEGF Trap for the treatment of eye disease by local administration ("VEGF Trap-Eye"). Under the terms of the agreement, Bayer HealthCare made a non-refundable up-front payment to the Company of $75.0 million. In August 2007, the Company received a $20.0 million milestone payment from Bayer HealthCare (which, for the purpose of revenue recognition, was not considered substantive) following dosing of the first patient in a Phase 3 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration ("wet AMD"). In July 2009, the Company received a $20.0 million milestone payment from Bayer HealthCare following dosing of the first patient in a Phase 3 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in Central Retinal Vein Occlusion ("CRVO"). In the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company earned two $10.0 million substantive milestone payments (for a total of $20.0 million) from Bayer HealthCare for achieving positive 52-week results in the Phase 3 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD and positive 6-month results in the Phase 3 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in CRVO. One of these $10.0 million payments was received in December 2010 and the other $10.0 million payment was received in January 2011. The Company is eligible to receive up to $50 million in future milestone payments related to marketing approvals of VEGF Trap-Eye in major market countries outside the United States. The Company is also eligible to receive up to $135 million in sales milestone payments when and if total annual sales of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200 million.

The Company will share equally with Bayer HealthCare in any future profits arising from the commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States. If VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States and the collaboration becomes profitable, the Company will be obligated to reimburse Bayer HealthCare out of its share of the collaboration profits for 50% of the agreed upon development expenses that Bayer HealthCare has incurred (or half of $241.2 million as of December 31, 2010) in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses that Bayer HealthCare has incurred and the Company's share of the collaboration profits, or at a faster rate at the Company's option. Within the United States, the Company is responsible for any future commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye and retains exclusive rights to any future profits from such commercialization in the United States.

In 2008, the first $70.0 million of agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by both companies, under a global development plan, were shared equally and the Company was solely responsible for up to the next $30.0 million of development expenses. In 2009 and thereafter, all development expenses are being shared equally. The Company is also obligated to use commercially reasonable efforts to supply clinical and commercial product requirements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3745
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3745

Bayer HealthCare has the right to terminate the Bayer Agreement without cause with at least six months or twelve months advance notice depending on defined circumstances at the time of termination. In the event of termination of the agreement for any reason, the Company retains all rights to VEGF Trap-Eye.

The $75.0 million up-front licensing payment and the $20.0 million milestone payment received in August 2007 from Bayer HealthCare are being recognized as collaboration revenue over the related estimated performance period in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy as described in Note 2. During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company extended the estimated performance period in connection with these up-front and non-substantive milestone payments, which resulted in the recognition of $2.5 million less in collaboration revenue in 2009 and 2010, compared to amounts recognized in connection with these deferred payments in 2008. In periods when the Company recognizes VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that the Company incurs under the collaboration, the Company also recognizes, as collaboration revenue, the portion of those VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that is reimbursable from Bayer HealthCare. In periods when Bayer HealthCare incurs agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that benefit the collaboration and Regeneron, the Company also recognizes, as additional research and development expense, the portion of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that the Company is obligated to reimburse.

The Company recognized $75.4 million, $67.3 million, and $31.2 million of collaboration revenue from Bayer HealthCare in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. In both 2010 and 2009, collaboration revenue from Bayer HealthCare included $20.0 million in milestone payments, as described above, which, for the purpose of revenue recognition, were considered substantive. In addition, in 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recognized as additional research and development expense $48.9 million, $37.7 million, and $30.0 million, respectively, of VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that the Company was obligated to reimburse to Bayer HealthCare.

At December 31, 2010, one $10.0 million milestone payment was receivable from Bayer HealthCare, as described above. In connection with cost-sharing of VEGF Trap-Eye expenses under the collaboration, $2.3 million and $1.2 million was payable to Bayer HealthCare at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In addition, at December 31, 2010 and 2009, deferred revenue from the Company's collaboration with Bayer HealthCare was $47.0 million and $56.8 million, respectively.

c. National Institute of Health

In September 2006, the Company was awarded a grant from the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project. As amended, the NIH grant provides a minimum of $25.3 million in funding over a five-year period, including $1.5 million in funding to optimize certain existing technology, subject to compliance with its terms and annual funding approvals, for the Company's use of its *VelociGene®* technology to generate a collection of targeting vectors and targeted mouse embryonic stem cells which can be used to produce knockout mice. The Company records revenue in connection with the NIH grant using a proportional performance model as it incurs expenses related to the grant, subject to the grant's terms and annual funding approvals. In 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recognized contract research revenue of $4.6 million, $5.5 million, and $4.9 million, respectively, from the NIH Grant.

4. Technology Licensing Agreements

In February 2007, the Company entered into a six-year, non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca UK Limited to allow AstraZeneca to utilize the Company's *VelocImmune®* technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payment to the Company in each of 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007. Each annual payment was deferred and recognized as revenue ratably over approximately the ensuing twelve-month period. In November 2010, as permitted by the agreement, MedImmune Limited (as successor by novation from AstraZeneca) gave written notice of voluntary termination of the agreement, effective in February 2011, thereby canceling its obligation to make either of the final two annual payments. Regeneron remains entitled to receive mid-single digit royalties on any future sales of antibody products discovered by MedImmune/AstraZeneca using the *VelocImmune®* technology.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3746
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3746

In connection with the AstraZeneca license agreement, for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recognized $20.0 million of technology licensing revenue. In addition, deferred revenue at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 was $2.9 million.

In March 2007, the Company entered into a six-year, non-exclusive license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc. to allow Astellas to utilize the Company's *VelocImmune*® technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, Astellas made a $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payment to the Company in each of 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007. In July 2010, the license agreement with Astellas was amended and extended through June 2023. Under the terms of the amended agreement, Astellas made a $165.0 million up-front payment to the Company in August 2010, which was deferred upon receipt and will be recognized as revenue ratably over the seven-year period beginning in mid-2011. In addition, Astellas will make a $130.0 million second payment to the Company in June 2018 unless the license agreement has been terminated prior to that date. Astellas has the right to terminate the agreement at any time by providing 90 days' advance written notice. Under certain limited circumstances, such as a material breach of the agreement by the Company, Astellas may terminate the agreement and receive a refund of a portion of its up-front payment or, if such termination occurs after June 2018, a portion of its second payment, to the Company under the July 2010 amendment to the agreement. The Company is entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using the Company's *VelocImmune*® technology. In connection with the Astellas license agreement, for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recognized $20.0 million of technology licensing revenue. In addition, deferred revenue at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 was $173.7 million, $8.7 million, and $8.7 million, respectively.

5. ARCALYST® Product Revenue

In February 2008, the Company received marketing approval from the FDA for ARCALYST® Injection for Subcutaneous Use for the treatment of CAPS. The Company had limited historical return experience for ARCALYST® beginning with initial sales in 2008 through the end of 2009; therefore, ARCALYST® net product sales were deferred until the right of return no longer existed and rebates could be reasonably estimated. Effective in the first quarter of 2010, the Company determined that it had accumulated sufficient historical data to reasonably estimate both product returns and rebates of ARCALYST®. As a result, $4.8 million of previously deferred ARCALYST® net product sales were recognized as revenue in the first quarter of 2010. The effect of this change in estimate related to ARCALYST® net product sales revenue was to lower the Company's net loss per share by $0.06 in 2010.

ARCALYST® net product sales totaled $25.3 million, $18.4 million, and $6.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. ARCALYST® net product sales during 2010 included $20.5 million of net product sales made during this period and $4.8 million of previously deferred net product sales, as described above. There was no deferred ARCALYST® net product sales revenue at December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009, deferred ARCALYST® net product sales revenue was $4.8 million.

Cost of goods sold related to ARCALYST® sales, which consisted primarily of royalties and other period costs, totaled $2.1 million, $1.7 million, and $0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. To date, ARCALYST® shipments to the Company's customers have primarily consisted of supplies of inventory manufactured and expensed as research and development costs prior to 2008; therefore, the costs of these supplies were not included in costs of goods sold. Inventories related to ARCALYST®, which were included in prepaid expenses and other current assets, consisted of $0.7 million of work-in-process and $0.1 million of finished goods at December 31, 2010, and $0.4 million of work-in-process at December 31, 2009.

6. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of debt securities, as detailed below, and equity securities, the aggregate fair value of which was $3.6 million and $5.5 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and the aggregate cost basis of which was $4.0 million at both December 31, 2010 and 2009. The Company also held restricted marketable securities at December 31, 2010, which consisted of debt securities, as detailed below, that collateralize (i) a letter of credit in connection with the Company's lease of facilities in Tarrytown, New York and (ii) capital lease obligations. See Note 11a. The Company held no restricted marketable securities at December 31, 2009.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3747
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3747

The following tables summarize the amortized cost basis of debt securities included in marketable securities, the aggregate fair value of those securities, and gross unrealized gains and losses on those securities at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The Company classifies its debt securities, other than mortgage-backed securities, based on their contractual maturity dates. Maturities of mortgage-backed securities have been estimated based primarily on repayment characteristics and experience of the senior tranches that the Company holds.

	Amortized	Fair	Unrealized		
At December 31, 2010	**Cost Basis**	**Value**	**Gains**	**(Losses)**	**Net**
Unrestricted					
Maturities within one year					
U.S. government obligations	$ 83,635	$ 83,684	$ 54	$ (5)	$ 49
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	48,173	48,531	358		358
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	2,027	2,131	104		104
Municipal bonds	1,597	1,603	6		6
Mortgage-backed securities	875	847		(28)	(28)
	136,307	136,796	522	(33)	489
Maturities between one and five years					
U.S. government obligations	352,345	350,683	64	(1,726)	(1,662)
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	15,522	15,477		(45)	(45)
Mortgage-backed securities	110	38		(72)	(72)
	367,977	366,198	64	(1,843)	(1,779)
Maturities between five and seven years					
Mortgage-backed securities	284	243		(41)	(41)
	504,568	503,237	586	(1,917)	(1,331)
Restricted					
Maturities within one year					
U.S. government obligations	2,922	2,921		(1)	(1)
Maturities between one and three years					
U.S. government obligations	4,135	4,118		(17)	(17)
	7,057	7,039		(18)	(18)
	$511,625	$510,276	$ 586	$(1,935)	$(1,349)
At December 31, 2009					
Unrestricted					
Maturities within one year					
U.S. government obligations	$100,491	$100,573	$ 82		$ 82
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	17,176	17,340	164		164
Corporate bonds	10,142	10,342	200		200
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	3,612	3,662	50		50
Mortgage-backed securities	2,471	2,338		$ (133)	(133)
	133,892	134,255	496	(133)	363
Maturities between one and two years					
U.S. government obligations	9,413	9,367		(46)	(46)
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	31,064	31,344	280		280
Mortgage-backed securities	1,168	900		(268)	(268)
	41,645	41,611	280	(314)	(34)
	$175,537	$175,866	$ 776	$ (447)	$ 329

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3748
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3748

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, marketable securities included an additional unrealized loss of $0.4 million and an additional unrealized gain of $1.4 million, respectively, related to one equity security in the Company's marketable securities portfolio.

The following table shows the fair value of the Company's marketable securities that have unrealized losses and that are deemed to be only temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2010 and 2009. The debt securities listed at December 31, 2010, excluding mortgage-backed securities, mature at various dates through November 2013. The mortgage-backed securities listed at December 31, 2010 mature at various dates through January 2017.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
At December 31, 2010	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**	**Fair Value**	**Unrealized Loss**
Unrestricted						
U.S. government obligations	$ 340,444	$ (1,731)			$ 340,444	$ (1,731)
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	19,005	(45)			19,005	(45)
Equity security	3,612	(433)			3,612	(433)
Mortgage-backed securities			$ 1,128	$ (141)	1,128	(141)
	363,061	(2,209)	1,128	(141)	364,189	(2,350)
Restricted						
U.S. government obligations	6,154	(18)			6,154	(18)
	6,154	(18)			6,154	(18)
	$ 369,215	$ (2,227)	$ 1,128	$ (141)	$ 370,343	$ (2,368)
At December 31, 2009						
U.S. government obligations	$ 9,367	$ (46)			$ 9,367	$ (46)
Mortgage-backed securities			$ 3,238	$ (401)	3,238	(401)
	$ 9,367	$ (46)	$ 3,238	$ (401)	$ 12,605	$ (447)

Realized gains and losses are included as a component of investment income. For the year ended December 31, 2010, realized losses on sales of marketable securities totaled $0.2 million and realized gains on sales of marketable securities were not significant. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, realized gains on sales of marketable securities totaled $0.2 million and $1.2 million, respectively, and realized losses on sales of marketable securities were not significant. In computing realized gains and losses, the Company computes the cost of its investments on a specific identification basis. Such cost includes the direct costs to acquire the security, adjusted for the amortization of any discount or premium.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3749
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3749

The Company's assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, at December 31, 2010 and 2009, were as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
At December 31, 2010				
Unrestricted				
Available-for-sale marketable securities				
U.S. government obligations	$ 434,367		$ 434,367	
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	64,008		64,008	
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	2,131		2,131	
Municipal bonds	1,603		1,603	
Mortgage-backed securities	1,128		1,128	
Equity security	3,612	$ 3,612		
	506,849	3,612	503,237	
Restricted				
Available-for-sale marketable securities				
U.S. government obligations	7,039		7,039	
	$ 513,888	$ 3,612	$ 510,276	
At December 31, 2009				
Available-for-sale marketable securities				
U.S. government obligations	$ 109,940		$ 109,940	
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	48,684		48,684	
Corporate bonds	10,342		10,342	
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	3,662		3,662	
Mortgage-backed securities	3,238		3,238	
Equity security	5,469	$ 5,469		
	$ 181,335	$ 5,469	$ 175,866	

Marketable securities included in Level 2 were valued using a market approach utilizing prices and other relevant information, such as interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates, generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets. The Company considers market liquidity in determining the fair value for these securities. During each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2008, deterioration in the credit quality of a marketable security subjected the Company to the risk of not being able to recover the carrying value of these securities. As a result, the Company recognized a $0.1 million and $1.8 million impairment charge related to its Level 2 marketable securities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2008, respectively, which the Company considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company did not record any charges for other-than-temporary impairment of its Level 2 marketable securities.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3750
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3750

The Company held one Level 3 marketable security, which had no fair value at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and whose fair value was $0.1 million at December 31, 2008. This Level 3 security was valued using information provided by the Company's investment advisors and other sources, including quoted bid prices which took into consideration the securities' lack of liquidity. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded charges of $0.1 million and $0.7 million, respectively, for other-than-temporary impairment of this Level 3 marketable security; therefore, as of December 31, 2009, the fair value of this security had been written down to zero. There were no purchases, sales, or maturities of Level 3 marketable securities and no unrealized gains or losses related to Level 3 marketable securities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. There were no transfers of marketable securities between Levels 1, 2, or 3 classifications during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

As described in Note 2 above under "Use of Estimates", on a quarterly basis, the Company reviews its portfolio of marketable securities, using both quantitative and qualitative factors, to determine if declines in fair value below cost are other-than-temporary. With respect to debt securities, this review process also includes an evaluation of the Company's (a) intent to sell an individual debt security or (b) need to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery or maturity. With respect to equity securities, this review process includes an evaluation of the Company's ability and intent to hold the securities until their full value can be recovered.

7. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 consist of the following:

	2010	2009
Land	$ 2,117	$ 2,117
Building and improvements	242,035	177,710
Leasehold improvements	4,063	4,023
Construction-in-progress	70,356	58,541
Laboratory and other equipment	137,951	114,099
Furniture, computer and office equipment, and other	22,235	15,964
	478,757	372,454
Less, accumulated depreciation and amortization	(131,307)	(112,778)
	$ 347,450	$ 259,676

Depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant, and equipment amounted to $19.7 million, $14.2 million, and $10.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Effective in the first quarter of 2010, the estimated useful lives of certain capitalized laboratory and other equipment, which is a component of property, plant, and equipment, were extended. The effect of this change in estimate was to lower depreciation expense by $4.0 million and to lower the Company's net loss per share by $0.05 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Included in property, plant, and equipment at December 31, 2010 was $2.8 million of leased equipment under capital leases (see Note 11a); related accumulated amortization was $0.1 million at December 31, 2010. The Company held no leased equipment under capital leases at December 31, 2009.

Building and improvements at December 31, 2010 and 2009 includes $58.4 million and $58.2 million, respectively, of costs incurred by the Company's landlord to construct new laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York in connection with the Company's December 2006 lease, as amended, of these new facilities. In addition, construction-in-progress at both December 31, 2010 and 2009 includes $27.8 million of costs incurred by the Company's landlord in connection with these new facilities. See Note 11a.

The Company capitalized interest costs of $6.4 million and $0.5 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Company did not capitalize any interest costs in 2008.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3751
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3751

8. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 consist of the following:

	2010	2009
Accounts payable	$15,589	$18,638
Accrued payroll and related costs	12,025	9,444
Accrued clinical trial expense	9,727	11,673
Accrued property, plant, and equipment costs	7,622	1,883
Other accrued expenses and liabilities	6,441	6,207
Payable to Bayer HealthCare	2,254	1,186
	$53,658	$49,031

9. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 consists of the following:

	2010	2009
Current portion:		
Received from sanofi-aventis (see Note 3a)	$ 19,506	$ 17,523
Received from Bayer HealthCare (see Note 3b)	9,884	9,884
Received for technology license agreements (see Note 4)	25,008	11,579
Other	325	5,558
	$ 54,723	$ 44,544
Long-term portion:		
Received from sanofi-aventis (see Note 3a)	$ 97,081	$ 90,933
Received from Bayer HealthCare (see Note 3b)	37,067	46,951
Received for technology license agreements (see Note 4)	151,708	
	$285,856	$137,884

10. Convertible Debt

In October 2001, the Company issued $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes ("Notes") in a private placement for proceeds to the Company of $192.7 million, after deducting the initial purchasers' discount and out-of-pocket expenses (collectively, "Deferred Financing Costs"). The Notes bore interest at 5.5% per annum, payable semi-annually, and matured on October 17, 2008. Deferred Financing Costs, which were included in other assets, were amortized as interest expense over the period from the Notes' issuance to stated maturity. During the second and third quarters of 2008, the Company repurchased $82.5 million in principal amount of the Notes for $83.3 million and recognized a $0.9 million loss on early extinguishment of debt, representing the premium paid on the Notes plus related unamortized Deferred Financing Costs. The remaining $117.5 million of outstanding Notes were repaid in full upon their maturity in October 2008.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

a. Leases

Descriptions of Lease Agreements

The Company leases laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York, under a December 2006 lease agreement, as amended (the "Tarrytown Lease"). The facilities leased by the Company under the Tarrytown Lease include (i) space in previously existing buildings, (ii) newly constructed space in two new buildings ("Buildings A and B") that was completed during the third quarter of 2009 and, (iii) under a December 2009 amendment to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3752
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3752

the Tarrytown Lease, additional new space that is under construction in a third new building ("Building C") and expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2011. The Tarrytown Lease will expire in June 2024 and contains three renewal options to extend the term of the lease by five years each, escalations at 2.5% per annum, and early termination options for various portions of the space exclusive of the newly constructed space in Buildings A and B. The Tarrytown Lease provides for monthly payments over its term and additional charges for utilities, taxes, and operating expenses. Certain premises under the Tarrytown Lease are accounted for as operating leases. However, for Buildings A, B, and C that the Company is leasing, the Company is deemed, in substance, to be the owner of the landlord's buildings in accordance with the application of FASB authoritative guidance, and the landlord's costs of constructing these new facilities are required to be capitalized on the Company's books as a non-cash transaction, offset by a corresponding lease obligation on the Company's balance sheet.

In connection with the Tarrytown Lease, at lease inception, the Company issued a letter of credit in the amount of $1.6 million to its landlord, which was collateralized by a $1.6 million bank certificate of deposit at December 31, 2009. During 2010, the Company increased this letter of credit to $3.4 million, in accordance with the provisions of the Tarrytown Lease, and collateralized the letter of credit with cash and marketable debt securities totaling $3.6 million. Such collateral at December 31, 2010 and 2009 has been classified as restricted cash and marketable securities.

In October 2008, the Company entered into a sublease with sanofi-aventis U.S. Inc. for office space in Bridgewater, New Jersey. The lease commenced in January 2009 and expires in July 2011. The Company also formerly leased additional office space in Tarrytown, New York under operating subleases that ended at various times through September 2009.

The Company also leases certain laboratory and office equipment under operating and capital leases which expire at various times through 2013.

Commitments under Operating Leases

The estimated future minimum noncancelable lease commitments under operating leases were as follows:

December 31,	Facilities	Equipment	Total
2011	$ 6,098	$225	$ 6,323
2012	5,468	118	5,586
2013	6,617	24	6,641
2014	6,733		6,733
2015	6,866		6,866
Thereafter	64,196		64,196
	$95,978	$367	$96,345

Rent expense under operating leases was:

Year Ending December 31,	Facilities	Equipment	Total
2010	$7,301	$335	$7,636
2009	7,722	395	8,117
2008	6,530	416	6,946

In addition to its rent expense for various facilities, the Company paid rental charges for utilities, real estate taxes, and operating expenses of $10.3 million, $8.4 million, and $8.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3753
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3753

Commitments under Capital Leases

In 2010, the Company entered into capital leases in connection with acquisitions of new equipment. The lease obligations are collateralized with marketable debt securities totaling $3.5 million; such collateral has been classified as restricted cash and marketable securities at December 31, 2010.

The estimated future minimum noncancelable lease commitments under capital leases were as follows:

December 31,	Equipment
2011	$1,137
2012	1,135
2013	995
Total minimum lease payments	3,267
Less: amount representing interest	(438)
	$2,829

At the end of the lease term, the Company is required to purchase the leased equipment for a nominal amount defined in the lease agreement. At December 31, 2010, capital lease obligations totaling $2.8 million were included in other liabilities. There were no capital lease obligations at December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had $0.7 million of financing available under a capital equipment lease line.

Facility Lease Obligations

As described above, in connection with the application of FASB authoritative guidance to the Company's lease of office and laboratory facilities in Buildings A and B, the Company capitalized the landlord's costs of constructing the new facilities, which totaled $58.4 million as of December 31, 2010, and recognized a corresponding facility lease obligation of $58.4 million. The Company also recognized, as additional facility lease obligation, reimbursements totaling $56.9 million from the Company's landlord during 2010 and 2009 for tenant improvement costs that the Company incurred since, under FASB authoritative guidance, such payments that the Company receives from its landlord are deemed to be a financing obligation. Monthly lease payments on these facilities are allocated between the land element of the lease (which is accounted for as an operating lease) and the facility lease obligation, based on the estimated relative fair values of the land and buildings. The imputed interest rate applicable to the facility lease obligation is approximately 11%. The new facilities were placed in service by the Company in September 2009. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company recognized in its statement of operations $9.1 million and $2.3 million, respectively, of interest expense in connection with the facility lease obligation. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the facility lease obligation balance in connection with Buildings A and B was $113.7 million and $81.0 million, respectively.

In addition, as described above, in December 2009, the Company amended its December 2006 agreement to lease additional new laboratory and office facilities in Building C that is under construction. In connection with the application of FASB authoritative guidance to the Company's lease of these additional new facilities, the Company is deemed, in substance, to be the owner of the landlord's building, and the landlord's costs of constructing Building C is required to be capitalized on the Company's books as a non-cash transaction, offset by a corresponding lease obligation on the Company's balance sheet. As of December 31, 2010, the Company capitalized $27.8 million of the landlord's costs of constructing Building C, and recognized a corresponding facility lease obligation of $27.8 million. The Company also recognized, as additional facility lease obligation, reimbursements totaling $14.2 million from the Company's landlord during 2010 for tenant improvement costs that the Company incurred since, under FASB authoritative guidance, such payments that the Company receives from its landlord are deemed to be a financing obligation. Monthly lease payments on these facilities will commence in January 2011. Rent expense in connection with the land element of these additional facilities, which is accounted for as an operating lease, commenced in December 2009 and is recorded as a deferred liability until lease payments commence in January 2011. In addition, interest expense is imputed at a rate of approximately 9%, and is capitalized and deferred in connection with this facility lease obligation. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the facility lease obligation balance in connection with Building C was $46.4 million and $28.0 million, respectively.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3754
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3754

The estimated future minimum noncancelable commitments under these facility lease obligations, as of December 31, 2010, were as follows:

December 31,	Buildings A and B	Building C	Total
2011	$ 11,347	$ 2,468	$ 13,815
2012	12,603	2,767	15,370
2013	12,843	4,285	17,128
2014	13,090	4,403	17,493
2015	13,343	4,524	17,867
Thereafter	124,515	43,783	168,298
	$187,741	$62,230	$249,971

b. Research Collaboration and Licensing Agreements

As part of the Company's research and development efforts, the Company enters into research collaboration and licensing agreements with related and unrelated companies, scientific collaborators, universities, and consultants. These agreements contain varying terms and provisions which include fees and milestones to be paid by the Company, services to be provided, and ownership rights to certain proprietary technology developed under the agreements. Some of the agreements contain provisions which require the Company to pay royalties, as defined, at rates that range from 0.25% to 16.5%, in the event the Company sells or licenses any proprietary products developed under the respective agreements.

Certain agreements under which the Company is required to pay fees permit the Company, upon 30 to 90-day written notice, to terminate such agreements. With respect to payments associated with these agreements, the Company incurred expenses of $1.6 million, $2.8 million, and $3.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

In connection with the Company's receipt of marketing approval from the FDA for ARCALYST® for the treatment of CAPS, in 2008, the Company commenced paying royalties under various licensing agreements based on ARCALYST® net product sales. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, ARCALYST® royalties totaled $1.7 million, $1.5 million, and $0.6 million, respectively, and are included in cost of goods sold.

In July 2008, the Company and Cellectis S.A. ("Cellectis") entered into an Amended and Restated Non-Exclusive License Agreement (the "Cellectis Agreement"). The Cellectis Agreement resolved a dispute between the parties related to the interpretation of a license agreement entered into by the parties in December 2003 pursuant to which the Company licensed certain patents and patent applications from Cellectis. Pursuant to the Cellectis Agreement, in July 2008, the Company made a non-refundable $12.5 million payment to Cellectis (the "Cellectis Payment") and agreed to pay Cellectis a low single-digit royalty based on revenue received by the Company from any future licenses or sales of the Company's *VelociGene*® or *VelocImmune*® products and services. No royalties are payable to Cellectis with respect to the Company's *VelocImmune*® license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas or the Company's antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Moreover, no royalties are payable to Cellectis on any revenue from commercial sales of antibodies from the Company's *VelocImmune*® technology.

The Company began amortizing the Cellectis Payment in the second quarter of 2008 in proportion to past and future anticipated revenues under the Company's license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas and the Discovery and Preclinical Development Agreement under the Company's antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis (as amended in November 2009). In 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recognized $0.9 million, $2.3 million, and $2.7 million, respectively, of expense in connection with the Cellectis Payment. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the unamortized balance of the Cellectis Payment, which was included in other assets, was $6.6 million and $7.6 million, respectively. The Company estimates that it will recognize expense of $1.0 million in each of 2011, 2012, and 2013, and $0.9 million in each of 2014 and 2015, in connection with the Cellectis Payment.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3755
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3755

12. Stockholders Equity

The Company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides for the issuance of up to 40 million shares of Class A Stock, par value $0.001 per share, and 160 million shares of Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share. Shares of Class A Stock are convertible, at any time, at the option of the holder into shares of Common Stock on a share-for-share basis. Holders of Class A Stock have rights and privileges identical to Common Stockholders except that each share of Class A is entitled to ten votes per share, while each share of Common Stock is entitled to one vote per share. Class A Stock may only be transferred to specified Permitted Transferees, as defined. Under the Company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, the Company's board of directors is authorized to issue up to 30 million shares of preferred stock, in series, with rights, privileges, and qualifications of each series determined by the board of directors.

In September 2003, sanofi-aventis purchased 2,799,552 newly issued, unregistered shares of the Company's Common Stock for $45.0 million. See Note 3.

In December 2007, sanofi-aventis purchased 12 million newly issued, unregistered shares of the Company's Common Stock for an aggregate cash price of $312.0 million. As a condition to the closing of this transaction, sanofi-aventis entered into an investor agreement with the Company, which was amended in November 2009. Under the amended investor agreement, sanofi-aventis has three demand rights to require the Company to use all reasonable efforts to conduct a registered underwritten public offering with respect to shares of the Company's Common Stock beneficially owned by sanofi-aventis immediately after the closing of the transaction. Until the later of the fifth anniversaries of the expiration or earlier termination of the License and Collaboration Agreement, as amended in 2009, under the Company's antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis (see Note 3) and the Company's collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis for the development and commercialization of aflibercept (see Note 3), sanofi-aventis will be bound by certain "standstill" provisions. These provisions include an agreement not to acquire more than a specified percentage of the outstanding shares of the Company's Class A Stock and Common Stock. The percentage is currently 25% and will increase to 30% after December 20, 2011. Under the amended investor agreement, sanofi-aventis has also agreed not to dispose of any shares of the Company's Common Stock that were beneficially owned by sanofi-aventis immediately after the closing of the transaction until December 20, 2017, subject to certain limited exceptions. Following December 20, 2017, sanofi-aventis will be permitted to sell shares of the Company's Common Stock (i) in a registered underwritten public offering undertaken pursuant to the demand registration rights granted to sanofi-aventis and described above, subject to the underwriter's broad distribution of securities sold, (ii) pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act and transactions exempt from registration under the Securities Act, subject to a volume limitation of one million shares of the Company's Common Stock every three months and a prohibition on selling to beneficial owners, or persons that would become beneficial owners as a result of such sale, of 5% or more of the outstanding shares of the Company's Common Stock, and (iii) into an issuer tender offer, or a tender offer by a third party that is recommended or not opposed by the Company's board of directors. Sanofi-aventis has agreed to vote, and cause its affiliates to vote, all shares of the Company's voting securities they are entitled to vote, at sanofi-aventis' election, either as recommended by the Company's board of directors or proportionally with the votes cast by the Company's other shareholders, except with respect to certain change of control transactions, liquidation or dissolution, stock issuances equal to or exceeding 10% of the then outstanding shares or voting rights of the Company's Class A Stock and Common Stock, and new equity compensation plans or amendments if not materially consistent with the Company's historical equity compensation practices. The rights and restrictions under the investor agreement are subject to termination upon the occurrence of certain events.

In October 2010, the Company completed an underwritten public offering of 6,325,000 shares of Common Stock and received net proceeds of $174.8 million. Sanofi-aventis purchased 1,017,401 shares of Common Stock in this offering.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3756
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3756

13. Long-Term Incentive Plans

During 2000, the Company established the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan which, as amended and restated (the "2000 Incentive Plan"), provides for the issuance of up to 29,307,016 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. Employees of the Company, including officers, and nonemployees, including consultants and nonemployee members of the Company's board of directors, (collectively, "Participants") may receive awards as determined by a committee of independent directors ("Committee"). The awards that may be made under the 2000 Incentive Plan include: (a) Incentive Stock Options ("ISOs") and Nonqualified Stock Options, (b) shares of Restricted Stock, (c) shares of Phantom Stock, (d) Stock Bonuses, and (e) Other Awards.

Stock Option awards grant Participants the right to purchase shares of Common Stock at prices determined by the Committee; however, in the case of an ISO, the option exercise price will not be less than the fair market value of a share of Common Stock on the date the Option is granted. Options vest over a period of time determined by the Committee, generally on a pro rata basis over a three to five year period. The Committee also determines the expiration date of each Option; however, no ISO is exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant. The maximum term of options that have been awarded under the 2000 Incentive Plan is ten years.

Restricted Stock awards grant Participants shares of restricted Common Stock or allow Participants to purchase such shares at a price determined by the Committee. Such shares are nontransferable for a period determined by the Committee ("vesting period"). Should employment terminate, as defined by the 2000 Incentive Plan, the ownership of the Restricted Stock, which has not vested, will be transferred to the Company, except under defined circumstances with Committee approval, in consideration of amounts, if any, paid by the Participant to acquire such shares. In addition, if the Company requires a return of the Restricted Shares, it also has the right to require a return of all dividends paid on such shares.

Phantom Stock awards provide the Participant the right to receive, within 30 days of the date on which the share vests, an amount, in cash and/or shares of the Company's Common Stock as determined by the Committee, equal to the sum of the fair market value of a share of Common Stock on the date such share of Phantom Stock vests and the aggregate amount of cash dividends paid with respect to a share of Common Stock during the period from the grant date of the share of Phantom Stock to the date on which the share vests. Stock Bonus awards are bonuses payable in shares of Common Stock which are granted at the discretion of the Committee.

Other Awards are other forms of awards which are valued based on the Company's Common Stock. Subject to the provisions of the 2000 Incentive Plan, the terms and provisions of such Other Awards are determined solely on the authority of the Committee.

The 2000 Incentive Plan contains provisions that allow for the Committee to provide for the immediate vesting of awards upon a change in control of the Company, as defined in the plan.

As of December 31, 2010, there were 434,564 shares available for future grants under the 2000 Incentive Plan.

During 1990, the Company established the 1990 Incentive Plan which, as amended, provided for a maximum of 6,900,000 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. Employees of the Company, including officers, and nonemployees, including consultants and nonemployee members of the Company's board of directors, received awards as determined by a committee of independent directors. Under the provisions of the 1990 Incentive Plan, there will be no future awards from the plan. Awards under the 1990 Incentive Plan consisted of Incentive Stock Options and Nonqualified Stock Options which generally vested on a pro rata basis over a three or five year period and had a term of ten years.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3757
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3757

a. Stock Options

Transactions involving stock option awards during 2010 under the 1990 and 2000 Incentive Plans are summarized in the table below.

Stock Options:	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	21,788,755	$18.45		
2010: Granted	4,319,856	$29.43		
Forfeited	(183,252)	$20.22		
Expired	(887,281)	$38.63		
Exercised	(1,675,830)	$15.24		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	23,362,248	$19.93	6.47	$308,766
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2010	22,803,097	$19.81	6.38	$304,116
Exercisable at December 31, 2010	12,910,390	$17.54	4.91	$201,662

The Company satisfies stock option exercises with newly issued shares of the Company's Common Stock. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during 2010, 2009, and 2008 was $21.4 million, $13.2 million, and $11.9 million, respectively. The intrinsic value represents the amount by which the market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of an option.

The Company grants stock options with exercise prices that are equal to or greater than the average market price of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant ("Market Price"). The table below summarizes the weighted-average exercise prices and weighted-average grant-date fair values of options issued during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008. The fair value of each option granted under the 2000 Incentive Plan during 2010, 2009, and 2008 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

	Number of Options Granted	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Fair Value
2010:			
Exercise price equal to Market Price	4,319,856	$29.43	$13.36
2009:			
Exercise price equal to Market Price	3,490,560	$20.69	$10.89
2008:			
Exercise price equal to Market Price	4,126,600	$17.38	$ 8.45

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, $29.4 million, $27.4 million, and $30.3 million, respectively, of non-cash stock-based compensation expense related to non-performance based stock option awards was recognized in operating expenses. As of December 31, 2010, there was $57.5 million of stock-based compensation cost related to outstanding non-performance based stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. The Company expects to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years.

In addition, there were 2,486,510 performance-based options which were unvested as of December 31, 2010 of which, subject to the optionee satisfying certain service conditions, 664,760 options that were issued in 2005 would vest upon achieving certain defined sales targets for the Company's products and 1,821,750 options that were issued in 2008, 2009, and 2010 would vest upon achieving certain development milestones for the Company's product candidates. In light of the status of the Company's development programs at December 31, 2010, the Company estimates that all of the performance-based options issued in 2008, 2009, and 2010 will vest since the Company

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3758
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3758

considers these options' performance conditions to be probable of attainment. Principally as a result, in 2010, the Company recognized $8.1 million of non-cash stock-based compensation expense related to these performance options. In light of the status of the Company's development programs at December 31, 2009, the Company estimated that approximately two-thirds of the performance-based options issued in 2008 and 2009 would vest; therefore, in 2009, the Company recognized $1.7 million of non-cash stock-based compensation expense, related to these performance-based options. As of December 31, 2010, there was $17.6 million of stock-based compensation cost which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses related to the performance-based options that the Company currently estimates will vest. The Company expects to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 2 years. In addition, potential compensation cost of $2.5 million related to the performance options issued in 2005, whose performance conditions (based on current facts and circumstances) are not currently considered by the Company to be probable of attainment, will begin to be recognized only if, and when, the Company estimates that it is probable that these options will vest. The Company's estimates of the number of performance-based options that will vest will be revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods. Changes in these estimates may materially affect the amount of stock-based compensation recognized in future periods related to performance-based options.

Fair value Assumptions:

The following table summarizes the weighted average values of the assumptions used in computing the fair value of option grants during 2010, 2009, and 2008.

	2010	2009	2008
Expected volatility	47%	54%	53%
Expected lives from grant date	5.6 years	5.9 years	5.5 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	2.11%	2.87%	1.73%

Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in the Company's stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on the Company's historical exercise experience with previously issued employee and board of directors option grants. The expected dividend yield is zero as the Company has never paid dividends and does not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. The risk-free interest rates are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives.

b. Restricted Stock

A summary of the Company's activity related to Restricted Stock awards for the year ended December 31, 2010 is summarized below:

Restricted Stock:	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	500,000	$21.92
2010: Granted	345,000	$30.37
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	845,000	$25.37

The Company recognized non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense from Restricted Stock awards of $2.4 million, $2.2 million, and $2.2 million in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, there were 845,000 unvested shares of Restricted Stock outstanding and $14.6 million of stock-based compensation cost related to these unvested shares which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. The Company expects to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 2.4 years.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3759
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3759

14. Executive Stock Purchase Plan

In 1989, the Company adopted an Executive Stock Purchase Plan (the "Plan") under which 1,027,500 shares of Class A Stock were reserved for restricted stock awards. The Plan provides for the compensation committee of the board of directors to award employees, directors, consultants, and other individuals ("Plan participants") who render service to the Company the right to purchase Class A Stock at a price set by the compensation committee. The Plan provides for the vesting of shares as determined by the compensation committee and, should the Company's relationship with a Plan participant terminate before all shares are vested, unvested shares will be repurchased by the Company at a price per share equal to the original amount paid by the Plan participant. During 1989 and 1990, a total of 983,254 shares were issued, all of which vested as of December 31, 1999. As of December 31, 2010, there were 44,246 shares available for future grants under the Plan.

15. Employee Savings Plan

In 1993, the Company adopted the provisions of the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 401(k) Savings Plan (the "Savings Plan"). The terms of the Savings Plan provide for employees who have met defined service requirements to participate in the Savings Plan by electing to contribute to the Savings Plan a percentage of their compensation to be set aside to pay their future retirement benefits, as defined. The Savings Plan, as amended and restated, provides for the Company to make discretionary contributions ("Contribution"), as defined. The Company recognized $3.2 million, $2.6 million, and $1.5 million of Contribution expense in 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, accrued Contribution expense totaled $2.9 million and $2.6 million, respectively. During the first quarter of 2011 and 2010, the Company contributed 91,761 and 111,419 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

16. Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company incurred a net loss for tax purposes and recognized a full valuation allowance against deferred taxes. Accordingly, no provision or benefit for income taxes was recorded in 2010.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company incurred a net loss for tax purposes and recognized a full valuation allowance against deferred taxes. In 2009, the Company recognized a $4.1 million income tax benefit, consisting of (i) $2.7 million resulting from a provision in the Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009 that allows the Company to claim a refund of U.S. federal alternative minimum tax ("AMT") that the Company paid in connection with its 2007 U.S. federal income tax return, as described below, (ii) $0.7 million income tax benefit resulting from a provision in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that allows the Company to claim a refund for a portion of its unused pre-2006 research tax credits on its 2009 U.S. federal income tax return, and (iii) $0.7 million income tax benefit in connection with the net tax effect of the Company's unrealized gain on "available-for-sale" marketable securities, which is included in other comprehensive income in 2009.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company incurred a net loss for tax purposes and recognized a full valuation allowance against deferred taxes. During 2008, the Company implemented a tax planning strategy to utilize net operating loss carry-forwards (which were otherwise due to expire in 2008 through 2012) on its 2007 U.S. federal and New York State income tax returns that were filed in September 2008. The tax planning strategy included electing, for tax purposes only, to capitalize $142.1 million of 2007 research and development ("R&D") costs and amortize these costs over ten years for tax purposes. By capitalizing these R&D costs, the Company was able to generate taxable income for tax year 2007 and utilize the net operating loss carry-forwards to offset this taxable income. As a result, the Company incurred and paid income tax expense of $3.1 million in 2008, which related to U.S. federal and New York State AMT and included $0.2 million of interest and penalties. This expense was partly offset by the Company's recognition of a $0.7 million income tax benefit in 2008, resulting from a provision in the Housing Assistance Tax Act of 2008 that allowed the Company to claim a refund for a portion of its unused pre-2006 research tax credits on its 2008 U.S federal income tax return.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3760
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3760

The tax effect of temporary differences, net operating loss carry-forwards, and research and experimental and other tax credit carry-forwards as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry-forward	$ 243,893	$ 200,266
Fixed assets	13,600	13,833
Deferred revenue	70,443	73,865
Deferred compensation	39,120	29,736
Research and experimental and other tax credit carry-forwards	45,588	22,377
Capitalized research and development costs	38,865	49,107
Other	10,863	10,142
Valuation allowance	(462,372)	(399,326)
	—	—

The Company's valuation allowance increased by $63.0 million in 2010, due primarily to increases in the net operating loss carry-forward and tax credit carry-forwards. In 2009, the Company's valuation allowance increased by $19.0 million, due primarily to the increase in the net operating loss carry-forward.

The Company is primarily subject to U.S. federal and New York State income tax. The difference between the Company's effective income tax rate and the U.S federal statutory rate of 35% is primarily attributable to an increase in the deferred tax valuation allowance. Due to the Company's history of losses, all tax years remain open to examination by U.S. federal and state tax authorities. In January 2011, U.S. federal tax authorities commenced an examination of the Company's 2007 and 2008 U.S. federal income tax returns.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had no accruals for interest or penalties related to income tax matters.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had available for tax purposes unused net operating loss carry-forwards of $614.9 million which will expire in various years from 2018 to 2030 and included $7.1 million of net operating loss carry-forwards related to exercises of Nonqualified Stock Options and disqualifying dispositions of Incentive Stock Options, the tax benefit from which, if realized, will be credited to additional paid-in capital. The Company's research and experimental and other tax credit carry-forwards expire in various years from 2011 to 2030. Under the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions, substantial changes in the Company's ownership have resulted in an annual limitation on the amount of net operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards that can be utilized in future years to offset future taxable income. This annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating losses and tax credit carry-forwards before utilization.

The following table summarizes the gross amounts of unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning and end of 2010:

	2010
Balance as of January 1	$ —
Gross increases related to current year tax positions	3,550
Gross increases related to prior year tax positions	9,269
Balance as of December 31	$12,819

In 2010, the gross increases in unrecognized tax benefits related to prior year tax positions was primarily due to the Company's calculations of certain pre-2010 tax credits. Due to the amounts of the Company's net operating loss carry-forward and tax credit carry-forwards, the Company has not accrued interest or penalties related to these unrecognized tax benefits. In addition, unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2010, if recognized, would not affect the Company's effective tax rate since the adjustments to deferred tax assets would be fully offset by

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3761
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3761

adjustments to the Company's valuation allowance. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, income tax positions that were deemed uncertain under the recognition thresholds and measurement attributes prescribed in FASB authoritative guidance were not significant.

17. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of the Company's business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition. Legal costs associated with the Company's resolution of legal proceedings are expensed as incurred.

On November 19, 2010, the Company filed a complaint against Genentech, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York seeking a declaratory judgment that no activities relating to VEGF Trap infringe any valid claim of certain Genentech patents. On January 12, 2011, Genentech filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. The motion is currently pending. The Company may initiate similar actions in countries outside the United States.

18. Net Loss Per Share Data

The Company's basic net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of Common and Class A shares outstanding. Net loss per share is presented on a combined basis, inclusive of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding, as each class of stock has equivalent economic rights. In 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company reported net losses; therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net loss (Numerator)	$(104,468)	$(67,830)	$(79,129)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	82,926	79,782	78,827
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (1.26)	$ (0.85)	$ (1.00)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of options and vesting of restricted stock awards, which have been excluded from the diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Options:			
Weighted average number, in thousands	21,428	20,040	17,598
Weighted average exercise price	$ 18.80	$ 17.66	$ 17.31
Restricted Stock:			
Weighted average number, in thousands	526	500	500

19. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were $10.7 million, $9.8 million, and $7.0 million of accrued capital expenditures, respectively.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3762
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3762

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were $2.6 million, $1.5 million, and $1.1 million, respectively, of accrued 401(k) Savings Plan contribution expense. During the first quarter of 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company contributed 111,419, 81,086, and 58,575 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Pursuant to the application of FASB authoritative guidance to the Company's lease of office and laboratory facilities in Tarrytown, New York (see Note 11a), the Company recognized a facility lease obligation of $0.2 million and $31.7 million during 2010 and 2009, respectively, in connection with capitalizing, on the Company's books, the landlord's costs of constructing new facilities that the Company has leased.

Included in facility lease obligations and property, plant, and equipment at December 31, 2010 was $3.7 million of capitalized and deferred interest for the year ended December 31, 2010, as the related facilities being leased by the Company are currently under construction and lease payments on these facilities do not commence until January 2011.

The Company incurred capital lease obligations of $2.9 million during 2010 in connection with acquisitions of new equipment.

Included in other assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $0.2 million and $0.7 million, respectively, due to the Company in connection with employee exercises of stock options in December 2010.

Included in marketable securities at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 were $1.4 million, $0.6 million, and $1.7 million of accrued interest income, respectively.

20. Unaudited Quarterly Results

Summarized quarterly financial data for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are set forth in the following tables.

	First Quarter Ended March 31, 2010	Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2010	Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2010	Fourth Quarter Ended December 31, 2010
		(Unaudited)		
Revenues	$103,534	$115,886	$105,979	$133,675
Net loss	(30,522)	(25,474)	(33,875)	(14,597)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.38)	$ (0.31)	$ (0.41)	$ (0.17)

	First Quarter Ended March 31, 2009	Second Quarter Ended June 30, 2009	Third Quarter Ended September 30, 2009	Fourth Quarter Ended December 31, 2009
		(Unaudited)		
Revenues	$ 74,981	$ 90,032	$117,455	$ 96,800
Net loss	(15,388)	(14,938)	(1,015)	(36,489)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.19)	$ (0.19)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.46)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3763
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3763

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
ID: [ ]
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591

Notice of Grant of Award
And Award Agreement

[NAME]
[ADDRESS]

Award Number: [ ]
Plan: 04

Effective <**date**> (the "Grant Date") you have been granted an award of [ ] shares of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the Company) common stock. These shares are restricted until the vest date(s) shown below.

The current total value of the award is [$].

The award will vest on the date(s) shown.

Shares	**Full Vest**
[ ]*	[ ]*
[ ]*	[ ]*
[ ]*	[ ]*

You and the Company agree that this award is granted under and governed by the terms and conditions of the Company's 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan as amended and the Award Agreement, both of which are attached and made a part of this document.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3764
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3764

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

RESTRICTED STOCK AGREEMENT
PURSUANT TO THE
2000 LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

THIS AGREEMENT, made as of the date on the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock*, by and between Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a New York corporation (the "Company"), and the employee named on the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* (the "Recipient");

WHEREAS, the Recipient is an employee of the Company and the Company desires to afford the Recipient the opportunity to acquire or enlarge the Recipient's stock ownership in the Company so that the Recipient may have a direct proprietary interest in the Company's success; and

WHEREAS, the Committee administering the 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan") has granted (as of the effective date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock*) to the Recipient the shares of Restricted Stock as set forth in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock.*

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

1. Grant of Award. Pursuant to Section 8 of the Plan, the Company grants to the Recipient, subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and subject further to the terms and conditions set forth herein, the number of shares of Restricted Stock as shown on the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock.* The Participant's grant and record of Restricted Stock share ownership shall be kept on the books of the Company until the restrictions on transfer have lapsed. At the Recipient's request, vested shares may be evidenced by stock certificates.

2. Vesting. (a) The shares of Restricted Stock granted to the Recipient shall vest in installments as provided in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock.* The vesting schedule in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* indicates each date upon which the restrictions on transfer on the specified number of shares of Restricted Stock shall lapse, entitling the Recipient to freely transfer such shares, provided that the Recipient has not incurred a termination of employment with the Company and all Subsidiaries (collectively, the Company and its Subsidiaries shall be referred to herein as the "Employer"). There shall be no proportionate or partial vesting in the periods between the Full Vest Dates specified in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* and all vesting shall occur only on the Full Vest Dates. Except as set forth in the Plan or in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Employer and the Recipient on the grant date specified in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock*, no vesting shall occur after the termination of a Recipient's employment with the Employer for any reason.

(b) Notwithstanding anything herein (except the following sentence) or in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* to the contrary, the Restricted Stock granted to Recipient shall be fully vested on the date the Recipient's employment with the Employer is terminated if the Recipient's employment with the Employer is terminated (i) by the Company (other than for Cause) or (ii) by the Recipient for Good Reason (provided that such termination for Good Reason occurs on or within two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control). Except as otherwise provided in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Employer and the Recipient on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock*, if the application of the provision in the foregoing sentence, similar provisions in other stock option or restricted stock grants, and other payments and benefits payable to the Grantee upon termination of employment (collectively, the "Company Payments") would result in the Recipient being subject to excise tax payable under Internal Revenue Code Section 4999 (the "Excise Tax") , the amount of any Company Payments shall be automatically reduced to an amount one dollar less than an amount that would subject the Recipient to the Excise Tax; provided, however, that the reduction shall occur only if the reduced Company Payments received by the Recipient (after taking into account further reductions for applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes) would be greater than the unreduced Company Payments to be received by the Recipient minus (i) the Excise Tax payable with respect to such Company Payments and (ii) all applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes on such Company Payments. If the Company Payments are to be reduced in accordance with the foregoing, the Company Payments shall be reduced as mutually agreed between the Employer and the Recipient or, in the event the parties cannot agree, in the following order (1) acceleration of vesting of any option where the exercise price exceeds the fair market value of the underlying shares at the time the acceleration would otherwise occur, (2) any lump sum severance based on a multiple of base salary or bonus, (3) any other cash amounts payable to the Recipient, (4) any benefits valued as parachute payments, and (5) acceleration of vesting of any equity not covered by (1) above.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3765
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3765

(c) For purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Employer and the Recipient on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* (or where there is such an agreement but it does not define "cause" (or words of like import)) (A) the willful and continued failure by the Recipient substantially to perform his or her duties and obligations to the Employer, including without limitation, repeated refusal to follow the reasonable directions of the Employer, knowing violation of law in the course of performance of the duties of the Recipient's employment with the Employer, repeated absences from work without a reasonable excuse, and intoxication with alcohol or illegal drugs while on the Employer's premises during regular business hours (other than any such failure resulting from his or her incapacity due to physical or mental illness); (B) fraud or material dishonesty against the Employer; or (C) a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime involving material dishonesty or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Employer and the Recipient on the date of grant specified on the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* that defines "cause" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement. For purposes of this Section 3(c), no act, or failure to act, on a Recipient's part shall be considered "willful" unless done, or omitted to be done, by the Recipient in bad faith and without reasonable belief that his or her action or omission was in the best interest of the Employer. Any determination of Cause made prior to a Change in Control shall be made by the Committee in its sole discretion.

(d) For purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Employer and the Recipient on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* (or where there is such an agreement but it does not define "good reason" (or words of like import)) a termination of employment by the Recipient within one hundred twenty (120) days after the occurrence of one of the following events after the occurrence of a Change in Control unless such events are fully corrected in all material respects by the Employer within thirty (30) days following written notification by the Recipient to the Employer that Recipient intends to terminate his employment hereunder for one of the reasons set forth below: (A) (1) any material diminution in the Recipient's duties and responsibilities from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control (except in each case in connection with the termination of the Recipient's employment for Cause or as a result of the Recipient's death, or temporarily as a result of the Recipient's illness or other absence), or (2) the assignment to the Recipient of duties and responsibilities materially inconsistent with the position held by the Recipient; (B) any material breach by the Employer of any material provision of any written agreement with the Recipient or failure to timely pay any compensation obligation to the Recipient; (C) a reduction in the Recipient's annual base salary or target bonus opportunity (if any) from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (D) if the Recipient is based at the Employer's principal executive office, any relocation therefrom or, in any event, a relocation of the Recipient's primary office of more than fifty (50) miles from the location immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Employer and the Recipient on the date on the *Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock* that defines "good reason" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement.

3. Termination of Service. Subject to the terms of the Plan and Section 2(b), if the Recipient's employment with the Company is terminated for any reason (other than as set forth in Section 2(b) and as a result of Recipient's death or Disability), the Recipient shall forfeit any or all of the shares of Restricted Stock that have not vested in accordance with Section 2 hereof (the "Unvested Shares"). Shares of Restricted Stock granted to the Recipient in the Notice of Grant of Restricted Stock shall become fully vested as of the date of death of the Recipient, provided that the Recipient is employed by the Employer on the date of his/her death, or upon the termination of the Recipient's employment due to Disability. For purposes of the forgoing sentence "Disability" shall have the meaning set forth in Treasury Regulation 1.409A-3(i)(4)(i)(B) and shall be determined in accordance with such regulation.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3766
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3766

4. Restrictions on Transfer. Unvested Shares may not be transferred or otherwise disposed of by the Recipient including by way of sale, assignment, transfer, pledge, hypothecation or otherwise, except as permitted by the Committee in its sole discretion.

5. Securities Laws Requirements. The Company shall not be obligated to transfer any Unvested Shares or other shares of Company Stock to the Recipient, if such transfer, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, would violate the Securities Act (or any other federal or state statutes having similar requirements as may be in effect at that time).

6. Invalid Transfers. No purported sale, assignment, mortgage, hypothecation, transfer, pledge, encumbrance, gift, transfer in trust (voting or other) or other disposition of, or creation of a security interest in or lien on, any of the shares of Restricted Stock by any holder thereof in violation of the provisions of this Restricted Stock Agreement or the Certificate of Incorporation or the by-laws of the Company, shall be valid, and the Company will not transfer any of said shares of Restricted Stock on its books nor will any of said shares of Restricted Stock be entitled to vote, nor will any dividends be paid thereon, unless and until there has been full compliance with said provisions to the satisfaction of the Company. The foregoing restrictions are in addition to and not in lieu of any other remedies, legal or equitable, available to enforce said provisions.

7. Taxes. The Recipient shall promptly notify the Company of any election made pursuant to Section 83(b) of the Code. The Recipient shall pay to the Company promptly upon request, and in any event at the time the Recipient recognizes taxable income in respect to the shares of Restricted Stock (including if the Recipient makes an election under Section 83(b) of the Code in connection with such grant), an amount equal to the federal, state and/or local taxes the Company determines it is required to withhold under applicable tax laws with respect to the shares of Restricted Stock. The Recipient may satisfy the foregoing requirement by making a payment to the Company in cash or, with the consent of the Company, by authorizing the Company to withhold cash otherwise due to the Recipient. In addition, except where the Recipient makes an election under Section 83(b) of the Code, Recipient may elect to have any withholding obligation satisfied by surrendering to the Company a portion of the shares of Restricted Stock the vesting of which gives rise to the withholding obligation (but only to the extent of the minimum withholding required by law). Shares so surrendered by the Recipient shall be credited against any such withholding obligation at the Fair Market Value of such Shares on the date of such vesting (and the amount equal to the Fair Market Value of such Shares shall be remitted by the Company to the appropriate tax authorities). The Recipient understands that s/he (and not the Company) shall be responsible for any tax liability that may arise as a result of the transactions contemplated by this Restricted Stock Agreement.

THE RECIPIENT ACKNOWLEDGES THAT IT IS THE RECIPIENT'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY AND NOT THE COMPANY'S TO FILE TIMELY THE ELECTION UNDER SECTION 83(b) OF THE CODE, IN THE EVENT THAT THE RECIPIENT DESIRES TO MAKE THE ELECTION.

8. Rights as a Stockholder. Pursuant to Section 8(e) of the Plan, the Company shall hold in escrow all dividends, if any, that are paid with respect to the Unvested Shares until all restrictions on such shares have lapsed. Pursuant to Section 8(f) of the Plan, the Recipient agrees (i) that the right to vote any Unvested Shares will be held by the Company and (ii) to execute an irrevocable proxy in favor of the Company in such form supplied by the Company.

9. Compliance with Law and Regulations. The award and any obligation of the Company hereunder shall be subject to all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations and to such approvals by any government or regulatory agency as may be required. The Company may require, as a condition of the issuance and delivery of certificates evidencing Restricted Stock pursuant to the terms hereof, that the certificates bear such legends as set forth in the Plan, in addition to any other legends required under federal and state securities laws or as otherwise determined by the Committee. Except to the extent preempted by any federal law, this Restricted Stock Agreement shall be construed and administered in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without reference to its principles of conflicts of law.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3767
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3767

10. Recipient Bound by Plan. The Recipient acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan and this Restricted Stock Agreement and agrees to be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof. The Plan is incorporated by reference, and any capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the same meanings as in the Plan. To the extent that this Restricted Stock Agreement is silent with respect to, or in any way inconsistent with, the terms of the Plan, the provisions of the Plan shall govern and this Restricted Stock Agreement shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

11. Notices. Any notice or communication given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given when delivered in person, or by United States mail, at the following addresses: (i) if to the Company, to: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, Attention: Secretary, and (ii) if to the Recipient, to: the Recipient at Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, or, if the Recipient has terminated service with the Company, to the last address for the Recipient indicated in the records of the Company, or such other address as the relevant party shall specify at any time hereafter in accordance with this Section 11.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3768
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3768

Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement for Performance Vesting Option Awards

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
ID: [ ]
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591

[OPTIONEE NAME]
[OPTIONEE ADDRESS

Option Number: [ ]
Plan: 04
ID [ ]

Effective <data> (the Grant Date) you have been granted a Non-Qualified Stock Option to buy [ ] shares of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the Company) stock at [$] per share.

The total option price of the shares granted is [$].

Stock options granted pursuant to this award will be eligible to vest on [ ]*. The number of stock options that will vest on that date will be determined based on the total number of points that are earned according to the table below during the period commencing on [ ] and ending on [ ]* (the Performance Measurement Period):

Total Points	Stock Options to Vest on [ ]*
[ ] or less	0
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ] or more	[ ]

Total points in the table set forth above will be calculated based on the following criteria as achieved during the Performance Measurement Period:

[Description of performance criteria and allocation of points for achieving specific milestones]

For the avoidance of doubt, points may be earned upon achievement of the specified criteria by or on behalf of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, including by any other entity pursuant to or in connection with any license or collaboration agreement under which such entity has rights to develop the Drug Candidate. For the further avoidance of doubt, the development of a Drug Candidate may earn points for [insert certain criteria].

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if [insert certain criteria] have not been achieved during the Performance Measurement Period, then the number of stock options from this award that will vest on [ ]* may not exceed [ ] unless otherwise determined by the Compensation Committee or there is an acceleration of this stock option award following a Change in Control pursuant to any employment agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Grantee and the Company.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth herein, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company shall have the discretion to cause or accelerate the vesting of any or all of the stock options granted pursuant to this award.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority in its sole discretion to determine whether the criteria required for earning the points in the table set forth above were achieved.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the enclosed Option Agreement, if your employment with the Company ends before [ ]* as a result of your retirement, then stock options granted pursuant to this award will be eligible to vest on [ ]*, subject to the terms of this award, except that the number of stock options that will vest on that date will be equal to the product of (i) the total number of stock options that would have vested on that date absent your retirement based on the total number of points that are earned during the Performance Measurement Period in accordance with the table set forth above, and (ii) a fraction, where (A) the numerator equals the total number of full calendar months during which you were employed by the Company from [ ] through the effective date of your retirement, and (B) the denominator equals thirty-six (36).

The Non-Qualified Stock Option expires on [10 years from the Grant Date].

You and the Company agree that these options are granted under and governed by the terms and conditions of the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the enclosed Option Agreement, both of which are attached and made a part of this document.

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* This date will be the last day of the Performance Measurement Period.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
OPTION AGREEMENT
PURSUANT TO THE
2000 LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

THIS AGREEMENT, made as of the date on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, by and between Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a New York corporation (the "Company"), and the employee named on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (the "Grantee");

WHEREAS, the Grantee is an employee of the Company and the Company desires to afford the Grantee the opportunity to acquire or enlarge the Grantee's stock ownership in the Company so that the Grantee may have a direct proprietary interest in the Company's success; and

WHEREAS, the Committee administering the 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the "Plan") has granted (as of the effective date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*) to the Grantee a Stock Option to purchase the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock ($.001 par value) (the "Common Stock") as set forth in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options.*

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

1. Grant of Award. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Plan, the Company grants to the Grantee, subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and subject further to the terms and conditions set forth here, the option to purchase from the Company all or any part of an aggregate of shares of Common Stock at the purchase price per share (the "Option") as shown on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options.* [No part of the Option granted hereby is intended to qualify as an Incentive Stock Option under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").]* [Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Option will not qualify as an Incentive Stock Option, among other events, (i) if the Grantee disposes of the Common Stock acquired pursuant to the Option at any time during the two year period following the date of this Agreement or the one year period following the date on which the Option is exercised, or (ii) if the Grantee is not employed by the Company or a subsidiary of the Company within the meaning of Section 424 of the Code (a "Subsidiary") at all times during the period beginning on the date of this Agreement and ending on the day three months before the date of exercise of the Option, or (iii) to the extent the aggregate fair market value (determined as of the time the Option is granted) of the stock subject to Incentive Stock Options which become exercisable for the first time in any calendar year exceeds $100,000. To the extent that the Option does not qualify as an Incentive Stock Option, it shall constitute a separate Non-Qualified Stock Option.]**

2. Vesting; Exercise. (a) The Option is exercisable in installments as provided on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options.* To the extent that the Option has become exercisable with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock as provided on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* and subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, including without limitation, Section 7(c)(1) & (2), the Option may thereafter be exercised by the Grantee, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time prior to the expiration of the Option in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 7(c)(3) of the Plan, including, without limitation, the filing of such written form of exercise notice as may be provided by the Company, and in accordance with applicable tax and other laws. [In addition to the methods of payment described in Section 7(c)(3) of the Plan, the Grantee shall be eligible to pay for shares of Common Stock purchased upon the exercise of the Option by directing the Company to withhold shares of Common Stock that would otherwise be issued pursuant to the Option exercise having a Fair Market Value (as measured on the date of exercise) equal to the Option exercise price.]* The Company shall have the right to require the Grantee in connection with the exercise of the Option to remit to the Company in cash an amount sufficient to satisfy any federal, state and local withholding tax requirements related thereto.

(b) The *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* indicates each date upon which the Grantee shall be entitled to exercise the Option with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock granted as indicated provided that the Grantee has not incurred a termination of employment or service with the Company and all Subsidiaries (collectively, the Company and all Subsidiaries shall be referred to herein as the "Employer" and no termination of employment or service shall be deemed to take place unless the Grantee is no longer employed by or providing service to the Employer) prior to such date. There shall be no proportionate or partial vesting in the periods between the Full Vest Dates specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* and all vesting shall occur only on the Full Vest Dates. Except as otherwise provided in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, or as may be otherwise determined by the Committee in accordance with Section 7(e) of the Plan, no vesting shall occur after such date as the Grantee ceases to be employed by the Employer and all unvested Options shall be forfeited at such time.

(c) Notwithstanding anything herein (except the following sentence) or in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* to the contrary, the Option shall be fully vested on the date of termination of the Grantee's employment with the Employer if the Grantee's employment with the Employer is terminated on or within two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control by the Employer (other than for Cause) or by the Grantee for Good Reason. Except as otherwise provided in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, if the application of the provision in the foregoing sentence, similar provisions in other stock option or restricted stock grants, and other payments and benefits payable to the Grantee upon termination of employment (collectively, the "Company Payments") would result in the Grantee being subject to the excise tax payable under Internal Revenue Code Section 4999 (the "Excise Tax"), the amount of any Company Payments shall be automatically reduced to an amount one dollar less than an amount that would subject the Grantee to the Excise Tax; provided, however, that the reduction shall occur only if the reduced Company Payments received by the Grantee (after taking into account further reductions for applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes) would be greater than the unreduced Company Payments to be received by the Grantee minus (i) the Excise Tax payable with respect to such Company Payments and (ii) all applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes on such Company Payments. If the Company Payments are to be reduced in accordance with the foregoing, the Company Payments shall be reduced as mutually agreed between the Employer and the Grantee or, in the event the parties cannot agree, in the following order (1) acceleration of vesting of any option where the exercise price exceeds the fair market value of the underlying shares at the time the acceleration would otherwise occur, (2) any lump sum severance based on a multiple of base salary or bonus, (3) any other cash amounts payable to the Grantee, (4) any benefits valued as parachute payments, and (5) acceleration of vesting of any equity not covered by (1) above.

3. Option Term. (a) Except as otherwise provided in the next sentence or in the Plan, the Option shall expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant of the Option as shown on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*. In the event of termination of employment or service with the Employer, except as set forth in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, or as may be otherwise determined by the Committee in accordance with Section 7(e) of the Plan, the vested portion of the Option shall expire on the earlier of (i) the tenth anniversary of this grant, or (ii)(A) subject to (E) below, three months after such termination if such termination is for any reason other than death, retirement, or long-term disability, (B) the tenth anniversary of this grant if such termination is due to the Grantee's retirement, (C) one year after the termination if such termination is due to the Grantee's death or long-term disability, (D) the occurrence of the Cause event if such termination is for Cause or Cause existed at the time of such termination (whether then known or later discovered) or (E) one year after such termination if such termination is at any time within two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control and is by the Employer without Cause or by the Grantee for Good Reason.

(b) For purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Company and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (or where there is such an agreement or plan but it does not define "cause" (or words of like import)) (A) the willful and continued failure by the Grantee substantially to perform his or her duties and obligations to the Employer, including without limitation, repeated refusal to follow the reasonable directions of the Employer, knowing violation of law in the course of performance of the duties of the Grantee's employment with the Employer, repeated absences from work without a reasonable excuse, and intoxication with alcohol or illegal drugs while on the Employer's premises during regular business hours (other than any such failure resulting from his or her incapacity due to physical or mental illness); (B) fraud or material dishonesty against the Employer; or (C) a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime involving material dishonesty or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* that defines "cause" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement or plan. For purposes of this Section 3(b), no act, or failure to act, on a Grantee's part shall be considered "willful" unless done, or omitted to be done, by the Grantee in bad faith and without reasonable belief that his or her action or omission was in the best interest of the Employer. Any determination of Cause made prior to a Change in Control shall be made by the Committee in its sole discretion.

(c) For purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (or where there is such an agreement or plan but it does not define "good reason" (or words of like import)) a termination of employment by the Grantee within one hundred twenty (120) days after the occurrence of one of the following events after the occurrence of a Change in Control unless such events are fully corrected in all material respects by the Employer within thirty (30) days following written notification by the Grantee to the Employer that Grantee intends to terminate his employment hereunder for one of the reasons set forth below: (A) (1) any material diminution in the Grantee's duties and responsibilities from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control (except in each case in connection with the termination of the Grantee's employment for Cause or as a result of the Grantee's death, or temporarily as a result of the Grantee's illness or other absence), or (2) the assignment to the Grantee of duties and responsibilities materially inconsistent with the position held by the Grantee; (B) any material breach by the Employer of any material provision of any written agreement with the Grantee or failure to timely pay any compensation obligation to the Grantee; (C) a reduction in the Grantee's annual base salary or target bonus opportunity (if any) from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (D) if the Grantee is based at the Employer's principal executive office, any relocation therefrom or, in any event, a relocation of the Grantee's primary office of more than fifty (50) miles from the location immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* that defines "good reason" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement or plan.

4. Restrictions on Transfer of Option. The Option granted hereby shall not be transferable other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. During the lifetime of the Grantee, this Option shall be exercisable only by the Grantee. In addition, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the Option shall not be assigned, negotiated, pledged or hypothecated in any way (whether by operation of law or otherwise), and the Option shall not be subject to execution, attachment or similar process. Upon any other attempt to transfer, assign, negotiate, pledge or hypothecate the Option, or in the event of any levy upon the option by reason of any execution, attachment, or similar process contrary to the provisions hereof, the Option shall immediately become null and void. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 4, subject to the approval of the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion and to any conditions that the Committee may prescribe, the Grantee may, upon providing written notice to the Company, elect to transfer the Option to members of his or her immediate family, including, but not limited to, children, grandchildren and spouse or to trusts for the benefit of such immediate family members or to partnerships in which such family members are the only partners; provided, however, that no such transfer may be made in exchange for consideration.

5. Rights of a Stockholder. The Grantee shall have no rights as a stockholder with respect to any shares of Common Stock subject to this Option prior to the date of issuance to the Grantee of a certificate or certificates for such shares. No adjustment shall be made for dividends in cash or other property, distributions, or other rights with respect to such shares for which the record date is prior to the date upon which the Grantee shall become the holder of record therefor.

6. Compliance with Law and Regulations. This award and any obligation of the Company hereunder shall be subject to all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations and to such approvals by any government or regulatory agency as may be required. The Company shall be under no obligation to effect the registration pursuant to federal securities laws of any interests in the Plan or any shares of Common Stock to be issued hereunder or to effect similar compliance under any state laws. The Company shall not be obligated to cause to be issued or delivered any certificates evidencing shares of Common Stock pursuant to this Agreement unless and until the Company is advised by its counsel that the issuance and delivery of such certificates is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations of governmental authority and the requirements of any securities exchange on which shares of Common Stock are traded. The Committee may require, as a condition of the issuance and delivery of certificates evidencing shares of Common Stock pursuant to the terms hereof, that the recipient of such shares make such agreements and representations, and that such certificates bear such legends, as the Committee, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or desirable. Except to the extent preempted by any applicable federal law, this Agreement shall be construed and administered in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without reference to its principles of conflicts of law.

7. Grantee Bound by Plan. The Grantee acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan and agrees to be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof. The Plan is incorporated herein by reference, and any capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as in the Plan. To the extent that this Agreement is silent with respect to, or in any way inconsistent with, the terms of the Plan, the provisions of the Plan shall govern and this Agreement shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

8. Notices. Any notice or communication given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given when delivered in person, or by United States mail, at the following addresses: (i) if to the Employer, to: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, Attention: Secretary, and (ii) if to the Grantee, to: the Grantee at Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, or, if the Grantee has terminated employment or service, to the last address for the Grantee indicated in the records of the Employer, or such other address as the relevant party shall specify at any time hereafter in accordance with this Section 8.

9. No Obligation to Continue Employment. This Agreement does not guarantee that the Employer will employ the Grantee for any specified time period, nor does it modify in any respect the Grantee's employment or compensation.

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* For Non-Qualified Stock Option Awards.

** For Incentive Stock Option Awards.

SEVENTH AMENDMENT TO LEASE

THIS SEVENTH AMENDMENT TO LEASE (this "Seventh Amendment") is entered into as of this 22nd day of December, 2010 ("Execution Date"), by and between BMR-LANDMARK AT EASTVIEW LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Landlord"), and REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., a New York corporation ("Tenant").

RECITALS

A. WHEREAS, Landlord and Tenant entered into that certain Lease dated as of December 21, 2006 (the "Original Lease"), as amended by that certain First Amendment to Lease dated as of October 24, 2007 (the "First Amendment"), that certain Second Amendment to Lease dated as of September 30, 2008 (the "Second Amendment"), that certain Third Amendment to Lease dated as of April 29, 2009 (the "Third Amendment"), that certain Fourth Amendment to Lease dated as of December 3, 2009 (the "Fourth Amendment"), that certain Fifth Amendment to Lease dated as of February 11, 2010 (the "Fifth Amendment"), and that certain Sixth Amendment to Lease dated as of June 4, 2010 (the "Sixth Amendment" and, collectively with the Original Lease and the First Amendment, Second Amendment, Third Amendment, Fourth Amendment, Fifth Amendment, and as the same may have been further amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "Lease"), whereby Tenant leases certain premises (the "Premises") from Landlord at 735, 745, 755, 765 and 777 Old Saw Mill River Road in Tarrytown, New York (collectively, the "Buildings", and each a "Building");

B. WHEREAS, pursuant to the Sixth Amendment, Tenant leased from Landlord and Landlord leased to Tenant certain space identified as the "765 Expansion Premises," consisting of two different phases; "Phase 1" and "Phase 2" (as such terms are defined in the Sixth Amendment), and as of the Execution Date hereof, Phase 2 has not yet been delivered to Tenant;

C. WHEREAS, pursuant to the Fifteenth Amendment of the Old Lease, Tenant leased from Landlord and Landlord leased to Tenant certain space, containing approximately five thousand two hundred thirty-three (5,233) square feet of Rentable Area and located on the C-Level of the 777 Building as shown on Exhibit D attached hereto (the "Old C-Level Storage Space");

D. WHEREAS, Tenant desires to lease from Landlord and Landlord desires to lease to Tenant the following space at the Project; (i) approximately five thousand one hundred twenty-one (5,121) square feet of Rentable Area on the mezzanine level of the 765 Building, as shown on Exhibit A attached hereto (the "765 Expansion Premises II"); (ii) approximately two thousand nine hundred two (2,902) square feet of Rentable Area (that is currently Common Area) located on the ground level of the 765 Building, as shown on Exhibit B attached hereto (the "Corridor Space"); and approximately five thousand ninety-five (5,095) square feet of Rentable Area on the C level of the 777 Building, as shown on Exhibit C attached hereto (the "New C-Level Storage Space");

E. WHEREAS, Tenant desires to terminate the Lease with respect to the Swing Premises (as defined in the Fourth Amendment and consisting of approximately sixteen thousand seven hundred twenty-five (16,725) square feet of Rentable Area that is located on the Lobby level of the 777 Building); and

F. WHEREAS, Landlord and Tenant desire to modify and amend the Lease only in the respects and on the conditions hereinafter stated.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, Landlord and Tenant, in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, and intending to be legally bound, agree as follows:

1. Definitions. For purposes of this Seventh Amendment, capitalized terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Lease unless otherwise defined herein. The Lease, as amended by this Seventh Amendment, is referred to herein as the "Amended Lease."

2. Additions to Premises. Landlord hereby leases to Tenant, and Tenant hereby leases from Landlord the following space on the following terms:

a. the 765 Expansion Premises II, effective as of Landlord's delivery to Tenant of the same in the condition required under this Seventh Amendment including, without limitation, with the HVAC system located in the southeast corner of the 765 Expansion Premises being in good working condition and order. Landlord shall use commercially reasonable efforts to deliver the 765 Expansion Premises II on or before January 24, 2011. Landlord shall be responsible for demising the 765 Expansion Premises II at Landlord's sole cost and expense and shall deliver the 765 Expansion Premises II properly demised. The Term for the 765 Expansion Premises II shall expire on the Term Expiration Date for the New Premises, subject to (a) Tenant's option to extend the Term of the Lease as provided in Article 44 of the Amended Lease, and (b) Tenant's termination option set forth in Section 7 below. Commencing as of the delivery of the 765 Expansion Premises II to Tenant and continuing through the Term, and subject to the provisions of Section 7 hereof, Tenant shall pay Landlord Basic Annual Rent for the 765 Expansion Premises II at an initial rate equal to Eighteen Dollars ($18.00) per square foot of Rentable Area, per year, in accordance with the terms for payment of Basic Annual Rent set forth in the Lease. Basic Annual Rent for the 765 Expansion Premises II shall increase annually every July 1st by two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the then-current applicable Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of July 1, 2011. In addition to Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of the delivery date of the 765 Expansion Premises II, Tenant shall pay to Landlord as Additional Rent, at times specified in the Amended Lease, Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Operating Expenses with respect to the 765 Expansion Premises II. For the avoidance of doubt (i) HVAC for the 765 Expansion Premises II shall be calculated in the same manner as provided in the Amended Lease with respect to the Retained Premises, and (ii) the 765 Expansion Premises II shall be treated as Retained Premises for the purposes of allocation of the CAM Pool Charges in accordance with Exhibit O of the Amended Lease (as of the commencement date for the 765 Expansion Premises II);

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Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3777

b. the Corridor Space, effective as of Landlord's delivery to Tenant of the same in the condition required under this Seventh Amendment, and which shall be on the same date as the delivery of Phase 2 of the 765 Expansion Premises. Landlord shall use commercially reasonable efforts to deliver the Corridor Space on or before February 28, 2011. The Term for the Corridor Space shall expire on the Term Expiration Date for the New Premises, subject to (a) Tenant's option to extend the Term of the Lease as provided in Article 44 of the Amended Lease, and (b) Tenant's termination option set forth in Section 7 below. Commencing as of the delivery of the Corridor Space to Tenant and continuing through the Term, and subject to the provisions of Section 7 hereof, Tenant shall pay Landlord Basic Annual Rent for the Corridor Space at an initial rate equal to Twenty-Four Dollars ($24) per square foot of Rentable Area, per year, in accordance with the terms for payment of Basic Annual Rent set forth in the Lease. Basic Annual Rent for the Corridor Space shall increase annually every July 1st by two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the then-current applicable Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of July 1, 2011. In addition to Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of the delivery date of the Corridor Space, Tenant shall pay to Landlord as Additional Rent, at times specified in the Amended Lease, Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Operating Expenses with respect to the Corridor Space. For the avoidance of doubt (i) HVAC for the Corridor Space shall be calculated in the same manner as provided in the Amended Lease with respect to the Retained Premises, and (ii) the Corridor Space shall be treated as Retained Premises for the purposes of allocation of the CAM Pool Charges in accordance with Exhibit O of the Amended Lease (as of the commencement date for the Corridor Space); and

c. the New C-Level Storage Space, effective as of Landlord's delivery to Tenant of the same in the condition required under this Seventh Amendment. Landlord shall use commercially reasonable efforts to deliver the New C-Level Storage Space on or before January 24, 2011. Landlord shall be responsible for demising the New C-Level Storage Space at Landlord's sole cost and expense and shall deliver the New C-Level Storage Space properly demised. The Term for the New C-Level Storage Space shall expire on the Term Expiration Date for the New Premises, subject to (a) Tenant's option to extend the Term of the Lease as provided in Article 44 of the Amended Lease, and (b) Tenant's termination option set forth in Section 7 below. Commencing as of the delivery of the New C-Level Storage Space to Tenant and continuing through the Term, and subject to the provisions of Section 7 hereof, Tenant shall pay Landlord Basic Annual Rent for the New C-Level Storage Space at an initial rate equal to Five Dollars ($5) per square foot of Rentable Area, per year, in accordance with the terms for payment of Basic Annual Rent set forth in the Lease. Basic Annual Rent for the New C-Level Storage Space shall increase annually every July 1st by two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the then-current applicable Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of July 1, 2011. In addition to Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of the delivery date of the New C-Level Storage Space, Tenant shall pay to Landlord as Additional Rent, at times specified in the Amended Lease, Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Operating Expenses with respect to the New C-Level Storage Space. For the avoidance of doubt (i) HVAC for the New C-Level Storage Space shall be calculated in the same manner as provided in the Amended Lease with respect to the Retained Premises, and (ii) the New C-Level Storage Space shall be treated as Retained Premises for the purposes of allocation of the CAM Pool Charges in accordance with Exhibit O of the Amended Lease (as of the commencement date for the New C-Level Storage Space).

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Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3778

3. Extension of Old C-Level Storage Space. The parties acknowledge that the term of the Old Lease expired on the Rent Commencement Date for the New Premises and that Tenant has been occupying the Old C-Level Storage Space on a month-to-month basis. Effective as of the date hereof, the Old C-Level Storage Space shall be included in the Amended Lease as a part of the Premises and the Old C-Level Storage Space shall be governed in all respects by the Amended Lease. The Term with respect to the Old C-Level Storage Space shall continue until the Term Expiration Date for the New Premises, subject to (a) Tenant's option to extend the Term of the Lease as provided in Article 44 of the Amended Lease, and (b) Tenant's termination option set forth in Section 7 below. Subject to the provisions of Section 7 hereof, Tenant shall pay Landlord Basic Annual Rent for the Old C-Level Storage Space at an initial rate equal to Five Dollars ($5.00) per square foot of Rentable Area, per year, in accordance with the terms for payment of Basic Annual Rent set forth in the Lease. Basic Annual Rent for the Old C-Level Storage Space shall increase annually every July 1st by two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the then-current applicable Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of July 1, 2011. In addition to Basic Annual Rent, Tenant shall pay to Landlord as Additional Rent, at times specified in the Amended Lease, Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Operating Expenses with respect to the Old C-Level Storage Space. For the avoidance of doubt (i) HVAC for the Old C-Level Storage Space shall be calculated in the same manner as provided in the Amended Lease with respect to the Retained Premises, and (ii) the Old C-Level Storage Space shall be treated as Retained Premises for the purposes of allocation of the CAM Pool Charges in accordance with Exhibit O of the Amended Lease (in each case, as of the applicable commencement date for each such portion of the Premises).

4. Tenant's Pro Rata Shares. From and after the delivery to Tenant of the 765 Expansion Premises II, the Corridor Space and the New C-Level Storage Space in the condition required hereunder, the Premises shall thereafter be deemed to include the premises so delivered and Tenant's Pro Rata Shares of the Building, Existing Project, New Project and Entire Project shall be incrementally adjusted as set forth in Exhibit E attached hereto. As of each such delivery date, the defined terms in Section 2.2 of the Lease shall be automatically amended to reflect the adjustments set forth in this Section 4. Rentable Area and Tenant's Pro Rata Shares are all subject to adjustment under the Amended Lease, including pursuant to Section 9.2.

5. Tenant Improvements. Landlord shall make available to Tenant a tenant improvement allowance equal to One Hundred Forty Nine Thousand Three Hundred Sixty Five Dollars ($149,365) (based on Fifteen Dollars ($15) per square foot of Rentable Area of the 765 Expansion Premises II and Twenty Five Dollars ($25) per square foot of Rentable Area of the Corridor Space)) (the "765 Allowance"). The 765 Allowance shall be disbursed in the same manner as the Base TI Allowance under the applicable provisions of Article 5 of the Lease, including, without limitation, the Disbursement Conditions, in order to finance improvements to the Premises in the 765 Building, consistent with the provisions of the Lease and the Permitted Use (such improvements, the "765 Improvements"). Tenant shall be responsible for performing and completing the 765 Improvements. Tenant shall pay Landlord a construction oversight fee of two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the total cost of the 765 Improvements, including, without limitation, the 765 Allowance to the extent disbursed to Tenant, which construction oversight fee may be paid out of the 765 Allowance.

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Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3779

6. Parking. The parties acknowledge that, in accordance with the Lease, Tenant shall be entitled to its pro rata share of unreserved parking spaces with respect to each portion of the Premises leased to Tenant hereunder.

7. Termination Options. Tenant shall be entitled to terminate the Lease with respect to (a) the entire 765 Expansion Premises II, effective as of January 1, 2017, (b) the Corridor Space, effective as of January 1, 2017 and (c) the New C-Level Storage Space and the Old C-Level Storage Space (the "C-Level Spaces"), on June 30, 2014, December 31, 2015 or December 31, 2016; provided that (x) Tenant provides Landlord with no less than nine (9) months' prior written notice and (y) concurrently with such notice, Tenant pays to Landlord an amount equal to (A) with respect to a termination of the 765 Expansion Premises II, Seventy-Three Thousand Nine Hundred Forty Seven and Fourteen and 24/100s Dollars ($73,947.24) (based on Fourteen and 44/100s Dollars ($14.44) per square foot of Rentable Area of the applicable portion of the Premises), (B) with respect to a termination the Corridor Space Fifty-Eight Thousand Forty and No/100s Dollars ($58,040.00) (based on Twenty and No/100 Dollars ($20.00) per square foot of Rentable Area of the applicable portion of the Premises) and (C) with respect to a termination of the C-Level Spaces, if terminated on June 30, 2014, Twenty Thousand Three Hundred Seventy-Eight Dollars ($20,378), if terminated on December 31, 2015, Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred Fourteen and 63/100s Dollars ($17,214.63) and if terminated on December 31, 2016, Fifteen Thousand One Hundred Eighty-Nine and 38/100s Dollars ($15,189.38).

If Tenant timely exercises its option to terminate the Lease with respect to one or more of the portions of the Premises set forth in this Section, then Tenant shall surrender the applicable Premises to Landlord on the applicable surrender date in the condition required by the Amended Lease for surrendering Premises upon the expiration. Notwithstanding anything to the Amended Lease to the contrary, if Tenant terminates the 765 Expansion Premises II in accordance with this Section 7, Tenant shall demise the 765 Expansion Premises II at its expense, such demising to be performed in accordance with Applicable Laws; provided, that the foregoing requirements shall in no event be deemed to require Tenant to perform any work to conform the 765 Expansion Premises II with Applicable Laws (other than the demising thereof), except as may be expressly required by the Amended Lease. Time is of the essence with respect to the exercise of the termination options granted in this Section.

8. Termination of Swing Premises. Effective upon the surrender of the Swing Premises in the condition required by the Amended Lease, the Lease shall terminate and shall be of no further force and effect with respect to the Swing Premises, except for those terms that expressly survive the expiration or earlier termination of the Amended Lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Tenant shall not be responsible for payment of Base Rent or Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Operating Expenses with respect to the Swing Premises effective as of the mutual execution and delivery of this Seventh Amendment; provided, however, Tenant shall surrender the Swing Premises in the required condition on or before the date that is sixty (60) days after the delivery of the New C-Level Space. If Tenant shall fail to timely surrender the Swing Premises in the requisite condition, Tenant shall become a tenant at sufferance of only the entire Swing Premises subject to the terms and conditions of the Amended Lease, except that the monthly rent beginning the first day after the expiration of such sixty (60) day period shall be recalculated to equal one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the Rent rates in effect immediately prior to the Execution Date hereof with respect of the Swing Premises.

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9. Lease Extension Options. From and after the Execution Date, the first paragraph of Article 44 of the Lease is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

> 44. Option to Extend Term. Tenant shall have three (3) options (each, an "Option") to extend the Term of this Lease (and, in each case, the Term Expiration Date) by five (5) years, in each case on the same terms and conditions as this Lease, except as provided below. If Tenant desires to exercise any Option, Tenant must do so by giving Landlord written notice of such exercise at least one (1) year before the Term would otherwise expire. Tenant may exercise its Option to extend the Term only as to any one or more of the following: (a) the entire Retained Premises plus the Corridor Space, (b) the entire New Whole Building Premises, (c) the entire New Multiple Tenant Building Premises, (d) the Modified Additional Premises, (e) the Swap Premises, (f) each full floor of the 755 Premises, (h) the 765 Expansion Premises, (i) the 765 Expansion Premises II, (j) C-Level Storage Spaces. If Tenant fails to exercise an Option with respect to less than all of the Premises and the time to do so has lapsed (or if a Retained Premises Early Termination or a termination pursuant to a Swap Premises Termination Option has occurred), then Tenant shall no longer have an Option with respect to those portions of the Premises for which it failed to exercise an Option. Tenant's Options for the remaining Premises shall remain in full force and effect.

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10. Condition of Premises. Except as otherwise provided herein (including without limitation Section 2 hereof), Tenant acknowledges that neither Landlord nor any agent of Landlord has made any representation or warranty with respect to the condition of the 765 Expansion Premises II, the Corridor Space, the Old C-Level Storage Space, or the New C-Level Storage Space with respect to the suitability of the same for the conduct of Tenant's business. Tenant acknowledges that (a) it is generally familiar with the condition of the 765 Expansion Premises II, the Corridor Space, the Old C-Level Storage Space, and the New C-Level Storage Space, notwithstanding anything contained in the Amended Lease to the contrary, agrees to take the same in its condition "as is" as of the applicable delivery date, and with respect to the Old C-Level Storage Space, as of the Execution Date hereof. Tenant's taking of possession of the 765 Expansion Premises II, the Corridor Space and the new C-Level Storage Space shall, except as otherwise agreed to in writing by Landlord and Tenant, conclusively establish that the same were at such time in good, sanitary and satisfactory condition and repair. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Landlord represents and warrants that, with the exception of the HVAC system located in the southeast corner of the 765 Expansion Premises II (which Landlord acknowledges is currently not in good working condition), the Building Systems in the 765 Expansion Premises II, the Corridor Space, the Old C-Level Storage Space, and the New C-Level Storage Space are, and will be (including the HVAC system located in the southeast corner of the 765 Expansion Premises II), in good working condition and that the same are adequately serviced by Utilities and other base building services.

11. Hazardous Materials. From and after the Execution Date, the second to last sentence of Section 40.1 of the Lease shall be deleted and replaced in its entirety with the following:

> Landlord acknowledges that Tenant shall not be responsible for environmental conditions or contamination now or hereafter existing on, under or in the Entire Project, in the New Whole Building, in the New Multiple Tenant Building, or in the Premises (as the Premises may be modified from time to time) caused by Landlord or tenants other than Tenant or by third parties in the Entire Project prior to the Execution Date or after such date, or for environmental conditions or contamination coming from off-site so long as Tenant, Tenant's Affiliates, its permitted sublessees or its agents did not cause or contribute to such environmental conditions or contamination.

12. Broker. Each of Landlord and Tenant represents and warrants to the other that it has not dealt with any broker or agent in the negotiation for or the obtaining of this Seventh Amendment, other than Studley ("Broker") on behalf of Tenant, and each agrees to indemnify, defend and hold the other harmless from any and all cost or liability for compensation claimed by any such broker or agent, other than Broker, employed or engaged by it or claiming to have been employed or engaged by it. Broker is entitled to a leasing commission in connection with this Seventh Amendment, and Landlord shall pay such commission to Broker pursuant to a separate agreement between Landlord and Broker.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3782
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3782

13. No Default; Authority; Non-Contravention. Each of Landlord and Tenant represents, warrants and covenants that, to the best of its respective knowledge, neither Landlord nor Tenant is in default of any of its respective obligations under the Lease and no event has occurred that, with the passage of time or the giving of notice (or both), would constitute a default by either Landlord or Tenant thereunder. Each of Landlord and Tenant further represents, warrants and covenants that it has the full power and authority to execute, deliver and comply with the terms of this Seventh Amendment, and doing so will not conflict with or result in the violation of or default under any provision of any agreement or other instrument to which it is a party.

14. Effect of Amendment. Except as modified by this Seventh Amendment, the Lease and all the covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions thereof shall remain in full force and effect and are hereby ratified and affirmed. The covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions contained in this Seventh Amendment shall bind and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and, except as otherwise provided in the Lease, their respective assigns. In the event of any conflict between the terms contained in this Seventh Amendment and the Lease, the terms herein contained shall supersede and control the obligations and liabilities of the parties. From and after the date hereof, the term "Lease" as used in the Lease shall mean the Lease, as modified by this Seventh Amendment.

15. Miscellaneous. This Seventh Amendment becomes effective only upon execution and delivery hereof by Landlord and Tenant. The captions of the paragraphs and subparagraphs in this Seventh Amendment are included solely for convenience and shall not be considered or given any effect in construing the provisions hereof. All exhibits hereto are incorporated herein by reference.

16. Counterparts. This Seventh Amendment may be executed in one or more counterparts that, when taken together, shall constitute one original.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Landlord and Tenant have hereunto set their hands as of the date and year first above written, and acknowledge that they possess the requisite authority to enter into this transaction and to execute this Seventh Amendment to Lease.

LANDLORD:

BMR-LANDMARK AT EASTVIEW LLC,
a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ Kevin M. Simonsen
Name: Kevin M. Simonsen
Title: VP, Real Estate Counsel

TENANT:

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,
a New York corporation

By: /s/ Murray A; Goldberg
Name: Murray A. Goldberg
Title: Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT A

765 EXPANSION PREMISES II

[IMAGE]

EXHIBIT B

CORRIDOR SPACE

[IMAGE]

EXHIBIT C

NEW C-LEVEL STORAGE SPACE

[IMAGE]

EXHIBIT D

OLD C-LEVEL STORAGE SPACE

[IMAGE]

EXHIBIT E

Definition or Provision	**Means the Following:**	**Square Feet of Rentable Area**	**Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Applicable Building**	**Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Existing Project (827,790)**	**Tenant's Pro Rata Share of the Entire Project (1,188,310)**
Portion of added "Premises" and corresponding Rentable Area	765 Expansion Premises II	5,121	2.46 %	.62 %	.43%
	Corridor Space	2,902	1.40 %	.35 %	.24%
	Old C-Level Storage Space	5,233	1.43 %	.63 %	.44%
	New C-Level Storage Space	5,095	1.39 %	.62 %	.43%

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-61132, 333-97375, 333-119257, 333-151941, and 333-169569) and on Form S-3 (No. 333-169786) of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., of our report dated February 17, 2011 relating to the financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

New York, New York
February 17, 2011

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting: and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 17, 2011

By: /s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of CFO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting: and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 17, 2011

By: /s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant
Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
February 17, 2011

/s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG
Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
February 17, 2011

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-Q

Filing Date: 5/8/2006

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☑ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-3444607
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 Old Saw Mill River Road Tarrytown, New York	10591-6707
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(914) 347-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.
Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☑ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). ☐

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of April 30, 2006:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $0.001 par value	2,307,561
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	54,643,326

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Table of Contents
March 31, 2006

		Page Numbers
PART I	**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**	
Item 1	Financial Statements	
	Condensed balance sheets (unaudited) at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005	3
	Condensed statements of operations (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005	4
	Condensed statement of stockholders' equity (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2006	5
	Condensed statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005	6
	Notes to condensed financial statements (unaudited)	7-16
Item 2	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	17-30
Item 3	Quantitative & Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk	30-31
Item 4	Controls and Procedures	31
PART II	**OTHER INFORMATION**	
Item 1	Legal Proceedings	31
Item 1A	Risk Factors	31-46
Item 6	Exhibits	46
SIGNATURE PAGE		47

EX-12.1:STMNT RE:COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES
EX-31.1: CERTIFICATION
EX-31.2: CERTIFICATION
EX-32: CERTIFICATION

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS AT MARCH 31, 2006 AND DECEMBER 31, 2005 (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 182,332	$ 184,508
Marketable securities	120,061	114,037
Accounts receivable	11,010	36,521
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,990	3,422
Inventory	3,254	2,904
Total current assets	319,647	341,392
Marketable securities	21,836	18,109
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	57,421	60,535
Other assets	3,185	3,465
Total assets	$ 402,089	$ 423,501
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 18,383	$ 23,337
Deferred revenue, current portion	15,284	17,020
Total current liabilities	33,667	40,357
Deferred revenue	66,099	69,142
Notes payable	200,000	200,000
Total liabilities	299,766	309,499
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding-none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,307,561 in 2006 and 2,347,073 in 2005	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value; 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 54,614,557 in 2006 and 54,092,268 in 2005	55	54
Additional paid-in capital	708,297	700,011
Unearned compensation		(315)
Accumulated deficit	(605,660)	(585,280)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(371)	(470)
Total stockholders' equity	102,323	114,002
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 402,089	$ 423,501

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3797
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3797

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31, 2006	2005
Revenues		
Contract research and development	$ 14,587	$ 13,502
Contract manufacturing	3,632	2,707
	18,219	16,209
Expenses		
Research and development	32,084	35,912
Contract manufacturing	1,852	2,491
General and administrative	5,946	6,146
	39,882	44,549
Loss from operations	(21,663)	(28,340)
Other income (expense)		
Other contract income		25,000
Investment income	3,481	2,230
Interest expense	(3,011)	(3,013)
	470	24,217
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(21,193)	(4,123)
Cumulative effect of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R ("SFAS 123R")	813	
Net loss	($ 20,380)	($ 4,123)
Net loss per share amounts, basic and diluted:		
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	($ 0.37)	($ 0.07)
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R	0.01	
Net loss	($ 0.36)	($ 0.07)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	56,727	55,815

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2006
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Unearned	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'	Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Compensation	Deficit	Loss	Equity	Loss
Balance, December 2005	2,347	$2	54,092	$54	$700,011	$(315)	$(585,280)	$(470)	$114,002	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			364	1	3,415				3,416	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contributio			121		1,884				1,884	
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(40)		40							
Forfeitures of restricted Common Stock under Long-Term Incentive Plan			(2)							
Stock-based compensation expense					4,115				4,115	
Adjustment to reduce unearned compensati upon adoption of SFAS 123R					(315)	315				
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R					(813)				(813)	
Net loss							(20,380)		(20,380)	$(20,380)
Change in net unrealized loss on marketable securities								99	99	99
Balance, March 31, 2006	2,307	$2	54,615	$55	$708,297	—	$(605,660)	$(371)	$102,323	$(20,281)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (20,380)	$ (4,123)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	3,798	3,858
Non-cash compensation expense	4,079	5,881
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(813)	
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in accounts receivable	25,511	32,731
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	1,023	(40)
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(92)	527
Decrease in deferred revenue	(4,779)	(4,653)
Decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	(3,069)	(1,049)
Total adjustments	25,658	37,255
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,278	33,132
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(74,541)	(35,601)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	64,317	55,385
Capital expenditures	(646)	(1,359)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(10,870)	18,425
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from the issuance of stock	3,416	1,030
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,416	1,030
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,176)	52,587
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	184,508	95,229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 182,332	$ 147,816

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

1. Interim Financial Statements

The interim Condensed Financial Statements of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and disclosures necessary for a presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. The results of operations for any interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. The December 31, 2005 Condensed Balance Sheet data were derived from audited financial statements, but do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

2. Per Share Data

The Company's basic and diluted net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company reported net losses and, therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for these periods, since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net loss (Numerator)	($ 20,380)	($ 4,123)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	56,727	55,815
Basic and diluted net loss per share	($ 0.36)	($ 0.07)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock awards, and conversion of convertible debt, which have been excluded from the March 31, 2006 and 2005 diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3802
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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	14,401	13,476
Weighted average exercise price	$ 14.27	$ 14.73
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	54	213
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

3. Stock-based Employee Compensation

Adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Nos. 123 and 123R

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the modified prospective method as described in SFAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation- Transition and Disclosure*. As a result, in 2005, the Company recognized compensation expense, in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (including stock option awards) on their date of grant, over the vesting period of the awards using graded vesting, which is an accelerated expense recognition method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense for the Company is recognized for (a) all share based payments granted on or after January 1, 2005 and (b) all awards granted to employees prior to January 1, 2005 that were unvested on that date.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions, and requires the recognition of compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the share-based payment (including stock options and restricted stock) issued to employees. SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited at the time of grant and to revise this estimate, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company recognized the effect of forfeitures in stock-based compensation cost in the period when they occurred, in accordance with SFAS 123. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006, the Company was required to record a cumulative effect adjustment to reflect the effect of estimated forfeitures related to outstanding awards that are not expected to vest as of the SFAS 123R adoption date. This adjustment reduced the Company's loss by $813 and is

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

included in the Company's operating results for the first quarter of 2006 as a cumulative-effect adjustment of a change in accounting principle.

Long-Term Incentive Plans

The Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2000 Incentive Plan"), as amended, provides for the issuance of up to 18,500,000 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. In addition, certain shares of Common Stock previously approved by shareholders for issuance under the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("1990 Incentive Plan") that are not issued under the 1990 Incentive Plan, may be issued as awards under the 2000 Incentive Plan. The 1990 Incentive Plan, as amended, provided for a maximum of 6,900,000 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. Under the provisions of the 1990 Incentive Plan, there will be no future awards from the plan. The Company has issued Incentive Stock Options ("ISOs") and Nonqualified Stock Options, and shares of Restricted Stock from the 1990 and 2000 Incentive Plans. The terms of the awards are determined by the Compensation Committee of the board of directors; however, in the case of an ISO, the option exercise price will not be less than the fair market value of a share of Common Stock on the date the ISO is granted and no ISO is exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant. As of March 31, 2006, there were 6,490,581 shares available for future grants under the 2000 Incentive Plan.

a. Stock Options

At March 31, 2006, there were 14,199,554 stock options outstanding with exercise prices ranging from $4.83 to $51.56. Options granted to employees generally vest annually on a pro rata basis over a four to five year period beginning one year from the date of grant. Certain performance-based options granted to the Company's executive vice president and senior vice presidents vest if both (i) the Company's products have achieved defined sales targets and (ii) the option recipient has remained employed by the Company for at least three years from the date of grant. Options granted to members of the Company's board of directors vest annually on a pro rata basis over three years beginning one year from the date of grant. A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2006 is presented in the following table:

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Stock options outstanding at January 1, 2006	14,719,492		$ 14.23	
Stock options granted	138,700		$ 15.99	
Stock options exercised	(393,526)		$ 9.93	
Stock options forfeited	(152,016)		$ 10.60	
Stock options expired	(113,096)		$ 26.52	
Stock options outstanding at March 31, 2006	14,199,554	6.8	$ 14.31	$ 67,940
Stock options vested and exercisable	7,226,662	5.3	$ 17.68	$ 27,579

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the first quarter of 2006 and 2005 was $2,592 and $200, respectively. The intrinsic value represents the amount by which the market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of an option.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards ("Stock Option Expense") totaled $3,931 and $5,541, respectively. Stock Option Expense recognized in operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was $3,895 and $5,379, respectively, and $36 and $162, respectively, was capitalized into inventory. As of March 31, 2006, there was $27,331 of stock-based compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. The Company expects to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years. In addition, there are 723,092 options which are unvested as of March 31, 2006 and would become vested upon the attainment of certain performance and service conditions. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options totals $2,688 and will begin to be recognized only if, and when, these options' performance condition becomes probable of attainment.

Fair Value Assumptions:

The fair value of each option granted during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of the Company's Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and board directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on the Company's Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in the Company's stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on the Company's limited historical exercise experience with option grants with similar exercise prices. The expected dividend yield is zero as the Company has never paid dividends and does not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. The weighted-average fair value of the options granted during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 was $11.28 and $5.86 per option, respectively. The following table summarizes the weighted average values of the assumptions used in computing the fair value of option grants.

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	69 %	75 %
Expected lives from grant date	7.7 years	6.2 years
Expected dividend yield	0 %	0 %
Risk-free interest rate	4.67 %	3.96 %

b. Restricted Stock

A summary of the Company's activity related to Restricted Stock awards for the three months ended March 31, 2006 is presented in the following table:

	Number in Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted stock outstanding as of January 1, 2006	95,188	$ 11.16
Restricted stock released	(45,040)	$ 13.00
Restricted stock forfeited	(1,703)	$ 9.74
Restricted stock outstanding as of March 31, 2006	48,445	$ 9.49

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Company recorded unearned compensation in Stockholders' Equity related to these Restricted Stock awards. The amount was based on the fair market value of shares of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant and is expensed, on a pro rata basis, over the period that the restrictions lapse, which is approximately two years for grants issued in 2003 and 18 months for grants issued in 2004. No Restricted Stock awards were granted in 2005 or during the three months ended March 31, 2006. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized compensation expense related to Restricted Stock awards of $184 and $502, respectively. Unrecognized compensation cost at March

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3806
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3806

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

31, 2006 related to outstanding Restricted Stock awards totaled $115, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.5 months.

4. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $233 and $234, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures. Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are $827 and $550, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are $1,884 and $632, respectively, of accrued Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution expense. In the first quarter of 2006 and 2005, the Company contributed 120,960 and 90,385 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Included in marketable securities at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $656 and $1,228, respectively, of accrued interest income. Included in marketable securities at March 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are $1,760 and $2,601, respectively, of accrued interest income.

5. Severance Costs

In September 2005, the Company announced plans to reduce its workforce by approximately 165 employees in connection with narrowing the focus of the Company's research and development efforts, substantial improvements in manufacturing productivity, the June 2005 expiration of the Company's collaboration with The Procter & Gamble Company, and the expected completion of contract manufacturing for Merck & Co., Inc. in late 2006. The majority of the headcount reduction occurred in the fourth quarter of 2005, with the remainder planned for 2006 following the completion of the Company's contract manufacturing activities for Merck.

Costs associated with the workforce reduction are comprised principally of severance payments and related payroll taxes, employee benefits, and outplacement services. Termination costs related to 2005 workforce reductions were expensed in the fourth quarter of 2005. Estimated termination costs associated with the planned workforce reduction in 2006 were measured in October 2005 and are being expensed ratably over the expected service period of the affected employees in accordance with SFAS 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. The Company estimates that total costs associated with the 2005 and planned 2006 workforce reductions will approximate $2.6 million, including $0.2 million of non-cash expenses in 2005.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Severance costs associated with the workforce reduction plan that were charged to expense in the first quarter of 2006 consist of the following:

	Accrued liability at December 31, 2005	Three months ended March 31, 2006		Accrued liability at March 31, 2006
		Costs charged to expense	Costs paid or settled in 2006	
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 907	$ 159	$ 641	$ 425
Other severance costs	176	14	190	—
Total	$ 1,083	$ 173	$ 831	$ 425

These severance costs are included in the Company's Statement of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2006 as follows:

	Research & development	General & administrative
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 161	($ 2)
Other severance costs	14	—
Total	$ 175	($ 2)

For segment reporting purposes (see Note 10), all severance-related expenses are included in the Research & Development segment.

6. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	$ 10,972	$ 36,412
Receivable from Merck & Co., Inc.	38	27
Other	—	82
	$ 11,010	$ 36,521

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

7. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work-in process, and finished products associated with the production of an intermediate for a Merck & Co., Inc. pediatric vaccine under a long-term manufacturing agreement which will expire in October 2006.

Inventories as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	$ 279	$ 278
Work-in-process	785	1,423
Finished products	2,190	1,203
	$ 3,254	$ 2,904

8. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Accounts payable	$ 3,758	$ 4,203
Accrued payroll and related costs	3,638	10,713
Accrued clinical trial expense	3,723	3,081
Accrued expenses, other	2,222	3,048
Interest payable on convertible notes	5,042	2,292
	$ 18,383	$ 23,337

9. Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents the change in net assets of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive loss of the Company includes net loss adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities. The net effect of income taxes on comprehensive loss is immaterial. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of comprehensive loss are:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net loss	($ 20,380)	($ 4,123)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	99	(341)
Total comprehensive loss	($ 20,281)	($ 4,464)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3809
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3809

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

10. Segment Information

The Company's operations are managed in two business segments: research and development, and contract manufacturing.

Research and development: Includes all activities related to the discovery of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions, and the development and commercialization of these discoveries. Also includes revenues and expenses related to (i) the development of manufacturing processes prior to commencing commercial production of a product under contract manufacturing arrangements, and (ii) the supply of research materials based on Regeneron-developed proprietary technology.

Contract manufacturing: Includes all revenues and expenses related to the commercial production of products under contract manufacturing arrangements. The Company produces an intermediate for a Merck & Co., Inc. pediatric vaccine under a long-term manufacturing agreement which will expire in October 2006.

The table below presents information about reported segments for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005.

	Three months ended March 31, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 14,587	$ 3,632	—	$ 18,219
Depreciation and amortization	3,537	—(1)	$ 261	3,798
Non-cash compensation expense	3,984	95	(813)(2)	3,266
Interest expense	—	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(23,443)	1,780	1,283 (3)	(20,380)
Capital expenditures	645	—	—	645
Total assets	67,159	4,526	330,404 (4)	402,089

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3810
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3810

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31, 2005			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 13,502	$ 2,707	—	$ 16,209
Depreciation and amortization	3,597	—(1)	$ 261	3,858
Non-cash compensation expense	5,881	—	—	5,881
Other contract income	25,000	—	—	25,000
Interest expense	—	—	3,013	3,013
Net (loss) income	(3,556)	216	(783)(3)	(4,123)
Capital expenditures	1,637	—	—	1,637
Total assets	77,527	4,986	387,779 (4)	470,292

(1) Depreciation and amortization related to contract manufacturing is capitalized into inventory and included in contract manufacturing expense when the product is shipped.

(2) Represents the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R (see Note 3).

(3) Represents investment income, net of interest expense related primarily to convertible notes issued in October 2001. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, also includes the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R.

(4) Includes cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, prepaid expenses and other current assets, and other assets.

11. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of the Company's business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3811
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3811

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs, the timing and nature of the clinical and research programs now underway or planned, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, stockholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and intends to commercialize pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We are currently focused on three development programs: VEGF Trap in oncology, VEGF Trap eye formulation (VEGF Trap-Eye) in eye diseases using intraocular delivery, and IL-1 Trap in various inflammatory indications. The VEGF Trap is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group. Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, and cardiovascular diseases. We expect that our next generation of product candidates will be based on our proprietary technologies for developing Traps and Human Monoclonal Antibodies. Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technology and combine that foundation with our manufacturing and clinical development capabilities to build a successful, integrated biopharmaceutical company. Our efforts have yielded a diverse pipeline of product candidates that we believe has the potential to address a variety of serious medical conditions. We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. Our Traps, Human Monoclonal Antibody (VelocImmune™), and cell line expression technologies may then be utilized to design and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. We continue to invest in the development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, and commercialize new product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3812
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3812

Clinical Programs:

Below is a summary of the clinical status of our clinical candidates as of March 31, 2006:

1. VEGF Trap — Oncology

The VEGF Trap is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A, also known as Vascular Permeability Factor or VPF) and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a less validated degree, PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels that are needed for tumors to grow and is a potent regulator of vascular permeability and leakage. The VEGF Trap is being developed in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis, as described below. In September 2005, we and sanofi-aventis announced plans to expand our joint development program.

In the first quarter of 2006, we and sanofi-aventis initiated our phase 2 single-agent program for the VEGF Trap in cancer. Patient enrollment is underway in non-small cell adenocarcinoma and two additional safety/efficacy studies in advanced ovarian cancer and symptomatic malignant ascites are planned to begin shortly. In 2004, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted Fast Track designation to the VEGF Trap for the treatment of symptomatic malignant ascites.

The companies also plan to conduct three efficacy/safety trials using the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens, the first of which is planned to begin in the second half of 2006, assuming successful completion of initial safety and tolerability studies. Currently there are five safety and tolerability studies underway for the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in a variety of cancer types. The companies are also finalizing plans with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Therapeutics Evaluation Program to commence at least ten additional cancer trials in 2006.

Cancer is a heterogeneous set of diseases and one of the leading causes of death in the developed world. A mutation in any one of dozens of normal genes can eventually result in a cell becoming cancerous; however, a common feature of cancer cells is that they need to obtain nutrients and remove waste products, just as normal cells do. The vascular system normally supplies nutrients to and removes waste from normal tissues. Cancer cells can use the vascular system either by taking over preexisting blood vessels or by promoting the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis). VEGF is secreted by many tumors to stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to support the tumor. Countering the effects of VEGF, thereby blocking the blood supply to tumors, has been shown to provide therapeutic benefits. This approach of inhibiting angiogenesis as a mechanism of action for an oncology medicine was validated in February 2004, when the FDA approved Genentech, Inc.'s VEGF inhibitor, Avastin®. Avastin is an antibody product designed to inhibit VEGF and interfere with the blood supply to tumors.

In September 2003, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (now a member of the sanofi-aventis Group) to collaborate on the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap in all countries other than Japan, where we retained the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3813
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3813

exclusive right to develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In January 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended the collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap for intraocular delivery to the eye. In December 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended our collaboration agreement to expand the territory in which the companies are collaborating on the development of the VEGF Trap to include Japan. Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of the VEGF Trap outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of the VEGF Trap, subject to certain potential adjustments. We may also receive up to $400.0 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals, including up to $360.0 million in milestone payments related to up to eight VEGF Trap oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union.

Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obliged to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of the VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option. (See "The sanofi-aventis Group Agreement" below.)

2. VEGF Trap — Eye Diseases

We are developing the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of certain eye diseases. This product candidate has been purified and formulated in concentrations suitable for direct injection into the eye. We retain the exclusive right to develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of eye diseases utilizing local (intravitreal) delivery to the eye. We recently announced that we have initiated a phase 2 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye delivered intravitreally in patients with the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD).

At the May 2006 Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO), we reported positive preliminary results from a phase 1 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with the neovascular form of wet AMD. A total of 21 patients received a single dose of VEGF Trap-Eye at doses ranging of 0.05, 0.15, 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 milligrams (mg) intravitreally (direct injection into the eye) and were evaluated for six weeks to measure the durability of effects and provide guidance for dosing regimens to be used in future trials. All dose levels were generally well tolerated, and a maximum tolerated dose was not reached in the study. Patients receiving the VEGF Trap-Eye demonstrated large, rapid, and sustained (at least six weeks) reductions in retinal thickness, a clinical measure of disease activity in wet AMD as measured by ocular coherence tomography (OCT). As measured by the OCT reading center (posterior pole OCT scans), the median excess retinal thickness was 194 microns at baseline and 60 microns at 6 weeks. As measured by the computerized Fast Macular Scan protocol, the median excess retinal thickness was 119 microns at baseline and 27 microns at 6 weeks.

Of the 20 patients evaluable for efficacy, 95 percent had stabilization or improvement in visual acuity, defined as ≤ 15 letter loss on the Early Treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) eye chart. Patients were also evaluated for best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3814
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3814

best acuity a person can achieve with glasses. BCVA for all patients in the study increased by a mean of 4.8 letters at 6 weeks. In the two highest dose groups (2 mg and 4 mg), the mean improvement in BCVA was 13.5 letters, with three of six patients showing an improvement in BCVA of 15 or more letters.

Based on the preliminary phase 1 results in wet AMD, we initiated a 150 patient, 12 week, phase 2 trial of the VEGF Trap in wet AMD. The trial is designed to evaluate treatment with multiple doses of the VEGF Trap-Eye using different doses and different dosing regimens, as well as safety and efficacy. We plan to conduct an initial evaluation of phase 2 study results after all patients have completed 12 weeks of treatment, which is expected to be prior to the end of 2006. Subject to a review of the initial phase 2 study results, we plan to initiate a phase 3 trial of the VEGF Trap in wet AMD in early 2007.

VEGF-A both stimulates angiogenesis and increases vascular permeability. It has been shown in preclinical studies to be a major pathogenic factor in both wet AMD and Diabetic Retinopathy, and it is believed to be involved in other medical problems affecting the eyes. In clinical trials, blocking VEGF-A has been shown to be effective in patients with wet AMD, and Macugen® (OSI Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) has been approved to treat patients with this condition.

Wet AMD and Diabetic Retinopathy (DR) are two of the leading causes of adult blindness in the developed world. In both conditions, severe visual loss is caused by a combination of retinal edema and neovascular proliferation. It is estimated that in the U.S. 6% of individuals aged 65-74 and 20% of those older than 75 are affected with wet AMD. DR is a major complication of diabetes mellitus that can lead to significant vision impairment. DR is characterized, in part, by vascular leakage, which results in the collection of fluid in the retina. When the macula, the central area of the retina that is responsible for fine visual acuity, is involved, loss of visual acuity occurs. This is referred to as Diabetic Macular Edema (DME). DME is the most prevalent cause of moderate visual loss in patients with diabetes.

3. IL-1 Trap — Inflammatory Diseases

The IL-1 Trap is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors.

We are evaluating the IL-1 Trap in a number of diseases and disorders where IL-1 may play an important role, including a spectrum of rare diseases called *CIAS*1-Associated Periodic Syndrome (CAPS) and diseases associated with inflammation. These include Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (SJIA) and certain inflammatory vascular diseases.

In April 2006, we completed enrollment of the pivotal study of the IL-1 Trap in patients with CAPS. The six-month, placebo-controlled efficacy phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2006. This phase will be followed by a six-month open-label extension phase. In December 2004, the FDA granted orphan drug status to the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of CAPS. In April 2005, the FDA also granted orphan drug status to the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of SJIA.

An IL-1 receptor antagonist, Kineret® (Amgen Inc.), has been approved by the FDA for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. It has been publicly reported that in small trials Kineret

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3815
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3815

appears to reduce the symptoms in CAPS patients and SJIA patients, which supports the role of IL-1 in these diseases. CAPS includes rare genetic disorders, such as Familial Cold Auto-Inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS), Muckle Wells Syndrome, and Neonatal Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disorder (NOMID), which affect a small group of people. Patients with these disorders develop fever, joint aches, headaches, and rashes. In certain indications, these symptoms can be extremely serious. There are no currently approved therapies for CAPS. SJIA is a severe inflammatory disorder which may be debilitating or fatal. It is estimated that there are between 5,000 and 10,000 children with SJIA in the United States.

Under a March 2003 collaboration agreement with Novartis Pharma AG, we retain the right to elect to collaborate in the future development and commercialization of a Novartis IL-1 antibody, which is in clinical development. Following completion of phase 2 development and submission to us of a written report on the Novartis IL-1 antibody, we have the right, in consideration for an opt-in payment, to elect to co-develop and co-commercialize the Novartis IL-1 antibody in North America. If we elect to exercise this right, we are responsible for paying 45% of post-election North American development costs for the antibody product. In return, we are entitled to co-promote the Novartis IL-1 antibody and to receive 45% of net profits on sales of the antibody product in North America. Under certain circumstances, we are also entitled to receive royalties on sales of the Novartis IL-1 antibody in Europe.

In addition, under the collaboration agreement, Novartis has the right to elect to collaborate in the development and commercialization of a second generation IL-1 Trap following completion of its phase 2 development, should we decide to clinically develop such a second generation product candidate. Novartis does not have any rights or options with respect to our IL-1 Trap currently in clinical development.

General

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates and may never receive such revenues. Before revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates can be realized, we (or our collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render our products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through March 31, 2006, we had a cumulative loss of $605.7 million. In the absence of revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates or other sources, the amount, timing, nature, or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We expect to incur substantial losses over the next several years as we continue the clinical development of the VEGF Trap-Eye and IL-1 Trap; advance new product candidates into clinical development from our existing research programs; continue our research and development programs; and commercialize product candidates that receive regulatory approval, if any. Also, our activities may expand over time and require additional resources, and we expect our operating losses to be

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3816
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3816

substantial over at least the next several years. Our losses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and will depend, among other factors, on the progress of our research and development efforts, the timing of certain expenses, and the amount and timing of payments that we receive from collaborators.

The planning, execution, and results of our clinical programs are significant factors that can affect our operating and financial results. In our clinical programs, key events and plans in 2006 are as follows:

Product candidate	2006 Events	2006 Plans
VEGF Trap — Oncology	• Initiated phase 2 study of the VEGF Trap as a single agent in non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma • Initiated two safety and tolerability studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens	• Initiate two efficacy/safety studies of the VEGF Trap as a single agent in advanced ovarian cancer and symptomatic malignant ascites • Initiate an efficacy/safety study of the VEGF Trap in combination with a standard chemotherapy regimen in cancer patients • Design two additional efficacy/safety trials of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in different cancer indications • Finalize plans with the NCI to sponsor at least ten exploratory efficacy/safety studies evaluating the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer types
VEGF Trap-Eye	• Reported positive preliminary results from phase 1 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections in 21 patients up to a top dose of 4 mg • Initiated a phase 2 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections	• Report preliminary results of a phase 2 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections
IL-1 Trap	• Completed enrollment of pivotal trial of IL-1 Trap in CAPS	• Complete efficacy portion of pivotal study in CAPS Evaluate the • IL-1 Trap for SJIA

Accounting for Stock-based Employee Compensation

Effective January 1, 2005, we adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the modified prospective method as described in SFAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation- Transition and Disclosure*. As a result, in 2005, we recognized compensation expense, in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (including stock option awards) on their date of grant, over the vesting period of the awards using graded vesting, which is an accelerated

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3817
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3817

expense recognition method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense for Regeneron is recognized for (a) all share based payments granted on or after January 1, 2005 and (b) all awards granted to employees prior to January 1, 2005 that were unvested on that date.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 123R, Share-Based Payment, which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions, and requires the recognition of compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the share-based payment (including stock options and restricted stock) issued to employees. SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited at the time of grant and to revise this estimate, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we recognized the effect of forfeitures in stock-based compensation cost in the period when they occurred, in accordance with SFAS 123. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006, we were required to record a cumulative effect adjustment to reflect the effect of estimated forfeitures related to outstanding awards that are not expected to vest as of the SFAS 123R adoption date. This adjustment reduced our loss by $0.8 million and is included in our operating results for the first quarter of 2006 as a cumulative-effect adjustment of a change in accounting principle.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards ("Stock Option Expense") totaled $3.9 million and $5.6 million, respectively, of which $3.9 million and $5.4 million was recognized in operating expenses. Stock Option Expense of $0.2 million was capitalized into inventory in the first quarter of 2005. As of March 31, 2006, there was $27.3 million of stock-based compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. We expect to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years. In addition, there are 723,092 options which are unvested as of March 31, 2006 and would become vested upon the attainment of certain performance and service conditions. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options totals $2.7 million and will begin to be recognized only if, and when, these options' performance condition becomes probable of attainment.

Assumptions

We use the Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of each option granted under the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of our Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and Board Directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on our Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in our stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on our limited historical exercise experience with option grants with similar exercise prices. The expected dividend yield is zero as we have never paid dividends and do not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. The following table summarizes the weighted average

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3818
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3818

values of the assumptions we used in computing the fair value of option grants during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	69 %	75 %
Expected lives from grant date	7.7 years	6.2 years
Expected dividend yield	0 %	0 %
Risk-free interest rate	4.67 %	3.96 %

Changes in any of these estimates may materially affect the fair value of stock options granted and the amount of stock-based compensation recognized in any period.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005

Net Income (Loss):

Regeneron reported a net loss of $20.4 million, or $0.36 per share (basic and diluted), for the first quarter of 2006 compared to a net loss of $4.1 million, or $0.07 per share (basic and diluted), for the first quarter of 2005. Results for the first quarter of 2005 included a $25.0 million one-time, non-recurring payment from sanofi-aventis, which was recognized as other contract income, in connection with the January 2005 amendment to our collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap for intraocular delivery to the eye.

Revenues:

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 13.9	$ 9.8	$ 4.1
The Procter & Gamble Company	—	3.1	(3.1)
Other	0.7	0.6	0.1
Total contract research & development revenue	14.6	13.5	1.1
Contract manufacturing revenue	3.6	2.7	0.9
Total revenue	$ 18.2	$ 16.2	$ 2.0

We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration which, as detailed below, consists partly of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and 2006. Non-refundable, up-front payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized ratably over the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3819
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3819

period over which we are obligated to perform services in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition* (SAB 104).

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2006	2005
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 10.8	$ 7.4
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	3.1	2.4
Total	$ 13.9	$ 9.8

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron VEGF Trap expenses increased in the first quarter of 2006 from the same period in 2005, primarily due to higher costs in 2006 related to the Company's manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments also increased in the first quarter of 2006 from the same period in 2005, due to our January 2006 receipt of a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan. As of March 31, 2006, $78.3 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Contract research and development revenue earned from Procter & Gamble decreased in the first quarter of 2006 compared to the same period of 2005, as the research activities being pursued under our December 2000 collaboration agreement with Procter & Gamble, as amended, were completed on June 30, 2005. Since the second quarter of 2005, we have not received, and do not expect to receive, any further contract research and development revenue from Procter & Gamble.

Contract manufacturing revenue relates to our long-term agreement with Merck, which expires in October 2006, to manufacture a vaccine intermediate at our Rensselaer, New York facility. Contract manufacturing revenue increased in the first quarter of 2006 from the same period of 2005 as we shipped more product to Merck in 2006. Revenue and the related manufacturing expense are recognized as product is shipped, after acceptance by Merck. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in both the first three months of 2006 and 2005 were $0.4 million and $0.3 million, respectively, of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production. As of March 31, 2006, the remaining deferred balance of Merck's capital improvement reimbursements totaled $0.9 million, which will be recognized as revenue as product is shipped based upon Merck's order quantities through October 2006.

Expenses:

Total operating expenses decreased to $39.9 million in the first quarter of 2006 from $44.5 million in the same period of 2005, due, in part, to our lower headcount. Our average headcount declined to 587 in the first quarter of 2006 from 734 in the same period of 2005 primarily as a result of workforce reductions made in the fourth quarter of 2005. (See "Severance Costs" below.)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3820
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3820

Operating expenses in the first quarter of 2006 and 2005 include a total of $3.9 million and $5.4 million of Stock Option Expense, respectively, as detailed below:

(In millions)	For the three months ended March 31, 2006		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 30.1	$ 2.0	$ 32.1
Contract manufacturing	1.8	0.1	1.9
General and administrative	4.1	1.8	5.9
Total operating expenses	$ 36.0	$ 3.9	$ 39.9

(In millions)	For the three months ended March 31, 2005		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 32.5	$ 3.4	$ 35.9
Contract manufacturing	2.5	—	2.5
General and administrative	4.1	2.0	6.1
Total operating expenses	$ 39.1	$ 5.4	$ 44.5

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses decreased to $32.1 million in the first quarter of 2006 from $35.9 million in the same period of 2005. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005:

(In millions)	Three months ended March 31,		
Research and development expenses	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Payroll and benefits (1)	$ 10.0	$ 14.4	$ (4.4)
Clinical trial expenses	3.4	2.1	1.3
Clinical manufacturing costs (2)	9.3	9.0	0.3
Research and preclinical development costs	3.5	4.9	(1.4)
Occupancy and other operating costs	5.9	5.5	0.4
Total research and development	$ 32.1	$ 35.9	$ (3.8)

(1) Includes $1.6 million and $3.0 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $0.3 million and $0.4 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Payroll and benefits decreased principally due to our lower headcount in the first quarter of 2006, as described above. Clinical trial expenses increased due to higher 2006 costs associated with (i) preparation for initiating a VEGF Trap-Eye phase 2 clinical trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections in the first half of 2006 and (ii) several IL-1 Trap clinical studies that were initiated in the fourth quarter of 2005. Clinical manufacturing costs increased as higher costs in 2006 related to manufacturing VEGF Trap clinical supplies were partially offset by lower costs

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3821
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3821

related to manufacturing IL-1 Trap clinical supplies. Research and preclinical development costs decreased primarily as a function of our lower 2006 headcount. Occupancy and other operating costs increased primarily due to higher costs for utilities in 2006.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses decreased to $1.9 million in the first quarter of 2006 from $2.5 million in the comparable quarter of 2005. Although we shipped more product to Merck in the first quarter of 2006 than the comparable quarter of 2005, we incurred higher expenses in 2005 resulting from unfavorable manufacturing costs which were expensed in the period incurred.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses decreased to $5.9 million in the first quarter of 2006 from $6.1 million in the same period of 2005. In 2006, lower administrative personnel costs and legal expenses related to general corporate matters were partly offset by higher patent- related expenses.

Other Income and Expense:

As described above, in January 2005 we received a one-time $25.0 million payment from sanofi-aventis, which was recognized as other contract income in the first quarter of 2005.

Investment income increased to $3.5 million in the first quarter of 2006 from $2.2 million in the same period of 2005 due primarily to higher effective interest rates on investment securities in 2006. Interest expense was $3.0 million in the first quarter of 2006 and 2005. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception in 1988, we have financed our operations primarily through offerings of our equity securities, a private placement of convertible debt, revenue earned under our past and present research and development and contract manufacturing agreements, including our agreements with sanofi-aventis, Procter & Gamble, and Merck, and investment income.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2006 and 2005

Cash Provided by Operations:

At March 31, 2006, we had $324.2 million in cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities compared with $316.7 million at December 31, 2005. In January 2006, we received a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3822
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3822

In the first quarter of 2006, our net loss was $20.4 million, however cash provided by our operations was $5.3 million, principally because the above-described $25.0 million payment from sanofi-aventis was receivable at December 31, 2005 and paid in January 2006. In the first quarter of 2005, our net loss was $4.1 million, however cash provided by operations was $33.1 million, principally due to our receipt from sanofi-aventis in the first quarter of 2005 of outstanding year-end 2004 receivables for (i) reimbursement of VEGF Trap development expenses incurred by us and (ii) a $25.0 million clinical milestone payment earned in December 2004.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities was $10.9 million in the first quarter of 2006 compared to net cash provided by investing activities of $18.4 million in the same period in 2005, due primarily to an increase in purchases of marketable securities net of sales or maturities. In the first quarter of 2006, purchases of marketable securities exceeded sales or maturities by $10.2 million, whereas in the first quarter of 2005, sales or maturities of marketable securities exceeded purchases by $19.8 million.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities:

Cash provided by financing activities increased to $3.4 million in the first quarter of 2006 from $1.0 million in the same period in 2005 due to an increase in issuances of Common Stock in connection with exercises of stock options.

The sanofi-aventis Group Agreement:

Under our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, agreed upon worldwide VEGF Trap development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement, including costs associated with the manufacture of clinical drug supply, will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of these development expenses, including 50% of the $25.0 million payment received in connection with the January 2005 amendment to our collaboration agreement, in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option. In addition, if the first commercial sale of a VEGF Trap product for intraocular delivery to the eye predates the first commercial sale of a VEGF Trap product under the collaboration by two years, we will begin reimbursing sanofi-aventis for up to $7.5 million of VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula until the first commercial VEGF Trap sale under the collaboration occurs. We and sanofi-aventis plan to initiate in 2006 multiple additional clinical studies to evaluate the VEGF Trap as both a single agent and in combination with other therapies in various cancer indications.

Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least twelve months advance notice. Upon termination of the agreement for any reason, any remaining obligation to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of VEGF Trap development expenses will terminate and we will retain all rights to the VEGF Trap.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3823
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3823

Severance Costs:

In September 2005, we announced plans to reduce our workforce by approximately 165 employees in connection with narrowing the focus of our research and development efforts, substantial improvements in manufacturing productivity, the June 2005 expiration of our collaboration with Procter & Gamble, and the expected completion of contract manufacturing for Merck in late 2006. The majority of the headcount reduction occurred in the fourth quarter of 2005, with the remainder planned for 2006 following the completion of our contract manufacturing activities for Merck.

Costs associated with the workforce reduction are comprised principally of severance payments and related payroll taxes, employee benefits, and outplacement services. Termination costs related to 2005 workforce reductions were expensed in the fourth quarter of 2005, and included $0.2 million of non-cash expenses. Estimated termination costs associated with the planned workforce reduction in 2006 were measured in October 2005 and are being expensed ratably over the expected service period of the affected employees in accordance with SFAS 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. We estimate that total costs associated with the 2005 and planned 2006 workforce reductions will approximate $2.6 million, of which $2.2 million was charged to expense in the fourth quarter of 2005 and $0.2 million was charged to expense in the first quarter of 2006. We anticipate cost savings of approximately $8 million in 2006 resulting from the implementation of our workforce reduction.

Capital Expenditures:

Our additions to property, plant, and equipment totaled $0.6 million and $1.6 million for the first three months of 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the remainder of 2006, we expect to incur approximately $4 million to $6 million in capital expenditures which will primarily consist of equipment for our manufacturing, research, and development activities.

Funding Requirements:

We expect to continue to incur substantial funding requirements primarily for research and development activities (including preclinical and clinical testing). We currently anticipate that approximately 55%-65% of our expenditures for 2006 will be directed toward the preclinical and clinical development of product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap; approximately 20%-25% of our expenditures for 2006 will be applied to our basic research activities and the continued development of our novel technology platforms; and the remainder of our expenditures for 2006 will be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes.

The amount we need to fund operations will depend on various factors, including the status of competitive products, the success of our research and development programs, the potential future need to expand our professional and support staff and facilities, the status of patents and other intellectual property rights, the delay or failure of a clinical trial of any of our potential drug candidates, and the continuation, extent, and success of our collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Clinical trial costs are dependent, among other things, on the size and duration of trials, fees charged for services provided by clinical trial investigators and other third parties, the costs for

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3824
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3824

manufacturing the product candidate for use in the trials, supplies, laboratory tests, and other expenses. The amount of funding that will be required for our clinical programs depends upon the results of our research and preclinical programs and early-stage clinical trials, regulatory requirements, the clinical trials underway plus additional clinical trials that we decide to initiate, and the various factors that affect the cost of each trial as described above. In the future, if we are able to successfully develop, market, and sell certain of our product candidates, we may be required to pay royalties or otherwise share the profits generated on such sales in connection with our collaboration and licensing agreements.

We expect that expenses related to the filing, prosecution, defense, and enforcement of patent and other intellectual property claims will continue to be substantial as a result of patent filings and prosecutions in the United States and foreign countries.

We believe that our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least mid-2008. However, this is a forward-looking statement based on our current operating plan, and there may be a change in projected revenues or expenses that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. If there is insufficient capital to fund all of our planned operations and activities, we believe we would prioritize available capital to fund preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates. We have no off-balance sheet arrangements and do not guarantee the obligations of any other entity. As of March 31, 2006, we had no established banking arrangements through which we could obtain short-term financing or a line of credit. In the event we need additional financing for the operation of our business, we will consider collaborative arrangements and additional public or private financing, including additional equity financing. In January 2005, we filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 to sell, in one or more offerings, up to $200.0 million of equity or debt securities, together or separately, which registration statement was declared effective in February 2005. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to complete any such offerings of securities. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include our progress in product development, investor perception of our prospects, and the general condition of the financial markets. We may not be able to secure the necessary funding through new collaborative arrangements or additional public or private offerings. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale-back, or eliminate certain of our research and development activities or future operations. This could harm our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

During the three months ended March 31, 2006, there were no changes to our critical accounting policies and significant judgments and estimates, as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates primarily from our investment of available cash balances in investment grade corporate and U.S. government securities. We do not believe we are materially exposed to changes in interest rates. Under our current policies we do not use interest rate derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate changes. We estimated that a one percent change in interest rates would result in

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3825
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3825

an approximately $0.9 million and $1.2 million change in the fair market value of our investment portfolio at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease in the impact of an interest rate change at March 31, 2006, compared to March 31, 2005, is due to decreases in our investment portfolio's balance and duration to maturity at the end of March 2006 versus the end of March 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer each concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to legal proceedings in the course of our business. We do not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in an environment that involves a number of significant risks and uncertainties. We caution you to read the following risk factors, which have affected, and/or in the future could affect, our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks described below include forward-looking statements, and actual events and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Furthermore, additional risks and uncertainties are described under other captions in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and should be considered by our investors.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3826
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3826

Risks Related to Our Financial Results and Need for Additional Financing

We have had a history of operating losses and we may never achieve profitability. If we continue to incur operating losses, we may be unable to continue our operations.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through March 31, 2006, we had a cumulative loss of $605.7 million. If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to become a profitable company, we may be unable to continue our operations. We have no products that are available for sale and do not know when we will have products available for sale, if ever. In the absence of revenue from the sale of products or other sources, the amount, timing, nature or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We currently receive contract manufacturing revenue from our agreement with Merck and, until June 30, 2005, we received contract research and development revenue from our agreement with The Procter & Gamble Company. Our agreement with Procter & Gamble expired in June 2005 and our agreement with Merck will expire before the end of 2006. The expiration of these agreements results in a significant loss of revenue to the Company.

We will need additional funding in the future, which may not be available to us, and which may force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

We will need to expend substantial resources for research and development, including costs associated with clinical testing of our product candidates. We believe our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least mid-2008; however, our projected revenue may decrease or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. We will likely require additional financing in the future and we may not be able to raise such additional funds. If we are able to obtain additional financing through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, such sales may be dilutive to our shareholders. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that would restrict our business activities or our ability to incur further indebtedness and may contain other terms that are not favorable to our shareholders. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the development of our product candidates, we may face delay, reduction or elimination of our research and development programs or preclinical or clinical trials, in which case our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially harmed.

We have a significant amount of debt and may have insufficient cash to satisfy our debt service and repayment obligations. In addition, the amount of our debt could impede our operations and flexibility.

We have a significant amount of convertible debt and semi-annual interest payment obligations. This debt, unless converted to shares of our common stock, will mature in October 2008. We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow or otherwise obtain funds necessary to make required payments on our debt. Even if we are able to meet our debt service obligations, the amount of debt we already have could hurt our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, or other purposes. In addition, our debt obligations could require us to use a substantial portion of cash to pay

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3827
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3827

principal and interest on our debt, instead of applying those funds to other purposes, such as research and development, working capital, and capital expenditures.

Risks Related to Development of Our Product Candidates

Successful development of any of our product candidates is highly uncertain.

Only a small minority of all research and development programs ultimately result in commercially successful drugs. We have never developed a drug that has been approved for marketing and sale, and we may never succeed in developing an approved drug. Even if clinical trials demonstrate safety and effectiveness of any of our product candidates for a specific disease and the necessary regulatory approvals are obtained, the commercial success of any of our product candidates will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community, and third-party payers and on our partners' ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our product candidates. Our product candidates are delivered either by intravenous infusion or by intravitreal or subcutaneous injections, which are generally less well received by patients than tablet or capsule delivery. If our products are not successfully commercialized, we will not be able to recover the significant investment we have made in developing such products and our business would be severely harmed.

We intend to study our lead product candidates, the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap, in a wide variety of indications. We intend to study the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer settings, the VEGF Trap-Eye in different eye diseases and ophthalmologic indications, and the IL-1 Trap in a variety of systemic inflammatory disorders. Most of these current trials are exploratory studies designed to identify what diseases and uses, if any, are best suited for our product candidates. It is likely that our product candidates will not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and/or safety profile to support continued development for most of the indications that are to be studied. In fact, our product candidates may not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and safety profile to support the continued development for any of the indications or uses.

Clinical trials required for our product candidates are expensive and time-consuming, and their outcome is highly uncertain. If any of our drug trials are delayed or achieve unfavorable results, we will have to delay or may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We must conduct extensive testing of our product candidates before we can obtain regulatory approval to market and sell them. We need to conduct both preclinical animal testing and human clinical trials. Conducting these trials is a lengthy, time-consuming, and expensive process. These tests and trials may not achieve favorable results for many reasons, including, among others, failure of the product candidate to demonstrate safety or efficacy, the development of serious or life-threatening adverse events (or side effects) caused by or connected with exposure to the product candidate, difficulty in enrolling and maintaining subjects in the clinical trial, lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate, and the failure of clinical investigators, trial monitors and other consultants, or trial subjects to comply with the trial plan or protocol. A clinical trial may fail because it did not include a sufficient number of patients to detect the endpoint being measured or reach statistical significance. A clinical trial may also fail because the dose(s) of the investigational drug included in the trial were either too low or too high to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3828
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3828

determine the optimal effect of the investigational drug in the disease setting. For example, we are studying higher doses of the IL-1 Trap in different diseases after a phase 2 trial using lower doses of the IL-1 Trap in subjects with rheumatoid arthritis failed to achieve its primary endpoint.

We will need to reevaluate any drug candidate that does not test favorably and either conduct new trials, which are expensive and time consuming, or abandon the drug development program. Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future trials. Many companies in the biopharmaceutical industry, including us, have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after promising results have been obtained in earlier trials. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness for the desired indication(s) could harm the development of the product candidate (s), and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

The development of serious or life-threatening side effects with any of our product candidates would lead to delay or discontinuation of development, which could severely harm our business.

During the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the drug candidate being studied caused these conditions. Various illnesses, injuries, and discomforts have been reported from time-to-time during clinical trials of our product candidates. Although our current drug candidates appeared to be generally well tolerated in clinical trials conducted to date, it is possible as we test any of them in larger, longer, and more extensive clinical programs, illnesses, injuries, and discomforts that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in smaller previous trials, will be reported by patients. Many times, side effects are only detectable after investigational drugs are tested in large scale, phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients after approval. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates has many side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business.

Our VEGF Trap is being studied for the potential treatment of certain types of cancer and our VEGF Trap-Eye candidate is being studied in diseases of the eye. There are many potential safety concerns associated with significant blockade of vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF. These risks, based on the clinical and preclinical experience of systemically delivered VEGF inhibitors, including the systemic delivery of the VEGF Trap, include bleeding, hypertension, and proteinuria. These serious side effects and other serious side effects have been reported in our systemic VEGF Trap studies in cancer and diseases of the eye. In addition, patients given infusions of any protein, including the VEGF Trap delivered through intravenous administration, may develop severe hypersensitivity reactions, referred to as infusion reactions. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of the VEGF Trap for the treatment of cancer or the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Although the IL-1 Trap was generally well tolerated and was not associated with any drug-related serious adverse events in the phase 2 rheumatoid arthritis study completed in 2003, safety or tolerability concerns may arise as we test higher doses of the IL-1 Trap in patients with other

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3829
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3829

inflammatory diseases and disorders. Like TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Amgen) and Remicade® (Centocor), the IL-1 Trap affects the immune defense system of the body by blocking some of its functions. Therefore, there may be an increased risk for infections to develop in patients treated with the IL-1 Trap. In addition, patients given infusions of the IL-1 Trap have developed hypersensitivity reactions, referred to as infusion reactions. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of the IL-1 Trap.

Our product candidates in development are recombinant proteins that could cause an immune response, resulting in the creation of harmful or neutralizing antibodies against the therapeutic protein.

In addition to the safety, efficacy, manufacturing, and regulatory hurdles faced by our product candidates, the administration of recombinant proteins frequently causes an immune response, resulting in the creation of antibodies against the therapeutic protein. The antibodies can have no effect or can totally neutralize the effectiveness of the protein, or require that higher doses be used to obtain a therapeutic effect. In some cases, the antibody can cross react with the patient's own proteins, resulting in an "auto-immune" type disease. Whether antibodies will be created can often not be predicted from preclinical or clinical experiments, and their appearance is often delayed, so that there can be no assurance that neutralizing antibodies will not be created at a later date — in some cases even after pivotal clinical trials have been completed. Subjects who received the IL-1 Trap in clinical trials have developed antibodies. It is possible that as we test the VEGF Trap with more sensitive assays in different patient populations and larger clinical trials, we will find that subjects given the VEGF Trap develop antibodies to the product candidate.

We may be unable to formulate or manufacture our product candidates in a way that is suitable for clinical or commercial use.

Changes in product formulations and manufacturing processes may be required as product candidates progress in clinical development and are ultimately commercialized. If we are unable to develop suitable product formulations or manufacturing processes to support large scale clinical testing of our product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, IL-1 Trap, and IL-4/13 Trap, we may be unable to supply necessary materials for our clinical trials, which would delay the development of our product candidates. Similarly, if we are unable to supply sufficient quantities of our product or develop product formulations suitable for commercial use, we will not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets or our patents are insufficient to protect our proprietary rights, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

Our business requires using sensitive and proprietary technology and other information that we protect as trade secrets. We seek to prevent improper disclosure of these trade secrets through confidentiality agreements. If our trade secrets are improperly exposed, either by our own employees or our collaborators, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3830
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3830

the extent that our rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. The patent position of biotechnology companies involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability cannot be predicted with certainty. Our patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Patent applications filed outside the United States may be challenged by third parties who file an opposition. Such opposition proceedings are increasingly common in the European Union and are costly to defend. We have patent applications that are being opposed and it is likely that we will need to defend additional patent applications in the future. Our patent rights may not provide us with a proprietary position or competitive advantages against competitors. Furthermore, even if the outcome is favorable to us, the enforcement of our intellectual property rights can be extremely expensive and time consuming.

We may be restricted in our development and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to our products in clinical development, either because they claim to hold proprietary rights to the composition of a product or the way it is manufactured or used.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Genentech that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptor compositions. Although we do not believe that the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Genentech could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert its patents are valid and cover the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye. Genentech may be motivated to initiate such a lawsuit at some point in an effort to impair our ability to develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye, which represents a potential competitive threat to Genentech's VEGF-binding products and product candidates. An adverse determination by a court in any such potential patent litigation would likely materially harm our business by requiring us to seek a license, which may not be available, or resulting in our inability to manufacture, develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye or in a damage award.

We are aware of certain United States and foreign patents relating to particular IL-4 and IL-13 receptors. Our IL-4/13 Trap includes portions of the IL-4 and IL-13 receptors. In addition, we are aware of a broad patent held by Genentech relating to proteins fused to certain immunoglobulin domains. Our Trap product candidates include proteins fused to immunoglobulin domains. Although we do not believe that we are infringing valid and enforceable third party patents, the holders of these patents may sue us for infringement and a court may find that we are infringing one or more validly issued patents, which may materially harm our business.

Any patent holders could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling, or developing our drug candidates, and a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties. In the event that the manufacture, use, or sale of any of our clinical candidates infringes on the patents or violates other proprietary rights of third parties, we may be prevented from pursuing product development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3831
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3831

drugs and may be required to pay costly damages. Such a result may materially harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Legal disputes are likely to be costly and time consuming to defend.

We seek to obtain licenses to patents when, in our judgment, such licenses are needed. If any licenses are required, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The failure to obtain any such license could prevent us from developing or commercializing any one or more of our product candidates, which could severely harm our business.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.

We cannot sell or market products without regulatory approval. If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates, the value of our company and our results of operations will be harmed. In the United States, we must obtain and maintain approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for each drug we intend to sell. Obtaining FDA approval is typically a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Foreign governments also regulate drugs distributed in their country and approval in any country is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. None of our product candidates has ever received regulatory approval to be marketed and sold in the United States or any other country. We may never receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

If the testing or use of our products harms people, we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims. We could also face costly and damaging claims arising from employment law, securities law, environmental law, or other applicable laws governing our operations.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing, and sale of drugs for use in people expose us to product liability risk. Any informed consent or waivers obtained from people who sign up for our clinical trials may not protect us from liability or the cost of litigation. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential liabilities or may not completely cover any liability arising from any such litigation. Moreover, we may not have access to liability insurance or be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms.

Our operations may involve hazardous materials and are subject to environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. We may incur substantial liability arising from our activities involving the use of hazardous materials.

As a biopharmaceutical company with significant manufacturing operations, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the use of hazardous materials. Our research and development and manufacturing activities involve the controlled use of chemicals, viruses, radioactive compounds, and other hazardous materials. The cost of compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations is substantial. If an

accident involving these materials or an environmental discharge were to occur, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, or face regulatory actions, which could exceed our resources or insurance coverage.

Changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which became law in July 2002, has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market have promulgated new rules and listing standards covering a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules and listing standards has increased our legal costs, and significantly increased our accounting and auditing costs, and we expect these costs to continue. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly independent directors, or qualified executive officers.

In future years, if we or our independent registered public accounting firm are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the market value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must attest to and report on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm provided us with an unqualified report as to our assessment and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, which report was included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. However, we cannot assure you that management or our independent registered public accounting firm will be able to provide such an assessment or unqualified report as of future year-ends. In this event, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the market value of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Dependence on Third Parties

If our collaboration with sanofi-aventis for the VEGF Trap is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

We rely heavily on sanofi-aventis to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap oncology program. Sanofi-aventis funds all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the VEGF Trap oncology program. If the VEGF Trap oncology program continues, we will rely on sanofi-aventis to assist with funding the VEGF Trap program, provide commercial manufacturing capacity, enroll and monitor clinical trials, obtain regulatory approval,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3833
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3833

particularly outside the United States, and provide sales and marketing support. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in cancer indications will be significantly adversely affected. Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon twelve months advance notice. If sanofi-aventis were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or manufacture of the VEGF Trap and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities. Termination of the sanofi-aventis collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap oncology program.

Our collaborators and service providers may fail to perform adequately in their efforts to support the development, manufacture, and commercialization of our drug candidates.

We depend upon third-party collaborators, including sanofi-aventis and service providers such as clinical research organizations, outside testing laboratories, clinical investigator sites, and third-party manufacturers and product packagers and labelers, to assist us in the development of our product candidates. If any of our existing collaborators or service providers breaches or terminates its agreement with us or does not perform its development or manufacturing services under an agreement in a timely manner or at all, we could experience additional costs, delays, and difficulties in the development or ultimate commercialization of our product candidates.

Risks Related to the Manufacture of Our Product Candidates

We have limited manufacturing capacity, which could inhibit our ability to successfully develop or commercialize our drugs.

Before approving a new drug or biologic product, the FDA requires that the facilities at which the product will be manufactured be in compliance with current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP requirements. Manufacturing product candidates in compliance with these regulatory requirements is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. To be successful, our products must be manufactured for development, following approval, in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, and at competitive costs. If we or any of our product collaborators or third-party manufacturers, product packagers, or labelers are unable to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA can impose regulatory sanctions, including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new drug or biologic product, or revocation of a pre-existing approval. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Our manufacturing facility is likely to be inadequate to produce sufficient quantities of product for commercial sale. We intend to rely on our corporate collaborators, as well as contract manufacturers, to produce the large quantities of drug material needed for commercialization of our products. We rely entirely on third-party manufacturers for filling and finishing services. We will have to depend on these manufacturers to deliver material on a timely basis and to comply with regulatory requirements. If we are unable to supply sufficient material on acceptable terms,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3834
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3834

or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our corporate collaborators or contract manufacturers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may expand our own manufacturing capacity to support commercial production of active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API, for our product candidates. This will require substantial additional funds, and we will need to hire and train significant numbers of employees and managerial personnel to staff our facility. Start-up costs can be large and scale-up entails significant risks related to process development and manufacturing yields. We may be unable to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug material for clinical trials or commercial use. In addition, we may be unable to secure adequate filling and finishing services to support our products. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may be unable to obtain key raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of our product candidates. In addition, we may face difficulties in developing or acquiring production technology and managerial personnel to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates at reasonable costs and in compliance with applicable quality assurance and environmental regulations and governmental permitting requirements.

If any of our clinical programs are discontinued, we may face costs related to the unused capacity at our manufacturing facilities.

We have large-scale manufacturing operations in Rensselaer, New York. Under a long-term manufacturing agreement with Merck, which expires in October 2006, we produce an intermediate for a Merck pediatric vaccine at our facility in Rensselaer, New York. We also use our facilities to produce API for our own clinical and preclinical candidates. When we no longer use our facilities to manufacture the Merck intermediate or if clinical candidates are discontinued, we will have to absorb overhead costs and inefficiencies.

Certain of our raw materials are single-sourced from third parties; third-party supply failures could adversely affect our ability to supply our products.

Certain raw materials necessary for manufacturing and formulation of our product candidates are provided by single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers. We would be unable to obtain these raw materials for an indeterminate period of time if these third-party single-source suppliers were to cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply these materials or products to us for any reason, including due to regulatory requirements or action, due to adverse financial developments at or affecting the supplier, or due to labor shortages or disputes. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our ability to manufacture our product candidates for use in clinical trials, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

Also, certain of the raw materials required in the manufacturing and the formulation of our clinical candidates may be derived from biological sources, including mammalian tissues, bovine serum, and human serum albumin. There are certain European regulatory restrictions on using these biological source materials. If we are required to substitute for these sources to comply with

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3835
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3835

European regulatory requirements, our clinical development activities may be delayed or interrupted.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Products

If we are unable to establish sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully market and sell future products.

We have no sales or distribution personnel or capabilities and have only a small staff with marketing capabilities. If we are unable to obtain those capabilities, either by developing our own organizations or entering into agreements with service providers, we will not be able to successfully sell any products that we may obtain regulatory approval for and bring to market in the future. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenue, even if our product candidates are approved. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need or that we will be able to enter into marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Under the terms of our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, we currently rely on sanofi-aventis for sales, marketing, and distribution of the VEGF Trap in cancer indications, should it be approved in the future by regulatory authorities for marketing. We will have to rely on a third party or devote significant resources to develop our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for our other product candidates, including the VEGF Trap-Eye, and we may be unsuccessful in developing our own sales, marketing, and distribution organization.

Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors may get to the marketplace before we do with better or lower cost drugs or the market for our product candidates may be too small to support commercialization or sufficient profitability.

There is substantial competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Our smaller competitors may also enhance their competitive position if they acquire or discover patentable inventions, form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we achieve product commercialization, our competitors have achieved, and may continue to achieve, product commercialization before our products are approved for marketing and sale.

Genentech has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (Genentech), on the market for treating certain cancers and many different pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, OSI Pharmaceuticals, and Pfizer. Many of these molecules are farther along in development than the VEGF Trap and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Novartis has an ongoing phase 3 clinical development program evaluating an orally delivered VEGF tyrosine kinase inhibitor in different cancer settings. Onyx Pharmaceuticals and Bayer have received approval from the FDA to market and sell the first oral medication that targets tumor cell growth and new vasculature formation that fuels the growth of tumors. The marketing approvals for Genentech's VEGF

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3836
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3836

antagonist, Avastin, and their extensive, ongoing clinical development plan for Avastin in other cancer indications, may make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in clinical trials to support the VEGF Trap and to obtain regulatory approval of the VEGF Trap in these cancer settings. This may delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In addition, even if the VEGF Trap is ever approved for sale for the treatment of certain cancers, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against Avastin and the Onyx/Bayer kinase inhibitor, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. In addition, an oral medication may be considerably less expensive for patients than a biologic medication, providing a competitive advantage to companies that market such products.

The market for eye diseases is also very competitive. OSI Pharmaceuticals and Pfizer are marketing an approved VEGF inhibitor for age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD). Novartis and Genentech are collaborating on the development of a VEGF antibody fragment for the treatment of wet AMD that is in phase 3 development. In December 2005, Genentech announced that it filed an application with the FDA to market and sell this VEGF inhibitor in patients with wet AMD. In addition, it has been reported that ophthalmologists are using a third-party reformulated version of Genentech's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin, with success for the treatment of wet AMD. The marketing approval of the OSI/Pfizer VEGF inhibitor and the potential off-label use of Avastin and approval of the Novartis/Genentech VEGF antibody fragment make it more difficult for us to successfully develop the VEGF Trap-Eye. Even if the VEGF Trap-Eye is ever approved for sale for the treatment of eye diseases, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against the OSI/Pfizer drug and, if approved by the FDA, the Novartis/Genentech VEGF inhibitor, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. Moreover, the relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin in patients with wet AMD presents a further competitive challenge in this indication.

The availability of highly effective FDA approved TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Amgen), Remicade® (Centocor), and Humira® (Abbott Laboratories), and the IL-1 receptor antagonist Kineret® (Amgen), and other marketed therapies makes it more difficult to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. This is one of the reasons we discontinued the development of the IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, even if the IL-1 Trap is ever approved for sale, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against these FDA approved TNF-antagonists in indications where both are useful because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these effective medicines. Moreover, in such indications these approved therapeutics may offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap, such as requiring fewer injections.

There are both small molecules and antibodies in development by third parties that are designed to block the synthesis of interleukin-1 or inhibit the signaling of interleukin-1. For example, Novartis is developing an antibody to interleukin-1 and Amgen is developing an antibody to the interleukin-1 receptor. These drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap. The successful development of these competing molecules could delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. For example, we may find it difficult to enroll patients in clinical trials for the IL-1 Trap if the companies developing these competing interleukin-1 inhibitors commence clinical trials in the same indications.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3837
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3837

We are developing the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of a spectrum of rare diseases associated with mutations in the *CIAS*1 gene. These rare genetic disorders affect a small group of people, estimated to be between several hundred and a few thousand. There may be too few patients with these genetic disorders to profitably commercialize the IL-1 Trap in this indication.

The successful commercialization of our product candidates will depend on obtaining coverage and reimbursement for use of these products from third-party payers.

Sales of biopharmaceutical products largely depend on the reimbursement of patients' medical expenses by government health care programs and private health insurers. Without the financial support of the governments or third-party payers, the market for any biopharmaceutical product will be limited. These third-party payers increasingly challenge the price and examine the cost-effectiveness of products and services. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of any new therapeutic, particularly if there exist lower-cost standards of care. Third-party payers may not reimburse sales of our products, which would harm our business.

Risk Related to Employees

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain leaders in our research, development, manufacturing, and commercial organizations, our business will be harmed.

We are highly dependent on our executive officers. If we are not able to retain any of these persons or our Chairman, our business may suffer. In particular, we depend on the services of P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., the Chairman of our board of directors, Leonard Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., our Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer and President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, Murray A. Goldberg, our Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary, Neil Stahl, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Preclinical Development and Biomolecular Science, and Randall G. Rupp, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Manufacturing Operations. There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price is extremely volatile.

There has been significant volatility in our stock price and generally in the market prices of biotechnology companies' securities. Various factors and events may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These factors include, by way of example:

- progress, delays, or adverse results in clinical trials;
- announcement of technological innovations or product candidates by us or competitors;
- fluctuations in our operating results;

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3838
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3838

- public concern as to the safety or effectiveness of our product candidates;
- developments in our relationship with collaborative partners;
- developments in the biotechnology industry or in government regulation of healthcare;
- large sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors, or significant shareholders;
- arrivals and departures of key personnel; and
- general market conditions.

The trading price of our common stock has been, and could continue to be, subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors, including the sale or attempted sale of a large amount of our common stock in the market. Broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Future sales of our common stock by our significant shareholders or us may depress our stock price and impair our ability to raise funds in new share offerings.

A small number of our shareholders beneficially own a substantial amount of our common stock. As of April 13, 2006, our seven largest shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, beneficially owned 47.9% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D. Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006. As of April 13, 2006, sanofi-aventis owned 2,799,552 shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 5.1% of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding. Under our stock purchase agreement with sanofi-aventis, through September 5, 2006, sanofi-aventis may sell no more than 250,000 of these shares in any calendar quarter. After September 5, 2006, sanofi-aventis may sell no more than 500,000 of these shares in any calendar quarter. If sanofi-aventis, or our other significant shareholders or we, sell substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur exists, the market price of our Common Stock could fall. Sales of Common Stock by our significant shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, also might make it more difficult for us to raise funds by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Holders of Class A Stock, who are generally the shareholders who purchased their stock from us before our initial public offering, are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of April 13, 2006, holders of Class A Stock held 4.1% of all shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding, and had 29.7% of the combined voting power of all of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to significantly influence the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in our company taking corporate actions that you may not consider to be in your best interest and may affect the price of our Common Stock. As of April 13, 2006:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3839
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3839

- our current officers and directors beneficially owned 14.6% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006, and 33.2% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006; and
- our seven largest shareholders beneficially owned 47.9% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006. In addition, these seven shareholders held 54.3% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by our Chief Executive Officer and our Chairman which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006.

The anti-takeover effects of provisions of our charter, by-laws, and rights agreement, and of New York corporate law, could deter, delay, or prevent an acquisition or other "change in control" of us and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws, our rights agreement and the New York Business Corporation Law contain various provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or our management that shareholders may consider favorable or beneficial. Some of these provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. These provisions include:

- authorization to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior shareholder approval, with rights senior to those of our common shareholders;
- a staggered board of directors, so that it would take three successive annual meetings to replace all of our directors;
- a requirement that removal of directors may only be effected for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors, as well as a requirement that any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the remaining directors;
- any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, only if, prior to such action, all of our shareholders consent, the effect of which is to require that shareholder action may only be taken at a duly convened meeting;
- any shareholder seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of this intention in writing and meet various other requirements; and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3840
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3840

- under the New York Business Corporation Law, a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See the risk factor immediately above captioned *"Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval."*

We have a shareholder rights plan which could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the support of our board of directors and principal shareholders. In addition, many of our stock options issued under our 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan may become fully vested in connection with a "change in control" of the Company, as defined in the plan.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
12.1	— Statement re: computation of ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges.
31.1	— Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	— Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
32	— Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3841
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3841

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Date: May 8, 2006

By: /s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3842
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3842

Exhibit 12.1

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges
(Dollars in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,					Three months ended March 31,
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Earnings:						
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income (loss) from equity investee	($75,178)	($124,350)	($107,395)	$41,565	($95,456)	(21,193)
Fixed charges	3,888	13,685	14,108	14,060	13,687	3,412
Amortization of capitalized interest	—	—	33	78	78	19
Interest capitalized	—	(222)	(276)	—	—	—
Adjusted earnings	($71,290)	($110,887)	($ 93,530)	$55,703	($81,691)	($ 17,762)
Fixed charges:						
Interest expense	$ 2,657	$ 11,859	$ 11,932	$12,175	$ 12,046	$ 3,011
Interest capitalized	—	222	276	—	—	—
Assumed interest component of rental charges	1,231	1,604	1,900	1,885	1,641	401
Total fixed charges	$ 3,888	$ 13,685	$ 14,108	$14,060	$ 13,687	$ 3,412
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	(A)	(A)	(A)	3.96	(A)	(A)

(A) Due to the registrant's losses for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2005, and for the three months ended March 31, 2006, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. To achieve a coverage ration of 1:1, the registrant must generate additional earnings of the amounts shown in the table below.

	Years ended December 31,				Three months ended March 31,
	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006
Coverage deficiency	$ 75,178	$124,572	$107,638	$ 95,378	$ 21,174

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 8, 2006

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of CFO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 8, 2006

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance &
Administration, Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer,and Assistant Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
May 8, 2006

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
May 8, 2006

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-Q

Filing Date: 8/8/2006

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☑ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2006

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-3444607
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 Old Saw Mill River Road Tarrytown, New York	10591-6707
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(914) 347-7000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☑ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). ☐

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of July 31, 2006:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $0.001 par value	2,296,928
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	54,674,613

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Table of Contents
June 30, 2006

	Page Numbers
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1 Financial Statements	
Condensed balance sheets (unaudited) at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005	3
Condensed statements of operations (unaudited) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005	4
Condensed statement of stockholders' equity (unaudited) for the six months ended June 30, 2006	5
Condensed statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005	6
Notes to condensed financial statements (unaudited)	7-18
Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	19-36
Item 3 Quantitative & Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk	37
Item 4 Controls and Procedures	37
PART II OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings	37
Item 1A Risk Factors	37-52
Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	52
Item 6 Exhibits	53
SIGNATURE PAGE	54
EX-12.1: STATEMENT RE: COMPUTATION OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES	
EX-31.1: CERTIFICATION	
EX-31.2: CERTIFICATION	
EX-32: CERTIFICATION	

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS AT JUNE 30, 2006 AND DECEMBER 31, 2005 (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 114,960	$ 184,508
Marketable securities	158,616	114,037
Accounts receivable	12,141	36,521
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,211	3,422
Inventory	2,128	2,904
Total current assets	291,056	341,392
Marketable securities	30,507	18,109
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	53,854	60,535
Other assets	2,915	3,465
Total assets	$ 378,332	$ 423,501
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 16,466	$ 23,337
Deferred revenue, current portion	15,042	17,020
Total current liabilities	31,508	40,357
Deferred revenue	63,057	69,142
Notes payable	200,000	200,000
Total liabilities	294,565	309,499
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding-none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,296,928 in 2006 and 2,347,073 in 2005	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value; 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 54,669,695 in 2006 and 54,092,268 in 2005	55	54
Additional paid-in capital	713,419	700,011
Unearned compensation		(315)
Accumulated deficit	(629,236)	(585,280)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(473)	(470)
Total stockholders' equity	83,767	114,002
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 378,332	$ 423,501

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues				
Contract research and development	$ 14,991	$ 13,545	$ 29,578	$ 27,047
Contract manufacturing	4,267	2,821	7,899	5,528
	19,258	16,366	37,477	32,575
Expenses				
Research and development	34,398	40,642	66,482	76,554
Contract manufacturing	2,810	1,675	4,662	4,166
General and administrative	6,299	6,216	12,245	12,362
	43,507	48,533	83,389	93,082
Loss from operations	(24,249)	(32,167)	(45,912)	(60,507)
Other income (expense)				
Other contract income		5,640		30,640
Investment income	3,684	2,539	7,165	4,769
Interest expense	(3,011)	(3,011)	(6,022)	(6,024)
	673	5,168	1,143	29,385
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(23,576)	(26,999)	(44,769)	(31,122)
Cumulative effect of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R ("SFAS 123R")			813	
Net loss	$ (23,576)	$ (26,999)	$ (43,956)	$ (31,122)
Net loss per share amounts, basic and diluted:				
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	$ (0.41)	$ (0.48)	$ (0.79)	$ (0.56)
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R			0.02	
Net loss	$ (0.41)	$ (0.48)	$ (0.77)	$ (0.56)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	56,915	55,917	56,821	55,866

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2006
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Unearned Compensation	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity	Comprehensive Loss
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
Balance, December 2005	2,347	$2	54,092	$54	$700,011	$(315)	$(585,280)	$(470)	$114,002	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			409	1	3,812				3,813	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contributio			121		1,884				1,884	
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(50)		50							
Forfeitures of restricted Common Stock under Long-Term Incentive Plan			(2)							
Stock-based compensation expense					8,840				8,840	
Adjustment to reduce unearned compensati upon adoption of SFAS 123R					(315)	315				
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R					(813)				(813)	
Net loss							(43,956)		(43,956)	$(43,956)
Change in net unrealized loss on marketable securities								(3)	(3)	(3)
Balance, June 30, 2006	2,297	$2	54,670	$55	$713,419	—	$(629,236)	$(473)	$ 83,767	$(43,959)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Six months ended June 30, 2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (43,956)	$ (31,122)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	7,488	7,689
Non-cash compensation expense	8,779	11,703
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(813)	
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in accounts receivable	24,380	26,272
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	627	(1,246)
Decrease in inventory	1,279	141
Decrease in deferred revenue	(8,063)	(6,848)
Decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	(5,118)	(2,040)
Total adjustments	28,559	35,671
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(15,397)	4,549
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(152,660)	(60,392)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	95,292	107,680
Capital expenditures	(986)	(2,897)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(58,354)	44,391
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from the issuance of stock	3,813	1,032
Other	390	
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,203	1,032
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(69,548)	49,972
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	184,508	95,229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 114,960	$ 145,201

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3856
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3856

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

1. Interim Financial Statements

The interim Condensed Financial Statements of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and disclosures necessary for a presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. The results of operations for any interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. The December 31, 2005 Condensed Balance Sheet data were derived from audited financial statements, but do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

2. Per Share Data

The Company's basic and diluted net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company reported net losses and, therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for these periods, since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss (Numerator)	$(23,576)	$(26,999)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	56,915	55,917
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.41)	$ (0.48)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3857
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3857

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss (Numerator)	$(43,956)	$(31,122)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	56,821	55,866
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.77)	$ (0.56)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock awards, and conversion of convertible debt, which have been excluded from the June 30, 2006 and 2005 diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	14,181	13,295
Weighted average exercise price	$ 14.32	$ 14.55
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	40	204
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	14,291	13,385
Weighted average exercise price	$ 14.29	$ 14.64
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	47	209
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

3. Stock-based Employee Compensation

Adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Nos. 123 and 123R

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the modified prospective method as described in SFAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure*. As a result, in 2005, the Company recognized compensation expense, in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (including stock option awards) on their date of grant, over the vesting period of the awards using graded vesting, which is an accelerated expense recognition method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense for the Company is recognized for (a) all share based payments granted on or after January 1, 2005 and (b) all awards granted to employees prior to January 1, 2005 that were unvested on that date.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions, and requires the recognition of compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the share-based payment (including stock options and restricted stock) issued to employees. SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited at the time of grant and to revise this estimate, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company recognized the effect of forfeitures in stock-based compensation cost in the period when they occurred, in accordance with SFAS 123. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006, the Company was required to record a cumulative effect adjustment to reflect the effect of estimated forfeitures related to outstanding awards that are not expected to vest as of the SFAS 123R adoption date. This adjustment reduced the Company's loss by $813 and is included in the Company's operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as a cumulative-effect adjustment of a change in accounting principle. Exclusive of the cumulative-effect adjustment, the effect of the change from applying the provisions of SFAS 123 to applying the provisions of SFAS 123R on the Company's loss from operations, net loss, and net loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 was not significant, and there was no impact to the Company's cash flows for these respective periods.

Long-Term Incentive Plans

The Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2000 Incentive Plan"), as amended, provides for the issuance of up to 18,500,000 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. In addition, certain shares of Common Stock previously approved by shareholders for issuance under the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals,

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Inc. 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("1990 Incentive Plan") that are not issued under the 1990 Incentive Plan, may be issued as awards under the 2000 Incentive Plan. The 1990 Incentive Plan, as amended, provided for a maximum of 6,900,000 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. The 1990 Incentive Plan has expired and there will be no future awards from the 1990 Incentive Plan. The Company has issued Incentive Stock Options ("ISOs") and Nonqualified Stock Options, and shares of Restricted Stock from the 1990 and 2000 Incentive Plans. The terms of the awards are determined by the Compensation Committee of the board of directors; however, in the case of an ISO, the option exercise price will not be less than the fair market value of a share of Common Stock on the date the ISO is granted and no ISO is exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant. As of June 30, 2006, there were 6,495,452 shares available for future grants under the 2000 Incentive Plan.

a. Stock Options

At June 30, 2006, there were 14,150,178 stock options outstanding with exercise prices ranging from $4.83 to $51.56. Options granted to employees generally vest annually on a pro rata basis over a four to five year period beginning one year from the date of grant. Certain performance-based options granted to the Company's executive vice president and senior vice presidents in January 2005 vest if both (i) the Company's products have achieved defined sales targets and (ii) the option recipient has remained employed by the Company for at least three years from the date of grant. Options granted to members of the Company's board of directors vest annually on a pro rata basis over three years beginning one year from the date of grant. A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2006 is presented in the following table:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Stock options outstanding at January 1, 2006	14,719,492		$ 14.23	
Stock options granted	206,500		$ 15.32	
Stock options exercised	(438,031)		$ 9.82	
Stock options forfeited	(201,135)		$ 10.62	
Stock options expired	(136,648)		$ 25.24	
Stock options outstanding at June 30, 2006	14,150,178	6.5	$ 14.32	$ 28,313
Stock options vested and exercisable	7,193,872	5.1	$ 17.70	$ 12,185

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the first six months of 2006 and 2005 was $2,863 and $200, respectively. The intrinsic value represents the amount by which the market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of an option.

For the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards ("Stock Option Expense") totaled $4,610 and $5,398, respectively, of which $4,585 and $5,348 was recognized in operating expenses and $25 and $50 was capitalized into inventory, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, Stock Option Expense totaled $8,541 and $10,939, respectively, of which $8,481 and $10,727 was recognized in operating expenses and $60 and $212 was capitalized into inventory, respectively. As of June 30, 2006, there was $23,243 of stock-based compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. The Company expects to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years. In addition, there are 723,092 options which are unvested as of June 30, 2006 and would become vested upon the attainment of certain performance and service conditions. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options totals $2,688 and will begin to be recognized only if, and when, these options' performance condition becomes probable of attainment.

Fair Value Assumptions:

The fair value of each option granted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of the Company's Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and board directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on the Company's Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in the Company's stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on the Company's limited historical exercise experience with option grants with similar exercise prices. The expected dividend yield is zero as the Company has never paid dividends and does not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. The weighted-average fair value of the options granted during the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 was $8.23 and $4.04 per option, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of the options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 was $10.28 and $5.81 per option, respectively. The following table summarizes the weighted average values of the assumptions used in computing the fair value of option grants.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3861
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3861

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	65 %	70 %
Expected lives from grant date	5.2 years	5.0 years
Expected dividend yield	0 %	0 %
Risk-free interest rate	4.95 %	3.78 %

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	68 %	75 %
Expected lives from grant date	6.8 years	6.2 years
Expected dividend yield	0 %	0 %
Risk-free interest rate	4.76 %	3.96 %

b. Restricted Stock

A summary of the Company's activity related to Restricted Stock awards for the six months ended June 30, 2006 is presented in the following table:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted stock outstanding as of January 1, 2006	95,188	$ 11.16
Restricted stock released	(93,485)	$ 11.18
Restricted stock forfeited	(1,703)	$ 9.74
Restricted stock outstanding as of June 30, 2006	—	

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Company recorded unearned compensation in Stockholders' Equity related to these Restricted Stock awards. The amount was based on the fair market value of shares of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant and is expensed, on a pro rata basis, over the period that the restrictions lapse, which is approximately two years for grants issued in 2003 and 18 months for grants issued in 2004. No Restricted Stock awards were granted in 2005 or during the six months ended June 30, 2006. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, unearned compensation was included as a separate component of Stockholders' Equity. Effective January 1, 2006, unearned compensation was combined with additional paid-in capital in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R.

For the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized compensation expense related to Restricted Stock awards of $115 and $474, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3862
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3862

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

compensation expense related to Restricted Stock awards of $299 and $976, respectively. As of June 30, 2006, there were no unvested shares of restricted stock outstanding and all compensation expense related to these awards had been recognized.

4. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $216 and $234, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures. Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are $1,393 and $550, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are $1,884 and $632, respectively, of accrued Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution expense. In the first quarter of 2006 and 2005, the Company contributed 120,960 and 90,385 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Included in marketable securities at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $840 and $1,228, respectively, of accrued interest income. Included in marketable securities at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are $2,562 and $2,601, respectively, of accrued interest income.

5. Severance Costs

In September 2005, the Company announced plans to reduce its workforce by approximately 165 employees in connection with narrowing the focus of the Company's research and development efforts, substantial improvements in manufacturing productivity, the June 2005 expiration of the Company's collaboration with The Procter & Gamble Company, and the expected completion of contract manufacturing for Merck & Co., Inc. in late 2006. The majority of the headcount reduction occurred in the fourth quarter of 2005, with the remainder planned for 2006 following the completion of the Company's contract manufacturing activities for Merck.

Costs associated with the workforce reduction are comprised principally of severance payments and related payroll taxes, employee benefits, and outplacement services. Termination costs related to 2005 workforce reductions were expensed in the fourth quarter of 2005. Estimated termination costs associated with the planned workforce reduction in 2006 were measured in October 2005 and are being expensed ratably over the expected service period of the affected employees in accordance with SFAS 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. The Company

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3863
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3863

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

estimates that total costs associated with the 2005 and planned 2006 workforce reductions will approximate $2.6 million, including $0.2 million of non-cash expenses in 2005.

Severance costs associated with the workforce reduction plan that were charged to expense during the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 consist of the following:

		Three months ended June 30, 2006		
	Accrued liability at March 31, 2006	Costs charged to expense	Costs paid or settled in 2006	Accrued liability at June 30, 2006
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 425	$ 197	$ 159	$ 463
Other severance costs	—	6	5	1
Total	$ 425	$ 203	$ 164	$ 464

		Six months ended June 30, 2006		
	Accrued liability at December 31, 2005	Costs charged to expense	Costs paid or settled in 2006	Accrued liability at June 30, 2006
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 907	$ 356	$ 800	$ 463
Other severance costs	176	19	194	1
Total	$ 1,083	$ 375	$ 994	$ 464

These severance costs are included in the Company's Statement of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 as follows:

Three months ended June 30, 2006	Research & development
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 197
Other severance costs	6
Total	$ 203

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Six months ended June 30, 2006	Research & development	General & administrative
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 358	$ (2)
Other severance costs	19	—
Total	$ 377	$ (2)

For segment reporting purposes (see Note 10), all severance-related expenses are included in the Research & Development segment.

6. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	$ 11,773	$ 36,412
Receivable from Merck & Co., Inc.	368	27
Other	—	82
	$ 12,141	$ 36,521

7. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work-in process, and finished products associated with the production of an intermediate for a Merck & Co., Inc. pediatric vaccine under a long-term manufacturing agreement which will expire in October 2006.

Inventories as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	—	$ 278
Work-in-process	—	1,423
Finished products	$ 2,128	1,203
	$ 2,128	$ 2,904

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3865
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3865

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

8 Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Accounts payable	$ 2,840	$ 4,203
Accrued payroll and related costs	6,223	10,713
Accrued clinical trial expense	3,434	3,081
Accrued expenses, other	1,677	3,048
Interest payable on convertible notes	2,292	2,292
	$ 16,466	$ 23,337

9. Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents the change in net assets of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive loss of the Company includes net loss adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities. The net effect of income taxes on comprehensive loss is immaterial. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, the components of comprehensive loss are:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss	$ (23,576)	$ (26,999)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(102)	401
Total comprehensive loss	$ (23,678)	$ (26,598)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss	$ (43,956)	$ (31,122)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(3)	60
Total comprehensive loss	$ (43,959)	$ (31,062)

10. Segment Information

The Company's operations are managed in two business segments: research and development, and contract manufacturing.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3866
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3866

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Research and development: Includes all activities related to the discovery of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions, and the development and commercialization of these discoveries. Also includes revenues and expenses related to (i) the development of manufacturing processes prior to commencing commercial production of a product under contract manufacturing arrangements, and (ii) the supply of research materials based on Regeneron-developed proprietary technology.

Contract manufacturing: Includes all revenues and expenses related to the commercial production of products under contract manufacturing arrangements. The Company produces an intermediate for a Merck & Co., Inc. pediatric vaccine under a long-term manufacturing agreement which will expire in October 2006.

The table below presents information about reported segments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

	Three months ended June 30, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 14,991	$4,267	—	$ 19,258
Depreciation and amortization	3,429	— (1)	$ 261	3,690
Non-cash compensation expense	4,603	97	—	4,700
Interest expense	—	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(25,706)	1,457	673 (2)	(23,576)
Capital expenditures	323	—	—	323

	Three months ended June 30, 2005			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 13,545	$2,821	—	$ 16,366
Depreciation and amortization	3,570	— (1)	$ 261	3,831
Non-cash compensation expense	5,732	90	—	5,822
Other contract income	5,640	—	—	5,640
Interest expense	—	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(27,673)	1,146	(472) (2)	(26,999)
Capital expenditures	2,115	—	—	2,115

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3867
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3867

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Six months ended June 30, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 29,578	$7,899	—	$ 37,477
Depreciation and amortization	6,966	— (1)	$ 522	7,488
Non-cash compensation expense	8,587	192	(813)(3)	7,966
Interest expense	—	—	6,022	6,022
Net (loss) income	(49,149)	3,237	1,956 (2)	(43,956)
Capital expenditures	968	—	—	968
Total assets	64,543	3,580	310,209 (4)	378,332

	Six months ended June 30, 2005			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 27,047	$5,528	—	$ 32,575
Depreciation and amortization	7,167	— (1)	$ 522	7,689
Non-cash compensation expense	11,613	90	—	11,703
Other contract income	30,640	—	—	30,640
Interest expense	—	—	6,024	6,024
Net (loss) income	(31,229)	1,362	(1,255)(2)	(31,122)
Capital expenditures	3,752	—	—	3,752
Total assets	81,936	6,006	359,006 (4)	446,948

(1) Depreciation and amortization related to contract manufacturing is capitalized into inventory and included in contract manufacturing expense when the product is shipped.

(2) Represents investment income, net of interest expense related primarily to convertible notes issued in October 2001. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, also includes the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R (see Note 3).

(3) Represents the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R (see Note 3).

(4) Includes cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, prepaid expenses and other current assets, and other assets.

11. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of the Company's business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3868
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3868

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs, the timing and nature of the clinical and research programs now underway or planned, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, stockholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and intends to commercialize pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We are currently focused on three development programs: VEGF Trap in oncology, VEGF Trap eye formulation (VEGF Trap-Eye) in eye diseases using intraocular delivery, and IL-1 Trap in various inflammatory indications. The VEGF Trap is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group. Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, and cardiovascular diseases. We expect that our next generation of product candidates will be based on our proprietary technologies for developing human monoclonal antibodies. Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technology and combine that foundation with our manufacturing and clinical development capabilities to build a successful, integrated biopharmaceutical company. Our efforts have yielded a diverse pipeline of product candidates that we believe has the potential to address a variety of serious medical conditions. We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. Our human monoclonal antibody (VelocImmune®) and cell line expression technologies may then be utilized to design and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. Based on the strength of the VelocImmune platform, which we believe, in conjunction with our other proprietary technologies, can accelerate the development of fully human monoclonal antibodies, we plan to move two new antibody candidates into clinical trials each year going forward beginning in 2007. We continue to invest in the development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, and commercialize new product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3869
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3869

Clinical Programs:

Below is a summary of the clinical status of our clinical candidates as of June 30, 2006:

1. VEGF Trap — Oncology

The VEGF Trap is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A, also known as Vascular Permeability Factor or VPF) and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a less validated degree, PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels that are needed for tumors to grow and is a potent regulator of vascular permeability and leakage.

The VEGF Trap is being developed in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis, as described below. In September 2005, we and sanofi-aventis announced plans to expand our joint development program, and we have subsequently initiated a broad set of clinical trials in oncology.

In the first half of 2006, we and sanofi-aventis initiated our phase 2 single-agent program for the VEGF Trap in cancer. Patient enrollment is now underway in studies in advanced ovarian cancer (AOC), non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma (NSCLA), and AOC patients with symptomatic malignant ascites (SMA). In 2004, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted Fast Track designation to the VEGF Trap for the treatment of SMA.

The companies also plan to conduct three phase 3 efficacy/safety trials using the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens, the first of which is planned to begin in late 2006 or early 2007, once the supporting safety and tolerability studies have been completed. The companies are working to finalize plans with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP) to conduct at least ten additional cancer trials, several of which are planned to begin in 2006.

Currently there are five safety and tolerability studies underway for the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens designed to support subsequent phase 3 clinical trials in a variety of cancer types. At the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) in May 2006, the companies reported abstracts summarizing information from two of these studies. The first study is evaluating the VEGF Trap plus oxaliplatin, 5-flourouracil, and leucovorin (FOLFOX4) in a phase 1 trial of patients with advanced solid tumors. The second study is evaluating the VEGF Trap plus irinotecan, 5-fluorouracil, and leucovorin (LV5FU2-CPT11) in a phase 1 trial of patients with advanced solid tumors. In both trials, patients have been treated in combination with chemotherapy in doses ranging up to 4.0 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) of the VEGF Trap. The abstracts, published in the 2006 ASCO Annual Meeting Proceedings, reported that the VEGF Trap could be safely combined with either FOLFOX4 or LV5FU2-CPT11 at the dose levels studied. The maximum tolerated doses in these studies have not yet been reached, and dose escalation is continuing.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3870
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3870

Cancer is a heterogeneous set of diseases and one of the leading causes of death in the developed world. A mutation in any one of dozens of normal genes can eventually result in a cell becoming cancerous; however, a common feature of cancer cells is that they need to obtain nutrients and remove waste products, just as normal cells do. The vascular system normally supplies nutrients to and removes waste from normal tissues. Cancer cells can use the vascular system either by taking over preexisting blood vessels or by promoting the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis). VEGF is secreted by many tumors to stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to supply nutrients and oxygen to the tumor. VEGF blockers have been shown to inhibit new vessel growth; and, in some cases, can cause regression of existing tumor vasculature. Countering the effects of VEGF, thereby blocking the blood supply to tumors, has demonstrated therapeutic benefits in clinical trials. This approach of inhibiting angiogenesis as a mechanism of action for an oncology medicine was validated in February 2004, when the FDA approved Genentech, Inc.'s VEGF inhibitor, Avastin®. Avastin is an antibody product designed to inhibit VEGF and interfere with the blood supply to tumors.

In September 2003, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (predecessor to sanofi-aventis U.S.) to collaborate on the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap in all countries other than Japan, where we retained the exclusive right to develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In January 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended the collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap for intraocular delivery to the eye. In December 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended our collaboration agreement to expand the territory in which the companies are collaborating on the development of the VEGF Trap to include Japan. Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of the VEGF Trap outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of the VEGF Trap, subject to certain potential adjustments. We may also receive up to $400.0 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals. This total includes up to $360.0 million in milestone payments related to receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight VEGF Trap oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union. Another $40.0 million of milestone payments relate to receipt of marketing approvals for up to five VEGF Trap oncology indications in Japan.

Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of the VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option. (See "The sanofi-aventis Group Agreement" below.)

2. VEGF Trap — Eye Diseases

We are developing the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of certain eye diseases. This product candidate has been purified and formulated in concentrations suitable for direct injection into the eye. We retain the exclusive right to develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of eye diseases utilizing local (intravitreal) delivery to the eye. In May 2006, we

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3871
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3871

announced that we had initiated a phase 2 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye delivered intravitreally in patients with the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD).

At the May 2006 Annual Meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO), we reported positive preliminary results from a phase 1 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with wet AMD. A total of 21 patients received a single dose of VEGF Trap-Eye at doses of 0.05, 0.15, 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 milligrams (mg) intravitreally (direct injection into the eye). Patients were evaluated for six weeks to measure the durability of effects and provide guidance for dosing regimens to be used in future trials. All dose levels were generally well tolerated, and a maximum tolerated dose was not reached in the study. In wet AMD, the leakiness of the abnormal blood vessels in the eye can lead to increased retinal thickness. On average, patients receiving the VEGF Trap-Eye demonstrated large, rapid, and sustained (at least six weeks) reductions in retinal thickness. Excess retinal thickness, as determined by ocular coherence tomography (OCT), is a clinical measure of disease activity in wet AMD. As measured by the OCT reading center (posterior pole OCT scans), the median excess retinal thickness resulting from the disease process was 194 microns at baseline. Following a single intravitreal dose of the VEGF Trap-Eye, median excess retinal thickness was reduced to 60 microns, an improvement that was sustained over a six week period. As measured by the computerized Fast Macular Scan protocol, the median excess retinal thickness was 119 microns at baseline, which was reduced to 27 microns at six weeks after the single dose of the VEGF Trap-Eye.

Of the 20 patients evaluable for efficacy, 95 percent had stabilization or improvement in visual acuity, defined as ≤15 letter loss on the Early Treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) eye chart. Patients were also evaluated for best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), the best acuity a person can achieve with glasses. BCVA for all patients in the study increased by a mean of 4.8 letters at six weeks. In the two highest dose groups (2 mg and 4 mg), the mean improvement in BCVA was 13.5 letters, with three of six patients showing an improvement in BCVA of 15 or more letters.

In the second quarter of 2006, we initiated a 150 patient, 12 week, phase 2 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD. The trial is evaluating the safety and biological effect of treatment with multiple doses of the VEGF Trap-Eye using different doses and different dosing regimens. A phase 3 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD is planned to begin in early 2007.

Also in the second quarter of 2006, we initiated a small pilot study of the VEGF Trap in patients with diabetic macular edema.

VEGF-A both stimulates angiogenesis and increases vascular permeability. It has been shown in preclinical studies to be a major pathogenic factor in both wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy, and it is believed to be involved in other medical problems affecting the eyes. In clinical trials, blocking VEGF-A has been shown to be effective in patients with wet AMD, and Macugen® (OSI Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) and Lucentis™ (Genentech, Inc.) have been approved to treat patients with this condition.

Wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy (DR) are two of the leading causes of adult blindness in the developed world. In both conditions, severe visual loss is caused by a combination of retinal

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3872
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3872

edema and neovascular proliferation. It is estimated that in the U.S. 6% of individuals aged 65-74 and 20% of those older than 75 are affected with wet AMD. DR is a major complication of diabetes mellitus that can lead to significant vision impairment. DR is characterized, in part, by vascular leakage, which results in the collection of fluid in the retina. When the macula, the central area of the retina that is responsible for fine visual acuity, is involved, loss of visual acuity occurs. This is referred to as diabetic macular edema (DME). DME is the most prevalent cause of moderate visual loss in patients with diabetes.

3. IL-1 Trap — Inflammatory Diseases

The IL-1 Trap is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors.

We are evaluating the IL-1 Trap in a number of diseases and disorders where IL-1 may play an important role, including a spectrum of rare diseases called *CIAS*1-Associated Periodic Syndrome (CAPS) and diseases associated with inflammation. These include Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis (SJIA) and certain inflammatory vascular diseases.

In April 2006, we completed enrollment of the pivotal study of the IL-1 Trap in patients with CAPS. Patients in the trial are receiving a 160 mg dose of the IL-1 Trap once a week through subcutaneous self-administration. The six-month, placebo-controlled, double-blind, efficacy phase of the study is expected to be completed and preliminary data available by the end of 2006. This phase will be followed by a six-month open-label extension phase. We plan to file a Biologics License Application (BLA) for the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of CAPS in early 2007. In addition, Regeneron has ongoing proof-of-concept studies in other indications, such as SJIA. The FDA has granted Orphan Drug and Fast Track designations to the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of CAPS. In April 2005, the FDA also granted an Orphan Drug designation to the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of SJIA.

An IL-1 receptor antagonist, Kineret® (Amgen Inc.), has been approved by the FDA for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. It has been publicly reported that in small trials Kineret appears to reduce the symptoms in CAPS patients and SJIA patients, which supports the role of IL-1 in these diseases. CAPS includes rare genetic disorders, such as Familial Cold Auto-Inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS), Muckle Wells Syndrome, and Neonatal Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disorder (NOMID), which affect a small group of people. Patients with these disorders develop fever, joint aches, headaches, and rashes. In certain indications, these symptoms can be extremely serious. There are no currently approved therapies for CAPS. SJIA is a severe inflammatory disorder which may be debilitating or fatal. It is estimated that there are between 5,000 and 10,000 children with SJIA in the United States.

Under a March 2003 collaboration agreement with Novartis Pharma AG, we retain the right to elect to collaborate in the future development and commercialization of a Novartis IL-1 antibody, which is in clinical development. Following completion of phase 2 development and submission to us of a written report on the Novartis IL-1 antibody, we have the right, in consideration for an opt-in payment, to elect to co-develop and co-commercialize the Novartis IL-1 antibody in North America. If we elect to exercise this right, we are responsible for paying 45% of post-election North American development costs for the antibody product. In return, we

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3873
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3873

are entitled to co-promote the Novartis IL-1 antibody and to receive 45% of net profits on sales of the antibody product in North America. Under certain circumstances, we are also entitled to receive royalties on sales of the Novartis IL-1 antibody in Europe.

In addition, under the collaboration agreement, Novartis has the right to elect to collaborate in the development and commercialization of a second generation IL-1 Trap following completion of its phase 2 development, should we decide to clinically develop such a second generation product candidate. Novartis does not have any rights or options with respect to our IL-1 Trap currently in clinical development.

General

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates and may never receive such revenues. Before revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates can be realized, we (or our collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render our products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through June 30, 2006, we had a cumulative loss of $629.2 million. In the absence of revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates or other sources, the amount, timing, nature, or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We expect to incur substantial losses over the next several years as we continue the clinical development of the IL-1 Trap; advance new product candidates into clinical development from our existing research programs; continue our research and development programs; and commercialize product candidates that receive regulatory approval, if any. Also, our activities may expand over time and require additional resources, and we expect our operating losses to be substantial over at least the next several years. Our losses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and will depend, among other factors, on the progress of our research and development efforts, the timing of certain expenses, and the amount and timing of payments that we receive from collaborators.

The planning, execution, and results of our clinical programs are significant factors that can affect our operating and financial results. In our clinical programs, key events for 2006 and plans over the next 12 months are as follows:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3874
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3874

Product Candidate	2006 Events to Date	2006-7 Plans
VEGF Trap — Oncology	• Initiated phase 2 studies of the VEGF Trap as a single agent in AOC and NSCLA patients, and in AOC patients with SMA. • Initiated two safety and tolerability studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens • Reported encouraging preliminary results of the safety and tolerability of intravenous VEGF Trap plus FOLFOX4 and of intravenous VEGF Trap plus LV5FU2-CPT11 in separate phase 1 trials of patients with advanced solid tumors	• Initiate up to three efficacy/safety studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in different cancer indications • Sponsor with the NCI/CTEP at least ten exploratory efficacy/safety studies evaluating the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer types
VEGF Trap-Eye	• Reported positive preliminary results from phase 1 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections in 21 patients up to a top dose of 4 mg • Initiated phase 2 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections • Initiated phase 1 trial in DME	• Report preliminary results of phase 2 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections • Initiate phase 3 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections • Explore additional eye disease indications
IL-1 Trap	• Completed enrollment of pivotal trial of IL-1 Trap in CAPS • Reported positive preliminary results from ongoing phase 1 trial in SJIA	• Complete efficacy portion of pivotal study in CAPS and, if results show positive efficacy and safety, file Biologics License Application (BLA) with the FDA • Initiate advanced efficacy trial, evaluating the IL-1 Trap for SJIA

Accounting for Stock-based Employee Compensation

Effective January 1, 2005, we adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the modified prospective method as described in SFAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation- Transition and Disclosure*. As a result, in 2005, we recognized compensation expense, in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (including stock option awards) on their date of grant, over the vesting period of the awards using graded vesting, which is an accelerated expense recognition method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense for Regeneron is recognized for (a) all share based payments granted on or after January 1, 2005 and (b) all awards granted to employees prior to January 1, 2005 that were unvested on that date.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3875
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3875

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions, and requires the recognition of compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the share-based payment (including stock options and restricted stock) issued to employees. SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited at the time of grant and to revise this estimate, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we recognized the effect of forfeitures in stock-based compensation cost in the period when they occurred, in accordance with SFAS 123. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006, we were required to record a cumulative effect adjustment to reflect the effect of estimated forfeitures related to outstanding awards that are not expected to vest as of the SFAS 123R adoption date. This adjustment reduced our loss by $0.8 million and is included in our operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2006 as a cumulative-effect adjustment of a change in accounting principle. Exclusive of the cumulative-effect adjustment, the effect of the change from applying the provisions of SFAS 123 to applying the provisions of SFAS 123R on our loss from operations, net loss, and net loss per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 was not significant, and there was no impact to our cash flows for these respective periods.

Non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards ("Stock Option Expense") totaled $4.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2006, which was recognized in operating expenses, and $5.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2005, of which $5.3 million was recognized in operating expenses and $0.1 million was capitalized into inventory. For the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, Stock Option Expense totaled $8.6 million and $10.9 million, respectively, of which $8.5 million and $10.7 million was recognized in operating expenses and $0.1 million and $0.2 million was capitalized into inventory, respectively. As of June 30, 2006, there was $23.2 million of stock-based compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. We expect to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years. In addition, there are 723,092 options which are unvested as of June 30, 2006 and would become vested upon the attainment of certain performance and service conditions. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options totals $2.7 million and will begin to be recognized only if, and when, these options' performance condition becomes probable of attainment.

Assumptions

We use the Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of each option granted under the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of our Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and Board Directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on our Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in our stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on our limited historical exercise experience with option grants with similar exercise prices. The

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3876
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3876

expected dividend yield is zero as we have never paid dividends and do not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. The following table summarizes the weighted average values of the assumptions we used in computing the fair value of option grants during the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	65%	70%
Expected lives from grant date	5.2 years	5.0 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.95%	3.78%

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	68%	75 %
Expected lives from grant date	6.8 years	6.2 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0 %
Risk-free interest rate	4.76%	3.96 %

Changes in any of these estimates may materially affect the fair value of stock options granted and the amount of stock-based compensation recognized in any period.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Net Loss:

Regeneron reported a net loss of $23.6 million, or $0.41 per share (basic and diluted), for the second quarter of 2006 compared to a net loss of $27.0 million, or $0.48 per share (basic and diluted), for the second quarter of 2005.

Revenues:

Revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 14.8	$ 9.4	$ 5.4
The Procter & Gamble Company	—	2.9	(2.9)
Other	0.2	1.3	(1.1)
Total contract research & development revenue	15.0	13.6	1.4
Contract manufacturing revenue	4.3	2.8	1.5
Total revenue	$ 19.3	$ 16.4	$ 2.9

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3877
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3877

We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration which, as detailed below, consists partly of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to a total of $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and 2006. Non-refundable, up-front payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized ratably over the period over which we are obligated to perform services in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition* (SAB 104).

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30, 2006	2005
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 11.8	$ 7.1
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	3.0	2.3
Total	$ 14.8	$ 9.4

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron VEGF Trap expenses increased in the second quarter of 2006 from the same period in 2005, primarily due to higher costs in 2006 related to the Company's manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments also increased in the second quarter of 2006 from the same period in 2005, due to our January 2006 receipt of a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan. As of June 30, 2006, $75.2 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Contract research and development revenue earned from Procter & Gamble decreased in the second quarter of 2006 compared to the same period of 2005, as the research activities being pursued under our December 2000 collaboration agreement with Procter & Gamble, as amended, were completed on June 30, 2005. Since the second quarter of 2005, we have not received, and do not expect to receive, any further contract research and development revenue from Procter & Gamble.

Contract manufacturing revenue relates to our long-term agreement with Merck & Co., Inc., which expires in October 2006, to manufacture a vaccine intermediate at our Rensselaer, New York facility. Contract manufacturing revenue increased in the second quarter of 2006 from the same period of 2005 as we shipped more product to Merck in 2006. Revenue and the related manufacturing expense are recognized as product is shipped, after acceptance by Merck. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in the second quarter of 2006 and 2005 were $0.4 million and $0.3 million, respectively, of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production. As of June 30, 2006, the remaining deferred balance of Merck's capital improvement reimbursements totaled $0.4 million, which will be recognized as revenue as product is shipped based upon Merck's order quantities through October 2006.

Expenses:

Total operating expenses decreased to $43.5 million in the second quarter of 2006 from $48.5 million in the same period of 2005, due, in part, to our lower headcount. Our average headcount declined to 583 in the second quarter of 2006 from 731 in the same period of 2005 primarily as a

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3878
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3878

result of workforce reductions made in the fourth quarter of 2005. (See "Severance Costs" below.)

Operating expenses in the second quarter of 2006 and 2005 include a total of $4.6 million and $5.3 million of Stock Option Expense, respectively, as detailed below:

(In millions)	For the three months ended June 30, 2006		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 31.8	$ 2.6	$ 34.4
Contract manufacturing	2.7	0.1	2.8
General and administrative	4.4	1.9	6.3
Total operating expenses	$ 38.9	$ 4.6	$ 43.5

(In millions)	For the three months ended June 30, 2005		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 37.3	$ 3.3	$ 40.6
Contract manufacturing	1.6	0.1	1.7
General and administrative	4.3	1.9	6.2
Total operating expenses	$ 43.2	$ 5.3	$ 48.5

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses decreased to $34.4 million in the second quarter of 2006 from $40.6 million in the same period of 2005. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		
Research and development expenses	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Payroll and benefits (1)	$ 11.7	$ 14.0	$ (2.3)
Clinical trial expenses	4.4	6.4	(2.0)
Clinical manufacturing costs (2)	9.1	8.2	0.9
Research and preclinical development costs	4.3	5.8	(1.5)
Occupancy and other operating costs	4.9	6.2	(1.3)
Total research and development	$ 34.4	$ 40.6	$ (6.2)

(1) Includes $2.2 million and $2.9 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $0.4 million of Stock Option Expense for both the three months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005.

Payroll and benefits decreased principally due to our lower headcount in the second quarter of 2006, as described above. Clinical trial expenses decreased primarily due to lower IL-1 Trap costs in 2006, as we discontinued clinical development of IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid arthritis

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3879
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3879

and osteoarthritis in the second half of 2005. This decrease was partly offset by higher 2006 VEGF Trap-Eye costs as we initiated a phase 2 clinical trial in wet AMD. Clinical manufacturing costs increased because of higher costs in 2006 related to manufacturing VEGF Trap clinical supplies, which were partially offset by lower costs related to manufacturing IL-1 Trap clinical supplies. Research and preclinical development costs decreased primarily because of our lower 2006 headcount and lower preclinical IL-1 Trap development costs in 2006. Occupancy and other operating costs decreased primarily due to our lower 2006 headcount.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses increased to $2.8 million in the second quarter of 2006 from $1.7 million in the comparable quarter of 2005 primarily because we shipped more product to Merck.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses increased to $6.3 million in the second quarter of 2006 from $6.2 million in the same period of 2005 as higher administrative personnel-related costs were offset primarily by lower facility-related expenses and consulting costs in the second quarter of 2006.

Other Income and Expense:

In June 2005, we and Procter & Gamble amended our collaboration agreement and agreed that the research activities of both companies under the collaboration agreement were completed. In connection with the amendment, Procter & Gamble agreed to make a one-time $5.6 million payment to us, which we recognized as other contract income in the second quarter of 2005.

Investment income increased to $3.7 million in the second quarter of 2006 from $2.5 million in the same period of 2005 due primarily to higher effective interest rates on investment securities in 2006. Interest expense was $3.0 million in the second quarter of 2006 and 2005. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Net Loss:

Regeneron reported a net loss of $44.0 million, or $0.77 per share (basic and diluted), for the first half of 2006 compared to a net loss of $31.1 million, or $0.56 per share (basic and diluted), for the same period of 2005. Results for the first half of 2005 included a $25.0 million one-time, non-recurring payment from sanofi-aventis, which was recognized as other contract income, in connection with the January 2005 amendment to our collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3880
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3880

Revenues:

Revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 28.7	$ 19.2	$ 9.5
The Procter & Gamble Company	—	6.0	(6.0)
Other	0.9	1.9	(1.0)
Total contract research & development revenue	29.6	27.1	2.5
Contract manufacturing revenue	7.9	5.5	2.4
Total revenue	$ 37.5	$ 32.6	$ 4.9

We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration which, as detailed below, consists partly of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to a total of $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and 2006. Non-refundable, up-front payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized ratably over the period over which we are obligated to perform services in accordance with SAB 104.

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2006	2005
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 22.6	$ 14.5
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	6.1	4.7
Total	$ 28.7	$ 19.2

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron VEGF Trap expenses increased in the first half of 2006 from the same period in 2005, primarily due to higher costs in 2006 related to the Company's manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments also increased in the first half of 2006 from the same period in 2005, due to our January 2006 receipt of a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan.

Contract research and development revenue earned from Procter & Gamble decreased in the first half of 2006 compared to the same period of 2005, as the research activities being pursued under our December 2000 collaboration agreement with Procter & Gamble, as amended, were completed on June 30, 2005. Since the second quarter of 2005, we have not received, and do not expect to receive, any further contract research and development revenue from Procter & Gamble.

Contract manufacturing revenue increased in the first half of 2006 from the same period of 2005 as we shipped more product to Merck in 2006. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in the first half of 2006 and 2005 were $0.8 million and $0.6 million, respectively, of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3881
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3881

Expenses:

Total operating expenses decreased to $83.4 million in the first half of 2006 from $93.1 million in the same period of 2005, due, in part, to our lower headcount, as previously described above. (Also see "Severance Costs" below.)

Operating expenses in the first half of 2006 and 2005 include a total of $8.5 million and $10.7 million of Stock Option Expense, respectively, as detailed below:

(In millions)	For the six months ended June 30, 2006		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 61.9	$ 4.6	$ 66.5
Contract manufacturing	4.5	0.2	4.7
General and administrative	8.5	3.7	12.2
Total operating expenses	$ 74.9	$ 8.5	$ 83.4

(In millions)	For the six months ended June 30, 2005		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 69.8	$ 6.7	$ 76.5
Contract manufacturing	4.1	0.1	4.2
General and administrative	8.5	3.9	12.4
Total operating expenses	$ 82.4	$ 10.7	$ 93.1

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses decreased to $66.5 million in the second half of 2006 from $76.5 million in the same period of 2005. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005:

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30,		
Research and development expenses	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Payroll and benefits (1)	$ 21.7	$ 28.4	$ (6.7)
Clinical trial expenses	7.8	8.5	(0.7)
Clinical manufacturing costs (2)	18.4	17.3	1.1
Research and preclinical development costs	7.8	10.7	(2.9)
Occupancy and other operating costs	10.8	11.6	(0.8)
Total research and development	$ 66.5	$ 76.5	$ (10.0)

(1) Includes $3.8 million and $5.9 million of Stock Option Expense for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $0.7 million and $0.8 million of Stock Option Expense for the six months ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3882
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3882

Payroll and benefits decreased principally due to our lower headcount in the first half of 2006. Clinical trial expenses decreased primarily due to lower IL-1 Trap costs in 2006 as we discontinued clinical development of IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis in the second half of 2005. This decrease was partly offset by higher 2006 VEGF Trap-Eye costs primarily in connection with initiating a phase 2 clinical trial in wet AMD. Clinical manufacturing costs increased because of higher costs in 2006 related to manufacturing VEGF Trap clinical supplies, which were partially offset by lower costs related to manufacturing IL-1 Trap clinical supplies. Research and preclinical development costs decreased primarily because of our lower 2006 headcount and lower preclinical IL-1 Trap development costs in 2006. Occupancy and other operating costs decreased primarily due to our lower 2006 headcount offset, in part, by higher costs for utilities in 2006.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses increased to $4.7 million in the first half of 2006 from $4.2 million in the comparable period of 2005 primarily because we shipped more product to Merck.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses decreased to $12.2 million in the first half of 2006 from $12.4 million in the same period of 2005. In 2006, lower facility-related expenses and consulting costs were partly offset by higher patent-related and administrative personnel-related expenses.

Other Income and Expense:

As described above, in January 2005 we received a one-time $25.0 million payment from sanofi-aventis, which was recognized as other contract income in the first half of 2005. In June 2005, we and Procter & Gamble amended our collaboration agreement and agreed that the research activities of both companies under the collaboration agreement were completed. In connection with the amendment, Procter & Gamble agreed to make a one-time $5.6 million payment to us, which we recognized as other contract income in the first half of 2005.

Investment income increased to $7.2 million in the first half of 2006 from $4.8 million in the same period of 2005 due primarily to higher effective interest rates on investment securities in 2006. Interest expense was $6.0 million in the first half of 2006 and 2005. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception in 1988, we have financed our operations primarily through offerings of our equity securities, a private placement of convertible debt, revenue earned under our past and present research and development and contract manufacturing agreements, including our agreements with sanofi-aventis and Merck, and investment income.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3883
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3883

Six Months Ended June 30, 2006 and 2005

Cash (Used in) Provided by Operations:

At June 30, 2006, we had $304.1 million in cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities compared with $316.7 million at December 31, 2005. In January 2006, we received a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan.

In the first half of 2006, our net loss was $44.0 million; however, cash used in our operations was only $15.4 million, principally because the above-described $25.0 million payment from sanofi-aventis was receivable at December 31, 2005 and paid in January 2006. In the first half of 2005, our net loss was $31.1 million; however, cash provided by our operations was $4.5 million, principally due to receipts during this period from the sanofi-aventis Group for (i) reimbursement of VEGF Trap development expenses incurred by us and (ii) a $25.0 million clinical milestone payment earned in December 2004.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities was $58.4 million in the first half of 2006 compared to net cash provided by investing activities of $44.4 million in the same period in 2005, due primarily to an increase in purchases of marketable securities net of sales or maturities. In the first half of 2006, purchases of marketable securities exceeded sales or maturities by $57.4 million, whereas in the first half of 2005, sales or maturities of marketable securities exceeded purchases by $47.3 million.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities:

Cash provided by financing activities increased to $4.2 million in the first half of 2006 from $1.0 million in the same period in 2005 due primarily to an increase in issuances of Common Stock in connection with exercises of stock options.

The sanofi-aventis Group Agreement:

Under our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, agreed upon worldwide VEGF Trap development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement, including costs associated with the manufacture of clinical drug supply, will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of these development expenses, including 50% of the $25.0 million payment received in connection with the January 2005 amendment to our collaboration agreement, in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option. In addition, if the first commercial sale of a VEGF Trap product for intraocular delivery to the eye predates the first commercial sale of a VEGF Trap product under the collaboration by two years, we will begin reimbursing sanofi-aventis for up to $7.5 million of VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula until the first commercial VEGF Trap sale under the collaboration occurs.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3884
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3884

Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least twelve months advance notice. Upon termination of the agreement for any reason, any remaining obligation to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of VEGF Trap development expenses will terminate and we will retain all rights to the VEGF Trap.

Severance Costs:

In September 2005, we announced plans to reduce our workforce by approximately 165 employees in connection with narrowing the focus of our research and development efforts, substantial improvements in manufacturing productivity, the June 2005 expiration of our collaboration with Procter & Gamble, and the expected completion of contract manufacturing for Merck in late 2006. The majority of the headcount reduction occurred in the fourth quarter of 2005, with the remainder planned for 2006 following the completion of our contract manufacturing activities for Merck.

Costs associated with the workforce reduction are comprised principally of severance payments and related payroll taxes, employee benefits, and outplacement services. Termination costs related to 2005 workforce reductions were expensed in the fourth quarter of 2005, and included $0.2 million of non-cash expenses. Estimated termination costs associated with the planned workforce reduction in 2006 were measured in October 2005 and are being expensed ratably over the expected service period of the affected employees in accordance with SFAS 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. We estimate that total costs associated with the 2005 and planned 2006 workforce reductions will approximate $2.6 million, of which $2.2 million was charged to expense in the fourth quarter of 2005 and $0.4 million was charged to expense in the first half of 2006. We anticipate cost savings of approximately $8 million in 2006 resulting from the implementation of our workforce reduction.

Capital Expenditures:

Our additions to property, plant, and equipment totaled $1.0 million and $3.8 million for the first half of 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the remainder of 2006, we expect to incur approximately $2 million to $4 million in capital expenditures which will primarily consist of equipment for our manufacturing, research, and development activities.

Funding Requirements:

We expect to continue to incur substantial funding requirements primarily for research and development activities (including preclinical and clinical testing). Before taking into account reimbursements from sanofi-aventis, we currently anticipate that approximately 55%-65% of our expenditures for 2006 will be directed toward the preclinical and clinical development of product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap; approximately 20%-25% of our expenditures for 2006 will be applied to our basic research activities and the continued development of our novel technology platforms; and the remainder of our expenditures for 2006 will be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3885
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3885

The amount we need to fund operations will depend on various factors, including the status of competitive products, the success of our research and development programs, the potential future need to expand our professional and support staff and facilities, the status of patents and other intellectual property rights, the delay or failure of a clinical trial of any of our potential drug candidates, and the continuation, extent, and success of our collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Clinical trial costs are dependent, among other things, on the size and duration of trials, fees charged for services provided by clinical trial investigators and other third parties, the costs for manufacturing the product candidate for use in the trials, supplies, laboratory tests, and other expenses. The amount of funding that will be required for our clinical programs depends upon the results of our research and preclinical programs and early-stage clinical trials, regulatory requirements, the clinical trials underway plus additional clinical trials that we decide to initiate, and the various factors that affect the cost of each trial as described above. In the future, if we are able to successfully develop, market, and sell certain of our product candidates, we may be required to pay royalties or otherwise share the profits generated on such sales in connection with our collaboration and licensing agreements.

We expect that expenses related to the filing, prosecution, defense, and enforcement of patent and other intellectual property claims will continue to be substantial as a result of patent filings and prosecutions in the United States and foreign countries.

We believe that our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least mid-2008. However, this is a forward-looking statement based on our current operating plan, and there may be a change in projected revenues or expenses that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. If there is insufficient capital to fund all of our planned operations and activities, we believe we would prioritize available capital to fund preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates. We have no off-balance sheet arrangements and do not guarantee the obligations of any other entity. As of June 30, 2006, we had no established banking arrangements through which we could obtain short-term financing or a line of credit. In the event we need additional financing for the operation of our business, we will consider collaborative arrangements and additional public or private financing, including additional equity financing. In January 2005, we filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 to sell, in one or more offerings, up to $200.0 million of equity or debt securities, together or separately, which registration statement was declared effective in February 2005. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to complete any such offerings of securities. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include our progress in product development, investor perception of our prospects, and the general condition of the financial markets. We may not be able to secure the necessary funding through new collaborative arrangements or additional public or private offerings. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale-back, or eliminate certain of our research and development activities or future operations. This could harm our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, there were no changes to our critical accounting policies and significant judgments and estimates, as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3886
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3886

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates primarily from our investment of available cash balances in investment grade corporate and U.S. government securities. We do not believe we are materially exposed to changes in interest rates. Under our current policies we do not use interest rate derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate changes. We estimated that a one percent change in interest rates would result in an approximately $0.9 million and $1.1 million change in the fair market value of our investment portfolio at June 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease in the impact of an interest rate change at June 30, 2006, compared to June 30, 2005, is due to decreases in our investment portfolio's balance and duration to maturity at the end of June 2006 versus the end of June 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer each concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended June 30, 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to legal proceedings in the course of our business. We do not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in an environment that involves a number of significant risks and uncertainties. We caution you to read the following risk factors, which have affected, and/or in the future could affect, our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks described below include forward-looking statements, and actual events and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3887
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3887

uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Furthermore, additional risks and uncertainties are described under other captions in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and should be considered by our investors.

Risks Related to Our Financial Results and Need for Additional Financing

We have had a history of operating losses and we may never achieve profitability. If we continue to incur operating losses, we may be unable to continue our operations.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through June 30, 2006, we had a cumulative loss of $629.2 million. If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to become a profitable company, we may be unable to continue our operations. We have no products that are available for sale and do not know when we will have products available for sale, if ever. In the absence of revenue from the sale of products or other sources, the amount, timing, nature or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We currently receive contract manufacturing revenue from our agreement with Merck and, until June 30, 2005, we received contract research and development revenue from our agreement with The Procter & Gamble Company. Our agreement with Procter & Gamble expired in June 2005 and our agreement with Merck will expire before the end of 2006. The expiration of these agreements results in a significant loss of revenue to the Company.

We will need additional funding in the future, which may not be available to us, and which may force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

We will need to expend substantial resources for research and development, including costs associated with clinical testing of our product candidates. We believe our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least mid-2008; however, our projected revenue may decrease or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. We will likely require additional financing in the future and we may not be able to raise such additional funds. If we are able to obtain additional financing through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, such sales may be dilutive to our shareholders. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that would restrict our business activities or our ability to incur further indebtedness and may contain other terms that are not favorable to our shareholders. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the development of our product candidates, we may face delay, reduction or elimination of our research and development programs or preclinical or clinical trials, in which case our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially harmed.

We have a significant amount of debt and may have insufficient cash to satisfy our debt service and repayment obligations. In addition, the amount of our debt could impede our operations and flexibility.

We have a significant amount of convertible debt and semi-annual interest payment obligations. This debt, unless converted to shares of our common stock, will mature in October

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3888
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3888

2008. We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow or otherwise obtain funds necessary to make required payments on our debt. Even if we are able to meet our debt service obligations, the amount of debt we already have could hurt our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, or other purposes. In addition, our debt obligations could require us to use a substantial portion of cash to pay principal and interest on our debt, instead of applying those funds to other purposes, such as research and development, working capital, and capital expenditures.

Risks Related to Development of Our Product Candidates

Successful development of any of our product candidates is highly uncertain.

Only a small minority of all research and development programs ultimately result in commercially successful drugs. We have never developed a drug that has been approved for marketing and sale, and we may never succeed in developing an approved drug. Even if clinical trials demonstrate safety and effectiveness of any of our product candidates for a specific disease and the necessary regulatory approvals are obtained, the commercial success of any of our product candidates will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community, and third-party payers and on our partners' ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our product candidates. Our product candidates are delivered either by intravenous infusion or by intravitreal or subcutaneous injections, which are generally less well received by patients than tablet or capsule delivery. If our products are not successfully commercialized, we will not be able to recover the significant investment we have made in developing such products and our business would be severely harmed.

We intend to study our lead product candidates, the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap, in a wide variety of indications. We intend to study the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer settings, the VEGF Trap-Eye in different eye diseases and ophthalmologic indications, and the IL-1 Trap in a variety of systemic inflammatory disorders. Many of these current trials are exploratory studies designed to identify what diseases and uses, if any, are best suited for our product candidates. It is likely that our product candidates will not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and/or safety profile to support continued development for most of the indications that are to be studied. In fact, our product candidates may not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and safety profile to support the continued development for any of the indications or uses.

Clinical trials required for our product candidates are expensive and time-consuming, and their outcome is highly uncertain. If any of our drug trials are delayed or achieve unfavorable results, we will have to delay or may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We must conduct extensive testing of our product candidates before we can obtain regulatory approval to market and sell them. We need to conduct both preclinical animal testing and human clinical trials. Conducting these trials is a lengthy, time-consuming, and expensive process. These tests and trials may not achieve favorable results for many reasons, including, among others, failure of the product candidate to demonstrate safety or efficacy, the development of serious or life-threatening adverse events (or side effects) caused by or connected with exposure to the product candidate, difficulty in enrolling and maintaining subjects in the clinical trial, lack

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3889
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3889

of sufficient supplies of the product candidate, and the failure of clinical investigators, trial monitors and other consultants, or trial subjects to comply with the trial plan or protocol. A clinical trial may fail because it did not include a sufficient number of patients to detect the endpoint being measured or reach statistical significance. A clinical trial may also fail because the dose(s) of the investigational drug included in the trial were either too low or too high to determine the optimal effect of the investigational drug in the disease setting. For example, we are studying higher doses of the IL-1 Trap in different diseases after a phase 2 trial using lower doses of the IL-1 Trap in subjects with rheumatoid arthritis failed to achieve its primary endpoint.

We will need to reevaluate any drug candidate that does not test favorably and either conduct new trials, which are expensive and time consuming, or abandon the drug development program. Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future trials. Many companies in the biopharmaceutical industry, including us, have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after promising results have been obtained in earlier trials. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness for the desired indication(s) could harm the development of the product candidate (s), and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

The development of serious or life-threatening side effects with any of our product candidates would lead to delay or discontinuation of development, which could severely harm our business.

During the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the drug candidate being studied caused these conditions. Various illnesses, injuries, and discomforts have been reported from time-to-time during clinical trials of our product candidates. Although our current drug candidates appeared to be generally well tolerated in clinical trials conducted to date, it is possible as we test any of them in larger, longer, and more extensive clinical programs, illnesses, injuries, and discomforts that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in smaller previous trials, will be reported by patients. Many times, side effects are only detectable after investigational drugs are tested in large scale, phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients after approval. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates has many side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business.

Our VEGF Trap is being studied for the potential treatment of certain types of cancer and our VEGF Trap-Eye candidate is being studied in diseases of the eye. There are many potential safety concerns associated with significant blockade of vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF. These risks, based on the clinical and preclinical experience of systemically delivered VEGF inhibitors, including the systemic delivery of the VEGF Trap, include bleeding, hypertension, and proteinuria. These serious side effects and other serious side effects have been reported in our systemic VEGF Trap studies in cancer and diseases of the eye. In addition, patients given infusions of any protein, including the VEGF Trap delivered through intravenous administration, may develop severe hypersensitivity reactions, referred to as infusion reactions. These and other

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3890
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3890

complications or side effects could harm the development of the VEGF Trap for the treatment of cancer or the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Although the IL-1 Trap was generally well tolerated and was not associated with any drug-related serious adverse events in the phase 2 rheumatoid arthritis study completed in 2003, safety or tolerability concerns may arise as we test higher doses of the IL-1 Trap in patients with other inflammatory diseases and disorders. Like TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Amgen) and Remicade® (Centocor), the IL-1 Trap affects the immune defense system of the body by blocking some of its functions. Therefore, there may be an increased risk for infections to develop in patients treated with the IL-1 Trap. In addition, patients given infusions of the IL-1 Trap have developed hypersensitivity reactions, referred to as infusion reactions. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of the IL-1 Trap.

Our product candidates in development are recombinant proteins that could cause an immune response, resulting in the creation of harmful or neutralizing antibodies against the therapeutic protein.

In addition to the safety, efficacy, manufacturing, and regulatory hurdles faced by our product candidates, the administration of recombinant proteins frequently causes an immune response, resulting in the creation of antibodies against the therapeutic protein. The antibodies can have no effect or can totally neutralize the effectiveness of the protein, or require that higher doses be used to obtain a therapeutic effect. In some cases, the antibody can cross react with the patient's own proteins, resulting in an "auto-immune" type disease. Whether antibodies will be created can often not be predicted from preclinical or clinical experiments, and their appearance is often delayed, so that there can be no assurance that neutralizing antibodies will not be created at a later date — in some cases even after pivotal clinical trials have been completed. Subjects who received the IL-1 Trap in clinical trials have developed antibodies. It is possible that as we test the VEGF Trap with more sensitive assays in different patient populations and larger clinical trials, we will find that subjects given the VEGF Trap develop antibodies to the product candidate.

We may be unable to formulate or manufacture our product candidates in a way that is suitable for clinical or commercial use.

Changes in product formulations and manufacturing processes may be required as product candidates progress in clinical development and are ultimately commercialized. If we are unable to develop suitable product formulations or manufacturing processes to support large scale clinical testing of our product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap, we may be unable to supply necessary materials for our clinical trials, which would delay the development of our product candidates. Similarly, if we are unable to supply sufficient quantities of our product or develop product formulations suitable for commercial use, we will not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3891
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3891

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets or our patents are insufficient to protect our proprietary rights, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

Our business requires using sensitive and proprietary technology and other information that we protect as trade secrets. We seek to prevent improper disclosure of these trade secrets through confidentiality agreements. If our trade secrets are improperly exposed, either by our own employees or our collaborators, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. The patent position of biotechnology companies involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability cannot be predicted with certainty. Our patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Patent applications filed outside the United States may be challenged by third parties who file an opposition. Such opposition proceedings are increasingly common in the European Union and are costly to defend. We have patent applications that are being opposed and it is likely that we will need to defend additional patent applications in the future. Our patent rights may not provide us with a proprietary position or competitive advantages against competitors. Furthermore, even if the outcome is favorable to us, the enforcement of our intellectual property rights can be extremely expensive and time consuming.

We may be restricted in our development and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to our products in clinical development, either because they claim to hold proprietary rights to the composition of a product or the way it is manufactured or used.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Genentech that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptor compositions. Although we do not believe that the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Genentech could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert its patents are valid and cover the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye. Genentech may be motivated to initiate such a lawsuit at some point in an effort to impair our ability to develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye, which represents a potential competitive threat to Genentech's VEGF-binding products and product candidates. An adverse determination by a court in any such potential patent litigation would likely materially harm our business by requiring us to seek a license, which may not be available, or resulting in our inability to manufacture, develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye or in a damage award.

Any patent holders could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling, or developing our drug candidates, and a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties. In the event that the manufacture, use, or sale of any of our clinical candidates infringes on the patents or violates other proprietary rights of third parties, we may be

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3892
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3892

prevented from pursuing product development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our drugs and may be required to pay costly damages. Such a result may materially harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Legal disputes are likely to be costly and time consuming to defend.

We seek to obtain licenses to patents when, in our judgment, such licenses are needed. If any licenses are required, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The failure to obtain any such license could prevent us from developing or commercializing any one or more of our product candidates, which could severely harm our business.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.

We cannot sell or market products without regulatory approval. If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates, the value of our company and our results of operations will be harmed. In the United States, we must obtain and maintain approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for each drug we intend to sell. Obtaining FDA approval is typically a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Foreign governments also regulate drugs distributed in their country and approval in any country is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. None of our product candidates has ever received regulatory approval to be marketed and sold in the United States or any other country. We may never receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

If the testing or use of our products harms people, we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims. We could also face costly and damaging claims arising from employment law, securities law, environmental law, or other applicable laws governing our operations.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing, and sale of drugs for use in people expose us to product liability risk. Any informed consent or waivers obtained from people who sign up for our clinical trials may not protect us from liability or the cost of litigation. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential liabilities or may not completely cover any liability arising from any such litigation. Moreover, we may not have access to liability insurance or be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms.

Our operations may involve hazardous materials and are subject to environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. We may incur substantial liability arising from our activities involving the use of hazardous materials.

As a biopharmaceutical company with significant manufacturing operations, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the use of hazardous materials. Our research and development and manufacturing activities involve the controlled use of chemicals, viruses, radioactive compounds, and other hazardous materials.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3893
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3893

The cost of compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations is substantial. If an accident involving these materials or an environmental discharge were to occur, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, or face regulatory actions, which could exceed our resources or insurance coverage.

Changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which became law in July 2002, has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market have promulgated new rules and listing standards covering a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules and listing standards has increased our legal costs, and significantly increased our accounting and auditing costs, and we expect these costs to continue. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly independent directors, or qualified executive officers.

In future years, if we or our independent registered public accounting firm are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the market value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must attest to and report on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm provided us with an unqualified report as to our assessment and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, which report was included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. However, we cannot assure you that management or our independent registered public accounting firm will be able to provide such an assessment or unqualified report as of future year-ends. In this event, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the market value of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Dependence on Third Parties

If our collaboration with sanofi-aventis for the VEGF Trap is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

We rely heavily on sanofi-aventis to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap oncology program. Sanofi-aventis funds all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the VEGF Trap oncology program. If the VEGF Trap oncology program continues, we will rely on sanofi-aventis to assist with funding the VEGF Trap program, provide

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3894
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3894

commercial manufacturing capacity, enroll and monitor clinical trials, obtain regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States, and provide sales and marketing support. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in cancer indications will be significantly adversely affected. Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon twelve months advance notice. If sanofi-aventis were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or manufacture of the VEGF Trap and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities. Termination of the sanofi-aventis collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap oncology program.

Our collaborators and service providers may fail to perform adequately in their efforts to support the development, manufacture, and commercialization of our drug candidates.

We depend upon third-party collaborators, including sanofi-aventis and service providers such as clinical research organizations, outside testing laboratories, clinical investigator sites, and third-party manufacturers and product packagers and labelers, to assist us in the development of our product candidates. If any of our existing collaborators or service providers breaches or terminates its agreement with us or does not perform its development or manufacturing services under an agreement in a timely manner or at all, we could experience additional costs, delays, and difficulties in the development or ultimate commercialization of our product candidates.

Risks Related to the Manufacture of Our Product Candidates

We have limited manufacturing capacity, which could inhibit our ability to successfully develop or commercialize our drugs.

Before approving a new drug or biologic product, the FDA requires that the facilities at which the product will be manufactured be in compliance with current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP requirements. Manufacturing product candidates in compliance with these regulatory requirements is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. To be successful, our products must be manufactured for development, following approval, in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, and at competitive costs. If we or any of our product collaborators or third-party manufacturers, product packagers, or labelers are unable to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA can impose regulatory sanctions, including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new drug or biologic product, or revocation of a pre-existing approval. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Our manufacturing facility is likely to be inadequate to produce sufficient quantities of product for commercial sale. We intend to rely on our corporate collaborators, as well as contract manufacturers, to produce the large quantities of drug material needed for commercialization of our products. We rely entirely on third-party manufacturers for filling and finishing services. We will have to depend on these manufacturers to deliver material on a timely basis and to comply

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3895
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3895

with regulatory requirements. If we are unable to supply sufficient material on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our corporate collaborators or contract manufacturers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may expand our own manufacturing capacity to support commercial production of active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API, for our product candidates. This will require substantial additional funds, and we will need to hire and train significant numbers of employees and managerial personnel to staff our facility. Start-up costs can be large and scale-up entails significant risks related to process development and manufacturing yields. We may be unable to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug material for clinical trials or commercial use. In addition, we may be unable to secure adequate filling and finishing services to support our products. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may be unable to obtain key raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of our product candidates. In addition, we may face difficulties in developing or acquiring production technology and managerial personnel to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates at reasonable costs and in compliance with applicable quality assurance and environmental regulations and governmental permitting requirements.

If any of our clinical programs are discontinued, we may face costs related to the unused capacity at our manufacturing facilities.

We have large-scale manufacturing operations in Rensselaer, New York. Under a long-term manufacturing agreement with Merck, which expires in October 2006, we produce an intermediate for a Merck pediatric vaccine at our facility in Rensselaer, New York. We also use our facilities to produce API for our own clinical and preclinical candidates. When we no longer use our facilities to manufacture the Merck intermediate or if clinical candidates are discontinued, we will have to absorb overhead costs and inefficiencies.

Certain of our raw materials are single-sourced from third parties; third-party supply failures could adversely affect our ability to supply our products.

Certain raw materials necessary for manufacturing and formulation of our product candidates are provided by single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers. We would be unable to obtain these raw materials for an indeterminate period of time if these third-party single-source suppliers were to cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply these materials or products to us for any reason, including due to regulatory requirements or action, due to adverse financial developments at or affecting the supplier, or due to labor shortages or disputes. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our ability to manufacture our product candidates for use in clinical trials, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

Also, certain of the raw materials required in the manufacturing and the formulation of our clinical candidates may be derived from biological sources, including mammalian tissues, bovine serum, and human serum albumin. There are certain European regulatory restrictions on using

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3896
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3896

these biological source materials. If we are required to substitute for these sources to comply with European regulatory requirements, our clinical development activities may be delayed or interrupted.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Products

If we are unable to establish sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully market and sell future products.

We have no sales or distribution personnel or capabilities and have only a small staff with marketing capabilities. If we are unable to obtain those capabilities, either by developing our own organizations or entering into agreements with service providers, we will not be able to successfully sell any products that we may obtain regulatory approval for and bring to market in the future. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenue, even if our product candidates are approved. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need or that we will be able to enter into marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Under the terms of our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, we currently rely on sanofi-aventis for sales, marketing, and distribution of the VEGF Trap in cancer indications, should it be approved in the future by regulatory authorities for marketing. We will have to rely on a third party or devote significant resources to develop our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for our other product candidates, including the VEGF Trap-Eye, and we may be unsuccessful in developing our own sales, marketing, and distribution organization.

Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors may get to the marketplace before we do with better or lower cost drugs or the market for our product candidates may be too small to support commercialization or sufficient profitability.

There is substantial competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Our smaller competitors may also enhance their competitive position if they acquire or discover patentable inventions, form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we achieve product commercialization, our competitors have achieved, and may continue to achieve, product commercialization before our products are approved for marketing and sale.

Genentech has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (Genentech), on the market for treating certain cancers and many different pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, OSI Pharmaceuticals, and Pfizer. Many of these molecules are farther along in development than the VEGF Trap and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Novartis has an ongoing phase 3 clinical development program evaluating an orally delivered VEGF tyrosine kinase inhibitor in different cancer settings. Onyx Pharmaceuticals and Bayer have received approval from the FDA to market and sell the first oral medication that targets tumor cell growth and new vasculature

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3897
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3897

formation that fuels the growth of tumors. The marketing approvals for Genentech's VEGF antagonist, Avastin, and their extensive, ongoing clinical development plan for Avastin in other cancer indications, may make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in clinical trials to support the VEGF Trap and to obtain regulatory approval of the VEGF Trap in these cancer settings. This may delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In addition, even if the VEGF Trap is ever approved for sale for the treatment of certain cancers, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against Avastin and the Onyx/Bayer kinase inhibitor, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. In addition, an oral medication may be considerably less expensive for patients than a biologic medication, providing a competitive advantage to companies that market such products.

The market for eye diseases is also very competitive. OSI Pharmaceuticals and Pfizer are marketing an approved VEGF inhibitor (Macugen®) for age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD). Novartis and Genentech are collaborating on the commercialization and further development of a VEGF antibody fragment (Lucentis™) for the treatment of wet AMD and other eye indications that was approved by the FDA in June 2006. In addition, it has been reported that ophthalmologists are using a third-party reformulated version of Genentech's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin, with success for the treatment of wet AMD. The marketing approval of Macugen and Lucentis and the potential off-label use of Avastin make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in our clinical trials and successfully develop the VEGF Trap-Eye. Even if the VEGF Trap-Eye is ever approved for sale for the treatment of eye diseases, it may be difficult for our drug to compete against Lucentis or Macugen, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. Moreover, the relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin in patients with wet AMD presents a further competitive challenge in this indication.

The availability of highly effective FDA approved TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Amgen), Remicade® (Centocor), and Humira® (Abbott Laboratories), and the IL-1 receptor antagonist Kineret® (Amgen), and other marketed therapies makes it more difficult to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. This is one of the reasons we discontinued the development of the IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, even if the IL-1 Trap is ever approved for sale, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against these FDA approved TNF-antagonists in indications where both are useful because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these effective medicines. Moreover, in such indications these approved therapeutics may offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap, such as requiring fewer injections.

There are both small molecules and antibodies in development by third parties that are designed to block the synthesis of interleukin-1 or inhibit the signaling of interleukin-1. For example, Novartis is developing an antibody to interleukin-1 and Amgen is developing an antibody to the interleukin-1 receptor. These drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap. The successful development of these competing molecules could delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. For example, we may find it difficult to enroll patients in clinical trials for the IL-1 Trap if the companies developing these competing interleukin-1 inhibitors commence clinical trials in the same indications.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3898
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3898

We are developing the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of a spectrum of rare diseases associated with mutations in the *CIAS*1 gene. These rare genetic disorders affect a small group of people, estimated to be between several hundred and a few thousand. There may be too few patients with these genetic disorders to profitably commercialize the IL-1 Trap in this indication.

The successful commercialization of our product candidates will depend on obtaining coverage and reimbursement for use of these products from third-party payers.

Sales of biopharmaceutical products largely depend on the reimbursement of patients' medical expenses by government health care programs and private health insurers. Without the financial support of the governments or third-party payers, the market for any biopharmaceutical product will be limited. These third-party payers increasingly challenge the price and examine the cost-effectiveness of products and services. Significant uncertainty exists as to the reimbursement status of any new therapeutic, particularly if there exist lower-cost standards of care. Third-party payers may not reimburse sales of our products, which would harm our business.

Risk Related to Employees

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain leaders in our research, development, manufacturing, and commercial organizations, our business will be harmed.

We are highly dependent on our executive officers. If we are not able to retain any of these persons or our Chairman, our business may suffer. In particular, we depend on the services of P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., the Chairman of our board of directors, Leonard Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., our Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer and President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, Murray A. Goldberg, our Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary, Neil Stahl, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Preclinical Development and Biomolecular Science, and Randall G. Rupp, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Manufacturing Operations. There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price is extremely volatile.

There has been significant volatility in our stock price and generally in the market prices of biotechnology companies' securities. Various factors and events may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These factors include, by way of example:

- progress, delays, or adverse results in clinical trials;
- announcement of technological innovations or product candidates by us or competitors;
- fluctuations in our operating results;

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3899
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3899

- public concern as to the safety or effectiveness of our product candidates;
- developments in our relationship with collaborative partners;
- developments in the biotechnology industry or in government regulation of healthcare;
- large sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors, or significant shareholders;
- arrivals and departures of key personnel; and
- general market conditions.

The trading price of our common stock has been, and could continue to be, subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors, including the sale or attempted sale of a large amount of our common stock in the market. Broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Future sales of our common stock by our significant shareholders or us may depress our stock price and impair our ability to raise funds in new share offerings.

A small number of our shareholders beneficially own a substantial amount of our common stock. As of April 13, 2006, our seven largest shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, beneficially owned 47.9% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D. Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006. As of April 13, 2006, sanofi-aventis owned 2,799,552 shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 5.1% of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding. Under our stock purchase agreement with sanofi-aventis, through September 5, 2006, sanofi-aventis may sell no more than 250,000 of these shares in any calendar quarter. After September 5, 2006, sanofi-aventis may sell no more than 500,000 of these shares in any calendar quarter. If sanofi-aventis, or our other significant shareholders or we, sell substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur exists, the market price of our Common Stock could fall. Sales of Common Stock by our significant shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, also might make it more difficult for us to raise funds by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Holders of Class A Stock, who are generally the shareholders who purchased their stock from us before our initial public offering, are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of April 13, 2006, holders of Class A Stock held 4.1% of all shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding, and had 29.7% of the combined voting power of all of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to significantly influence the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in our company taking corporate actions that you may not consider to be in your best interest and may affect the price of our Common Stock. As of April 13, 2006:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3900
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3900

- our current officers and directors beneficially owned 14.6% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006, and 33.2% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006; and
- our seven largest shareholders beneficially owned 47.9% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006. In addition, these seven shareholders held 54.3% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by our Chief Executive Officer and our Chairman which are exercisable within 60 days of April 13, 2006.

The anti-takeover effects of provisions of our charter, by-laws, and rights agreement, and of New York corporate law, could deter, delay, or prevent an acquisition or other "change in control" of us and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws, our rights agreement and the New York Business Corporation Law contain various provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or our management that shareholders may consider favorable or beneficial. Some of these provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. These provisions include:

- authorization to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior shareholder approval, with rights senior to those of our common shareholders;
- a staggered board of directors, so that it would take three successive annual meetings to replace all of our directors;
- a requirement that removal of directors may only be effected for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors, as well as a requirement that any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the remaining directors;
- any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, only if, prior to such action, all of our shareholders consent, the effect of which is to require that shareholder action may only be taken at a duly convened meeting;
- any shareholder seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of this intention in writing and meet various other requirements; and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3901
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3901

- under the New York Business Corporation Law, a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See the risk factor immediately above captioned *"Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval."*

We have a shareholder rights plan which could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the support of our board of directors and principal shareholders. In addition, many of our stock options issued under our 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan may become fully vested in connection with a "change in control" of the Company, as defined in the plan.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

On June 9, 2006, we conducted our Annual Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to due notice. A quorum being present either in person or by proxy, the shareholders voted on the following matters:

1. To elect four Directors to hold office for a three-year term as Class III directors, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

2. To ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2006.

No other matters were voted on. The number of votes cast was:

	For	Withheld
1. Election of Class II Directors		
Charles A. Baker.	68,193,948	1,341,920
Michael S. Brown, M.D.	68,530,409	1,005,459
Arthur F. Ryan	68,681,939	853,929
George L. Sing	68,239,673	1,296,195

The terms of office of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., Eric M. Shooter, Ph.D., George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., Alfred G. Gilman, M.D., Ph.D., Joseph L. Goldstein, M.D., and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D. continued after the meeting.

	For	Against	Abstain
2. Ratification of the Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	69,093,166	105,312	337,390

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3902
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3902

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
12.1	- Statement re: computation of ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges.
31.1	- Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	- Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
32	- Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3903
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3903

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Date: August 8, 2006

By: /s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and
Assistant Secretary

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3904
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3904

Exhibit 12.1

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges
(Dollars in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,					Six months ended June 30,
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Earnings:						
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income (loss) from equity investee	$(75,178)	$(124,350)	$(107,395)	$41,565	$(95,456)	(44,769)
Fixed charges	3,888	13,685	14,108	14,060	13,687	6,817
Amortization of capitalized interest	—	—	33	78	78	39
Interest capitalized	—	(222)	(276)	—	—	—
Adjusted earnings	$(71,290)	$(110,887)	$ (93,530)	$55,703	$(81,691)	$(37,913)
Fixed charges:						
Interest expense	$ 2,657	$ 11,859	$ 11,932	$12,175	$ 12,046	$ 6,022
Interest capitalized	—	222	276	—	—	—
Assumed interest component of rental charges	1,231	1,604	1,900	1,885	1,641	795
Total fixed charges	$ 3,888	$ 13,685	$ 14,108	$14,060	$ 13,687	$ 6,817
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	(A)	(A)	(A)	3.96	(A)	(A)

(A) Due to the registrant's losses for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2005, and for the six months ended June 30, 2006, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. To achieve a coverage ratio of 1:1, the registrant must generate additional earnings of the amounts shown in the table below.

	Years ended December 31,				Six months ended June 30,
	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006
Coverage deficiency	$ 75,178	$124,572	$107,638	$ 95,378	$ 44,730

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 8, 2006

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of CFO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 8, 2006

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance &
Administration, Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
August 8, 2006

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
August 8, 2006

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-Q

Filing Date: 11/6/2006

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☑ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-3444607
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 Old Saw Mill River Road Tarrytown, New York	10591-6707
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(914) 347-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☑ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). ☐

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of October 31, 2006:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $0.001 par value	2,296,928
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	55,153,986

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Table of Contents
September 30, 2006

	Page Numbers
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1 Financial Statements	
Condensed balance sheets (unaudited) at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005	3
Condensed statements of operations (unaudited) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005	4
Condensed statement of stockholders' equity (unaudited) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006	5
Condensed statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005	6
Notes to condensed financial statements (unaudited)	7-20
Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	21-42
Item 3 Quantitative & Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk	42
Item 4 Controls and Procedures	42-43
PART II OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings	43
Item 1A Risk Factors	43-58
Item 6 Exhibits	59
SIGNATURE PAGE	60
EX-10.1: LICENSE AND COLLABORATION AGREEMENT	
EX-12.1: STATEMENT RE: COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES	
EX-31.1: CERTIFICATION	
EX-31.2: CERTIFICATION	
EX-32: CERTIFICATION	

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2006 AND DECEMBER 31, 2005 (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 167,662	$ 184,508
Marketable securities	94,227	114,037
Accounts receivable	7,940	36,521
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,920	3,422
Inventory		2,904
Total current assets	273,749	341,392
Marketable securities	27,708	18,109
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	51,035	60,535
Other assets	2,694	3,465
Total assets	$ 355,186	$ 423,501
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 19,054	$ 23,337
Deferred revenue, current portion	13,644	17,020
Total current liabilities	32,698	40,357
Deferred revenue	60,015	69,142
Notes payable	200,000	200,000
Total liabilities	292,713	309,499
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding-none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,296,928 in 2006 and 2,347,073 in 2005	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value; 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 54,784,449 in 2006 and 54,092,268 in 2005	55	54
Additional paid-in capital	719,157	700,011
Unearned compensation		(315)
Accumulated deficit	(656,646)	(585,280)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(95)	(470)
Total stockholders' equity	62,473	114,002
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 355,186	$ 423,501

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3914
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3914

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Revenues				
Contract research and development	$ 11,448	$ 11,533	$ 41,026	$ 38,580
Contract manufacturing	4,176	4,661	12,075	10,189
	15,624	16,194	53,101	48,769
Expenses				
Research and development	34,808	41,116	101,290	117,670
Contract manufacturing	3,054	3,246	7,716	7,412
General and administrative	6,019	6,219	18,264	18,581
	43,881	50,581	127,270	143,663
Loss from operations	(28,257)	(34,387)	(74,169)	(94,894)
Other income (expense)				
Other contract income				30,640
Investment income	3,858	2,746	11,023	7,515
Interest expense	(3,011)	(3,011)	(9,033)	(9,035)
	847	(265)	1,990	29,120
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(27,410)	(34,652)	(72,179)	(65,774)
Cumulative effect of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R ("SFAS 123R")			813	
Net loss	$ (27,410)	$ (34,652)	$ (71,366)	$ (65,774)
Net loss per share amounts, basic and diluted:				
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	$ (0.48)	$ (0.62)	$ (1.27)	$ (1.18)
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R			0.02	
Net loss	$ (0.48)	$ (0.62)	$ (1.25)	$ (1.18)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	57,011	55,978	56,884	55,903

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3915
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3915

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
For the nine months ended September 30, 2006
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Unearned	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'	Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Compensation	Deficit	Loss	Equity	Loss
Balance, December 31, 2005	2,347	$2	54,092	$54	$700,011	$(315)	$(585,280)	$(470)	$114,002	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			523	1	4,882				4,883	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			121		1,884				1,884	
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(50)		50							
Forfeitures of restricted Common Stock under Long-Term Incentive Plan			(2)							
Stock-based compensation expense					13,508				13,508	
Adjustment to reduce unearned compensation upon adoption of SFAS 123R					(315)	315				
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R					(813)				(813)	
Net loss							(71,366)		(71,366)	$(71,366)
Change in net unrealized loss on marketable securities								375	375	375
Balance, September 30, 2006	2,297	$2	54,784	$55	$719,157	—	$(656,646)	$(95)	$62,473	$(70,991)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3916
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3916

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (71,366)	$ (65,774)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	11,196	11,624
Non-cash compensation expense	13,542	17,624
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(813)	
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease in accounts receivable	28,581	32,566
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	364	(956)
Decrease in inventory	3,524	1,208
Decrease in deferred revenue	(12,503)	(9,398)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	(2,753)	2,657
Total adjustments	41,138	55,325
Net cash used in operating activities	(30,228)	(10,449)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(252,037)	(91,078)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	261,749	185,882
Capital expenditures	(1,603)	(4,613)
Net cash provided by investing activities	8,109	90,191
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from the issuance of stock	4,883	1,122
Other	390	
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,273	1,122
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(16,846)	80,864
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	184,508	95,229
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 167,662	$ 176,093

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

1. Interim Financial Statements

The interim Condensed Financial Statements of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and disclosures necessary for a presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. The results of operations for any interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. The December 31, 2005 Condensed Balance Sheet data were derived from audited financial statements, but do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

2. Per Share Data

The Company's basic and diluted net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company reported net losses and, therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for these periods, since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss (Numerator)	$(27,410)	$(34,652)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	57,011	55,978
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.48)	$ (0.62)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3918
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3918

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss (Numerator)	$(71,366)	$(65,774)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	56,884	55,903
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (1.25)	$ (1.18)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock awards, and conversion of convertible debt, which have been excluded from the September 30, 2006 and 2005 diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	14,082	13,236
Weighted average exercise price	$ 14.35	$ 14.54
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	—	149
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	14,220	13,335
Weighted average exercise price	$ 14.31	$ 14.61
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	31	188
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

3. Stock-based Employee Compensation

Adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Nos. 123 and 123R

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the modified prospective method as described in SFAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation — Transition and Disclosure*. As a result, in 2005, the Company recognized compensation expense, in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (including stock option awards) on their date of grant, over the vesting period of the awards using graded vesting, which is an accelerated expense recognition method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense for the Company is recognized for (a) all share based payments granted on or after January 1, 2005 and (b) all awards granted to employees prior to January 1, 2005 that were unvested on that date.

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions, and requires the recognition of compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the share-based payment (including stock options and restricted stock) issued to employees. SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited at the time of grant and to revise this estimate, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company recognized the effect of forfeitures in stock-based compensation cost in the period when they occurred, in accordance with SFAS 123. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006, the Company was required to record a cumulative effect adjustment to reflect the effect of estimated forfeitures related to outstanding awards that are not expected to vest as of the SFAS 123R adoption date. This adjustment reduced the Company's loss by $813 and is included in the Company's operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as a cumulative-effect adjustment of a change in accounting principle. Exclusive of the cumulative-effect adjustment, the effect of the change from applying the provisions of SFAS 123 to applying the provisions of SFAS 123R on the Company's loss from operations, net loss, and net loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was not significant, and there was no impact to the Company's cash flows for these respective periods.

Long-Term Incentive Plans

The Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2000 Incentive Plan"), as amended, provides for the issuance of up to 18,500,000 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. In addition, certain shares of Common Stock previously approved by shareholders for issuance under the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals,

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Inc. 1990 Long-Term Incentive Plan ("1990 Incentive Plan") that are not issued under the 1990 Incentive Plan, may be issued as awards under the 2000 Incentive Plan. The 1990 Incentive Plan, as amended, provided for a maximum of 6,900,000 shares of Common Stock in respect of awards. The 1990 Incentive Plan has expired and there will be no future awards from the 1990 Incentive Plan. The Company has issued Incentive Stock Options ("ISOs") and Nonqualified Stock Options, and shares of Restricted Stock from the 1990 and 2000 Incentive Plans. The terms of the awards are determined by the Compensation Committee of the board of directors; however, in the case of an ISO, the option exercise price will not be less than the fair market value of a share of Common Stock on the date the ISO is granted and no ISO is exercisable more than ten years after the date of grant. As of September 30, 2006, there were 6,563,402 shares available for future grants under the 2000 Incentive Plan.

a. Stock Options

At September 30, 2006, there were 13,967,474 stock options outstanding with exercise prices ranging from $4.83 to $51.56. Options granted to employees generally vest annually on a pro rata basis over a four to five year period beginning one year from the date of grant. Certain performance-based options granted to the Company's executive vice president and senior vice presidents in January 2005 vest if both (i) the Company's products have achieved defined sales targets and (ii) the option recipient has remained employed by the Company for at least three years from the date of grant. Options granted to members of the Company's board of directors vest annually on a pro rata basis over three years beginning one year from the date of grant. A summary of the Company's stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is presented in the following table:

	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Stock options outstanding at January 1, 2006	14,719,492		$14.23	
Stock options granted	280,900		$14.90	
Stock options exercised	(552,785)		$ 9.72	
Stock options forfeited	(315,115)		$10.47	
Stock options expired	(165,018)		$24.17	
Stock options outstanding at September 30, 2006	13,967,474	6.30	$14.39	$59,450
Stock options vested and exercisable	7,087,863	4.89	$17.79	$24,221

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the first nine months of 2006 and 2005 was $3,548 and $220, respectively. The intrinsic value represents the amount by which the market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of an option.

For the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards ("Stock Option Expense") recognized in operating expenses totaled $4,762 and $5,439, respectively, which included $94 and $65, respectively, of Stock Option Expense previously capitalized in inventory. Stock Option Expense recognized in operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 totaled $13,243, which included $34 previously capitalized in inventory, and $16,166, respectively. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, $147 of Stock Option Expense was capitalized into inventory. As of September 30, 2006, there was $19,132 of stock-based compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. The Company expects to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 1.43 years. In addition, there are 723,092 options which are unvested as of September 30, 2006 and would become vested upon the Company's products achieving certain sales targets and the optionee satisfying certain service conditions. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options totals $2,688 and will begin to be recognized only if, and when, these options' performance condition becomes probable of attainment.

Fair Value Assumptions:

The fair value of each option granted during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of the Company's Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and members of the Company's board of directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on the Company's Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in the Company's stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on the Company's limited historical exercise experience with option grants with similar exercise prices. The expected dividend yield is zero as the Company has never paid dividends and does not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. The weighted-average fair value of the options granted during the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was $8.30 and $5.12 per option, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of the options granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was $9.75 and $5.79 per option, respectively. The following table summarizes the weighted average values of the assumptions used in computing the fair value of option grants.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	65%	70%
Expected lives from grant date	5.5 years	5.0 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.74%	4.00%

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	67%	75%
Expected lives from grant date	6.5 years	6.2 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.76%	3.96%

b. Restricted Stock

A summary of the Company's activity related to Restricted Stock awards for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 is presented in the following table:

	Number Of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted stock outstanding as of January 1, 2006	95,188	$11.16
Restricted stock released	(93,485)	$11.18
Restricted stock forfeited	(1,703)	$ 9.74
Restricted stock outstanding as of September 30, 2006	—	

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Company recorded unearned compensation in Stockholders' Equity related to these Restricted Stock awards. The amount was based on the fair market value of shares of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant and is expensed, on a pro rata basis, over the period that the restrictions lapse, which is approximately two years for grants issued in 2003 and 18 months for grants issued in 2004. No Restricted Stock awards were granted in 2005 or during the nine months ended September 30, 2006. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, unearned compensation was included as a separate component of Stockholders' Equity. Effective January 1, 2006, unearned compensation was combined with additional paid-in capital in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123R.

For the three months ended September 30 2005, the Company recognized compensation expense related to Restricted Stock awards of $482. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized compensation expense

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

related to Restricted Stock awards of $299 and $1,458, respectively. As of September 30, 2006, there were no unvested shares of restricted stock outstanding and all compensation expense related to these awards had been recognized.

4. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $439 and $234, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures. Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are $252 and $550, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2005 and 2004 are $1,884 and $632, respectively, of accrued Company 401 (k) Savings Plan contribution expense. In the first quarter of 2006 and 2005, the Company contributed 120,960 and 90,385 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Included in marketable securities at September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $354 and $1,228, respectively, of accrued interest income. Included in marketable securities at September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are $1,110 and $2,607, respectively, of accrued interest income.

5. Severance Costs

In September 2005, the Company announced plans to reduce its workforce by approximately 165 employees in connection with narrowing the focus of the Company's research and development efforts, substantial improvements in manufacturing productivity, the June 2005 expiration of the Company's collaboration with The Procter & Gamble Company, and the completion of contract manufacturing for Merck & Co., Inc. in late 2006. The majority of the headcount reduction occurred in the fourth quarter of 2005. The remaining headcount reductions have been occurring in 2006 as the Company completes activities related to contract manufacturing for Merck.

Costs associated with the workforce reduction are comprised principally of severance payments and related payroll taxes, employee benefits, and outplacement services. Termination costs related to 2005 workforce reductions were expensed in the fourth quarter of 2005. Estimated termination costs associated with the workforce reduction in 2006 were measured in October 2005 and expensed ratably over the expected service period of the affected employees in accordance with SFAS 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. Total costs associated with the 2005 and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3924
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3924

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

2006 workforce reductions will approximate $2.6 million, including $0.2 million of non-cash expenses in 2005.

Severance costs associated with the workforce reduction plan that were charged to expense, or credited to adjust original cost estimates, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 consist of the following:

	Three months ended September 30, 2006			
	Accrued liability at June 30, 2006	Costs charged (credited) to expense	Costs paid or settled in 2006	Accrued liability at September 30, 2006
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 463	$ (44)	$ (273)	$ 146
Other severance costs	1	6	(7)	—
Total	$ 464	$ (38)	$ (280)	$ 146

	Nine months ended September 30, 2006			
	Accrued liability at December 31, 2005	Costs charged to expense	Costs paid or settled in 2006	Accrued liability at September 30, 2006
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 907	$ 312	$ (1,073)	$ 146
Other severance costs	176	26	(202)	—
Total	$ 1,083	$ 338	$ (1,275)	$ 146

These severance costs are included in the Company's Statement of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 as follows:

Three months ended September 30, 2006	Research & development
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ (44)
Other severance costs	6
Total	$ (38)

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Nine months ended September 30, 2006	Research & development	General & administrative
Employee severance, payroll taxes, and benefits	$ 314	$ (2)
Other severance costs	26	—
Total	$ 340	$ (2)

For segment reporting purposes (see Note 11), all severance-related expenses are included in the Research & Development segment.

6. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	$ 7,326	$ 36,412
Receivable from Merck & Co., Inc.	511	27
Other	103	82
	$ 7,940	$ 36,521

7. Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work-in process, and finished products associated with the production of an intermediate for a Merck & Co., Inc. pediatric vaccine under a long-term manufacturing agreement which expired in October 2006.

The Company held no inventories at September 30, 2006. Inventories as of December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	December 31, 2005
Raw materials	$ 278
Work-in-process	1,423
Finished products	1,203
	$ 2,904

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3926
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3926

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

8. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of September 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 consist of the following:

	September 30, 2006	December 31, 2005
Accounts payable	$ 3,657	$ 4,203
Accrued payroll and related costs	5,952	10,713
Accrued clinical trial expense	2,145	3,081
Accrued expenses, other	2,258	3,048
Interest payable on convertible notes	5,042	2,292
	$ 19,054	$ 23,337

9. Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents the change in net assets of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive loss of the Company includes net loss adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities. The net effect of income taxes on comprehensive loss is immaterial. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the components of comprehensive loss are:

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss	$ (27,410)	$ (34,652)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	378	27
Total comprehensive loss	$ (27,032)	$ (34,625)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Net loss	$ (71,366)	$ (65,774)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	375	87
Total comprehensive loss	$ (70,991)	$ (65,687)

10. National Institutes of Health Grant

In September 2006, the Company was awarded a grant from the National Institutes of Health ("NIH") as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project. The NIH grant provides a minimum of $17.9 million in funding over a five-year period, subject to compliance with

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3927
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3927

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

its terms and annual funding approvals, for the Company's use of its VelociGene® technology to generate a collection of targeting vectors and targeted mouse embryonic stem cells ("ES Cells") which can be used to produce knockout mice. The Company will also receive another $1.0 million in funding to optimize certain existing technology for use in the Knockout Mouse Project. In September 2006, we recognized contract research and development revenue of $57 from the NIH Grant.

11. Segment Information

The Company's operations are managed in two business segments: research and development, and contract manufacturing.

Research and development: Includes all activities related to the discovery of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions, and the development and commercialization of these discoveries. Also includes revenues and expenses related to (i) the development of manufacturing processes prior to commencing commercial production of a product under contract manufacturing arrangements, and (ii) the supply of research materials based on Regeneron-developed proprietary technology.

Contract manufacturing: Includes all revenues and expenses related to the commercial production of products under contract manufacturing arrangements. The Company produced an intermediate for a Merck & Co., Inc. pediatric vaccine under a long-term manufacturing agreement which expired in October 2006.

The table below presents information about reported segments for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

	Three months ended September 30, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 11,448	$4,176	—	$ 15,624
Depreciation and amortization	3,447	— (1)	$ 261	3,708
Non-cash compensation expense	4,632	130	—	4,762
Interest expense	—	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(29,379)	1,122	847 (2)	(27,410)
Capital expenditures	441	—	—	441

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended September 30, 2005			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 11,533	$4,661	—	$ 16,194
Depreciation and amortization	3,674	— (1)	$ 261	3,935
Non-cash compensation expense	5,703	218	—	5,921
Interest expense	—	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(35,802)	1,415	(265)(2)	(34,652)
Capital expenditures	575	—	—	575

	Nine months ended September 30, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 41,026	$12,075	—	$ 53,101
Depreciation and amortization	10,413	— (1)	$ 783	11,196
Non-cash compensation expense	13,220	322	(813)(3)	12,729
Interest expense	—	—	9,033	9,033
Net (loss) income	(78,528)	4,359	2,803 (2)	(71,366)
Capital expenditures	1,409	—	—	1,409
Total assets	57,530	1,445	296,211 (4)	355,186

	Nine months ended September 30, 2005			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 38,580	$10,189	—	$ 48,769
Depreciation and amortization	10,841	— (1)	$ 783	11,624
Non-cash compensation expense	17,316	308	—	17,624
Other contract income	30,640	—	—	30,640
Interest expense	—	—	9,035	9,035
Net (loss) income	(67,031)	2,777	(1,520)(2)	(65,774)
Capital expenditures	4,327	—	—	4,327
Total assets	72,037	5,380	341,858 (4)	419,275

(1) Depreciation and amortization related to contract manufacturing was capitalized into inventory and included in contract manufacturing expense when the product was shipped.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

(2) Represents investment income, net of interest expense related primarily to convertible notes issued in October 2001. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, also includes the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R (see Note 3).

(3) Represents the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R (see Note 3).

(4) Includes cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, prepaid expenses and other current assets, and other assets.

12. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of the Company's business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

13. Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No, 109*. This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. It also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company will be required to adopt FIN 48 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2007. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting FIN 48 on the Company's financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The Company will be required to adopt SFAS 157 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting SFAS 157 on the Company's financial statements.

14. Subsequent Event — New Research and Development Agreement

In October 2006, the Company entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare LLC ("Bayer") to globally develop, and commercialize outside the United States, the Company's Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor ("VEGF") Trap for the treatment of eye disease by local administration ("VEGF Trap-Eye"). Under the terms of the agreement, Bayer made a non-refundable up-front payment to the Company of $75.0 million. In addition, the Company is eligible to receive up to $110.0 million in

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

development and regulatory milestones, including a total of $40.0 million upon the initiation of Phase 3 trials in defined major indications. The Company is also eligible to receive up to an additional $135.0 million in sales milestones when and if total annual sales of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200.0 million.

The Company will share equally with Bayer in any future profits arising from the commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States. Within the United States, the Company is responsible for any future commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye and has retained exclusive rights to any future profits arising therefrom.

Agreed upon development expenses incurred by both companies under a global development plan will be shared as follows:

2007: Up to $50.0 million shared equally; we are solely responsible for up to the next $40.0 million; over $90.0 million shared equally.

2008: Up to $70.0 million shared equally, we are solely responsible for up to the next $30.0 million; over $100.0 million shared equally.

2009 and thereafter: All expenses shared equally.

If the VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States and the collaboration becomes profitable, the Company will be obligated to reimburse Bayer for 50% of the agreed upon development expenses that Bayer has incurred in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses that Bayer has incurred and the Company's share of the collaboration profits, or at a faster rate at the Company's option.

Bayer has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least six months or twelve months advance notice depending on defined circumstances at the time of termination. In the event of termination of the agreement for any reason, the Company retains all rights to the VEGF Trap-Eye.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3931
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3931

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs, the timing and nature of the clinical and research programs now underway or planned, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, stockholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and intends to commercialize pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We are currently focused on three development programs: VEGF Trap in oncology, VEGF Trap eye formulation (VEGF Trap-Eye) in eye diseases using intraocular delivery, and the IL-1 Trap (rilonacept) in various inflammatory indications. The VEGF Trap is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group. In October 2006, we entered into a collaboration with Bayer HealthCare LLC for the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, and cardiovascular diseases. We expect that our next generation of product candidates will be based on our proprietary technologies for developing human monoclonal antibodies. Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technology and combine that foundation with our manufacturing and clinical development capabilities to build a successful, integrated biopharmaceutical company. Our efforts have yielded a diverse pipeline of product candidates that we believe has the potential to address a variety of serious medical conditions. We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. Our human monoclonal antibody (VelocImmune®) and cell line expression technologies may then be utilized to design and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. Based on the strength of the VelocImmune platform, which we believe, in conjunction with our other proprietary technologies, can accelerate the development of fully human monoclonal antibodies, we plan to move two new antibody candidates into clinical trials each year going forward beginning in 2007. We continue to invest in the development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, and commercialize new product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3932
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3932

Clinical Programs:

Below is a summary of the clinical status of our clinical candidates as of September 30, 2006:

1. VEGF Trap — Oncology

The VEGF Trap is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A, also known as Vascular Permeability Factor or VPF) and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a less validated degree, PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels that are needed for tumors to grow and is a potent regulator of vascular permeability and leakage.

The VEGF Trap is being developed in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Currently, the collaboration is conducting three Phase 2 studies, with patient enrollment underway in advanced ovarian cancer (AOC), non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma (NSCLA), and AOC patients with symptomatic malignant ascites (SMA). In 2004, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted Fast Track designation to the VEGF Trap for the treatment of SMA. In addition, four new Phase 2 single-agent studies are beginning in conjunction with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP) in metastatic breast cancer, metastatic or unresectable kidney cancer, recurrent ovarian cancer, and recurrent malignant gliomas. We and sanofi-aventis are working to finalize plans with NCI/CTEP for at least six additional trials in different cancer types.

Sanofi-aventis and Regeneron intend to conduct three Phase 3 trials evaluating the safety and efficacy of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in specific cancer types, the first of which is planned to begin in early 2007. Five safety and tolerability studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens are in progress in a variety of cancer types to support the planned Phase 3 clinical program. The companies have previously summarized information from two of these safety and tolerability trials. One study is evaluating the VEGF Trap in combination with oxaliplatin, 5-flourouracil, and leucovorin (FOLFOX4) in a Phase 1 trial of patients with advanced solid tumors. Another study is evaluating the VEGF Trap in combination with irinotecan, 5-fluorouracil, and leucovorin (LV5FU2-CPT11) in a Phase 1 trial of patients with advanced solid tumors. Abstracts published in the 2006 ASCO Annual Meeting Proceedings reported that the VEGF Trap could be safely combined with either FOLFOX4 or LV5FU2-CPT11 at the dose levels studied. The maximum tolerated doses in these studies have not yet been reached, and dose escalation is continuing.

Cancer is a heterogeneous set of diseases and one of the leading causes of death in the developed world. A mutation in any one of dozens of normal genes can eventually result in a cell becoming cancerous; however, a common feature of cancer cells is that they need to obtain nutrients and remove waste products, just as normal cells do. The vascular system normally supplies nutrients to and removes waste from normal tissues. Cancer cells can use the vascular

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3933
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3933

system either by taking over preexisting blood vessels or by promoting the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis). VEGF is secreted by many tumors to stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to supply nutrients and oxygen to the tumor. VEGF blockers have been shown to inhibit new vessel growth; and, in some cases, can cause regression of existing tumor vasculature. Countering the effects of VEGF, thereby blocking the blood supply to tumors, has demonstrated therapeutic benefits in clinical trials. This approach of inhibiting angiogenesis as a mechanism of action for an oncology medicine was validated in February 2004, when the FDA approved Genentech, Inc.'s VEGF inhibitor, Avastin®. Avastin is an antibody product designed to inhibit VEGF and interfere with the blood supply to tumors.

In September 2003, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (predecessor to sanofi-aventis U.S.) to collaborate on the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap in all countries other than Japan, where we retained the exclusive right to develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In January 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended the collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap for intraocular delivery to the eye. In December 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended our collaboration agreement to expand the territory in which the companies are collaborating on the development of the VEGF Trap to include Japan. Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of the VEGF Trap outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of the VEGF Trap, subject to certain potential adjustments. We may also receive up to $400.0 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals. This total includes up to $360.0 million in milestone payments related to receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight VEGF Trap oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union. Another $40.0 million of milestone payments relate to receipt of marketing approvals for up to five VEGF Trap oncology indications in Japan.

Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of the VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option. (See "The sanofi-aventis Group Agreement" below.)

2. VEGF Trap — Eye Diseases

The VEGF Trap-Eye is a form of the VEGF Trap that has been purified and formulated with excipients and at concentrations suitable for direct injection into the eye. The VEGF Trap-Eye currently is being tested in a Phase 2 trial in patients with the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) and in a small pilot study in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME).

In October 2006, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare for the global development and commercialization outside the United States, of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Under the agreement we and Bayer will collaborate on, and share the costs of, the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye through an integrated global plan that encompasses wet AMD, diabetic

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3934
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3934

eye diseases, and other diseases and disorders. The companies will share equally in profits from any future sales of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States. Within the United States, we retained exclusive commercialization rights to the VEGF Trap-Eye and are entitled to all profits from any such sales. We received an up-front payment of $75.0 million from Bayer HealthCare and can earn up to $110.0 million in total development and regulatory milestones related to the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye and marketing approvals in major market countries outside the United States. We can also earn up to $135.0 million in sales milestones if total annual sales of the VEGF Trap outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200 million. If the VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer HealthCare for 50% of the development costs that it has incurred under the agreement from our share of the collaboration profits. Detailed information about this agreement is included in the section below entitled "Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare."

In the second quarter of 2006, we initiated a 150 patient, 12 week, Phase 2 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD. The trial is evaluating the safety and biological effect of treatment with multiple doses of the VEGF Trap-Eye using different doses and different dosing regimens. Regeneron is initiating a Phase 1 safety and tolerability trial of a new formulation of the VEGF Trap-Eye in AMD. A Phase 3 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD utilizing the new formulation is planned to begin in early 2007.

Also in the second quarter of 2006, we initiated a small pilot study of the VEGF Trap in patients with DME.

At the 2006 American Society of Retinal Specialists (ASRS) annual meeting in France, we updated the positive preliminary results from a Phase 1 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with wet AMD. A total of 21 patients received a single dose of VEGF Trap-Eye at doses of 0.05, 0.15, 0.5, 1, 2, and 4 milligrams (mg) intravitreally (direct injection into the eye). Patients were evaluated for six weeks to measure the durability of effects and provide guidance for dosing regimens to be used in future trials. All dose levels were generally well tolerated, and a maximum tolerated dose was not reached in the study. In wet AMD, the leakiness of the abnormal blood vessels in the eye can lead to increased retinal thickness. On average, patients receiving the VEGF Trap-Eye demonstrated large, rapid, and sustained (at least six weeks) reductions in retinal thickness. Excess retinal thickness, as determined by ocular coherence tomography (OCT), is a clinical measure of disease activity in wet AMD. As measured by the OCT reading center (posterior pole OCT scans), the median excess retinal thickness resulting from the disease process was 194 microns at baseline. Following a single intravitreal dose of the VEGF Trap-Eye, median excess retinal thickness was reduced to 60 microns, an improvement that was sustained over a six week period. As measured by the computerized Fast Macular Scan protocol, the median excess retinal thickness was 119 microns at baseline, which was reduced to 27 microns at six weeks after the single dose of the VEGF Trap-Eye.

Of the 20 patients evaluable for efficacy, 95 percent had stabilization or improvement in visual acuity, defined as ≤15 letter loss on the Early Treatment of Diabetic Retinopathy Study (ETDRS) eye chart. Patients were also evaluated for best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), the best acuity a person can achieve with glasses. BCVA for all patients in the study increased by a mean of 4.8 letters at six weeks. In the two highest dose groups (2 mg and 4 mg), the mean

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3935
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3935

improvement in BCVA was 13.5 letters, with three of six patients showing an improvement in BCVA of 15 or more letters.

VEGF-A both stimulates angiogenesis and increases vascular permeability. It has been shown in preclinical studies to be a major pathogenic factor in both wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy, and it is believed to be involved in other medical problems affecting the eyes. In clinical trials, blocking VEGF-A has been shown to be effective in patients with wet AMD, and Macugen® (OSI Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) and Lucentis™ (Genentech, Inc.) have been approved to treat patients with this condition.

Wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy (DR) are two of the leading causes of adult blindness in the developed world. In both conditions, severe visual loss is caused by a combination of retinal edema and neovascular proliferation. It is estimated that in the U.S. 6% of individuals aged 65-74 and 20% of those older than 75 are affected with wet AMD. DR is a major complication of diabetes mellitus that can lead to significant vision impairment. DR is characterized, in part, by vascular leakage, which results in the collection of fluid in the retina. When the macula, the central area of the retina that is responsible for fine visual acuity, is involved, loss of visual acuity occurs. This is referred to as diabetic macular edema (DME). DME is the most prevalent cause of moderate visual loss in patients with diabetes.

3. IL-1 Trap (rilonacept) — Inflammatory Diseases

The IL-1 Trap (rilonacept) is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors. We are evaluating the IL-1 Trap in a number of diseases and disorders where IL-1 may play an important role, including a spectrum of rare diseases called *CIAS1*-related Autoinflammatory Periodic Syndromes (CAPS) and other diseases associated with inflammation.

In October 2006, we announced positive data from a Phase 3 clinical program designed to provide two separate demonstrations of efficacy for the IL-1 Trap within a single group of adult patients suffering from CAPS. The Phase 3 program of the IL-1 Trap included two studies (Part A and Part B). Both studies met their primary endpoints (Part A: $p < 0.0001$ and Part B: $p < 0.001$). The primary endpoint of both studies was the change in disease activity, which was measured using a composite symptom score composed of a daily evaluation of fever/chills, rash, fatigue, joint pain, and eye redness/pain.

We plan to file a Biologics License Application (BLA) with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the second quarter of 2007, following completion of a 24-week open-label extension phase. The FDA has granted Orphan Drug status and Fast Track designation to the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of CAPS.

The first study (Part A) was a double-blind and placebo-controlled 6-week trial, in which patients randomized to receive the IL-1 Trap had an approximately 85% reduction in their mean symptom score compared to an approximately 13% reduction in patients treated with placebo ($p<0.0001$). Following a 9-week interval during which all patients received the IL-1 Trap, a "randomized withdrawal" study (Part B) was performed, in which the same patients were re-randomized to either switch to placebo or continue treatment with the IL-1 Trap in a double-

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3936
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3936

blind manner. During the 9-week randomized withdrawal period, patients who were switched to placebo had a five-fold increase in their mean symptom score, compared with those remaining on the IL-1 Trap who had no significant change ($p<0.001$). Both the Part A and Part B studies achieved statistical significance in all of their pre-specified secondary and exploratory endpoints.

Preliminary analysis of the safety data from both studies indicated that there were no drug-related serious adverse events. Injection site reactions and upper respiratory tract infections, all mild to moderate in nature, occurred more frequently in patients while on the IL-1 Trap than on placebo. In these studies, the IL-1 Trap appeared to be well tolerated; 46 of 47 randomized patients completed the Part A study, and 44 of 45 randomized patients completed the Part B study. The 24-week open-label extension phase is ongoing.

CAPS is a spectrum of rare inherited inflammatory conditions, including Familial Cold Autoinflammatory Syndrome (FCAS), Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS), and Neonatal Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID). These syndromes are characterized by spontaneous systemic inflammation and are termed autoinflammatory disorders. A novel feature of these conditions (particularly FCAS and MWS) is that exposure to mild degrees of cold temperature can provoke a major inflammatory episode that occurs within hours. CAPS are caused by a range of mutations in the gene *CIAS1* (also known as NALP3) which encodes a protein named cryopyrin ("icy-fire"). Currently, there are no medicines approved for the treatment of CAPS.

We are also evaluating the potential use of the IL-1 Trap in other indications. In particular, based on preclinical evidence that IL-1 appears to play a critical role in gout, we are preparing to initiate an exploratory study in gout in early 2007. In an ongoing pilot study in systemic juvenile idiopathic arthritis (SJIA), we observed evidence of biological activity and clinical response, but also noted clinical variability across the SJIA patients. While we continue to evaluate the IL-1 Trap in these patients, no new studies are currently planned.

Under a March 2003 collaboration agreement with Novartis Pharma AG, we retain the right to elect to collaborate in the future development and commercialization of a Novartis IL-1 antibody, which is in clinical development. Following completion of phase 2 development and submission to us of a written report on the Novartis IL-1 antibody, we have the right, in consideration for an opt-in payment, to elect to co-develop and co-commercialize the Novartis IL-1 antibody in North America. If we elect to exercise this right, we are responsible for paying 45% of post-election North American development costs for the antibody product. In return, we are entitled to co-promote the Novartis IL-1 antibody and to receive 45% of net profits on sales of the antibody product in North America. Under certain circumstances, we are also entitled to receive royalties on sales of the Novartis IL-1 antibody in Europe.

In addition, under the collaboration agreement, Novartis has the right to elect to collaborate in the development and commercialization of a second generation IL-1 Trap following completion of its Phase 2 development, should we decide to clinically develop such a second generation product candidate. Novartis does not have any rights or options with respect to our IL-1 Trap currently in clinical development.

General

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates and may never receive such revenues. Before revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates can be realized, we (or our collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3937
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3937

addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render our products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through September 30, 2006, we had a cumulative loss of $656.6 million. In the absence of revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates or other sources, the amount, timing, nature, or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We expect to incur substantial losses over the next several years as we continue the clinical development of the VEGF Trap-Eye and IL-1 Trap; advance new product candidates into clinical development from our existing research programs; continue our research and development programs; and commercialize product candidates that receive regulatory approval, if any. Also, our activities may expand over time and require additional resources, and we expect our operating losses to be substantial over at least the next several years. Our losses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and will depend, among other factors, on the progress of our research and development efforts, the timing of certain expenses, and the amount and timing of payments that we receive from collaborators.

The planning, execution, and results of our clinical programs are significant factors that can affect our operating and financial results. In our clinical programs, key events for 2006 and plans over the next 12 months are as follows:

Product Candidate	2006 Events to Date	2006-7 Plans
VEGF Trap — Oncology	• Initiated Phase 2 studies of the VEGF Trap as a single agent in AOC and NSCLA patients, and in AOC patients with SMA. • Initiated two safety and tolerability studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens • Reported encouraging preliminary results of the safety and tolerability of intravenous VEGF Trap plus FOLFOX4 and of intravenous VEGF Trap plus LV5FU2-CPT11 in separate Phase 1 trials of patients with advanced solid tumors • NCI/CTEP finalized protocols for Phase 2 trials of the VEGF Trap in metastatic breast cancer, metastatic or unresectable kidney cancer, recurrent ovarian cancer, and recurrent malignant gliomas	• Initiate up to three efficacy/safety studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in different cancer indications • Sponsor with the NCI/CTEP at least six additional exploratory efficacy/safety studies evaluating the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer types

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3938
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3938

Product Candidate	2006 Events to Date	2006-7 Plans
VEGF Trap-Eye	• Reported positive preliminary results from Phase 1 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections in 21 patients up to a top dose of 4 mg • Initiated Phase 2 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections • Initiated safety and tolerability study of the new formulation of the VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with AMD • Initiated Phase 1 trial in DME • Initiated collaboration with Bayer HealthCare	• Report preliminary results of Phase 2 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections • Initiate Phase 3 trial in wet AMD utilizing intravitreal injections of the VEGF Trap-Eye • Explore additional eye disease indications
IL-1 Trap (rilonacept)	• Reported positive results from efficacy portion of Phase 3 trial of the IL-1 Trap in CAPS • Reported positive preliminary results from ongoing Phase 1 trial in SJIA	• File Biologics License Application with the FDA for CAPS • Evaluate the IL-1 Trap in other disease indications in which IL-1 may play an important role

Collaboration with Bayer Healthcare

In October 2006, we entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare to globally develop, and commercialize outside the United States, the VEGF Trap-Eye. Under the terms of the agreement, Bayer made a non-refundable up-front payment to us of $75.0 million. In addition, we are eligible to receive up to $110.0 million in development and regulatory milestones, including a total of $40.0 million upon the initiation of Phase 3 trials in defined major indications such as wet AMD and DME. We are also eligible to receive up to an additional $135.0 million in sales milestones when and if total annual sales of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200.0 million.

We will share equally with Bayer in any future profits arising from the commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States. Within the United States, we are responsible for any future commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye and have retained exclusive rights to any future profits arising therefrom.

Agreed upon development expenses incurred by both companies under a global development plan will be shared as follows:

2007: Up to $50.0 million shared equally; we are solely responsible for up to the next $40.0 million; over $90.0 million shared equally.

2008: Up to $70.0 million shared equally, we are solely responsible for up to the next $30.0 million; over $100.0 million shared equally.

2009 and thereafter: All expenses shared equally.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3939
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3939

If the VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States and the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer for 50% of the agreed upon development expenses that Bayer has incurred in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses that Bayer has incurred and our share of the collaboration profits, or at a faster rate at our option.

Bayer has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least six months or twelve months advance notice depending on defined circumstances at the time of termination. In the event of termination of the agreement for any reason, we retain all rights to the VEGF Trap-Eye.

National Institutes of Health Grant

In September 2006, we were awarded a five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project. The goal of the Knockout Mouse Project is to build a comprehensive and broadly available resource of knockout mice to accelerate the understanding of gene function and human diseases. We will use our VelociGene® technology to take aim at 3,500 of the most difficult genes to target and which are not currently the focus of other large-scale knockout mouse programs. We have also agreed to grant a limited license to a consortium of research institutions, the other major participants in the Knockout Mouse Project, to use components of our VelociGene technology in the Knockout Mouse Project. We will generate a collection of targeting vectors and targeted mouse embryonic stem cells (ES cells) which can be used to produce knockout mice. These materials will be made widely available to academic researchers without charge. We will receive a fee for each targeted ES cell line or targeting construct made by us or the research consortium and transferred to commercial entities.

Under the NIH grant, we will be entitled to receive a minimum of $17.9 million over a five-year period. We will receive another $1.0 million to optimize our existing C57BL/6 ES cell line and its proprietary growth medium, both of which will be supplied to the research consortium for its use in the Knockout Mouse Project. We will have the right to use, for any purpose, all materials generated by us and the research consortium.

Accounting for Stock-based Employee Compensation

Effective January 1, 2005, we adopted the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, using the modified prospective method as described in SFAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation- Transition and Disclosure*. As a result, in 2005, we recognized compensation expense, in an amount equal to the fair value of share-based payments (including stock option awards) on their date of grant, over the vesting period of the awards using graded vesting, which is an accelerated expense recognition method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense for Regeneron is recognized for (a) all share based payments granted on or after January 1, 2005 and (b) all awards granted to employees prior to January 1, 2005 that were unvested on that date.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3940
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3940

in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions, and requires the recognition of compensation expense in an amount equal to the fair value of the share-based payment (including stock options and restricted stock) issued to employees. SFAS 123R requires companies to estimate the number of awards that are expected to be forfeited at the time of grant and to revise this estimate, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we recognized the effect of forfeitures in stock-based compensation cost in the period when they occurred, in accordance with SFAS 123. Upon adoption of SFAS 123R effective January 1, 2006, we were required to record a cumulative effect adjustment to reflect the effect of estimated forfeitures related to outstanding awards that are not expected to vest as of the SFAS 123R adoption date. This adjustment reduced our loss by $0.8 million and is included in our operating results for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 as a cumulative-effect adjustment of a change in accounting principle. Exclusive of the cumulative-effect adjustment, the effect of the change from applying the provisions of SFAS 123 to applying the provisions of SFAS 123R on our loss from operations, net loss, and net loss per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 was not significant, and there was no impact to our cash flows for these respective periods.

For the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards ("Stock Option Expense") recognized in operating expenses totaled $4.8 million and $5.4 million, respectively, which, in both periods, included $0.1 million in each period of Stock Option Expense previously capitalized in inventory. Stock Option Expense recognized in operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 totaled $13.2 million and $16.2 million, respectively. In addition, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, $0.1 million of Stock Option Expense was capitalized into inventory. As of September 30, 2006, there was $19.1 million of stock-based compensation cost related to outstanding nonvested stock options, net of estimated forfeitures, which had not yet been recognized in operating expenses. We expect to recognize this compensation cost over a weighted-average period of 1.43 years. In addition, there are 723,092 options which are unvested as of September 30, 2006 and would become vested upon our products achieving certain sales targets and the optionee satisfying certain service conditions. Potential compensation cost, measured on the grant date, related to these performance options totals $2.7 million and will begin to be recognized only if, and when, these options' performance condition becomes probable of attainment.

Assumptions

We use the Black-Scholes model to estimate the fair value of each option granted under the Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Using this model, fair value is calculated based on assumptions with respect to (i) expected volatility of our Common Stock price, (ii) the periods of time over which employees and members of our board of directors are expected to hold their options prior to exercise (expected lives), (iii) expected dividend yield on our Common Stock, and (iv) risk-free interest rates, which are based on quoted U.S. Treasury rates for securities with maturities approximating the options' expected lives. Expected volatility has been estimated based on actual movements in our stock price over the most recent historical periods equivalent to the options' expected lives. Expected lives are principally based on our limited historical exercise experience with option grants with similar exercise prices. The expected dividend yield is zero as we have never paid dividends and do not currently anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. The following table summarizes the weighted average

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3941
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3941

values of the assumptions we used in computing the fair value of option grants during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	65%	70%
Expected lives from grant date	5.5 years	5.0 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.74%	4.00%

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2006	2005
Expected volatility	67%	75%
Expected lives from grant date	6.5 years	6.2 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	4.76%	3.96%

Changes in any of these estimates may materially affect the fair value of stock options granted and the amount of stock-based compensation recognized in any period.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 and 2005

Net Loss:

We reported a net loss of $27.4 million, or $0.48 per share (basic and diluted), for the third quarter of 2006 compared to a net loss of $34.7 million, or $0.62 per share (basic and diluted), for the third quarter of 2005.

Revenues:

Revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 10.0	$ 11.2	$ (1.2)
Other	1.4	0.3	1.1
Total contract research & development revenue	11.4	11.5	(0.1)
Contract manufacturing revenue	4.2	4.7	(0.5)
Total revenue	$ 15.6	$ 16.2	$ (0.6)

We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration which, as detailed below, consists partly of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to a total of $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and

2006. Non-refundable, up-front payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized ratably over the period over which we are obligated to perform services in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition* (SAB 104).

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30, 2006	2005
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 7.0	$ 8.9
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	3.0	2.3
Total	$ 10.0	$ 11.2

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of our VEGF Trap expenses decreased in the third quarter of 2006 from the same period in 2005, primarily due to lower costs in the third quarter of 2006 related to our manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments increased in the third quarter of 2006 from the same period in 2005, due to our January 2006 receipt of a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan. As of September 30, 2006, $72.2 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Contract manufacturing revenue relates to our long-term agreement with Merck & Co., Inc., which expired in October 2006, to manufacture a vaccine intermediate at our Rensselaer, New York facility. Contract manufacturing revenue decreased in the third quarter of 2006 from the same period of 2005 as we shipped less product to Merck in 2006. Revenue and the related manufacturing expense were recognized as product was shipped, after acceptance by Merck. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in the third quarter of 2006 and 2005 were $0.4 million and $0.5 million, respectively, of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production. Merck deferred revenue has been recognized as product is shipped, based upon Merck's order quantities during the term of the agreement. In September 2006, we made the final shipment of product to Merck under the Merck agreement and the remaining deferred revenue associated with the capital improvement reimbursements was recognized. Subsequent to the October 2006 expiration of the Merck agreement, we do not expect to receive any further contract manufacturing revenue from Merck.

Expenses:

Total operating expenses decreased to $43.9 million in the third quarter of 2006 from $50.6 million in the same period of 2005, due, in part, to our lower headcount. Our average headcount declined to 574 in the third quarter of 2006 from 728 in the same period of 2005 primarily as a result of workforce reductions made in the fourth quarter of 2005. (See "Severance Costs" below.)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3943
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3943

Operating expenses in the third quarter of 2006 and 2005 include a total of $4.7 million and $5.5 million of Stock Option Expense, respectively, as detailed below:

(In millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2006		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 32.1	$ 2.7	$ 34.8
Contract manufacturing	3.0	0.1	3.1
General and administrative	4.1	1.9	6.0
Total operating expenses	$ 39.2	$ 4.7	$ 43.9

(In millions)	For the three months ended September 30, 2005		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 37.8	$ 3.3	$ 41.1
Contract manufacturing	3.0	0.3	3.3
General and administrative	4.3	1.9	6.2
Total operating expenses	$ 45.1	$ 5.5	$ 50.6

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses decreased to $34.8 million in the third quarter of 2006 from $41.1 million in the same period of 2005. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

(In millions)	Three months ended September 30,		
Research and development expenses	2006	2005(1)	Increase (Decrease)
Payroll and benefits (2)	$ 11.0	$ 12.8	($1.8)
Clinical trial expenses	3.1	7.5	(4.4)
Clinical manufacturing costs (3)	10.0	10.8	(0.8)
Research and preclinical development costs	5.5	4.5	1.0
Occupancy and other operating costs	5.2	5.5	(0.3)
Total research and development	$ 34.8	$ 41.1	($6.3)

(1) For the major categories of research and development expenses, amounts for the three months ended September 30, 2005 have been reclassified to conform with, and be comparable to, the current period's presentation. Total research and development expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2005 are unchanged from amounts previously reported.

(2) Includes $2.3 million and $2.8 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(3) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $0.5 million of Stock Option Expense for both the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005.

Payroll and benefits decreased principally due to our lower headcount in the third quarter of 2006, as described above. Clinical trial expenses decreased primarily due to lower IL-1 Trap costs in 2006, as we discontinued clinical development of the IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3944
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3944

arthritis and osteoarthritis in the second half of 2005. This decrease was partly offset by higher 2006 VEGF Trap-Eye costs related to Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials that we are conducting in wet AMD. Clinical manufacturing costs decreased as we were not actively manufacturing clinical supplies of our drug candidates during the third quarter of 2006. Research and preclinical development costs increased primarily due to higher third-party pre-clinical testing costs in connection with our VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye programs. Occupancy and other operating costs decreased primarily due to our lower 2006 headcount.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses decreased to $3.1 million in the third quarter of 2006 from $3.3 million in the comparable quarter of 2005 primarily because we shipped less product to Merck.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses decreased to $6.0 million in the third quarter of 2006 from $6.2 million in the same period of 2005, primarily due to lower professional fees for accounting and other administrative advisory services and lower facility-related costs, which were partly offset by higher patent-related costs and legal expenses related to general corporate matters.

Other Income and Expense:

Investment income increased to $3.9 million in the third quarter of 2006 from $2.7 million in the same period of 2005 due primarily to higher effective interest rates on investment securities in 2006. Interest expense was $3.0 million in the third quarter of 2006 and 2005. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 and 2005

Net Loss:

We reported a net loss of $71.4 million, or $1.25 per share (basic and diluted), for the first nine months of 2006 compared to a net loss of $65.8 million, or $1.18 per share (basic and diluted), for the same period of 2005. Results for the first nine months of 2005 included a $25.0 million one-time, non-recurring payment from sanofi-aventis, which was recognized as other contract income, in connection with the January 2005 amendment to our collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3945
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3945

Revenues:

Revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 38.7	$ 30.4	$ 8.3
The Procter & Gamble Company	—	6.0	(6.0)
Other	2.3	2.2	0.1
Total contract research & development revenue	41.0	38.6	2.4
Contract manufacturing revenue	12.1	10.2	1.9
Total revenue	$ 53.1	$ 48.8	$ 4.3

We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration which, as detailed below, consists partly of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to a total of $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and 2006. Non-refundable, up-front payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized ratably over the period over which we are obligated to perform services in accordance with SAB 104.

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue

(In millions)	Nine months ended September 30, 2006	2005
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 29.6	$ 23.4
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	9.1	7.0
Total	$ 38.7	$ 30.4

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of our VEGF Trap expenses increased in the first nine months of 2006 from the same period in 2005, primarily due to higher costs related to our manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies during the first half of 2006. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments also increased in the first nine months of 2006 from the same period in 2005, due to our January 2006 receipt of a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan.

Contract research and development revenue earned from Procter & Gamble decreased in the first nine months of 2006 compared to the same period of 2005, as the research activities being pursued under our December 2000 collaboration agreement with Procter & Gamble, as amended, were completed on June 30, 2005. Since the second quarter of 2005, we have not received, and do not expect to receive, any further contract research and development revenue from Procter & Gamble.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3946
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3946

Contract manufacturing revenue increased in the first nine months of 2006 from the same period of 2005 as we shipped more product to Merck in 2006. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in the first nine months of 2006 and 2005 were $1.2 million and $1.1 million, respectively, of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production.

Expenses:

Total operating expenses decreased to $127.3 million in the first nine months of 2006 from $143.7 million in the same period of 2005, due, in part, to our lower headcount, as previously described above. (Also see "Severance Costs" below.)

Operating expenses in the first nine months of 2006 and 2005 include a total of $13.2 million and $16.2 million of Stock Option Expense, respectively, as detailed below:

(In millions)	**For the nine months ended September 30, 2006**		
Expenses	**Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense**	**Stock Option Expense**	**Expenses as Reported**
Research and development	$ 94.0	$ 7.3	$ 101.3
Contract manufacturing	7.4	0.3	7.7
General and administrative	12.7	5.6	18.3
Total operating expenses	$ 114.1	$ 13.2	$ 127.3

(In millions)	**For the nine months ended September 30, 2005**		
Expenses	**Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense**	**Stock Option Expense**	**Expenses as Reported**
Research and development	$ 107.6	$ 10.1	$ 117.7
Contract manufacturing	7.1	0.3	7.4
General and administrative	12.8	5.8	18.6
Total operating expenses	$ 127.5	$ 16.2	$ 143.7

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses decreased to $101.3 million in the first nine months of 2006 from $117.7 million in the same period of 2005. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3947
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3947

(In millions)	Nine months ended September 30,		
Research and development expenses	**2006**	**2005(1)**	**Increase (Decrease)**
Payroll and benefits (2)	$ 32.7	$ 38.4	$ (5.7)
Clinical trial expenses	11.0	16.1	(5.1)
Clinical manufacturing costs (3)	28.3	32.1	(3.8)
Research and preclinical development costs	13.3	14.5	(1.2)
Occupancy and other operating costs	16.0	16.6	(0.6)
Total research and development	$ 101.3	$ 117.7	$ (16.4)

(1) For the major categories of research and development expenses, amounts for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 have been reclassified to conform with, and be comparable to, the current period's presentation. Total research and development expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 are unchanged from amounts previously reported.

(2) Includes $6.1 million and $8.4 million of Stock Option Expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

(3) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $1.2 million and $1.6 million of Stock Option Expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Payroll and benefits decreased principally due to our lower headcount in the first nine months of 2006. Clinical trial expenses decreased primarily due to lower IL-1 Trap costs in 2006 as we discontinued clinical development of the IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis in the second half of 2005. This decrease was partly offset by higher 2006 VEGF Trap-Eye costs related to Phase 1 and Phase 2 clinical trials that we are conducting in wet AMD. Clinical manufacturing costs decreased because of lower costs in 2006 related to manufacturing IL-1 Trap clinical supplies, which were partially offset by higher costs related to manufacturing VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Research and preclinical development costs decreased primarily because of our lower 2006 headcount and lower preclinical IL-1 Trap development costs in 2006. Occupancy and other operating costs decreased primarily due to our lower 2006 headcount.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses increased to $7.7 million in the first nine months of 2006 from $7.4 million in the comparable period of 2005 primarily because we shipped more product to Merck.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses decreased to $18.3 million in the first nine months of 2006 from $18.6 million in the same period of 2005, primarily due to lower professional fees for accounting and other administrative advisory services and lower facility-related costs, which were partly offset by higher patent-related costs and administrative personnel-related costs.

Other Income and Expense:

As described above, in January 2005 we received a one-time $25.0 million payment from sanofi-aventis, which was recognized as other contract income in the first nine months of 2005.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3948
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3948

In June 2005, we and Procter & Gamble amended our collaboration agreement and agreed that the research activities of both companies under the collaboration agreement were completed. In connection with the amendment, Procter & Gamble agreed to make a one-time $5.6 million payment to us, which we recognized as other contract income in the first nine months of 2005.

Investment income increased to $11.0 million in the first nine months of 2006 from $7.5 million in the same period of 2005 due primarily to higher effective interest rates on investment securities in 2006. Interest expense was $9.0 million in the first nine months of 2006 and 2005. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception in 1988, we have financed our operations primarily through offerings of our equity securities, a private placement of convertible debt, revenue earned under our past and present research and development and contract manufacturing agreements, including our agreements with sanofi-aventis and Merck, and investment income.

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 and 2005

Cash Used in Operations:

At September 30, 2006, we had $289.6 million in cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities compared with $316.7 million at December 31, 2005. In January 2006, we received a $25.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment from sanofi-aventis related to the expansion of the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration to include Japan.

In the first nine months of 2006, our net loss was $71.4 million; however, cash used in our operations was only $30.2 million, principally because (i) the above-described $25.0 million payment from sanofi-aventis was receivable at December 31, 2005 and paid in January 2006, and (ii) we recognized non-cash compensation expense of $13.5 million and depreciation and amortization of $11.2 million for the first nine months of 2006. In the first nine months of 2005, our net loss was $65.8 million; however, cash used in our operations was only $10.4 million, principally due to (i) receipts during this period from the sanofi-aventis Group for reimbursement of VEGF Trap development expenses incurred by us and a $25.0 million clinical milestone payment earned in December 2004 and (ii) recognition of non-cash compensation expense of $17.6 million and depreciation and amortization of $11.6 million for the first nine months of 2005.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities:

Net cash provided by investing activities was $8.1 million in the first nine months of 2006 compared to $90.2 million in the same period of 2005, due primarily to a decrease in sales or maturities of marketable securities net of purchases. In the first nine months of 2006, sales or maturities of marketable securities exceeded purchases by $9.7 million, whereas in the same period of 2005, sales or maturities of marketable securities exceeded purchases by $94.8 million.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3949
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3949

Cash Provided by Financing Activities:

Cash provided by financing activities increased to $5.3 million in the first nine months of 2006 from $1.1 million in the same period in 2005 due primarily to an increase in payments in connection with exercises of stock options.

The sanofi-aventis Group Agreement:

Under our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, agreed upon worldwide VEGF Trap development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement, including costs associated with the manufacture of clinical drug supply, will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of these development expenses, including 50% of the $25.0 million payment received in connection with the January 2005 amendment to our collaboration agreement, in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option. In addition, if the first commercial sale of a VEGF Trap product for intraocular delivery to the eye predates the first commercial sale of a VEGF Trap product under the collaboration by two years, we will begin reimbursing sanofi-aventis for up to $7.5 million of VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula until the first commercial VEGF Trap sale under the collaboration occurs.

Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least twelve months advance notice. Upon termination of the agreement for any reason, any remaining obligation to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of VEGF Trap development expenses will terminate and we will retain all rights to the VEGF Trap.

The Bayer Healthcare Agreement:

Under our collaboration agreement with Bayer, Bayer made a non-refundable, up-front payment of $75.0 million to us in October 2006. Agreed upon development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the collaboration will be shared as follows:

2007: Up to $50.0 million shared equally; we are solely responsible for up to the next $40.0 million; over $90.0 million shared equally.

2008: Up to $70.0 million shared equally, we are solely responsible for up to the next $30.0 million; over $100.0 million shared equally.

2009 and thereafter: All expenses shared equally.

If the VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States and the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer for 50% of the agreed upon development expenses that Bayer has incurred in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses that Bayer has incurred and our share of the collaboration profits, or at a faster rate at our option.

Bayer has the right to terminate the agreement without cause with at least six months or twelve months advance notice depending on defined circumstances at the time of termination. In the event of termination of the agreement for any reason, we retain all rights to the VEGF Trap-Eye.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3950
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3950

Severance Costs:

In September 2005, we announced plans to reduce our workforce by approximately 165 employees in connection with narrowing the focus of our research and development efforts, substantial improvements in manufacturing productivity, the September 2005 expiration of our collaboration with Procter & Gamble, and the completion of contract manufacturing for Merck in late 2006. The majority of the headcount reduction occurred in the fourth quarter of 2005. The remaining headcount reductions have been occurring in 2006 as we complete activities related to contract manufacturing for Merck.

Costs associated with the workforce reduction are comprised principally of severance payments and related payroll taxes, employee benefits, and outplacement services. Termination costs related to 2005 workforce reductions were expensed in the fourth quarter of 2005, and included $0.2 million of non-cash expenses. Estimated termination costs associated with the workforce reduction in 2006 were measured in October 2005 and expensed ratably over the expected service period of the affected employees in accordance with SFAS 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. Total costs associated with the 2005 and 2006 workforce reductions will approximate $2.6 million, of which $2.2 million was charged to expense in the fourth quarter of 2005 and $0.4 million was charged to expense in the first nine months of 2006.

Capital Expenditures:

Our additions to property, plant, and equipment totaled $1.8 million and $4.3 million for the first nine months of 2006 and 2005, respectively. During the remainder of 2006, we expect to incur approximately $2 million in capital expenditures which will primarily consist of equipment for our manufacturing, research, and development activities.

Funding Requirements:

We expect to continue to incur substantial funding requirements primarily for research and development activities (including preclinical and clinical testing). Before taking into account reimbursements from collaborators, we currently anticipate that approximately 55%-65% of our expenditures for 2006 will be directed toward the preclinical and clinical development of product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap; approximately 20%-25% of our expenditures for 2006 will be applied to our basic research activities and the continued development of our novel technology platforms; and the remainder of our expenditures for 2006 will be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes.

The amount we need to fund operations will depend on various factors, including the status of competitive products, the success of our research and development programs, the potential future need to expand our professional and support staff and facilities, the status of patents and other intellectual property rights, the delay or failure of a clinical trial of any of our potential drug candidates, and the continuation, extent, and success of our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer. We have entered into discussions regarding a new long-term operating lease for our laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York, as the operating lease for our current Tarrytown facilities expires in December of 2007 and 2009. We expect to continue to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3951
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3951

incur significant lease costs in future years. Clinical trial costs are dependent, among other things, on the size and duration of trials, fees charged for services provided by clinical trial investigators and other third parties, the costs for manufacturing the product candidate for use in the trials, supplies, laboratory tests, and other expenses. The amount of funding that will be required for our clinical programs depends upon the results of our research and preclinical programs and early-stage clinical trials, regulatory requirements, the clinical trials underway plus additional clinical trials that we decide to initiate, and the various factors that affect the cost of each trial as described above. In the future, if we are able to successfully develop, market, and sell certain of our product candidates, we may be required to pay royalties or otherwise share the profits generated on such sales in connection with our collaboration and licensing agreements.

We expect that expenses related to the filing, prosecution, defense, and enforcement of patent and other intellectual property claims will continue to be substantial as a result of patent filings and prosecutions in the United States and foreign countries.

We believe that our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least mid-2009, without taking into consideration the $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes, which mature in October 2008. However, this is a forward-looking statement based on our current operating plan, and there may be a change in projected revenues or expenses that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. If there is insufficient capital to fund all of our planned operations and activities, we believe we would prioritize available capital to fund preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates. We have no off-balance sheet arrangements and do not guarantee the obligations of any other entity. As of September 30, 2006, we had no established banking arrangements through which we could obtain short-term financing or a line of credit. In the event we need additional financing for the operation of our business, we will consider collaborative arrangements and additional public or private financing, including additional equity financing. In January 2005, we filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 to sell, in one or more offerings, up to $200.0 million of equity or debt securities, together or separately, which registration statement was declared effective in February 2005. However, there is no assurance that we will be able to complete any such offerings of securities. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include our progress in product development, investor perception of our prospects, and the general condition of the financial markets. We may not be able to secure the necessary funding through new collaborative arrangements or additional public or private offerings. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale-back, or eliminate certain of our research and development activities or future operations. This could harm our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

During the nine months ended September 30, 2006, there were no changes to our critical accounting policies and significant judgments and estimates, as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3952
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3952

Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No, 109*. This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. It also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We will be required to adopt FIN 48 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2007. Our management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting FIN 48 on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. We will be required to adopt SFAS 157 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Our management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting SFAS 157 on our financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates primarily from our investment of available cash balances in investment grade corporate and U.S. government securities. We do not believe we are materially exposed to changes in interest rates. Under our current policies we do not use interest rate derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate changes. We estimated that a one percent change in interest rates would result in an approximately $0.5 million and $0.8 million change in the fair market value of our investment portfolio at September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The decrease in the impact of an interest rate change at September 30, 2006, compared to September 30, 2005, is due to decreases in our investment portfolio's balance and duration to maturity at the end of September 2006 versus the end of September 2005.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer each concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3953
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3953

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended September 30, 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to legal proceedings in the course of our business. We do not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in an environment that involves a number of significant risks and uncertainties. We caution you to read the following risk factors, which have affected, and/or in the future could affect, our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks described below include forward-looking statements, and actual events and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Furthermore, additional risks and uncertainties are described under other captions in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 and should be considered by our investors.

Risks Related to Our Financial Results and Need for Additional Financing

We have had a history of operating losses and we may never achieve profitability. If we continue to incur operating losses, we may be unable to continue our operations.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through September 30, 2006, we had a cumulative loss of $656.6 million. If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to become a profitable company, we may be unable to continue our operations. We have no products that are available for sale and do not know when we will have products available for sale, if ever. In the absence of revenue from the sale of products or other sources, the amount, timing, nature or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. Until October 31, 2006, we received contract manufacturing revenue from our agreement with Merck and, until June 30, 2005, we received contract research and development revenue from our agreement with The Procter & Gamble Company. Our agreement with Procter & Gamble expired in June 2005 and our agreement with Merck expired in October 2006. The expiration of these agreements results in a significant loss of revenue to the Company.

We will need additional funding in the future, which may not be available to us, and which may force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3954
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3954

We will need to expend substantial resources for research and development, including costs associated with clinical testing of our product candidates. We believe our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least mid-2009, without taking into consideration the $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes, which mature in October 2008; however, our projected revenue may decrease or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. We will likely require additional financing in the future and we may not be able to raise such additional funds. If we are able to obtain additional financing through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, such sales may be dilutive to our shareholders. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that would restrict our business activities or our ability to incur further indebtedness and may contain other terms that are not favorable to our shareholders. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the development of our product candidates, we may face delay, reduction or elimination of our research and development programs or preclinical or clinical trials, in which case our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially harmed.

We have a significant amount of debt and may have insufficient cash to satisfy our debt service and repayment obligations. In addition, the amount of our debt could impede our operations and flexibility.

We have a significant amount of convertible debt and semi-annual interest payment obligations. This debt, unless converted to shares of our common stock, will mature in October 2008. We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow or otherwise obtain funds necessary to make required payments on our debt. Even if we are able to meet our debt service obligations, the amount of debt we already have could hurt our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, or other purposes. In addition, our debt obligations could require us to use a substantial portion of cash to pay principal and interest on our debt, instead of applying those funds to other purposes, such as research and development, working capital, and capital expenditures.

Risks Related to Development of Our Product Candidates

Successful development of any of our product candidates is highly uncertain.

Only a small minority of all research and development programs ultimately result in commercially successful drugs. We have never developed a drug that has been approved for marketing and sale, and we may never succeed in developing an approved drug. Even if clinical trials demonstrate safety and effectiveness of any of our product candidates for a specific disease and the necessary regulatory approvals are obtained, the commercial success of any of our product candidates will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community, and third-party payers and on our partners' ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our product candidates. Our product candidates are delivered either by intravenous infusion or by intravitreal or subcutaneous injections, which are generally less well received by patients than tablet or capsule delivery. If our products are not successfully commercialized, we will not be able to recover the significant investment we have made in developing such products and our business would be severely harmed.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3955
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3955

We intend to study our lead product candidates, the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap, in a wide variety of indications. We intend to study the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer settings, the VEGF Trap-Eye in different eye diseases and ophthalmologic indications, and the IL-1 Trap in a variety of systemic inflammatory disorders. Many of these current trials are exploratory studies designed to identify what diseases and uses, if any, are best suited for our product candidates. It is likely that our product candidates will not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and/or safety profile to support continued development for most of the indications that are to be studied. In fact, our product candidates may not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and safety profile to support the continued development for any of the indications or uses.

Clinical trials required for our product candidates are expensive and time-consuming, and their outcome is highly uncertain. If any of our drug trials are delayed or achieve unfavorable results, we will have to delay or may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We must conduct extensive testing of our product candidates before we can obtain regulatory approval to market and sell them. We need to conduct both preclinical animal testing and human clinical trials. Conducting these trials is a lengthy, time-consuming, and expensive process. These tests and trials may not achieve favorable results for many reasons, including, among others, failure of the product candidate to demonstrate safety or efficacy, the development of serious or life-threatening adverse events (or side effects) caused by or connected with exposure to the product candidate, difficulty in enrolling and maintaining subjects in the clinical trial, lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate, and the failure of clinical investigators, trial monitors and other consultants, or trial subjects to comply with the trial plan or protocol. A clinical trial may fail because it did not include a sufficient number of patients to detect the endpoint being measured or reach statistical significance. A clinical trial may also fail because the dose(s) of the investigational drug included in the trial were either too low or too high to determine the optimal effect of the investigational drug in the disease setting. For example, we are studying higher doses of the IL-1 Trap in different diseases after a phase 2 trial using lower doses of the IL-1 Trap in subjects with rheumatoid arthritis failed to achieve its primary endpoint.

We will need to reevaluate any drug candidate that does not test favorably and either conduct new trials, which are expensive and time consuming, or abandon the drug development program. Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future trials. Many companies in the biopharmaceutical industry, including us, have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after promising results have been obtained in earlier trials. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness for the desired indication(s) could harm the development of the product candidate(s), and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

The data from the phase 3 clinical program for the IL-1 Trap in CAPS (CIAS1-related Autoinflammatory Periodic Syndromes) may be inadequate to support regulatory approval for commercialization of the IL-1 Trap.

The efficacy and safety data from the phase 3 clinical program for the IL-1 Trap in CAPS may be inadequate to support approval for its commercialization in this indication. Moreover, if the safety data from the ongoing clinical trials testing the IL-1 Trap are not satisfactory, we may not proceed with the filing of a biological license application, or BLA, for the IL-1 Trap or we may be forced to delay the filing. The FDA and other regulatory agencies may have varying interpretations of our clinical trial data, which could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory approval or clearance. Further, before a product candidate is approved for marketing, our manufacturing facilities must be inspected by the FDA and the FDA will not approve the product for marketing if we or our third party manufacturers are not in compliance with current good manufacturing practices. Even if the FDA and similar foreign regulatory authorities do grant marketing approval for the IL-1 Trap, they may pose restrictions on the use or marketing of the product, or may require us to conduct additional post-marketing trials. These restrictions and requirements would likely result in increased expenditures and lower revenues and may restrict our ability to commercialize the IL-1 Trap profitably.

In addition to the FDA and other regulatory agency regulations in the United States, we are subject to a variety of foreign regulatory requirements governing human clinical trials, marketing and approval for drugs, and commercial sales and distribution of drugs in foreign countries. The foreign regulatory approval process includes all of the risks associated with FDA approval as well as country-specific regulations. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product in the United States, we must obtain approval by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of the IL-1 Trap in those countries.

The development of serious or life-threatening side effects with any of our product candidates would lead to delay or discontinuation of development, which could severely harm our business.

During the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the drug candidate being studied caused these conditions. Various illnesses,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3956
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3956

injuries, and discomforts have been reported from time-to-time during clinical trials of our product candidates. Although our current drug candidates appeared to be generally well tolerated in clinical trials conducted to date, it is possible as we test any of them in larger, longer, and more extensive clinical programs, illnesses, injuries, and discomforts that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in smaller previous trials, will be reported by patients. Many times, side effects are only detectable after investigational drugs are tested in large scale, phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients after approval. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates has many side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business.

Our VEGF Trap is being studied for the potential treatment of certain types of cancer and our VEGF Trap-Eye candidate is being studied in diseases of the eye. There are many potential safety concerns associated with significant blockade of vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF. These risks, based on the clinical and preclinical experience of systemically delivered VEGF inhibitors, including the systemic delivery of the VEGF Trap, include bleeding, hypertension, and proteinuria. These serious side effects and other serious side effects have been reported in our systemic VEGF Trap studies in cancer and diseases of the eye. In addition, patients given infusions of any protein, including the VEGF Trap delivered through intravenous administration, may develop severe hypersensitivity reactions, referred to as infusion reactions. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of the VEGF Trap for the treatment of cancer or the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of diseases of the eye.

Although the IL-1 Trap was generally well tolerated and was not associated with any drug-related serious adverse events in the phase 2 rheumatoid arthritis study completed in 2003, safety or tolerability concerns may arise as we test higher doses of the IL-1 Trap in patients with other inflammatory diseases and disorders. Like TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Amgen) and Remicade® (Centocor), the IL-1 Trap affects the immune defense system of the body by blocking some of its functions. Therefore, there may be an increased risk for infections to develop in patients treated with the IL-1 Trap. In addition, patients given infusions of the IL-1 Trap have developed hypersensitivity reactions, referred to as infusion reactions. These or other complications or side effects could impede or result in us abandoning the development of the IL-1 Trap.

Our product candidates in development are recombinant proteins that could cause an immune response, resulting in the creation of harmful or neutralizing antibodies against the therapeutic protein.

In addition to the safety, efficacy, manufacturing, and regulatory hurdles faced by our product candidates, the administration of recombinant proteins frequently causes an immune response, resulting in the creation of antibodies against the therapeutic protein. The antibodies can have no effect or can totally neutralize the effectiveness of the protein, or require that higher doses be used to obtain a therapeutic effect. In some cases, the antibody can cross react with the patient's own proteins, resulting in an "auto-immune" type disease. Whether antibodies will be created can often not be predicted from preclinical or clinical experiments, and their appearance is often delayed, so that there can be no assurance that neutralizing antibodies will not be created

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3957
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3957

at a later date — in some cases even after pivotal clinical trials have been completed. Subjects who received IL-1 Trap in clinical trials have developed antibodies. It is possible that as we test the VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye with more sensitive assays in different patient populations and larger clinical trials, we will find that subjects given the VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye develop antibodies to these product candidates, which could adversely impact the development of such candidates.

We may be unable to formulate or manufacture our product candidates in a way that is suitable for clinical or commercial use.

Changes in product formulations and manufacturing processes may be required as product candidates progress in clinical development and are ultimately commercialized. For example, we are currently testing a new formulation of the VEGF Trap-Eye in a Phase 1 Trial. If we are unable to develop suitable product formulations or manufacturing processes to support large scale clinical testing of our product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap, we may be unable to supply necessary materials for our clinical trials, which would delay the development of our product candidates. Similarly, if we are unable to supply sufficient quantities of our product or develop product formulations suitable for commercial use, we will not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets or our patents are insufficient to protect our proprietary rights, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

Our business requires using sensitive and proprietary technology and other information that we protect as trade secrets. We seek to prevent improper disclosure of these trade secrets through confidentiality agreements. If our trade secrets are improperly exposed, either by our own employees or our collaborators, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. The patent position of biotechnology companies involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability cannot be predicted with certainty. Our patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Patent applications filed outside the United States may be challenged by third parties who file an opposition. Such opposition proceedings are increasingly common in the European Union and are costly to defend. We have patent applications that are being opposed and it is likely that we will need to defend additional patent applications in the future. Our patent rights may not provide us with a proprietary position or competitive advantages against competitors. Furthermore, even if the outcome is favorable to us, the enforcement of our intellectual property rights can be extremely expensive and time consuming.

We may be restricted in our development and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that they have

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3958
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3958

blocking patents to our products in clinical development, either because they claim to hold proprietary rights to the composition of a product or the way it is manufactured or used.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Genentech that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptor compositions. Although we do not believe that the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Genentech could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert its patents are valid and cover the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye. Genentech may be motivated to initiate such a lawsuit at some point in an effort to impair our ability to develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye, which represents a potential competitive threat to Genentech's VEGF-binding products and product candidates. An adverse determination by a court in any such potential patent litigation would likely materially harm our business by requiring us to seek a license, which may not be available, or resulting in our inability to manufacture, develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye or in a damage award.

Any patent holders could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling, or developing our drug candidates, and a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties. In the event that the manufacture, use, or sale of any of our clinical candidates infringes on the patents or violates other proprietary rights of third parties, we may be prevented from pursuing product development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our drugs and may be required to pay costly damages. Such a result may materially harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Legal disputes are likely to be costly and time consuming to defend.

We seek to obtain licenses to patents when, in our judgment, such licenses are needed. If any licenses are required, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The failure to obtain any such license could prevent us from developing or commercializing any one or more of our product candidates, which could severely harm our business.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.

We cannot sell or market products without regulatory approval. If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates, the value of our company and our results of operations will be harmed. In the United States, we must obtain and maintain approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for each drug we intend to sell. Obtaining FDA approval is typically a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Foreign governments also regulate drugs distributed in their country and approval in any country is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. None of our product candidates has ever received regulatory approval to be marketed and sold in the United States or any other country. We may never receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3959
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3959

If the testing or use of our products harms people, we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims. We could also face costly and damaging claims arising from employment law, securities law, environmental law, or other applicable laws governing our operations.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing, and sale of drugs for use in people expose us to product liability risk. Any informed consent or waivers obtained from people who sign up for our clinical trials may not protect us from liability or the cost of litigation. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential liabilities or may not completely cover any liability arising from any such litigation. Moreover, we may not have access to liability insurance or be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms.

Our operations may involve hazardous materials and are subject to environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. We may incur substantial liability arising from our activities involving the use of hazardous materials.

As a biopharmaceutical company with significant manufacturing operations, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the use of hazardous materials. Our research and development and manufacturing activities involve the controlled use of chemicals, viruses, radioactive compounds, and other hazardous materials. The cost of compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations is substantial. If an accident involving these materials or an environmental discharge were to occur, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, or face regulatory actions, which could exceed our resources or insurance coverage.

Changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which became law in July 2002, has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market have promulgated new rules and listing standards covering a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules and listing standards has increased our legal costs, and significantly increased our accounting and auditing costs, and we expect these costs to continue. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly independent directors, or qualified executive officers.

In future years, if we or our independent registered public accounting firm are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the market value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must attest to and report on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm provided us with an

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3960
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3960

unqualified report as to our assessment and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, which report was included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. However, we cannot assure you that management or our independent registered public accounting firm will be able to provide such an assessment or unqualified report as of future year-ends. In this event, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the market value of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Dependence on Third Parties

If our collaboration with sanofi-aventis for the VEGF Trap is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

We rely heavily on sanofi-aventis to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap oncology program. Sanofi-aventis funds all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the VEGF Trap oncology program. If the VEGF Trap oncology program continues, we will rely on sanofi-aventis to assist with funding the VEGF Trap program, provide commercial manufacturing capacity, enroll and monitor clinical trials, obtain regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States, and provide sales and marketing support. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in cancer indications will be significantly adversely affected. Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon twelve months advance notice. If sanofi-aventis were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or manufacture of the VEGF Trap and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities. Termination of the sanofi-aventis collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap oncology program.

If our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare for the VEGF Trap-Eye is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

We will rely heavily on Bayer HealthCare to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Under our agreement with them, Bayer HealthCare is required to fund approximately half of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the global VEGF Trap-Eye development program. If the VEGF Trap-Eye program continues, we will rely on Bayer HealthCare to assist with funding the VEGF Trap-Eye development program, provide assistance with the enrollment and monitoring of clinical trials conducted outside the United States, obtaining regulatory approval outside the United States, and provide sales, marketing and commercial support for the product outside the United States. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap-Eye will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if Bayer HealthCare does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States will be significantly adversely affected. Bayer HealthCare has the right to terminate its collaboration

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3961
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3961

agreement with us at any time upon six or twelve months advance notice, depending on the circumstances giving rise to termination. If Bayer HealthCare were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities outside the United States. Termination of the Bayer HealthCare collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap-Eye development program.

Our collaborators and service providers may fail to perform adequately in their efforts to support the development, manufacture, and commercialization of our drug candidates.

We depend upon third-party collaborators, including sanofi-aventis and service providers such as clinical research organizations, outside testing laboratories, clinical investigator sites, and third-party manufacturers and product packagers and labelers, to assist us in the development of our product candidates. If any of our existing collaborators or service providers breaches or terminates its agreement with us or does not perform its development or manufacturing services under an agreement in a timely manner or at all, we could experience additional costs, delays, and difficulties in the development or ultimate commercialization of our product candidates.

Risks Related to the Manufacture of Our Product Candidates

We have limited manufacturing capacity, which could inhibit our ability to successfully develop or commercialize our drugs.

Before approving a new drug or biologic product, the FDA requires that the facilities at which the product will be manufactured be in compliance with current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP requirements. Manufacturing product candidates in compliance with these regulatory requirements is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. To be successful, our products must be manufactured for development, following approval, in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, and at competitive costs. If we or any of our product collaborators or third-party manufacturers, product packagers, or labelers are unable to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA can impose regulatory sanctions, including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new drug or biologic product, or revocation of a pre-existing approval. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Our manufacturing facility is likely to be inadequate to produce sufficient quantities of product for commercial sale. We intend to rely on our corporate collaborators, as well as contract manufacturers, to produce the large quantities of drug material needed for commercialization of our products. We rely entirely on third-party manufacturers for filling and finishing services. We will have to depend on these manufacturers to deliver material on a timely basis and to comply with regulatory requirements. If we are unable to supply sufficient material on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our corporate collaborators or contract manufacturers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3962
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3962

We may expand our own manufacturing capacity to support commercial production of active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API, for our product candidates. This will require substantial additional funds, and we will need to hire and train significant numbers of employees and managerial personnel to staff our facility. Start-up costs can be large and scale-up entails significant risks related to process development and manufacturing yields. We may be unable to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug material for clinical trials or commercial use. In addition, we may be unable to secure adequate filling and finishing services to support our products. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may be unable to obtain key raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of our product candidates. In addition, we may face difficulties in developing or acquiring production technology and managerial personnel to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates at reasonable costs and in compliance with applicable quality assurance and environmental regulations and governmental permitting requirements.

If any of our clinical programs are discontinued, we may face costs related to the unused capacity at our manufacturing facilities.

We have large-scale manufacturing operations in Rensselaer, New York. We use our facilities to produce API for our own clinical and preclinical candidates. Under a long-term manufacturing agreement with Merck, which expired in October 2006, we also produced an intermediate for a Merck pediatric vaccine at our facility in Rensselaer, New York. Since we no longer use our facilities to manufacture the Merck intermediate, and if clinical candidates are discontinued, we will have to absorb one hundred percent of related overhead costs and inefficiencies.

Certain of our raw materials are single-sourced from third parties; third-party supply failures could adversely affect our ability to supply our products.

Certain raw materials necessary for manufacturing and formulation of our product candidates are provided by single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers. We would be unable to obtain these raw materials for an indeterminate period of time if these third-party single-source suppliers were to cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply these materials or products to us for any reason, including due to regulatory requirements or action, due to adverse financial developments at or affecting the supplier, or due to labor shortages or disputes. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our ability to manufacture our product candidates for use in clinical trials, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

Also, certain of the raw materials required in the manufacturing and the formulation of our clinical candidates may be derived from biological sources, including mammalian tissues, bovine serum, and human serum albumin. There are certain European regulatory restrictions on using these biological source materials. If we are required to substitute for these sources to comply with European regulatory requirements, our clinical development activities may be delayed or interrupted.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3963
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3963

Risks Related to Commercialization of Products

If we are unable to establish sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully market and sell future products.

We have no sales or distribution personnel or capabilities and have only a small staff with marketing capabilities. If we are unable to obtain those capabilities, either by developing our own organizations or entering into agreements with service providers, we will not be able to successfully sell any products that we may obtain regulatory approval for and bring to market in the future. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenue, even if our product candidates are approved. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need or that we will be able to enter into marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Under the terms of our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, we currently rely on sanofi-aventis for sales, marketing, and distribution of the VEGF Trap in cancer indications, should it be approved in the future by regulatory authorities for marketing. We will have to rely on a third party or devote significant resources to develop our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for our other product candidates, including the VEGF Trap-Eye, and we may be unsuccessful in developing our own sales, marketing, and distribution organization.

Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors have received approval for products with the same mechanism of action, and competitors may get to the marketplace before we do with better or lower cost drugs or the market for our product candidates may be too small to support commercialization or sufficient profitability.

There is substantial competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Our smaller competitors may also enhance their competitive position if they acquire or discover patentable inventions, form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we achieve product commercialization, our competitors have achieved, and may continue to achieve, product commercialization before our products are approved for marketing and sale.

Genentech has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (Genentech), on the market for treating certain cancers and many different pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, OSI Pharmaceuticals, and Pfizer. Many of these molecules are farther along in development than the VEGF Trap and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Novartis has an ongoing phase 3 clinical development program evaluating an orally delivered VEGF tyrosine kinase inhibitor in different cancer settings. Onyx Pharmaceuticals and Bayer have received approval from the FDA to market and sell the first oral medication that targets tumor cell growth and new vasculature formation that fuels the growth of tumors. The marketing approvals for Genentech's VEGF antagonist, Avastin, and their extensive, ongoing clinical development plan for Avastin in other cancer indications, may make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in clinical trials to support the VEGF Trap and to obtain regulatory approval of the VEGF Trap in these cancer settings.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3964
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3964

This may delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In addition, even if the VEGF Trap is ever approved for sale for the treatment of certain cancers, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against Avastin and the Onyx/Bayer kinase inhibitor, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. In addition, an oral medication may be considerably less expensive for patients than a biologic medication, providing a competitive advantage to companies that market such products.

The market for eye disease products is also very competitive. OSI Pharmaceuticals and Pfizer are marketing an approved VEGF inhibitor (Macugen®) for age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD). Novartis and Genentech are collaborating on the commercialization and further development of a VEGF antibody fragment (Lucentis™) for the treatment of wet AMD and other eye indications that was approved by the FDA in June 2006. Many other companies are working on the development of product candidates for the potential treatment of wet AMD that act by blocking VEGF, VEGF receptors, and through the use of soluble ribonucleic acids (sRNAs) that modulate gene expression. In addition, it has been reported that ophthalmologists are using a third-party reformulated version of Genentech's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin, with success for the treatment of wet AMD. The National Eye Institue has recently received funding for a Phase 3 trial to compare Lucentis to Avastin in the treatment of wet AMD. The marketing approval of Macugen and Lucentis and the potential off-label use of Avastin make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in our clinical trials and successfully develop the VEGF Trap-Eye. Even if the VEGF Trap-Eye is ever approved for sale for the treatment of eye diseases, it may be difficult for our drug to compete against Lucentis or Macugen, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. Moreover, the relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin in patients with wet AMD presents a further competitive challenge in this indication.

The availability of highly effective FDA approved TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Amgen), Remicade® (Centocor), and Humira® (Abbott Laboratories), and the IL-1 receptor antagonist Kineret® (Amgen), and other marketed therapies makes it more difficult to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. This is one of the reasons we discontinued the development of the IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, even if the IL-1 Trap is ever approved for sale, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against these FDA approved TNF-antagonists in indications where both are useful because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these effective medicines. Moreover, in such indications these approved therapeutics may offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap, such as requiring fewer injections.

There are both small molecules and antibodies in development by third parties that are designed to block the synthesis of interleukin-1 or inhibit the signaling of interleukin-1. For example, Novartis is developing an antibody to interleukin-1 and Amgen is developing an antibody to the interleukin-1 receptor. These drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap. The successful development of these competing molecules could delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. For example, we may find it difficult to enroll patients in clinical trials for the IL-1 Trap if the companies developing these competing interleukin-1 inhibitors commence clinical trials in the same indications.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3965
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3965

We are developing the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of a spectrum of rare diseases associated with mutations in the *CIAS*1 gene. These rare genetic disorders affect a small group of people, estimated to be between several hundred and a few thousand. There may be too few patients with these genetic disorders to profitably commercialize the IL-1 Trap in this indication.

The successful commercialization of our product candidates will depend on obtaining coverage and reimbursement for use of these products from third-party payers and these payers may not agree to cover or reimburse for use of our products.

Our products, if commercialized, may be significantly more expensive than traditional drug treatments. Our future revenues and profitability will be adversely affected if United States and foreign governmental, private third-party insurers and payers, and other third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, do not agree to defray or reimburse the cost of our products to the patients. If these entities refuse to provide coverage and reimbursement with respect to our products or provide an insufficient level of coverage and reimbursement, our products may be too costly for many patients to afford them, and physicians may not prescribe them. Many third-party payers cover only selected drugs, making drugs that are not preferred by such payer more expensive for patients, and require prior authorization or failure on another type of treatment before covering a particular drug. Payers may especially impose these obstacles to coverage on higher-priced drugs, as our product candidates are likely to be.

We intend to file an application with the FDA seeking approval to market the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of a spectrum of rare genetic disorders called CAPS. There may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize the IL-1 Trap. Physicians may not prescribe the IL-1 Trap and CAPS patients may not be able to afford the IL-1 Trap if third party payers do not agree to reimburse the cost of IL-1 Trap therapy and this would adversely affect our ability to commercialize the IL-1 Trap profitably.

In addition to potential restrictions on coverage, the amount of reimbursement for our products may also reduce our profitability. In the United States, there have been, and we expect will continue to be, actions and proposals to control and reduce healthcare costs. Government and other third-party payers are challenging the prices charged for healthcare products and increasingly limiting, and attempting to limit, both coverage and level of reimbursement for prescription drugs.

Since our products, including the IL-1 Trap, will likely be too expensive for most patients to afford without health insurance coverage, if our products are unable to obtain adequate coverage and reimbursement by third-party payers our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates may be adversely impacted. Any limitation on the use of our products or any decrease in the price of our products will have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve profitability.

In certain foreign countries, pricing, coverage and level of reimbursement of prescription drugs are subject to governmental control, and we may be unable to negotiate coverage, pricing, and reimbursement on terms that are favorable to us. In some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing drug pricing vary widely from country to country. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. A member state may approve a specific price for the medicinal product or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. Our results of operations may suffer if we are unable to market our products in foreign countries or if coverage and reimbursement for our products in foreign countries is limited.

Risk Related to Employees

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain leaders in our research, development, manufacturing, and commercial organizations, our business will be harmed.

We are highly dependent on our executive officers. If we are not able to retain any of these persons or our Chairman, our business may suffer. In particular, we depend on the services of P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., the Chairman of our board of directors, Leonard Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., our Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer and President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, Murray A. Goldberg, our Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary, Neil Stahl, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Therapeutics and Clinical Program Development, Randall G. Rupp, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Manufacturing Operations, and Peter Powchik, M.D., our Senior Vice President, Clinical Development. There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3966
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3966

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price is extremely volatile.

There has been significant volatility in our stock price and generally in the market prices of biotechnology companies' securities. Various factors and events may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These factors include, by way of example:

- progress, delays, or adverse results in clinical trials;
- announcement of technological innovations or product candidates by us or competitors;
- fluctuations in our operating results;
- public concern as to the safety or effectiveness of our product candidates;
- developments in our relationship with collaborative partners;
- developments in the biotechnology industry or in government regulation of healthcare;
- large sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors, or significant shareholders;
- arrivals and departures of key personnel; and
- general market conditions.

The trading price of our common stock has been, and could continue to be, subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors, including the sale or attempted sale of a large amount of our common stock in the market. Broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Future sales of our common stock by our significant shareholders or us may depress our stock price and impair our ability to raise funds in new share offerings.

A small number of our shareholders beneficially own a substantial amount of our common stock. As of September 30, 2006, our seven largest shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, beneficially owned 46.6% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D. Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2006. As of September 30, 2006, sanofi-aventis owned 2,799,552 shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 5.1% of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding. Under our stock purchase agreement with sanofi-aventis, sanofi-aventis may sell no more than 500,000 of these shares in any calendar quarter. If sanofi-aventis, or our other significant shareholders or we, sell substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur exists, the market price of our Common Stock could fall. Sales of Common Stock by our significant shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, also might make it more difficult for us to raise funds by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3967
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3967

Holders of Class A Stock, who are generally the shareholders who purchased their stock from us before our initial public offering, are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of September 30, 2006, holders of Class A Stock held 29.5% of the combined voting power of all of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to significantly influence the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in our company taking corporate actions that you may not consider to be in your best interest and may affect the price of our Common Stock. As of September 30, 2006:

- our current officers and directors beneficially owned 14.4% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2006, and 33.1% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2006; and
- our seven largest shareholders beneficially owned 46.6% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2006. In addition, these seven shareholders held 53.4% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by our Chief Executive Officer and our Chairman which are exercisable within 60 days of September 30, 2006.

The anti-takeover effects of provisions of our charter, by-laws, and of New York corporate law, could deter, delay, or prevent an acquisition or other "change in control" of us and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws and the New York Business Corporation Law contain various provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or our management that shareholders may consider favorable or beneficial. Some of these provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. These provisions include:

- authorization to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior shareholder approval, with rights senior to those of our common shareholders;
- a staggered board of directors, so that it would take three successive annual meetings to replace all of our directors;
- a requirement that removal of directors may only be effected for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares entitled to vote

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3968
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3968

for directors, as well as a requirement that any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the remaining directors;

- any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, only if, prior to such action, all of our shareholders consent, the effect of which is to require that shareholder action may only be taken at a duly convened meeting;
- any shareholder seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of this intention in writing and meet various other requirements; and
- under the New York Business Corporation Law, a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See the risk factor immediately above captioned *"Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval."*

In addition, we have a Change in Control Severance Plan and many of our stock options issued under our 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan may become fully vested in connection with a "change in control" of the Company, as defined in the plan.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3969
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3969

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number		Description
10.1	—	License and Collaboration Agreement, dated as of October 18, 2006, by and between Bayer HealthCare LLC and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
12.1	—	Statement re: computation of ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges.
31.1	—	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	—	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
32	—	Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3970
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3970

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Date: November 6, 2006

By: /s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and
Assistant Secretary

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3971
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3971

Exhibit 10.1

LICENSE AND COLLABORATION AGREEMENT

By and Between

BAYER HEALTHCARE LLC

and

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

Dated as of October 18, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE I DEFINITIONS	1
1.1 "Affiliate"	1
1.2 "Agreement"	2
1.3 "Anticipated First Commercial Sale"	2
1.4 "Approval"	2
1.5 "Aventis"	2
1.6 "Aventis Agreement"	2
1.7 "Business Day"	2
1.8 "Change of Control"	2
1.9 "Class A Stock"	3
1.10 "Clinical Supply Cost"	3
1.11 "Clinical Supply Requirements"	3
1.12 "COGS"	3
1.13 "Commercialize" or "Commercialization"	3
1.14 "Commercial Overhead Charge"	3
1.15 "Commercially Reasonable Efforts"	4
1.16 "Commercial Supply Cost"	4
1.17 "Commercial Supply Requirements"	4
1.18 "Committee"	4
1.19 "Common Stock"	5
1.20 "Company Excluded Territory Intellectual Property"	5
1.21 "Company Intellectual Property"	5
1.22 "Company Patent Rights"	5
1.23 "Consolidated Payment Report"	5
1.24 "Contract Year"	5
1.25 "Controlling Party"	5
1.26 "Country Commercialization Budget"	5
1.27 "Country Commercialization Plan"	6
1.28 "Country Commercialization Report"	6
1.29 "CPI"	6
1.30 "Develop" or "Development"	6
1.31 "Development Costs"	6
1.32 "Development FTE Cost"	7
1.33 "Development FTE Rate"	8
1.34 "Development Plan(s)"	8
1.35 "Effective Date"	8
1.36 "EMEA"	8
1.37 "Excluded Territory"	8
1.38 "Executive Officers"	8
1.39 "Existing Licenses"	8
1.40 "FDA"	8
1.41 "Field"	8
1.42 "Finished Product"	8
1.43 "First Commercial Sale"	8

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3973
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3973

1.44 "Formulated Bulk Product" 9
1.45 "FTE" 9
1.46 "GAAP" 9
1.47 "Global Development Budget" 9
1.48 "Global Development Plan" 9
1.49 "Good Practices" 9
1.50 "Governmental Authority" 9
1.51 "IAS/IFRS" 9
1.52 "ICH" 9
1.53 "IND" 9
1.54 "Joint Patent Rights" 10
1.55 "Know-How" 10
1.56 "Law" or "Laws" 10
1.57 "Lead Regulatory Party" 10
1.58 "Legal Dispute" 10
1.59 "Licensed Products" 10
1.60 "Major Market Country" 10
1.61 "Manufacture" or "Manufacturing" 10
1.62 "Marketing Approval" 10
1.63 "Medical Affairs Cost" 10
1.64 "Medical Affairs FTE Rate" 11
1.65 "Net Sales" 11
1.66 "New Information" 12
1.67 "New License" 13
1.68 "Other Shared Expenses" 13
1.69 "Out-of-Pocket Costs" 13
1.70 "Party Information" 13
1.71 "Patent Application" 13
1.72 "Patent Rights" 13
1.73 "Patents" 13
1.74 "Person" 13
1.75 "Phase 2 Trial" 13
1.76 "Phase 3 Trial" 13
1.77 "Plan" 14
1.78 "Pre-Launch Marketing Expenses" 14
1.79 "Pricing Approval" 14
1.80 "Product" 14
1.81 "Product Trademark" 14
1.82 "Promotional Materials" 14
1.83 "Quarter" or "Quarterly" 14
1.84 "Regeneron Excluded Territory Intellectual Property" 14
1.85 "Regeneron Intellectual Property" 15
1.86 "Regeneron Patent Rights" 15
1.87 "Regeneron Products" 15
1.88 "Region" 15
1.89 "Registration Filing" 15

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3974
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3974

1.90 "Regulatory Authority" 15
1.91 "Rest of World Country" 15
1.92 "Sales Force Cost" 15
1.93 "Sales Force FTE Rate" 15
1.94 "Shared Promotion Expenses" 16
1.95 "Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock" 17
1.96 "Sublicensee" 17
1.97 "Territory Commercialization Budget" 17
1.98 "Territory Commercialization Plan" 17
1.99 "Territory" 17
1.100 "Territory Development Plan" 17
1.101 "Territory Development Budget" 17
1.102 "Third Party" 18
1.103 "United States," "US" or "U.S." 18
1.104 "Valid Claim" 18
1.105 "VEGF" 18
1.106 "VEGF Trap" 18
1.107 "Additional Definitions." 18

ARTICLE II COLLABORATION 19

2.1 Scope of Collaboration 19
2.2 Compliance With Law 19
2.3 Further Assurances and Transaction Approvals 19
2.4 Compliance with Third Party Agreements 20
2.5 Plans 20
2.6 Limitation on Exercise of Rights Outside of Collaboration. 20
2.7 Excluded Territory Activities 22

ARTICLE III MANAGEMENT 22

3.1 Committees/Management. 23
3.2 Joint Steering Committee. 23
3.3 Joint Development Committee. 24
3.4 Joint Commercialization Committee. 25
3.5 Other Committees 27
3.6 Membership 27
3.7 Meetings 28
3.8 Decision-Making 28
3.9 Project Manager 28
3.10 Resolution of Governance Matters 28

ARTICLE IV LICENSE GRANTS 30

4.1 Regeneron License Grants 30
4.2 Company License Grants 30
4.3 Sublicensing 31
4.4 No Implied License 31
4.5 Retained Rights 31
4.6 Right of Negotiation for Excluded Territory 32

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3975
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3975

ARTICLE V DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES 32

5.1 Development of Licensed Products 32
5.2 Development Plans 32
5.3 Development Budgets 33
5.4 Development Reports 34
5.5 Review of Clinical Trial Protocols 34

ARTICLE VI COMMERCIALIZATION 34

6.1 Commercialization of Products in the Field in the Territory 34
6.2 Territory Commercialization Plan 34
6.3 Country Commercialization Plans 35
6.4 Commercialization Activities; Sharing of Commercial Information. 36
6.5 Product Pricing and Pricing Approvals in the Territory 37
6.6 Sales and Product Distribution in the Territory; Other Responsibilities 37
6.7 Commercialization Efforts 37
6.8 Contract Sales Force 38
6.9 Promotional Materials. 38
6.10 Promotional Claims/Compliance 38
6.11 Restriction on Bundling in the Territory 38
6.12 Inventory Management 39
6.13 Medical and Consumer Inquiries 39
6.14 Market Exclusivity Extensions 39
6.15 Post Marketing Clinical Trials 39
6.16 Activities outside the Collaboration 39
6.17 Restriction on Commercialization Activities 40
6.18 Exports from the Territory to the Excluded Territory. 40

ARTICLE VII CLINICAL AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS 41

7.1 Ownership of Approvals and Registration Filings. 41
7.2 Regulatory Coordination. 41
7.3 Regulatory Coordination with Third Parties 43
7.4 Regulatory Events 44
7.5 Pharmacovigilance and Product Complaints 45
7.6 Regulatory Inspection or Audit 45
7.7 Recalls and Other Corrective Actions 46

ARTICLE VIII MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY 46

8.1 Formulated Bulk Product Supply in the Field in the Territory 46
8.2 Finished Product Supply in the Field in the Territory 46
8.3 Supply Agreement 46
8.4 Manufacturing Plans 47
8.5 Manufacturing Shortfall 47
8.6 Manufacturing Compliance 47

ARTICLE IX PERIODIC REPORTS; PAYMENTS 48

9.1 Upfront Payment and Milestone Payments. 48

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3976
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3976

9.2 Development Costs. 48
9.3 Periodic Reports 49
9.4 Funds Flow 50
9.5 Invoices and Documentation 51
9.6 Payment Method and Currency 51
9.7 Late Payments 51
9.8 Taxes 51
9.9 Adjustments to FTE Rates 52
9.10 Resolution of Payment Disputes 52
9.11 Budget Overruns 52

ARTICLE X DISPUTE RESOLUTION 53

10.1 Resolution of Disputes 53
10.2 Governance Disputes 53
10.3 Legal Disputes 53
10.4 Expert Panel 53
10.5 No Waiver 55

ARTICLE XI TRADEMARKS AND CORPORATE LOGOS 55

11.1 Corporate Names 55
11.2 Selection of Product Trademarks 55
11.3 Ownership of Product Trademarks 55
11.4 Prosecution and Maintenance of Product Trademark(s) 56
11.5 License to the Product Trademark(s) 56
11.6 Use of Corporate Names 56

ARTICLE XII NEWLY CREATED INVENTIONS 57

12.1 Ownership of Newly Created Intellectual Property. 57
12.2 Prosecution and Maintenance of Patent Rights. 58
12.3 Interference, Opposition and Reissue. 61

ARTICLE XIII INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LITIGATION 61

13.1 Third Party Infringement Suits. 61
13.2 Patent Marking 62
13.3 Third Party Infringement Claims; New Licenses. 63

ARTICLE XIV BOOKS, RECORDS AND INSPECTIONS; AUDITS AND ADJUSTMENTS 63

14.1 Books and Records 64
14.2 Audits and Adjustments. 64
14.3 GAAP/IAS/IFRS 65

ARTICLE XV REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES 65

15.1 Due Organization, Valid Existence and Due Authorization 65
15.2 Knowledge of Pending or Threatened Litigation 65
15.3 Additional Regeneron Representations and Warranties 65
15.4 Disclaimer of Warranties 67

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3977
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3977

15.5 Mutual Covenants 67

ARTICLE XVI CONFIDENTIALITY 68

16.1 Confidential Information. 68
16.2 Injunctive Relief 70
16.3 Publication of New Information 70
16.4 Other Publications 70

ARTICLE XVII INDEMNITY 71

17.1 Indemnity and Insurance. 71
17.2 Indemnity Procedure 73

ARTICLE XVIII FORCE MAJEURE 75

ARTICLE XIX TERM AND TERMINATION 75

19.1 Term/Expiration of Term. 75
19.2 Termination Without Cause 75
19.3 Termination For Material Breach 76
19.4 Termination for Insolvency 77
19.5 Termination for Breach of Standstill 77
19.6 [**********] 77
19.7 Effect of Termination 77
19.8 Survival of Obligations 78

ARTICLE XX MISCELLANEOUS 79

20.1 Governing Law; Submission to Jurisdiction 79
20.2 Waiver 79
20.3 Notices 79
20.4 Entire Agreement 80
20.5 Amendments 80
20.6 Headings 80
20.7 Severability 80
20.8 Registration and Filing of the Agreement 80
20.9 Assignment 80
20.10 Successors and Assigns 81
20.11 Affiliates 81
20.12 Counterparts 81
20.13 Third-Party Beneficiaries 81
20.14 Relationship of the Parties 82
20.15 Limitation of Damages 82
20.16 Standstill Agreement 82
20.17 Termination of Standstill 83
20.18 Non-Solicitation 84
20.19 No Strict Construction 84

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3978
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3978

LICENSE AND COLLABORATION AGREEMENT

THIS LICENSE AND COLLABORATION AGREEMENT ("Agreement"), dated as of October 18, 2006 (the "Effective Date"), is by and between BAYER HEALTHCARE LLC, a Delaware limited liability company having a principal place of business at 511 Benedict Avenue, Tarrytown, New York 10591 ("Company"), and REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., a New York corporation having a principal place of business at 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591 ("Regeneron") (with each of Company and Regeneron referred to herein individually as a "Party" and collectively as the "Parties").

WHEREAS, Regeneron owns and has licensed certain Patents, Know-How and other rights related to the VEGF Trap in the Territory;

WHEREAS, Company and its Affiliates possess knowledge and expertise in, and resources for, developing and commercializing pharmaceutical products in the Field in the Territory; and

WHEREAS, Regeneron and Company desire to collaborate on the Development and Manufacture of Products in the Field, and the Commercialization of Products in the Field in the Territory under the terms and conditions set forth herein (the "Collaboration").

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the following mutual covenants contained herein, and for other good and valuable consideration the adequacy and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I
DEFINITIONS

Capitalized terms used in this Agreement, whether used in the singular or plural, except as expressly set forth herein, shall have the meanings set forth below:

1.1 "Affiliate" shall mean, with respect to any Person, another Person which controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such Person. A Person shall be deemed to control another Person if such Person possesses, directly or indirectly, the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a Person shall be deemed to control another Person if any of the following conditions is met: (a) in the case of corporate entities, direct or indirect ownership of at least fifty percent (50%) of the stock or shares having the right to vote for the election of directors, and (b) in the case of non-corporate entities, direct or indirect ownership of at least fifty percent (50%) of the equity interest with the power to direct the management and policies of such non-corporate entities. The Parties acknowledge that in the case of certain entities organized under the laws of certain countries outside of the United States, the maximum percentage ownership permitted by

law for a foreign investor may be less than fifty percent (50%), and that in such case such lower percentage shall be substituted in the preceding sentence, provided that such foreign investor has the power to direct the management and policies of such entity.

1.2 "Agreement" shall have the meaning set forth in the introductory paragraph, including all Schedules and Exhibits.

1.3 "Anticipated First Commercial Sale" shall mean, with respect to a Licensed Product in the Field, the date agreed upon by the JSC in advance as the expected date of First Commercial Sale of such Licensed Product in the Field in a country in the Territory.

1.4 "Approval" shall mean, with respect to each Licensed Product, any approval (including Marketing Approvals and Pricing Approvals), registration, license or authorization from any Regulatory Authority required for the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of such Product in the Field in a regulatory jurisdiction anywhere in the world, and shall include, without limitation, an approval, registration, license or authorization granted in connection with any Registration Filing.

1.5 "Aventis" shall mean sanofi-aventis US LLC (successor in interest to Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

1.6 "Aventis Agreement" shall mean the Collaboration Agreement, dated as of September 3, 2003, by and between Aventis and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., as amended by the First Amendment, dated as of December 31, 2004, the Second Amendment, dated as of January 7, 2005, the Third Amendment, dated as of December 21, 2005, and the Fourth Amendment, dated as of January 31, 2006, as the same may be further amended from time to time.

1.7 "Business Day" shall mean a day on which commercial banking institutions in New York, New York are open for business.

1.8 "Change of Control" shall mean, with respect to Regeneron, any of the following events: (a) any Person is or becomes the "beneficial owner" (as such term is used in Section 13(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 13d-3 thereunder, except that a Person shall be deemed to have "beneficial ownership" of all shares that any such Person has the right to acquire, whether such right may be exercised immediately or only after the passage of time), directly or indirectly, of a majority of the total voting power represented by all classes of capital stock then outstanding of Regeneron normally entitled to vote in elections of directors; (b) Regeneron consolidates with or merges into another corporation or entity, or any corporation or entity consolidates with or merges into Regeneron, other than (i) a merger or consolidation which would result in the voting securities of Regeneron outstanding immediately prior to such merger or consolidation continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the surviving entity or any parent thereof) a majority of the combined voting power of the voting securities of Regeneron or such surviving entity or any parent thereof outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation, or (ii) a

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3980
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3980

merger or consolidation effected to implement a recapitalization of Regeneron (or similar transaction) in which no Person becomes the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of voting securities of Regeneron representing a majority of the combined voting power of Regeneron's then outstanding securities; or (c) Regeneron conveys, transfers or leases all or substantially all of its assets to any Person other than a wholly-owned Affiliate of Regeneron.

1.9 "Class A Stock" shall mean the Class A Stock of Regeneron, par value $0.001 per share.

1.10 "Clinical Supply Cost" shall mean (a) the Out-of-Pocket Cost for purchasing and/or the Manufacturing Cost to Manufacture Formulated Bulk Product for Clinical Supply Requirements under the Development Plans, (b) the Out-of-Pocket Cost for purchasing and/or the Manufacturing Cost to Manufacture, comparator agent or placebo requirements for activities contemplated under the Development Plans, (c) the Out-of-Pocket Cost and/or the Manufacturing Cost for filling, packaging and labeling such Clinical Supply Requirements, comparator agent and/or placebo, as the case may be, for activities contemplated under the Development Plans and (d) any VAT or similar taxes actually paid with respect to the Manufacture or delivery of Clinical Supply Requirements.

1.11 "Clinical Supply Requirements" shall mean, with respect to a Licensed Product, the quantities of such Licensed Product which are required by a Party or the Parties for Development in the Field under this Agreement, including, without limitation, the conduct of research, pre-clinical studies and clinical trials in connection with a Development Plan and quantities of such Licensed Product which are required by a Party for submission to a Regulatory Authority in connection with any Registration Filing or Approval in the Field in any regulatory jurisdiction in the Territory.

1.12 "COGS" for a Quarter shall mean cost (calculated in accordance with GAAP or IAS/IFRS) of Manufacturing the Licensed Products sold in the Field in the Territory in the Quarter.

1.13 "Commercialize" or "Commercialization" shall mean any and all activities directed to marketing, promoting, detailing, distributing, importing, offering for sale, having sold and/or selling a Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory, including, without limitation, market research, pre-launch marketing and educational activities, sampling and Non-Approval Trials in the Territory.

1.14 "Commercial Overhead Charge" shall mean, on a country-by-country basis in the Territory, beginning in the Contract Year of First Commercial Sale in the applicable country, an amount (agreed upon by the JFC at least eighteen (18) months prior to the Anticipated First Commercial Sale in the country) to cover [**********], such amount to be determined by the JFC as of January 1 of each following Contract Year. For the avoidance of doubt, "Commercial Overhead Charge" shall not include any amounts included in Medical Affairs Cost, Sales Force Cost, Other Shared Expenses or Shared Promotion Expenses.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3981
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3981

1.15 "Commercially Reasonable Efforts" shall mean, with respect to the efforts to be expended by a Party with respect to any objective, reasonable, diligent, good faith efforts to accomplish such objective as such Party would normally use to accomplish a similar objective under similar circumstances, it being understood and agreed that such efforts shall be consistent with the Collaboration Purpose and substantially equivalent to those efforts and resources commonly used by a Party for a product owned by it, which product is at a similar stage in its development or product life and is of similar market potential (taking into consideration both anticipated total sales and overall profitability). Commercially Reasonable Efforts shall be determined on a market-by-market and product-by-product basis in view of conditions prevailing at the time, and evaluated taking into account all relevant factors, including without limitation, the efficacy, safety, anticipated regulatory authority approved labeling, competitiveness of the product or alternative products that are in the marketplace or under development by Third Parties and other technical, scientific, legal, medical marketing and competitiveness factors. It is anticipated that the level of effort constituting Commercially Reasonable Efforts may change over time. In determining whether a Party has used Commercially Reasonable Efforts, neither the Territory Profit Split nor other payments made or required to be made from one Party to the other under this Agreement shall be considered in determining market potential (that is, a Party may not apply lesser resources or efforts in support of a Licensed Product because it must pay the Territory Profit Split or make milestone or any other payments hereunder to the other Party). By way of example, for purposes of determining whether Company uses Commercially Reasonable Efforts to Commercialize a Licensed Product in a Major Market Country, a basis for comparison shall be the efforts used by Company to commercialize in such Major Market Country another Company product that is wholly owned by Company, is at a similar stage of commercialization to the Licensed Product and has both anticipated total sales and overall profitability to Company in such Major Market Country substantially similar to that of the Licensed Product, taking into account total sales and total profitability of the Licensed Product in such Major Market Country, but without consideration of any of the payments required to be made from one Party to the other under this Agreement.

1.16 "Commercial Supply Cost" shall mean the Out-of-Pocket Cost for purchasing and/or the Manufacturing Cost for the Manufacture of the Commercial Supply Requirements, including, without limitation, any filling, packaging and labeling costs, and any VAT or similar taxes actually paid with respect to the Manufacture or delivery of such Commercial Supply Requirements.

1.17 "Commercial Supply Requirements" shall mean, with respect to each Licensed Product, quantities of Finished Product as are required by Company to fulfill its (or its Affiliate's or Sublicensee's) requirements for commercial sales, Non-Approval Trials and Product sampling with respect to such Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory.

1.18 "Committee" means any of the JSC, JDC, JCC or JFC, each as described in Article 3 (together with Working Groups or other committees contemplated herein or established in accordance with this Agreement).

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3982
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3982

1.19 "Common Stock" shall mean the common stock of Regeneron, par value $0.001 per share.

1.20 "Company Excluded Territory Intellectual Property" shall mean Company Patent Rights and Know-How that cover, claim or are used for the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of Regeneron Products under the Plans, but excluding (a) any Company Patent Rights covering the composition of any Company Products, and (b) any New Information or Party Information arising from the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of Company Products.

1.21 "Company Intellectual Property" shall mean the Company Patent Rights and any Know-How of Company or any of its Affiliates.

1.22 "Company Patent Rights" shall mean those Patent Rights which (a) at the Effective Date or at any time thereafter during the Term, are owned by, licensed to or otherwise held by Company or any of its Affiliates (other than pursuant to this Agreement), including, without limitation, Patent Rights covering any formulation and delivery technologies, with the right to license or sublicense the same, and (b) include at least one Valid Claim which would be infringed by the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of a Product in the Field.

1.23 "Consolidated Payment Report" shall mean a consolidated Quarterly report prepared by Company (based on information reported under Sections 5.4 and 9.3) setting forth in reasonable detail, for each Major Market Country in the Territory, for each Region in the Territory, and in the aggregate for all countries in the Territory, (a) Net Sales, COGS and Shared Promotion Expenses incurred by each Party for such Quarter, (b) Development Costs incurred by each Party for such Quarter under the Global Development Plan and the Territory Development Plan, (c) Other Shared Expenses incurred by each Party for such Quarter, including the allocation of global costs pursuant to Section 3.4(b)(xii), (d) Commercial Supply Costs incurred by each Party for such Quarter and (e) the Quarterly True-Up, and the component items and calculations in determining such Quarterly True-Up, calculated in accordance with Schedule 2.

1.24 "Contract Year" shall mean the period beginning on the Effective Date and ending on December 31, 2007, and each succeeding consecutive twelve (12) month period thereafter during the Term. The last Contract Year of the Term shall begin on January 1 for the year during which termination or expiration of the Agreement will occur, and the last day of such Contract Year shall be the effective date of such termination or expiration.

1.25 "Controlling Party" shall mean Regeneron with respect to the filing, prosecution and maintenance of a Joint Patent Right that claims or covers a Regeneron Product (or the Manufacture or use thereof), and Company in the case of all other Joint Patent Rights.

1.26 "Country Commercialization Budget" shall mean the three-year rolling budget(s) approved by the JCC for a particular Country Commercialization Plan.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3983
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3983

1.27 "Country Commercialization Plan" shall mean, for each Major Market Country in the Territory, the three-year rolling plan for Commercializing Licensed Products in the Field in such country, including the applicable Country Commercialization Budget, developed and approved by the JCC, as the same may be amended from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. Each Country Commercialization Plan shall set forth, for each Licensed Product, the information, plans and forecasts set forth in Section 6.3.

1.28 "Country Commercialization Report" shall mean, for each Major Market Country in the Territory, a written report summarizing the marketing, detailing, selling and promotional activities undertaken by Company (or its Affiliate) during the previous Quarter in connection with the applicable Country Commercialization Plan, including the number of details for the Licensed Product in the Field in the country, together with a detailed project-level statement of Shared Promotion Expenses (calculated in U.S. dollars and local currency) incurred by Company (or its Affiliate) during such Quarter in the country.

1.29 "CPI" for the Excluded Territory shall mean the Consumer Price Index – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average, All Items, 1982-1984 = 100, published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics (or its successor equivalent index). For countries and Regions in the Territory (other than Japan), "CPI" shall mean the "EU15 CPI" (or its successor equivalent index), which is published monthly and available via Bloomberg Professional, as published by Bloomberg L.P. In Japan, "CPI" shall mean such other inflation measure or rate agreed upon by the Parties.

1.30 "Develop" or "Development" shall mean (a) activities directly and specifically relating to research, pre-clinical and clinical drug development of a Licensed Product in the Field, including, without limitation, test method development and stability testing, assay development, toxicology, pharmacology, formulation, quality assurance/quality control development, technology transfer, statistical analysis, process development and scale-up, pharmacokinetic studies, data collection and management, clinical studies (including research to design clinical studies), regulatory affairs, project management, drug safety surveillance activities related to clinical studies, the preparation, submission and maintenance of Registration Filings and Approvals (including post-marketing clinical trials imposed by applicable Law or as required by a Regulatory Authority) and activities necessary to obtain a Pricing Approval, reimbursement and/or listing on health care providers' and payers' formularies, and (b) any other development activities with respect to a Licensed Product in the Field, including, without limitation, activities to support new product formulations, delivery technologies and/or new indications in the Field either before or after the First Commercial Sale.

1.31 "Development Costs" shall mean costs incurred by a Party in connection with the Development of Licensed Products in the Field in accordance with this Agreement and the Development Plan(s) (or prior to the first Development Plan, the Initial Development Plan), including without limitation:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3984
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3984

(a) all Out-of-Pocket Costs, including, without limitation, fees and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining Registration Filings and Approvals (including Pricing Approvals) necessary for the Development and Commercialization of the Licensed Products in the Field under this Agreement;

(b) Development FTE Costs;

(c) Clinical Supply Costs;

(d) the costs and expenses incurred in connection with (i) Manufacturing process, formulation, cleaning, and shipping development and validation, (ii), Manufacturing scale-up and improvements, (iii) stability testing, (iv) quality assurance/quality control development (including management of Third Party fillers, packagers and labelers), and (v) internal and Third Party costs and expenses incurred in connection with (A) qualification and validation of Third Party contract manufacturers and vendors and (B) subject to the terms of this Agreement, establishing a primary or secondary source supplier, including, without limitation, the transfer of process and Manufacturing technology and analytical methods, scale-up, process and equipment validation, cleaning validation and initial Manufacturing licenses, approvals and Regulatory Authority inspections (in each case, to the extent not included in Clinical Supply Costs or Commercial Supply Costs);

(e) Pre-Launch Marketing Expenses;

(f) any license fees and other payments under Existing Licenses and New Licenses to the extent attributable to the Manufacture of Clinical Supply Requirements and/or the Development of Licensed Products in the Field under the Plans for the Territory (which, for the avoidance of doubt, include activities in the Excluded Territory performed under the Global Development Plan); and

(g) any other costs or expenses specifically identified and included in the applicable Development Plan or included as Development Costs under this Agreement.

For clarity, it is the intent of the Parties that costs included in the foregoing will not be unfairly allocated to the Licensed Products in the Field (to the extent that any development cost is attributable, in part, to products or activities outside the scope of this Agreement). For the avoidance of doubt, [**********] and as defined therein shall be considered a Development Cost under the Global Development Plan under this Agreement

1.32 "Development FTE Cost" shall mean, for all Development activities performed in accordance with the Development Plan(s), including regulatory activities, the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3985
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3985

product of (a) the number of FTEs required for such Development activity as set forth in the approved Development Plan and (b) the Development FTE Rate.

1.33 "Development FTE Rate" for the Excluded Territory, the Territory (other than Japan) and Japan shall mean [********] in the first Contract Year, such amount to be adjusted as of January 1, 2008 and annually thereafter by the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in the applicable CPI (determined based on the location of the Development personnel) since the Effective Date or the latest adjustment date hereunder, whichever is later, through June 30 of the prior calendar year. The Development FTE Rate shall be inclusive of Out-of-Pocket Costs and other expenses for the employee providing the services, including travel costs and allocated costs, such as, for example, allocated overhead costs.

1.34 "Development Plan(s)" shall mean the Global Development Plan and the Territory Development Plan.

1.35 "Effective Date" shall have the meaning set forth in the introductory paragraph.

1.36 "EMEA" shall mean the European Medicines Evaluation Agency or any successor agency thereto.

1.37 "Excluded Territory" shall mean the United States.

1.38 "Executive Officers" shall mean the Chief Executive Officer of Regeneron and the Chief Executive Officer of Bayer HealthCare AG, a German corporation having a principal place of business at 51368 Leverkusen, Germany.

1.39 "Existing Licenses" shall mean the agreements listed in Schedule 4.

1.40 "FDA" shall mean the United States Food and Drug Administration and any successor agency thereto.

1.41 "Field" shall mean the treatment and/or diagnosis of any ocular disease or disorder through the local administration of any product to the eye, including, without limitation, by topical, intravitreal, periorbital, implants or other means of local administration to the eye.

1.42 "Finished Product" shall mean a Licensed Product in the Field in its finished, labeled and packaged form, ready for sale to the market or use in clinical or pre-clinical trials, as the case may be.

1.43 "First Commercial Sale" shall mean, with respect to a Licensed Product in a country in the Territory (or, solely for purposes of Section 19.7(c), in the Excluded Territory), the first commercial sale of the Finished Product to non-Sublicensee Third Parties for use in the Field in such country (or group of countries) following receipt of Marketing Approval. Sales for test marketing or clinical trial purposes or compassionate or similar use shall not constitute a First Commercial Sale.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3986
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3986

1.44 "Formulated Bulk Product" shall mean Licensed Product in the Field formulated into solution or in a lyophilized form, ready for storage or shipment to a manufacturing facility, to allow processing into the final dosage form.

1.45 "FTE" shall mean a full time equivalent employee (i.e., one fully-committed or multiple partially-committed employees aggregating to one full-time employee) employed or contracted by a Party and assigned to perform specified work, with such commitment of time and effort to constitute one employee performing such work on a full-time basis, which for purposes hereof shall be [********] per year.

1.46 "GAAP" shall mean generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

1.47 "Global Development Budget" shall mean the three-year rolling budget(s) approved by the JSC in the Global Development Plan.

1.48 "Global Development Plan" shall mean the three-year rolling plan approved by the JSC for Developing Licensed Products in the Field as part of an integrated worldwide Development program, including the related Global Development Budget, as the same may be amended from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. Global Development Plan activities may be undertaken entirely or partially in the Excluded Territory if approved by the JSC. For the avoidance of doubt, the Global Development Plan will not include (a) any Development activities that are conducted or sponsored by a Party which are only required for a specific Approval in the Territory (including activities under the Territory Development Plan) or the Excluded Territory, (b) Non-Approval Trials or (c) any studies conducted for Pricing Approval or formulary approval.

1.49 "Good Practices" shall mean compliance with the applicable standards contained in then-current "Good Laboratory Practices," "Good Manufacturing Practices" and/or "Good Clinical Practices," as promulgated by the FDA and all analogous guidelines promulgated by the EMEA or the ICH, as applicable.

1.50 "Governmental Authority" shall mean any court, agency, authority, department, regulatory body or other instrumentality of any government or country or of any national, federal, state, provincial, regional, county, city or other political subdivision of any such government or any supranational organization of which any such country is a member.

1.51 "IAS/IFRS" shall mean International Accounting Standards/International Financial Reporting Standards of the International Accounting Standards Board.

1.52 "ICH" shall mean the International Conference on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Pharmaceuticals for Human Use.

1.53 "IND" shall mean, with respect to each Licensed Product in the Field, an Investigational New Drug Application filed with respect to such Product, as

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3987
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3987

described in the FDA regulations, including all amendments and supplements to the application, and any equivalent filing with any Regulatory Authority outside the United States.

1.54 "Joint Patent Rights" shall mean Patent Rights that cover a Joint Invention.

1.55 "Know-How" shall mean any and all proprietary technical or scientific information, know-how, data, test results, knowledge, techniques, discoveries, inventions, specifications, designs, trade secrets, regulatory filings and other information (whether or not patentable or otherwise protected by trade secret Law) which (a) are now or hereafter during the Term owned by, licensed to or otherwise held by (i) a Party, (ii) any Affiliate of Company that is engaged in the Development or Commercialization of Licensed Products pursuant to this Agreement or (iii) any of Regeneron's Affiliates, with the rights to license or sublicense the same, and (b) relate to a Product in the Field and are necessary or useful for the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of a Product in the Field, including, without limitation, New Information.

1.56 "Law" or "Laws" shall mean all laws, statutes, rules, regulations, orders, judgments, injunctions and/or ordinances of any Governmental Authority.

1.57 "Lead Regulatory Party" shall mean the Party having responsibility for preparing, prosecuting and maintaining Registration Filings and any Approvals for Licensed Products in the Field under this Agreement, and for related regulatory duties.

1.58 "Legal Dispute" shall mean any dispute, controversy or claim related to compliance with this Agreement or the validity, breach, termination or interpretation of this Agreement.

1.59 "Licensed Products" shall mean Regeneron Products and Company Products.

1.60 "Major Market Country" shall mean [********** and [*******].

1.61 "Manufacture" or "Manufacturing" shall mean activities directed to producing, manufacturing, processing, filling, finishing, packaging, labeling, quality assurance testing and release, shipping and/or storage of Formulated Bulk Product, Finished Product, placebo or a comparator agent, as the case may be.

1.62 "Marketing Approval" shall mean an approval of the applicable Regulatory Authority necessary for the marketing and sale of a Licensed Product in an indication in the Field in any country, but excluding any separate Pricing Approval.

1.63 "Medical Affairs Cost" shall mean, for each country in the Territory, the product of (a) the number of office-based FTEs supporting the coordination of Non-Approval Trials related to the Licensed Products in the Field as agreed upon in the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3988
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3988

Country Commercialization Plan or Territory Commercialization Plan and (b) the applicable Medical Affairs FTE Rate.

1.64 "Medical Affairs FTE Rate" shall mean, on a Region-by-Region or one or more Major Market Countries basis in the Territory (determined based on the location of the medical affairs professional), a rate agreed upon in local currency by the Parties prior to the expected start of the first Non-Approval Trial in such Region or Major Market Country, as applicable, based upon the fully burdened cost of medical affairs professionals of pharmaceutical companies in the Field in the applicable country, such amount to be adjusted as of January 1 of each following Contract Year by the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in the applicable CPI through June 30 of the prior calendar year. The Medical Affairs FTE Rate shall be inclusive of Out-of-Pocket Costs and other expenses for the employee providing the services, including travel costs and allocated costs, such as, for example, allocated overhead costs.

1.65 "Net Sales" shall mean the gross amount invoiced for bona fide arms' length sales of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory by or on behalf of Company or its Affiliates or Sublicensees to Third Parties, less the following deductions determined in accordance with Company's standard methods as generally and consistently applied by Company:

(a) normal and customary trade, cash and/or quantity discounts allowed and taken with respect to Licensed Product sales;

(b) amounts repaid or credited by reason of defects, rejections, recalls, returns, rebates and allowances;

(c) chargebacks and other amounts paid on sale or dispensing of Licensed Products;

(d) Third Party cash rebates and chargebacks related to sales of the Licensed Product, to the extent allowed;

(e) retroactive price reductions that are actually allowed or granted;

(f) compulsory payments and rebates directly related to the sale of Licensed Products, accrued, paid or deducted pursuant to agreements (including, but not limited to, managed care agreements) or government regulations;

(g) freight, insurance and other transportation charges, to the extent included in the invoice price;

(h) tariffs, duties, excise, value-added, consumption or other taxes (other than taxes based on income), to the extent included in the invoice price; and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3989
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3989

(i) any other specifically identifiable costs or charges included in the gross invoiced sales price of such Licensed Product falling within categories substantially equivalent to those listed above.

Sales between the Parties, or between the Parties and their Affiliates or Sublicensees, for resale, shall be disregarded for purposes of calculating Net Sales. Any of the items set forth above that would otherwise be deducted from the invoice price in the calculation of Net Sales but which are separately charged to, and paid by, Third Parties shall not be deducted from the invoice price in the calculation of Net Sales. In the case of any sale of a Licensed Product for consideration other than cash, such as barter or countertrade, Net Sales shall be calculated on the fair market value of the consideration received as agreed by the Parties. Solely for purposes of calculating Net Sales, if Company or its Affiliate or Sublicensee sells such Licensed Products in the form of a combination product containing any Product and one or more active ingredients (whether combined in a single formulation or package, as applicable, or formulated or packaged separately but sold together for a single price in a manner consistent with the terms of this Agreement) (a "Combination Product"), Net Sales of such Combination Product for the purpose of determining the Territory Profit Split pursuant to this Agreement will be calculated by multiplying actual Net Sales of such Combination Product as determined in the first paragraph of this definition of "Net Sales" by the fraction A/(A+B), where A is the invoice price of such Licensed Product if sold separately, and B is the total invoice price of the other active ingredient(s) in the combination if sold separately. If, on a country-by-country basis, such other active ingredient(s) in the Combination Product is not sold separately in such country, but the Licensed Product component of the Combination Product is sold separately in such country, Net Sales for the purpose of determining Territory Profit Split pursuant to this Agreement for the Combination Product shall be calculated by multiplying actual Net Sales of the Combination Product by the fraction A/C, where A is the invoice price of the Licensed Product component if sold separately, and C is the invoice price of the Combination Product. If, on a country-by-country basis, the Licensed Product component is not sold separately in that country, Net Sales for the purpose of determining the Territory Profit Split pursuant to this Agreement for the Combination Product shall be calculated by multiplying actual Net Sales of the Combination Product by the fraction D/(D+E), where D is the fair market value of the portion of the Combination Product that contains the Licensed Product and E is the fair market value of the portion of the Combination Product containing the other active ingredient(s) included in such Combination Product, as such fair market values are determined by mutual agreement of the Parties through the JFC.

1.66 "New Information" shall mean any and all ideas, inventions, data, writings, protocols, discoveries, improvements, trade secrets, materials or other proprietary information not generally known to the public, which may arise or be conceived or developed by (a) either Party,(b) any Affiliate of Company that is engaged in the Development or Commercialization of Licensed Products pursuant to this Agreement, (c) any of Regeneron's Affiliates or (d) the Parties or their Affiliates jointly, during the Term pursuant to this Agreement to the extent specifically related to any Licensed Product in the Field, including, without limitation, information and data included in any Plans or Registration Filings made under this Agreement.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3990
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3990

1.67 "New License" shall mean any license approved by the JSC, other than Existing Licenses, required for the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Licensed Product in the Field under this Agreement.

1.68 "Other Shared Expenses" shall mean those costs and expenses specifically referred to in Sections 3.4(b)(xii), 7.7, 12.2(e), 12.3(b), 13.1(c), 13.3(b), 13.3(d) and 17.1(c) which, except as set forth in Section 3.4(b)(xii) or elsewhere in this Agreement, shall be shared equally between the Parties.

1.69 "Out-of-Pocket Costs" shall mean costs and expenses paid to Third Parties (or payable to Third Parties and accrued in accordance with GAAP or IAS/IFRS) by either Party and/or its Affiliates in accordance with the applicable Plan.

1.70 "Party Information" shall mean any and all trade secrets or other proprietary information, including, without limitation, any proprietary data, inventions, ideas, discoveries and materials (whether or not patentable or protectable as a trade secret) not generally known to the public regarding a Party's or its Affiliates' technology, products, business or objectives, in each case, other than New Information, which are disclosed or made available by a Party or such Party's Affiliates to the other Party or the other Party's Affiliates in connection with this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, all confidential information disclosed by Regeneron under the terms of the confidentiality agreement between the Parties dated July 6, 2006 is hereby deemed Party Information of Regeneron.

1.71 "Patent Application" shall mean any application for a Patent.

1.72 "Patent Rights" shall mean unexpired Patents and Patent Applications.

1.73 "Patents" shall mean patents and all substitutions, divisions, continuations, continuations-in-part, reissues, reexaminations and extensions thereof and supplemental protection certificates relating thereto, and all counterparts thereof in any country in the world.

1.74 "Person" shall mean and include an individual, partnership, joint venture, limited liability company, corporation, firm, trust, unincorporated organization and government or other department or agency thereof.

1.75 "Phase 2 Trial" shall mean a controlled dose ranging clinical trial to evaluate further the efficacy and safety of a Licensed Product in the Field in the targeted patient population and to help define the optimal dose and/or dosing regimen.

1.76 "Phase 3 Trial" shall mean a clinical trial that is designed to gather further evidence of safety and efficacy of a Licensed Product in the Field (and to help evaluate its overall risks and benefits) and is intended to support Marketing Approval for a Licensed Product in the Field in one or more countries in the Territory. A Phase 3 Trial typically follows at least one Phase 2 Trial.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3991
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3991

1.77 "Plan" shall mean any Country Commercialization Plan, Territory Commercialization Plan, Global Development Plan, Territory Development Plan, Manufacturing Plan or other plan approved through the Committee process relating to the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field under this Agreement.

1.78 "Pre-Launch Marketing Expenses" shall mean, on a country-by-country basis in the Territory, with respect to each Licensed Product, all Commercialization expenses to support the Licensed Products in the Field incurred prior to the First Commercial Sale of such Licensed Product in the Field in the country.

1.79 "Pricing Approval" shall mean such approval, agreement, determination or governmental decision establishing prices for a Licensed Product that can be charged to consumers and will be reimbursed by Governmental Authorities in countries in the Territory where Governmental Authorities or Regulatory Authorities of such country approve or determine pricing for pharmaceutical products for reimbursement or otherwise.

1.80 "Product" shall mean [**********]. Except as expressly set forth herein, the defined term "Product" shall refer exclusively to any such molecule Manufactured, Developed and/or Commercialized in the Field.

1.81 "Product Trademark" shall mean, with respect to each Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory, the trademark(s) selected by the JCC and approved by the JSC for use on such Licensed Product throughout the Territory and/or accompanying logos, slogans, trade names, trade dress and/or other indicia of origin, in each case as selected by the JCC and approved by the JSC.

1.82 "Promotional Materials" shall mean, with respect to each Licensed Product, promotional, advertising, communication and educational materials relating to such Licensed Product for use in connection with the marketing, promotion and sale of such Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory, and the content thereof, and shall include, without limitation, promotional literature, product support materials and promotional giveaways.

1.83 "Quarter" or "Quarterly" shall refer to a calendar quarter, except that the first Quarter shall commence on the Effective Date and extend to the end of the then-current calendar quarter and the last calendar quarter shall extend from the first day of such calendar quarter until the effective date of the termination or expiration of the Agreement.

1.84 "Regeneron Excluded Territory Intellectual Property" shall mean Regeneron Patent Rights and Know-How that cover, claim or are used for the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of Company Products under the Plans, but excluding (a) any Regeneron Patent Rights covering the composition of any Regeneron Products, including, without limitation, the VEGF Trap, and (b) any New

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3992
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3992

Information or Party Information arising from the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of Regeneron Products.

1.85 "Regeneron Intellectual Property" shall mean the Regeneron Patent Rights and any Know-How of Regeneron or any of its Affiliates.

1.86 "Regeneron Patent Rights" shall mean those Patent Rights which, (a) at the Effective Date or at any time thereafter during the Term, are owned by, licensed to or otherwise held by Regeneron or any of its Affiliates (other than pursuant to this Agreement), including, without limitation, Patent Rights covering formulation and delivery technologies, with the right to license or sublicense the same, and (b) include at least one Valid Claim which would be infringed by the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of a Product in the Field.

1.87 "Regeneron Products" shall mean Products which are now or hereafter during the Term owned by, licensed to or otherwise held by Regeneron or any of its Affiliates (other than pursuant to this Agreement), including, without limitation, the VEGF Trap.

1.88 "Region" shall mean [**********] and [*******].

1.89 "Registration Filing" shall mean the submission to the relevant Regulatory Authority of an appropriate application seeking any Approval, and shall include, without limitation, any IND or Marketing Approval application in the Field.

1.90 "Regulatory Authority" shall mean any federal, national, multinational, state, provincial or local regulatory agency, department, bureau or other governmental entity anywhere in the world with authority over the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Licensed Product in the Field under this Agreement. The term "Regulatory Authority" includes, without limitation, the FDA, the EMEA and the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

1.91 "Rest of World Country" shall mean any country in the Territory other than the Major Market Countries.

1.92 "Sales Force Cost" shall mean, for a country in the Territory, the product of (a) the number of FTEs detailing the Licensed Products in the Field in the country in accordance with the approved Country Commercialization Plan and (b) the applicable Sales Force FTE Rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither "Sales Force Cost" nor, for clarity, "Shared Promotion Expenses," shall include the costs related to [**********]

1.93 "Sales Force FTE Rate" shall mean, on a Region-by-Region or one or more Major Market Countries basis (determined based on the location of the sales representative), a rate agreed upon in local currency by the Parties at least eighteen (18) months prior to the Anticipated First Commercial Sale in the Region or Major Market Country, as applicable, based upon the fully burdened cost of sales representatives of

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3993
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3993

pharmaceutical companies in the Field in the applicable country, such amount to be adjusted as of January 1 of each following Contract Year by the percentage increase or decrease, if any, in the applicable CPI through June 30 of the prior calendar year. The Sales Force FTE Rate shall be inclusive of Out-of-Pocket Costs and other expenses for the employee providing the services, including travel costs and allocated costs, such as, for example, allocated overhead costs.

1.94 "Shared Promotion Expenses" shall mean the sum of the following items, in each case to the extent attributable to Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory in accordance with an approved Country Commercialization Plan or Territory Commercialization Plan:

(a) [**********] to cover the cost of distribution, freight, insurance and warehousing, related to the sale of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory;

(b) bad debt attributable to Licensed Products in the Field sold in the Territory;

(c) Sales Force Cost;

(d) Medical Affairs Cost;

(e) Out-of-Pocket Costs related to (i) the marketing, advertising and/or promotion of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory (including, without limitation, educational expenses, advocate development programs and symposia and Promotional Materials), (ii) market research for Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory and (iii) the preparation of training and communication materials for Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory;

(f) a portion of Out-of-Pocket Costs agreed upon by the Parties related to the marketing, advertising and promotion of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory (including, without limitation, educational expenses, advocate development programs and symposia, and promotional materials) to the extent such marketing, advertising and promotion (i) relate to both Licensed Products and other Company products or (ii) relate to Licensed Products in the Field in both the Territory and the Excluded Territory, in each case, as agreed upon in an approved Territory Commercialization Plan or Country Commercialization Plan;

(g) Out-of-Pocket Costs related to Non-Approval Trials for Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, including, without limitation, the Out-of-Pocket Cost of clinical research organizations, investigator and expert fees, lab fees and scientific service fees, the Out-of-Pocket Cost of shipping clinical supplies to centers or disposal of clinical supplies, in each case, to the extent not included in Commercial Supply Cost; and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3994
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3994

(h) Commercial Overhead Charge.

The foregoing shall not include any costs which have been included in Development Costs. For clarity, it is the intent of the Parties that costs and headcount included in the foregoing will not be unfairly allocated to the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory (to the extent that any Shared Promotion Expense is attributable, in part, to products or activities other than the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory) and, in each case, will only be included once in the calculation of the Quarterly True-Up.

1.95 "Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock" shall mean, at any time, the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock of Regeneron at such time, as well as all capital stock issued and outstanding as a result of any stock split, stock dividend or reclassification of Common Stock or Class A Stock distributable, on a pro rata basis, to all holders of Common Stock and Class A Stock.

1.96 "Sublicensee" shall mean a Third Party or an Affiliate to whom Company will have granted a license or sublicense under Company's rights pursuant to Section 4.3 to Commercialize Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. For the avoidance of doubt, a "Sublicensee" will include a Third Party to whom Company will have granted the right to distribute Licensed Products in the Field wherein such distributor pays to Company a royalty (or other amount) based upon the revenues received by the distributor for the sale (or resale) of Licensed Products by such distributor.

1.97 "Territory Commercialization Budget" shall mean the three-year rolling budget(s) included in the Territory Commercialization Plan.

1.98 "Territory Commercialization Plan" shall mean the three-year rolling plan for Commercializing the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory approved by the JSC, including the Territory Commercialization Budget, as the same may be amended from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. The Territory Commercialization Plan shall set forth for each Licensed Product, the information, plans and forecasts set forth in Section 6.2.

1.99 "Territory" shall mean all the countries of the world, except the Excluded Territory.

1.100 "Territory Development Plan" shall mean the three-year rolling plan approved by the JSC for Developing the Licensed Products in the Field for a specific country (or countries) in the Territory, including the related Territory Development Budget, as the same may be amended from time-to-time in accordance with the terms of this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, the Territory Development Plan will not include (a) any Development activities that are conducted as part of the Global Development Plan or (b) Non-Approval Trials, but will include any other clinical trials of the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, including any studies or other activities conducted for Pricing Approval.

1.101 "Territory Development Budget" shall mean the three-year rolling budget(s) approved by the JSC in the Territory Development Plan.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3995
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3995

1.102 "Third Party" shall mean any Person other than Company or Regeneron or any Affiliate of either Party.

1.103 "United States," "US" or "U.S." shall mean the United States of America (including its territories and possessions) and Puerto Rico.

1.104 "Valid Claim" shall mean a claim (a) of any issued, unexpired Patent that has not been revoked or held unenforceable or invalid by a decision of a court or governmental agency of competent jurisdiction from which no appeal can be taken, or with respect to which an appeal is not taken within the time allowed for appeal, and that has not been disclaimed or admitted to be invalid or unenforceable through reissue, disclaimer or otherwise or (b) of any Patent Application that has not been cancelled, withdrawn or abandoned or pending for more than seven (7) years.

1.105 "VEGF" shall mean vascular endothelial growth factor.

1.106 "VEGF Trap" shall mean [**********]

1.107 "Additional Definitions." Each of the following definitions is set forth in the Sections (or Schedules) of this Agreement indicated below:

DEFINITION	SECTION/SCHEDULE
Aggregate Regeneron Payment Amount	9.2(a)
Alliance Manager	3.2(a)
Collaboration	Preamble
Collaboration Purpose	3.1(b)
Company Products	2.6
Development Budget(s)	5.3
Development Overrun	9.11
Expert Panel	0.4
Global Brand	3.4(b)(i)
Global Development Balance	Schedule 2
Global True-Up	Schedule 2
Governance Dispute	10.2
Initial Development Plan	5.2
JCC	3.1(a)
JDC	3.1(a)
JFC	3.1(a)
JSC	3.1(a)
Joint Invention	12.1(b)
Manufacturing Cost	Schedule 1
Manufacturing Plan	8.4
Marketing Guidelines	3.4(b)(v)
Non-Approval Trials	6.2(j)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3996
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3996

DEFINITION	SECTION/SCHEDULE
Non-Incurred Amount	5.3
Project Manager	3.9
Regeneron Reimbursement Amount	Schedule 2
Quarterly True-Up	Schedule 2
Term	19.1(a)
Termination Notice Period	19.2
Territory Profit Split	Schedule 2
Working Group	3.1(a)

ARTICLE II
COLLABORATION

2.1 Scope of Collaboration. The Parties will cooperate in good faith under this Agreement and each Party will use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to Develop Licensed Products in the Field for the purpose of Commercializing Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. Company will use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to Commercialize Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. The Parties shall establish various Committees as set forth in Article 3 of this Agreement to oversee and/or coordinate the Development of Licensed Products in the Field and oversee the Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, and each Party shall, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in Article 16, provide (or cause its Affiliates to provide) to any relevant Committee any necessary Party Information, New Information and such other information and materials as may be reasonably required for the Parties to effectively and efficiently Develop and Manufacture Licensed Products in the Field and for Company (and, if agreed to by Company or set forth in the Plans, Regeneron) to effectively and efficiently Commercialize the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory under this Agreement.

2.2 Compliance With Law. Both Company and Regeneron, and their respective Affiliates, shall perform their obligations under this Agreement in an effort to Develop, Manufacture and Commercialize Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory in accordance with applicable Law. No Party or any of its Affiliates shall, or shall be required to, undertake any activity under or in connection with this Agreement which violates, or which it believes, in good faith, may violate, any applicable Law.

2.3 Further Assurances and Transaction Approvals. Upon the terms and subject to the conditions hereof, each of the Parties will use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to (a) take, or cause to be taken, all actions necessary, proper or advisable under applicable Laws or otherwise to consummate and make effective the transactions contemplated by this Agreement, (b) obtain from the requisite Governmental Authorities any consents, licenses, permits, waivers, approvals, authorizations or orders required to be obtained or made by such Party in connection with the authorization, execution and delivery by such Party of this Agreement and the consummation by such Party of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement and (c) make all necessary filings, and thereafter make any other advisable submissions, with respect to this Agreement and the transactions contemplated by this Agreement required to be made by such Party under applicable Laws. The Parties will cooperate with each other in connection with the making

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3997
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3997

of all such filings. Each Party will furnish to the other Party all information in its possession or under its control required for any applicable or other filing to be made pursuant to the rules and regulations of any applicable Laws in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

2.4 Compliance with Third Party Agreements. Each Party agrees to comply with the obligations set forth in (a) the Existing Licenses and the New Licenses to which it is a party and to notify the other Party of any terms or conditions in any such Existing License or New License with which such other Party is required to comply as a licensee or sublicensee, as the case may be, and (b) any other material agreement to which it is a party and that is related to the Collaboration, including, without limitation, any obligations to pay royalties, fees or other amounts due thereunder. Moreover, each Party shall take all actions reasonably necessary to ensure the other Party's ability to comply with (i) any such Existing License or New License (including any such terms and conditions with which such Party is required to comply as a sublicensee), and (ii) any such material agreement entered into pursuant to a Plan. Neither Party may terminate or amend any Existing License, New License or any other material agreement entered into pursuant to a Plan without the prior written consent of the other Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed, if the amendment or termination imposes any material liability or restriction on either Party with respect to the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory.

2.5 Plans. The Parties shall undertake all Development and Commercialization activities under this Agreement solely in accordance with the Committee approved Plans. The Parties may agree to amend all Plans and budgets from time to time as circumstances may require.

2.6 Limitation on Exercise of Rights Outside of Collaboration.

(a) During the Term, except as set forth in this Agreement, neither Party nor any of its Affiliates, either alone or through any Third Party, shall Develop or Commercialize any Product in the Field in the Territory, except pursuant to this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in the preceding sentence or elsewhere in this Agreement shall limit or restrict either Party's right to research, develop, make, have made, use, sell, offer to sell, have sold, import and export its Products outside the Field, including, without limitation, Regeneron's and Aventis' activities under the Aventis Agreement.

(b) If a Party (the "Proposing Party") presents a proposal to the JDC to undertake additional clinical trials not contemplated in a Development Plan to support a Licensed Product in the Field and the JDC fails to approve the proposal within the timeframe established by the JDC pursuant to Section 5.5, then the Proposing Party may, at its option and at its sole expense, conduct such additional clinical trial(s) outside the scope of the Development Plans; provided, however, the Proposing Party must first present the proposed protocols and clinical trial designs to the other Party for approval, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed and, for other than

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3998
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3998

Non-Approval Trials or trials conducted solely for purposes of obtaining Approvals in the Excluded Territory, shall also present to the other Party the related budgets for Clinical Supply Costs and Out-of-Pocket Costs (provided that such budgets shall be provided for informational purposes only and may not be used to disapprove such protocols and designs). The other Party's representatives on the JDC may only disapprove any such protocols or clinical trial designs for material safety reasons. If, in compliance with this Section 2.6(b), the other Party does not approve any such protocols or clinical trial designs for material safety reasons, the Proposing Party may not proceed with the proposed clinical trials unless and until the dispute has been resolved as provided in Section 3.10(b) and, if necessary, Section 10.4. In the event that the Proposing Party conducts any such additional clinical trials, all results, Know-How and Patent Rights generated in or arising from any such clinical trial shall be subject to the grants of rights pursuant to Article 4 of this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, no consideration or reimbursement shall be paid to the Proposing Party with respect to the conduct of any such additional clinical trials; provided, however, that if the Parties subsequently agree to commence a further clinical trial based on the results of such additional clinical trial(s) or data is used from such additional clinical trials to support an Approval in the Territory, then the other Party shall be required to reimburse the Proposing Party for [**********] of the actual Out-of-Pocket Costs and Clinical Supply Costs incurred in connection with the conduct of such additional clinical trial(s) that are consistent with the budgets provided to the other Party pursuant to this Section 2.6(b) (if applicable) and the other terms of this Agreement. Nothing in this Section 2.6(b) shall permit Regeneron to make a Registration Filing in the Territory or seek an Approval in the Territory based on any results or data obtained in conducting the additional clinical trial(s) allowed under this Section 2.6(b), and publication of all data and results thereof shall be subject to Article 16.

(c) If Company determines that one of its or one of its Affiliates' internal product candidates constitutes a Product in the Field or if Company or its Affiliate acquires rights to a Product in the Field in the Territory from a Third Party, Company shall promptly present a proposal to the JDC to include such Product in the Collaboration based on the terms of this Agreement, and, as part of such presentation, shall provide the JDC with all information with respect to such Product reasonably available to Company and material to a decision by Regeneron's representatives on the JDC as to whether to approve the inclusion of such Product in the Collaboration. If Regeneron's representatives on the JDC, in their sole discretion, approve such inclusion of such Product in the Collaboration as a Licensed Product, then such Product shall be included in the Collaboration on the terms of this Agreement (such Products being referred to as "Company Products"). If Regeneron's representatives on the JDC, in their sole discretion, do not approve such inclusion of such Product in the Collaboration, then, for such Products arising from Company's or its Affiliates' internal research and development activities or to which Company or its Affiliates acquire rights, Company or its Affiliates may continue to Develop such Product in the Field in the Territory up to the completion of Phase 2 Trials, at which time Company shall present to Regeneron's representatives on the JDC the available clinical data with respect to such Product for the approval by Regeneron's

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 3999
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 3999

representatives on the JDC of inclusion of such Product in the Collaboration as a Licensed Product under the terms of this Agreement. If Regeneron's representatives on the JDC do not, in their sole discretion, approve the inclusion of such Product in the Collaboration on the terms of this Agreement, then Company or its Affiliates may license or otherwise transfer rights to such Product in the Territory in the Field to a Third Party without any further consideration or payments to Regeneron. However, neither Company nor any of its Affiliates may participate in the further Development or Commercialization of such Products in the Field in the Territory. For the avoidance of doubt, any modification, derivative or new formulation of a Regeneron Product Developed by either Party shall be considered a Regeneron Product and not a Company Product.

2.7 Excluded Territory Activities. Notwithstanding that a Company Product or a Regeneron Product is deemed a Licensed Product hereunder, and for the avoidance of doubt, Company shall have the exclusive right and authority, in its discretion, to exploit Company Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory and Regeneron shall have the exclusive right and authority, in its discretion, to exploit Regeneron Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory, in each case, subject only to the terms of this Agreement that expressly apply to Licensed Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory. Each Party agrees to reasonably communicate and consult with the other Party (through the JDC or the other Party's representatives on the JDC, with respect to Development activities, and through the JCC or the other Party's representatives on the JCC, with respect to commercialization activities) on material Development and commercialization activities relating to Licensed Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory. Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other provision in this Agreement, neither Party nor any Committee shall have the right or authority to manage or control the internal operations of the other Party or to approve, modify, impede or delay any of the other Party's commercialization or Development plans or activities for its Products in the Excluded Territory (other than as contemplated under or in connection with the Global Development Plan). Each Party shall reasonably inform the JDC or the JCC or the other Party's representatives on the JDC or JCC, as applicable, of (a) all material clinical and regulatory matters directly relating to its Products in the Excluded Territory, whether or not addressed in the Global Development Plan, and (b) any other Development or commercialization activities directly relating to its Products in the Excluded Territory to the extent such matters or activities would be reasonably expected to materially adversely affect, or have a material impact on, the Development or Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Territory. To the extent any of the foregoing matters or activities in the Excluded Territory are undertaken pursuant to the Global Development Plan, each Party shall comply with the Global Development Plan; otherwise, the Party Developing and/or commercializing its Product(s) in the Excluded Territory shall consider in good faith all comments of the JDC and the JCC (or the other Party's representatives on the JDC or JCC) with respect to such matters and activities.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4000
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4000

ARTICLE III
MANAGEMENT

3.1 Committees/Management.

(a) The Parties agree to establish, for the purposes specified herein, a Joint Steering Committee (the "JSC"), a Joint Development Committee (the "JDC"), a Joint Commercialization Committee (the "JCC"), a Joint Finance Committee (the "JFC") and such other Committees as the Parties deem appropriate. The roles and responsibilities of each Committee are set forth in this Agreement (or as may be determined by the JSC for Committees established in the future) and may be further designated by the JSC. From time to time, each Committee may establish working groups (each, a "Working Group") to oversee particular projects or activities, and each such Working Group shall be constituted and shall operate as the Committee which establishes the Working Group determines.

(b) Each of the Committees and the Executive Officers shall exercise its decision-making authority hereunder in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner for the purpose of optimizing the commercial potential of and financial returns from the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory consistent with Commercially Reasonable Efforts and without regard to any other pharmaceutical product being developed or commercialized in the Field by or through a Party or any of its Affiliates (the "Collaboration Purpose"). The Parties acknowledge and agree that none of the Committees or the Executive Officers shall have the power to amend any of the terms or conditions of this Agreement, other than by mutual agreement of the Parties as set forth in Section 20.5.

3.2 Joint Steering Committee.

(a) Formation; Composition and Purpose. Within ten (10) days after the Effective Date, the Parties will establish the JSC, which shall have overall responsibility for the oversight of the Collaboration. The purpose of the JSC shall be (i) to review and approve the overall strategy for an integrated worldwide Development program; for the Manufacture of Licensed Products in the Field for use in activities under the Plans and for the Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory; (ii) to review the efforts of the Parties in performing their responsibilities under the Plans and (iii) to oversee the Committees and resolve matters pursuant to the provisions of Section 3.10 below on which such Committees are unable to reach consensus. The JSC shall be composed of at least three (3) senior executives of each Party; provided that the total number of representatives may be changed upon mutual agreement of the Parties (so long as each Party has an equal number of representatives). In addition, each Party shall appoint a senior representative who possesses a general understanding of clinical, regulatory, manufacturing and marketing issues to act as its Alliance Manager ("Alliance Manager") to the JSC. Each Alliance Manager shall be charged with creating and maintaining a collaborative work environment within and among all Committees.

(b) Specific Responsibilities. In addition to its overall responsibility for overseeing the Collaboration, the JSC shall in particular (i) annually

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4001
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4001

review and approve the Development Plan(s), Manufacturing Plan(s) and Territory Commercialization Plan(s); (ii) at least semi-annually review the efforts of the Parties in performing their respective Development and Commercialization activities under the then effective Plans; (iii) attempt in good faith to resolve any disputes referred to it by any of the Committees and provide a single-point communication for seeking consensus regarding key global strategy and Plan issues; (iv) establish sub-committees of the JSC as the JSC deems appropriate and (v) consider and act upon such other matters as are specified in this Agreement or otherwise agreed to by the Parties.

3.3 Joint Development Committee.

(a) Formation; Composition and Purpose. Within ten (10) days after the Effective Date, the Parties will establish the JDC. The purpose of the JDC shall be (i) to advise the JSC on the strategy for the Development of Licensed Products in the Field as part of an integrated worldwide Development program; (ii) to develop (or oversee the development of), review and annually update and present to the JSC for approval the Development Plan(s) (and related Development Budget(s)) and (iii) to oversee the implementation of the Development Plan(s) and the Development operational aspects of the Collaboration. The JDC shall be composed of at least three (3) senior executives of each Party; provided that each Party must appoint, as one of its representatives on the JDC, its Project Manager and provided further, that the total number of representatives may be changed upon mutual agreement of the Parties (so long as each Party has an equal number of representatives).

(b) Specific Responsibilities. In particular, subject to Section 2.7, the JDC shall be responsible for:

(i) advising the JSC on the overall global Development strategy for the Licensed Products in the Field;

(ii) facilitating an exchange of Development data between the Parties and developing and updating the Development Plans (and related Development Budgets), as described in Sections 5.2 and 5.3, for final approval by the JSC;

(iii) developing (or overseeing the development of), reviewing, annually updating and overseeing the implementation of, and compliance with, the Development Plans (including the Development Budgets);

(iv) developing forecasts for Clinical Supply Requirements to enable the timely preparation of the Manufacturing Plan;

(v) overseeing clinical and regulatory matters pertaining to Licensed Products in the Field arising from the Plans; advising on material clinical and regulatory matters and other Development activities in the Excluded Territory that are reasonably expected to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4002
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4002

materially adversely affect, or have a material impact on, the Development of Licensed Products in the Territory; and reviewing and approving protocols, statistical analysis plans, clinical study endpoints, clinical methodology and monitoring requirements for clinical trials of Licensed Products in the Field as contemplated under the Development Plans and for Non-Approval Trials;

(vi) reviewing and approving proposed target Licensed Product labeling and reviewing, and to the extent set forth herein approving, proposed changes to Product labeling with respect to Licensed Products in the Field in accordance with Section 7.2(f) ;

(vii) facilitating an exchange between the Parties of data, information, material and results relating to the Development of Licensed Products in the Field;

(viii) formulating a life-cycle management strategy for Licensed Products in the Field and evaluating new opportunities for new formulations, delivery systems and improvements in concert with the JCC;

(ix) establishing a regulatory Working Group responsible for overseeing, monitoring and coordinating the submission of Registration Filings in countries in the Territory, including coordinating material communications, filings and correspondence with Regulatory Authorities in the Territory in connection with the Licensed Products in the Field;

(x) establishing a Working Group responsible for overseeing all basic research activities for Licensed Products in the Field conducted under the Global Development Plan; and

(xi) considering and acting upon such other matters as are specified in this Agreement or by the JSC.

3.4 Joint Commercialization Committee.

(a) Formation; Composition and Purpose. Within twenty (20) days after the Effective Date, the Parties will establish the JCC. The purpose of the JCC shall be (i) to develop and propose to the JDC and JSC the strategy for the Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory; (ii) to discuss and advise on certain commercialization activities for the Licensed Products in the Excluded Territory to the extent contemplated in Section 2.7; (iii) to develop (or oversee the development of), review and annually update and present to the JSC for approval the Territory Commercialization Plan (and related Territory Commercialization Budget); (iv) to develop (or oversee the development of), review and annually update and approve the Country Commercialization Plans (and related Country Commercialization Budgets) and (v) to oversee the implementation of the Territory Commercialization Plan and the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4003
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4003

Commercialization operational aspects of the Collaboration. The JCC shall be composed of at least two (2) senior executives of each Party.

(b) JCC Responsibilities. In particular, subject to Section 2.7, the JCC shall be responsible for:

(i) recommending to the JSC whether a single brand will be used for Commercialization of Licensed Products for one or more indications throughout the Excluded Territory and the Territory ("Global Brand"). If the JCC agrees that a Global Brand(s) for the Licensed Products is desirable,[**********];

(ii) developing and proposing to the JSC the strategy for the Commercialization of the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory;

(iii) commencing no later than three (3) years prior to the Anticipated First Commercial Sale anywhere in the Territory, (A) developing, and updating at least annually, the Territory Commercialization Plans (and related Territory Commercialization Budgets) for final approval by the JSC and (B) approving the Country Commercialization Plan(s) (and related Country Commercialization Budget(s));

(iv) developing forecasts for Commercial Supply Requirements for the Territory to enable the timely preparation of the Manufacturing Plan for review by the JSC;

(v) developing and updating, as necessary [**********] (collectively, the items referred to in this paragraph (v) shall be referred to as the "Marketing Guidelines") as part of the Territory Commercialization Plan;

(vi) developing target profiles for the Licensed Products in the Field;

(vii) developing (or overseeing the development of), reviewing, annually updating and overseeing the implementation of and compliance with the Territory Commercialization Plans (including the Territory Commercialization Budgets) and Country Commercialization Plans (including the Country Commercialization Budgets), including ensuring that country specific launch plans in the Territory are consistent with the Marketing Guidelines;

(viii) establishing, as necessary, sub-committees of the JCC;

(ix) if the Parties agree to use a Global Brand, selecting a Product Trademark for Licensed Products in the Field in accordance with

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4004
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4004

Section 11.2 and giving guidance on trade dress in the Field (**********);

(x) if the Parties agree to use a Global Brand, [**********]

(xi) developing and implementing plans and policies regarding journal and other publications with respect to Licensed Products in the Field in concert with the JDC;

(xii) allocating the appropriate cost for Commercialization activities that support the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory and the Excluded Territory as Other Shared Expenses and/or Shared Promotion Expenses, if applicable, in accordance with this Agreement and assigning responsibilities and approving budgets for such activities;

(xiii) formulating a life-cycle management strategy for Licensed Products in the Field and evaluating new opportunities for new indications, formulations, delivery systems and improvements in concert with the JDC;

(xiv) consulting on all commercialization activities for Licensed Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory that are reasonably expected to materially adversely affect, or have a material impact on, the Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Territory in accordance with, and subject to, Section 2.7 and Section 6.5; and

(xv) considering and acting upon such other matters as are specified in this Agreement or by the JSC or JDC.

3.5 Other Committees. Within ten (10) days after the Effective Date, the Parties will establish the JFC, which shall be responsible for accounting, financial (including planning, reporting and controls) and funds flow matters related to the Collaboration and this Agreement, including such specific responsibilities set forth in Article 9 and such other responsibilities determined by the JSC. The JFC also shall respond to inquiries from the JDC and the JCC, as needed.

3.6 Membership. Each of the Committees shall be composed of an equal number of representatives appointed by each of Regeneron and Company. Each Party may replace its Committee members upon written notice to the other Party. Each Committee will have two (2) co-chairpersons, one designated by each of Regeneron and Company. Each co-chairperson shall be entitled to call meetings. The co-chairpersons shall coordinate activities to prepare and circulate an agenda in advance of the meeting and prepare and issue draft minutes of each meeting within seven (7) days thereafter and final minutes within thirty (30) days thereafter.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4005
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4005

3.7 Meetings. Each Committee shall hold meetings at such times as the Parties shall determine, but in no event less frequently than every Quarter during the Term. If possible, the meetings shall be held in person (to the extent practicable, alternating the site for such meetings between the Parties) or when agreed by the Parties, by video or telephone conference. Other representatives of each Party or of Third Parties involved in the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of the Products (under obligations of confidentiality) may be invited by the Committee co-chairs to attend meetings of the Committees as nonvoting participants. Each Party shall be responsible for all of its own expenses of participating in the Committees. Either Party's representatives on a Committee may call a special meeting of the applicable Committee upon at least five (5) Business Day's prior written notice, except that emergency meetings may be called with at least one (1) Business Day's prior written notice.

3.8 Decision-Making. The Committees shall operate by consensus. The representatives of each Party shall have collectively one (1) vote on behalf of such Party; provided that no such vote taken at a meeting shall be valid unless a representative of each Party is present and participating in the vote. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each Party, in its sole discretion, by written notice to the other Party, may choose not to have representatives on a Committee and leave decisions of such Committee(s) to representatives of the other Party.

3.9 Project Manager. Each of Company and Regeneron shall appoint a senior representative who possesses a general understanding of clinical, regulatory, manufacturing and marketing issues to act as its Project Manager ("Project Manager"). Each Project Manager will be responsible for:

(a) coordinating the various functional activities of Company and Regeneron, as appropriate, in developing and executing strategies and Plans for the Licensed Products in the Field in an effort to ensure consistency and efficiency;

(b) providing single-point communication for seeking consensus both within the respective Party's organization and with the other Party's organization regarding key strategy and Plan issues, as appropriate, including facilitating review of external corporate communications; and

(c) identifying and raising cross-country, cross-Party and/or cross-functional disputes to the appropriate Committee in a timely manner.

3.10 Resolution of Governance Matters. As provided in Section 10.2, this Section 3.10 shall apply to matters constituting, or which if not resolved would constitute, a Governance Dispute.

(a) Generally. The Parties shall cause their respective representatives on the Committees to use their Commercially Reasonable Efforts to resolve all matters presented to them as expeditiously as possible:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4006
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4006

(i) in the case of any matter which cannot be resolved by the JDC, JCC, JFC or any other committee established by the JSC, at the request of either Party, such matter shall promptly, and in any event within five (5) Business Days (or one (1) Business Day in the event of an urgent matter) after such request, be referred to the JSC with a request for resolution;

(ii) in the event a unanimous vote on any matter cannot be obtained at the JSC within five (5) Business Days after referral to it pursuant to (i) above, except as set forth in (iii) below, Company shall have the deciding vote with respect to those matters described in [**********,]and Regeneron shall have the deciding vote with respect to those matters described in [**********]. Neither Party shall have the deciding vote with respect to matters described in [**********]. For the avoidance of doubt, [**********]

(iii) notwithstanding the above, and subject to Section 7.2(f), if either Party (the "First Party") [**********] then such dispute shall be resolved in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures set forth in Section 3.10(b); provided, however, that the dispute resolution procedures set forth in Section 3.10(b) shall not apply and the terms of subsection (ii) above shall apply (and thus, the final decision of the Party authorized to cast the deciding vote shall be final and binding on the First Party) if [**********].

(b) Referral to Executive Officers. In the event that the JSC is, after a period of five (5) Business Days from the date a matter is submitted to it for decision, unable to make a decision due to a lack of required unanimity, and one Party is not expressly allocated decision making authority over the matter as set forth in this Agreement, then either Party may require that the matter be submitted to the Executive Officers for a joint decision. In such event, either Party may, in a written notice to the other Party, formally request that the dispute be resolved by the Executive Officers, specifying the nature of the dispute with sufficient specificity to permit adequate consideration by such Executive Officers. The Executive Officers shall diligently and in good faith, attempt to resolve the referred dispute within five (5) Business Days of receiving such written notification, failing which, except for Legal Disputes (unless as jointly agreed by the Parties), either Party may by written notice to the other Party require the specific issue in dispute to be submitted for resolution by an Expert Panel pursuant to Section 10.4, if such dispute is with respect to a Technical Development Matter.

(c) Interim Budgets. Pending resolution by the Executive Officers of any referred dispute under Section 3.10(b) and subject to the terms of Section 19.2, the Executive Officers shall negotiate in good faith in an effort to agree to appropriate interim budgets and plans to allow the Parties to continue to use

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4007
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4007

Commercially Reasonable Efforts to Develop, Manufacture and Commercialize the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory pursuant to this Agreement. The most recent Committee approved Plan(s) shall be extended pending approval by the Executive Officers of the interim budget(s) and Plan(s) referred to in this Section 3.10(c).

(d) Obligations of the Parties. The Parties shall cause their respective designees on the Committees and their respective Executive Officers to take the actions and make the decisions provided herein to be taken and made by such respective designees and Executive Officers in the manner and within the applicable time periods provided herein.

ARTICLE IV
LICENSE GRANTS

4.1 Regeneron License Grants. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement (including, without limitation, Section 4.5) and any Existing License or New License to which Regeneron is a party, Regeneron hereby grants to Company (a) the nontransferable (except as permitted by Section 20.9), co-exclusive (with Regeneron and its Affiliates) right and license under the Regeneron Intellectual Property to make, have made, use, develop, import and export Licensed Products for use in the Field in the Territory, and (b) the nontransferable (except as permitted by Section 20.9), exclusive right and license under the Regeneron Intellectual Property to sell and offer to sell Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, subject to Regeneron's right to supply Licensed Products to Company, as contemplated by this Agreement. Company will have the right to grant sublicenses under the foregoing license only as set forth in Section 4.3. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and any Existing License or New License to which Regeneron is a party, Regeneron also grants to Company the nontransferable (except as permitted by Section 20.9), fully paid-up, royalty-free, non-exclusive, sublicensable right and license under Regeneron Excluded Territory Intellectual Property to make, have made, use, sell, offer to sell, have sold, import or export Company Products for use in the Field in the Excluded Territory.

4.2 Company License Grants. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and any Existing License or New License to which Company or any of its Affiliates is a party, Company hereby grants to Regeneron the nontransferable (except as permitted by Section 20.9), royalty-free, co-exclusive (with Company and its Affiliates) right and license under the Company Intellectual Property to make, have made, develop, use, import and export Licensed Products for use in the Field in the Territory. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and any Existing License or New License to which Company or any of its Affiliates is a party, Company also grants to Regeneron the nontransferable (except as permitted by Section 20.9), fully paid-up, royalty-free, non-exclusive, sublicensable right and license under Company Excluded Territory Intellectual Property to make, have made, use, sell, offer to sell, have sold, import or export Regeneron Products for use in the Field in the Excluded Territory.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4008
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4008

4.3 Sublicensing. Unless otherwise restricted by any Existing License or New License, Company will have the right to sublicense any of its rights under the first sentence of Section 4.1 only with the prior written consent of Regeneron, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed with respect to rights outside the Major Market Countries (and only with the prior written consent of Regeneron, which consent may be withheld for any reason, in the Major Market Countries), except that Company may sublicense any of its rights hereunder to an Affiliate for purposes of meeting its obligations under this Agreement without Regeneron's consent. Unless otherwise restricted by any Existing License or New License, Regeneron will have the right to sublicense any of its rights under the first sentence of Section 4.2 only with the prior written consent of Company, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed, except that Regeneron may sublicense any of its rights hereunder to an Affiliate for purposes of meeting its obligations under this Agreement without Company's consent. Each Party shall remain responsible and liable for the compliance by its Affiliates and Sublicensees with applicable terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement. Any such sublicense agreement will require the Sublicensee of a Party to comply with the obligations of such Party as contained herein, including, without limitation, the confidentiality and non-use obligations set forth in Article 16, and will include, with respect to a Sublicensee of Company, an obligation of the Sublicensee to account for and report its sales of Licensed Products to Company on the same basis as if such sales were Net Sales by Company. For the avoidance of doubt, Regeneron shall be entitled to receive its share of the Territory Profit Split based on Net Sales of Licensed Products sold by Sublicensees under this Agreement. In the event of a breach by a Sublicensee of any sublicense agreement which has or is reasonably likely to have a materially adverse effect on Regeneron or any of its Affiliates or any Regeneron Intellectual Property, then Regeneron may cause Company or its Affiliate to exercise, and the Company or its Affiliate will promptly exercise, any termination rights it may have under the sublicense with the Sublicensee. Any sublicense agreement will provide for the termination of the sublicense or the conversion of the sublicense to a license directly between the Sublicensee and Regeneron, at the option of Regeneron, upon termination of this Agreement. Furthermore, any such sublicense shall prohibit any further sublicense or assignment. Company will forward to Regeneron a complete copy of each fully executed sublicense agreement (and any amendment(s) thereto) within ten (10) days of the execution of such agreement.

4.4 No Implied License. Except as expressly provided in this Article 4 or elsewhere in this Agreement, neither Party will be deemed by this Agreement to have been granted any license or other rights to the other Party's Patent Rights, Know-How, or Party Information either expressly or by implication, estoppel or otherwise.

4.5 Retained Rights. With respect to the licenses granted under this Article 4, Regeneron reserves for itself and its Affiliates and Third Party licensees under the Regeneron Intellectual Property and Regeneron's interest in the Joint Inventions, (a) the right to make, have made, distribute, import, export and use Regeneron Products in the Field in the Territory exclusively for Development purposes, and (b) the right to Manufacture and, if agreed to by Company or set forth in any Plans, the right to Commercialize Licensed Products for use in the Field in the Territory in accordance with this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, Regeneron retains all rights in Regeneron

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4009
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4009

Intellectual Property, Regeneron's interest in the Joint Inventions and Regeneron Products not expressly licensed hereunder, including, without limitation the right (i) to exploit Regeneron Intellectual Property and Regeneron's interest in the Joint Inventions to make, have made, use, sell, offer to sell, have sold, import or export Products for use outside the Field; (ii) to exploit Regeneron Intellectual Property and Regeneron's interest in the Joint Inventions to make, have made, use, sell, offer to sell, have sold, and import and export Products for use in the Field in the Excluded Territory and (iii) to exploit Regeneron Intellectual Property and Regeneron's interest in Joint Inventions for purposes unrelated to the Licensed Products in the Field.

4.6 Right of Negotiation for Excluded Territory. In the event that Regeneron desires to enter into a license or co-promotion arrangement with a Third Party (other than with an Affiliate, distributor or contract sales force) with respect to commercialization of the Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory, Regeneron shall grant Company a first right of exclusive negotiation for such commercialization rights. If Regeneron desires to enter into such a commercialization arrangement, Regeneron shall give Company written notice. Company shall have [**********] to determine and to notify Regeneron in writing whether Company desires to negotiate such a commercialization arrangement. Failure to provide written notice to Regeneron within such [**********] period shall be deemed to be a rejection of Regeneron's offer to negotiate for such commercialization rights. If Company rejects Regeneron's offer to negotiate for such commercialization rights, or if Company accepts Regeneron's offer to negotiate for such commercialization rights but the Parties are unable to reach an agreement on such commercialization arrangement, after negotiating in good faith, within [**********] of the date Regeneron notified Company of its desire to enter into such commercialization arrangement, then Regeneron shall have no further obligation to Company with respect to the Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory.

ARTICLE V
DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 Development of Licensed Products. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, the Parties shall undertake Development activities with respect to Licensed Products in the Field pursuant to the Development Plans under the general direction and oversight of the JDC. Each Party shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to Develop Licensed Products in the Field, carry out the Development activities assigned to it in Development Plans in a timely manner and conduct all such activities in compliance with applicable Laws, including, without limitation, Good Practices. Regeneron may conduct separate Development activities to support Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory, and Company may conduct separate Development activities to support Company Products in the Excluded Territory, in each case, subject to the conditions and requirements set forth herein, including, without limitation, Section 2.6(b).

5.2 Development Plans. The JDC shall prepare and update Development Plans for Licensed Products in the Field under this Agreement for approval by the JSC. Except for the first Global Development Plan incorporating the Initial Development Plan referred to below in this Section 5.2, an updated Global Development

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4010
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4010

Plan (and, if applicable, Territory Development Plan) will be presented by the JDC for approval by the JSC, and approved by the JSC, at least two (2) months prior to the end of each Contract Year. Each Development Plan will set forth the plan for Development of each Product in the Field over at least three (3) Contract Years and will include (a) strategies and timelines for Developing and obtaining Approvals for the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory and, subject to Section 2.7, the Excluded Territory, and (b) the allocation of responsibilities for Development activities between the Parties, and/or Third Party service providers to the extent provided by the applicable Development Plan. Each Development Plan will be reviewed and informally updated by the JDC not less frequently than every six (6) months for the ensuing three (3) year period. The activities agreed to by the Parties (together with the associated estimated budget) as set forth on Schedule 5 shall constitute the initial plan for the Development of Licensed Products in the Field under this Agreement (the "Initial Development Plan"). No later than sixty (60) days after the Effective Date, the JDC will meet to finalize the first Global Development Plan (which, as provided above, shall incorporate, or be substantially consistent with, the Initial Development Plan). Until the first Global Development Plan is approved by the JSC, the Parties will Develop the Licensed Products in the Field under this Agreement in accordance with the Initial Development Plan, unless otherwise agreed to by the JSC. Unless otherwise agreed to by the JDC, each update to the Development Plan(s) shall include the activities and timelines described in or referred to in the Initial Development Plan until the activities described therein are completed in a timely manner.

5.3 Development Budgets. The Territory Development Plan shall include the Territory Development Budget and the Global Development Plan shall include the Global Development Budget (each individually, a "Development Budget" and both collectively, the "Development Budgets") and the Development Budgets shall be prepared, updated, reviewed and approved as part of the preparation, update and approval of the Development Plans in accordance with this Agreement. Amendments and updates to any Development Budgets shall not be effective without the approval of the JSC. In the event that, during any Contract Year (the "First Year"), any Development activity expressly provided for in the approved Development Budget to be completed during such First Year is not completed during such First Year (to the extent incomplete, an "Incomplete Activity") and the full expense budgeted for such activity for such First Year is not incurred (to the extent not incurred, a "Non-Incurred Amount"), then such Incomplete Activity shall be completed during Contract Years following such First Year (the "Succeeding Year(s)") and the Non-Incurred Amount shall be included in the Development Budget for such Succeeding Year(s) as set forth in the following sentence. If the Development Budget for such Succeeding Year(s) has not yet been approved by the JSC, then the Non-Incurred Amount shall be included in the proposed Development Budget for such Succeeding Year(s) without otherwise limiting any other Development activities or any amounts related thereto, unrelated to the Incomplete Activity, which, pursuant to the Development Plan, would have been performed during such Succeeding Year, and if the Development Budget for the Succeeding Year(s) has been approved by the JSC, then the Development Budget for such Succeeding Year (s) shall be revised automatically to include the Non-Incurred Amount.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4011
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4011

5.4 Development Reports. Within forty-five (45) days after the end of each Quarter, Regeneron and Company shall each provide to the other Party a written report (in electronic form) summarizing the material activities undertaken by such Party during such Quarter in connection with each Development Plan, together with a statement of Development Costs incurred by such Party during such Quarter, which statement shall detail those amounts to be included in the Consolidated Payment Report for such Quarter and shall be in such form, format and of such level of detail as approved by the JFC. At the next JDC meeting held following such forty-five (45) day period, the JDC will approve the final Development Costs which will be used in the calculation of the Global Development Balance.

5.5 Review of Clinical Trial Protocols. The JDC will establish procedures for the expeditious review of clinical trial protocols for the Licensed Products submitted to the JDC by either Party pursuant to Section 2.6(b), including, without limitation, pre-approval authorizations for Non-Approval Trials meeting established criteria. In no event will such procedures require more than ten (10) Business Days for the JDC to accept or reject a proposed protocol and/or clinical trial design for a clinical study to be conducted solely for purposes of obtaining an Approval in the Excluded Territory.

ARTICLE VI
COMMERCIALIZATION

6.1 Commercialization of Products in the Field in the Territory. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, the Parties shall undertake Commercialization activities with respect to Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory under the direction and oversight of the JCC and in accordance with the Territory Commercialization Plan and the Country Commercialization Plans. Except as set forth in this Agreement, Company shall bear all costs and expenses to Commercialize the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory.

6.2 Territory Commercialization Plan. The Territory Commercialization Plan and all updates and amendments thereto will be consistent with the principles of the Collaboration Purpose. The initial Territory Commercialization Plan will be prepared by Company, with Regeneron's participation and input with respect to the portions of such Plan directly applicable to the Major Market Countries, and submitted to the JCC for review and approval. Once approved by the JCC, the Territory Commercialization Plan will be presented to the JSC for review and approval at least [**********] before the Anticipated First Commercial Sale in the Territory. The Territory Commercialization Plan for each subsequent Contract Year shall be updated by the JCC and approved by the JSC at least two (2) months prior to the end of the then current Contract Year. Each Territory Commercialization Plan shall include (with sufficient detail, relative to time remaining to Anticipated First Commercial Sale, to enable the JCC and JSC to conduct a meaningful review of such Plan) information and formatting as will be agreed upon by the JCC, including:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4012
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4012

(a) the overall strategy for Commercializing Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, including Licensed Product target product profiles, branding, positioning, promotional materials and core messages;

(b) subject to applicable Law, Licensed Product pricing guidelines in the Field in the Territory;

(c) the Territory Commercialization Budget;

(d) anticipated launch dates for applicable countries in the Territory;

(e) any global Commercialization activities that are designed to benefit the Licensed Product in the Field in both the Territory and the Excluded Territory (including, without limitation, such activities that relate to global branding, global market research, Licensed Product websites and certain publication strategies);

(f) market and sales forecasts for the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory in a form to be agreed between the Parties;

(g) strategies for the detailing and promotion of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, including recommended sales force sizes in the countries in the Territory;

(h) anticipated major advertising, public relations and patient advocacy programs for Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory;

(i) reimbursement and patient assistance, including [**********];

(j) post-marketing clinical trials to support Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory which [**********], including any such clinical trials sponsored by Third Parties using Licensed Product supplied by the Parties ("Non-Approval Trials");

(k) proposed use of Third Party sales representatives, Sublicensees and/or distributors in any country in the Territory;

(l) target incentive product weighting and performance goals for sales representatives detailing the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory; and

(m) all other Marketing Guidelines.

6.3 Country Commercialization Plans. Each Country Commercialization Plan and all updates and amendments thereto will be consistent with the principles of the Collaboration Purpose. The initial Country Commercialization Plan for each Major Market Country will be prepared by Company, with Regeneron's participation and input, and approved by the JCC at least [**********] before the Anticipated First Commercial Sale in the applicable Major Market Country. The Country

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4013
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4013

Commercialization Plan for each subsequent Contract Year shall be updated and approved by the JCC at least two (2) months prior to the end of the then current Contract Year. Each Country Commercialization Plan shall include (with sufficient detail, relative to time remaining to Anticipated First Commercial Sale, to enable the JCC and JSC to conduct a meaningful review of such Plan) information and formatting as will be agreed upon by the JCC, including:

(a) the overall strategy for Commercializing Licensed Products in the Field in the Major Market Country, including Licensed Product branding, positioning, promotional materials, core messages, pricing strategies and competitive analyses;

(b) the Country Commercialization Budget;

(c) anticipated launch dates for the Licensed Product in the Field in the Major Market Country;

(d) market and sales forecasts for the Licensed Products in the Field in the Major Market Country in a form to be agreed between the Parties;

(e) strategies for the detailing and promotion of Licensed Products in the Field in the Major Market Country, including sales force and medical affairs field force sizes, the number and type of Licensed Product details to be performed by Company sales representatives and target opinion leaders in the Major Market Country;

(f) FTE requirements and Shared Promotion Expenses to fulfill the requirements of the Country Commercialization Plan;

(g) advertising, patient advocacy programs, professional symposia, public relations, marketing, sales and promotion efforts for Licensed Products in the Field in the Major Market Country;

(h) reimbursement and patient assistance, including [**********]; and

(i) Non-Approval Trials (based on JDC approved protocols), [**********] in support of the Licensed Products in the Field in the Major Market Country.

6.4 Commercialization Activities; Sharing of Commercial Information.

(a) Company (through its Affiliates where appropriate) shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to Commercialize Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory in accordance with the Territory Commercialization Plan and the Country Commercialization Plans. Without limiting the foregoing, Company will, as necessary, build, train and apply a field force in the Territory necessary to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4014
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4014

Commercialize the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory in accordance with the Territory Commercialization Plan and Country Commercialization Plans.

(b) Company will use reasonable efforts to provide Regeneron with full access to Company information directly relating to the Commercialization of the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, including, without limitation, information relating to anticipated launch dates, the development of sales targets by customer segment and territory, key market metrics, market research, sales forecasting and modeling, sales, prescription and patient data, reimbursement and pricing matters, and field force plans, goals, incentives and training.

(c) Each Party shall, on a periodic and reasonably current basis, keep the other Party informed regarding major market developments, acceptance of the Licensed Products in the Field, Licensed Product quality complaints and similar information from the Territory or the Excluded Territory, as the case may be.

(d) No Party may initiate or support any Non-Approval Trial for a Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory without the prior approval of the JDC.

6.5 Product Pricing and Pricing Approvals in the Territory. [**********]. For the avoidance of doubt, (i) Regeneron shall have sole authority for determining and establishing the price and terms of sale (including any rebates or discounts) of Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory and Company shall have sole authority for determining and establishing the price and terms of sale (including any rebates or discounts) of Company Products in the Excluded Territory.

6.6 Sales and Product Distribution in the Territory; Other Responsibilities. Company (or its Affiliate) shall invoice and book, and appropriately record, all sales of the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. Company (or its Affiliate) also shall be responsible for (a) the distribution of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory and for paying all governmental rebates which are due and owing with respect to the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, (b) handling all returns of Licensed Product sold under this Agreement and (c) handling all aspects of ordering, processing, invoicing, collection, distribution and receivables with respect to Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. If Licensed Product sold in the Field in the Territory is returned to Regeneron, it shall promptly be shipped to a facility designated by Company. If Regeneron Product sold in the Excluded Territory is returned to Company, it shall promptly be shipped to a facility designated by Regeneron. If Regeneron receives an order for Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory (or Company receives an order for Regeneron Product in the Field in the Excluded Territory), the Party erroneously receiving the order shall refer such orders to the other Party.

6.7 Commercialization Efforts. Company's sales representatives in the Territory shall provide the FTE effort and promote and detail the Licensed Products in the Field in accordance with the approved Country Commercialization Plan (if applicable), Territory Commercialization Plan and all applicable Laws. Company shall, at its own expense, comply with the training plan contained in any Country Commercialization Plan.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4015
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4015

Beginning in the Quarter of the First Commercial Sale in each Major Market Country, Company will provide Regeneron on a quarterly basis with reports of the activity within its field force in each such Major Market Country, which will include reasonable data from reports created by Company for its internal management purposes. Company (through its local Affiliates where appropriate) shall maintain records relating to its sales representative FTEs for the Licensed Products in the Field in the countries in a manner sufficient to permit the determination of Sales Force Cost and Medical Affairs Cost and the incentive compensation requirements set forth in the Marketing Guidelines.

6.8 Contract Sales Force. Company shall not use the services of a sales representative employed by a Third Party without Regeneron's prior written consent. Company will be responsible for (a) all costs associated with retaining any such contract sales force in excess of the expected Sales Force Cost if Company provided its own field force and for such Third Party's compliance with this Agreement, (b) ensuring such contract sales force's compliance with all applicable Laws and (c) ensuring that sales representatives in such contract sales force have minimum skill levels customary for sales representatives in the Field at major pharmaceutical companies in such country.

6.9 Promotional Materials.

(a) Company will be responsible, consistent with the Marketing Guidelines, the Territory Commercialization Plan and the Country Commercialization Plans (as applicable), for the creation, preparation, production and reproduction of all Promotional Materials and for filing, as appropriate, all Promotional Materials with all Regulatory Authorities in the Territory. Upon request, Regeneron will have the right to review and comment on all major Promotional Materials for use in any country in the Territory prior to their distribution by Company for use in the Territory. (b) Company shall use its own corporate name and/or logo on Promotional Materials and Licensed Product labels in connection with Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Territory, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties.

(b)The Parties shall jointly own all rights to all Promotional Materials, including all copyrights thereto, in the Major Market Countries.

6.10 Promotional Claims/Compliance. Neither Company nor any of its Affiliates shall make any medical or promotional claims for any Licensed Product in the Field other than as permitted by applicable Laws. When distributing information related to any Licensed Product or its use in the Field in the Territory (including information contained in scientific articles, reference publications and publicly available healthcare economic information), Company and its Affiliates shall comply with all applicable Laws and any guidelines established by the pharmaceutical industry in the applicable country.

6.11 Restriction on Bundling in the Territory. If Company or its Affiliates or Sublicensees sell a Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory to a customer who also purchases other products or services from any such entity, Company agrees not to, and to require its Affiliates and Sublicensees not to, bundle or include any Licensed

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4016
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4016

Product as part of any multiple product offering or discount or price the Licensed Products in a manner that (a) is reasonably likely to disadvantage a Licensed Product in order to benefit sales or prices of other products offered for sale by a Party or its Affiliates to such customer or (b) is inconsistent with the Collaboration Purpose.

6.12 Inventory Management. Company shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to manage Licensed Product inventory on hand at wholesalers and Sublicensees so as to maintain levels of inventory appropriate for expected demand and to avoid taking action that would result in unusual levels of inventory fluctuation.

6.13 Medical and Consumer Inquiries. Company shall be responsible for responding to medical questions or inquiries from members of the medical and paramedical professions and consumers regarding Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. The Parties will work together to formulate responses to the major inquiries, which shall be used, if possible, by Company in the Territory and Regeneron in the Excluded Territory. If Regeneron receives questions about Licensed Products in the Field in a country in the Territory, it shall refer such questions to Company, and Company shall be responsible for responding thereto. If Company receives a question about Regeneron Products in the Field in a country in the Excluded Territory (or about any Regeneron Product outside the Field), it shall refer such questions to Regeneron, and Regeneron shall be responsible for responding thereto.

6.14 Market Exclusivity Extensions. Each Party shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to maintain, and, to the extent available, legally extend, the period of time during which, in any country in the Territory, (a) a Party(ies) has the exclusive legal right, whether by means of a Patent Right or through other rights granted by a Governmental Authority in such country, to Commercialize a Licensed Product in the Field in such country and (b) no generic equivalent of a Product in the Field may be marketed in such country.

6.15 Post Marketing Clinical Trials. Subject to the provision of this Agreement, the Parties shall comply with any clinical trial obligations with respect to a Marketing Approval with respect to any Licensed Product use in the Field in any country in the Territory, imposed by applicable Law, pursuant to the Approvals or required by a Regulatory Authority.

6.16 Activities outside the Collaboration. During the Term, neither Party nor any of its respective Affiliates, either alone or through any Third Party, shall Develop or Commercialize a Product in the Field in the Territory except as set forth in this Agreement. In the event that (a) Regeneron terminates this Agreement for any reason or (b) Company terminates this Agreement for any reason other than pursuant to Section 19.3 or Section 19.4, then [**********], Company (nor its Affiliates or Sublicensees) shall not, directly or indirectly, Commercialize any Products in the Field in any part of the Territory. In the event that Company terminates this Agreement pursuant to Section 19.3 or Section 19.4, [**********] Regeneron (nor its respective Affiliates or Sublicensees under this Agreement) shall not, directly or indirectly, Commercialize any Products in the Field in any part of the Territory other than Regeneron

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4017
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4017

Products as to which, as of the date notice of such termination is received by Regeneron, Regeneron has ownership of, or a license to. A Party shall not be considered in breach of this Section 6.16 solely by reason of the acquisition by such Party of a Person (i) if such Party includes the offending Product(s) in the licenses granted to the other Party pursuant to this Agreement or (ii) if prior to the closing of such acquisition, the acquiring Party commits in writing to the other Party that, promptly following the closing of such acquisition, it will divest itself of the offending rights and/or activity, and the acquiring Party uses Commercially Reasonable Efforts to pursue such divestiture, and in the event that such divestiture is not completed within six (6) months of the closing of such acquisition, the acquiring Party ceases all Development, Manufacturing and/or Commercialization, as applicable, of the offending Product(s) in the Field or includes the offending Products(s) in the licenses granted to the other Party pursuant to this Agreement.

6.17 Restriction on Commercialization Activities. Company agrees that it shall refrain from pursuing a policy of directly or indirectly selling, advertising, promoting or marketing Regeneron Products outside the Field, and, in particular, engaging in any advertising, promoting or marketing of Regeneron Products aimed at uses outside the Field. Without limiting the foregoing, it is agreed that the Parties shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to [**********] and each Party shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to [**********]. Company further agrees that it shall refrain from pursuing a policy of directly or indirectly selling, advertising, promoting or marketing Licensed Products that it is Commercializing hereunder in the Field in the Territory for sale in the Excluded Territory. Each Party will use reasonable efforts to prevent the unauthorized importation of Licensed Products into the Territory or Excluded Territory, as the case may be.

6.18 Exports from the Territory to the Excluded Territory.

(a) Company shall supply the [**********] with Licensed Products in quantities that are appropriate to the size of such market (not including cross-border sales).

(b) The Parties shall discuss, as appropriate from time to time, through their respective representatives on the JSC, any concerns either Party may have with respect to the entry of Licensed Products into the Excluded Territory from the Territory, including [**********] ("Parallel Trade Concern").

(c) No later than ninety (90) days after Regeneron raises a Parallel Trade Concern, the Parties hereby agree to negotiate in good faith to determine a method for the calculation of [**********] (the "Parallel Unit Sales"). Such Parallel Unit Sales shall be determined based on available data, as agreed by the Parties, measuring [**********]. Out-of-Pocket Costs associated with obtaining the data required to meet Company's obligations hereunder shall be treated as Shared Promotion Expenses.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4018
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4018

(d) Within fifteen (15) days after the end of any Contract Year in which Regeneron raises a Parallel Trade Concern, Company shall provide a detailed written report, which shall include copies of all data used to generate such report (the "Parallel Trade Report"), to Regeneron. The Parallel Trade Report shall [**********]

(e) Promptly following delivery of the Parallel Trade Report, the Parties will meet and make a good faith effort to agree upon [**********]

(f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, nothing contained in this Section 6.18 shall require any Party to take actions inconsistent with applicable Law.

ARTICLE VII
CLINICAL AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

7.1 Ownership of Approvals and Registration Filings.

(a) Regeneron shall be the Lead Regulatory Party, and shall own all Approvals and Registration Filings, (i) with respect to the Development of Regeneron Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory under the Global Development Plan and (ii) with respect to any site license for its manufacturing facilities anywhere in the world, and shall have the rights and obligations set forth in this Article 7 with respect thereto.

(b) During the Term, Company shall be the Lead Regulatory Party, and shall own all Approvals and Registration Filings, (i) with respect to the Licensed Products in the Field in each country in the Territory and (ii) with respect to any site license for its manufacturing facilities anywhere in the world, and shall have the rights and obligations set forth in this Article 7 with respect thereto. Company shall be the Lead Regulatory Party, and shall own all Approvals and Registration Filings, for any Company Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory with respect to the Development of Company Products under a Global Development Plan.

(c) The Lead Regulatory Party shall, as reasonably necessary to permit a Party to perform obligations under this Agreement, license, transfer, provide a letter of reference with respect to or take other action necessary to make available the relevant Registration Filings and Approvals to and for the benefit of the other Party.

7.2 Regulatory Coordination.

(a) The Lead Regulatory Party shall oversee, monitor and coordinate all regulatory actions, communications and filings with and submissions (including supplements and amendments thereto) to each applicable Regulatory Authority with respect to the Licensed Product in the Field in each jurisdiction as to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4019
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4019

which it is the Lead Regulatory Party; provided that it shall adhere to the obligations in this Article 7. Without limiting the foregoing, the Lead Regulatory Party will be responsible for, and will use Commercially Reasonable Efforts in applying for, obtaining and maintaining the applicable Approval or other Registration Filing for the Licensed Products in the Field for which it has responsibility as the Lead Regulatory Party. To the extent applicable, the Lead Regulatory Party shall perform all such activities in accordance with the Plans and all applicable Laws.

(b) The Parties shall establish procedures, through the JDC or the JCC, to ensure that the Parties exchange on a timely basis all necessary information to enable the other Party and its licensees, as applicable, (i) to comply with its regulatory obligations in connection with the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of the Licensed Products in the Field, including, without limitation, filing updates or supplements with Regulatory Authorities, pharmacovigilance filings, manufacturing supplements and investigator notifications to Regulatory Authorities, (ii) to comply with Laws in connection with the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of the Licensed Products in the Field anywhere in the world, including the Excluded Territory, and (iii) to comply with Laws with respect to the development, manufacture and/or commercialization of Products outside the Field. The Parties shall provide to each other prompt written notice of any Approval of a Licensed Product in the Field anywhere in the world. The Parties shall work together cooperatively through the JDC in the preparation of regulatory strategies and with respect to all material regulatory actions, communications and Regulatory Filings for Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, and, subject to Section 2.7, with respect to the same in the Excluded Territory to the extent that such strategies, actions, and/or communications would reasonably be expected to materially adversely affect, or have a material impact on, the Development or Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory.

(c) Subject to Sections 2.7 and 7.2(f), the Lead Regulatory Party shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide the other Party as promptly as practicable with written notice and copies of any material (i) draft filings with, (ii) submissions to and (iii) correspondence (including Approvals) with, Regulatory Authorities that directly pertain to the Development and/or Commercialization of a Licensed Product in the Field under the Plans, and shall use reasonable efforts to afford the other Party's representatives an opportunity to actively participate in the drafting and review of such material filings and submissions (including, without limitation, all annual and periodic safety reports for Licensed Products in the Field). Moreover, the Lead Regulatory Party shall consider in good faith requests from the other Party to have up to two (2) representatives from the other Party attend (but not participate) in all material, pre-scheduled meetings, telephone conferences and/or discussions with the Regulatory Authorities in the Territory or, to the extent such material meetings, telephone conferences and/or discussions pertain to the activities under the Global Development Plan, the Excluded Territory. Without limiting the foregoing, the Lead Regulatory Party shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide the other Party on a timely basis with all material information, data and materials reasonably necessary for the other Party to participate in the preparation of the material filings and submissions referred to in this paragraph (c), said items to be provided to the other Party in a timely manner. The

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4020
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4020

Parties will discuss in good faith any disputes on the contents of filings or submissions referred to in this paragraph (c) to the Regulatory Authorities and disputes shall be submitted to the JDC for timely resolution.

(d) For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Section 7.2 entitles Company to attend meetings with Regulatory Authorities in the Excluded Territory or review Registration Filings in connection with the Development of Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory, except as they relate to the performance of the Global Development Plan. Subject to its obligations hereunder, Regeneron, in its sole discretion, shall have the exclusive right (i) to seek and obtain all Registration Filings and Approvals with respect to the Commercialization of Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory, (ii) to decide the final content of, and to prepare and submit, any Registration Filings for Marketing Approval for a Regeneron Product in the Excluded Territory and (iii) to make any submissions or conduct any meetings or discussions with Regulatory Authorities in the Excluded Territory concerning Marketing Approval for a Regeneron Product.

(e) For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Section 7.2 entitles Regeneron to attend meetings with Regulatory Authorities in the Excluded Territory or review Registration Filings in connection with the Development of Company Products in the Excluded Territory, except as they relate to the performance of the Global Development Plan. Subject to its obligations hereunder, Company, in its sole discretion, shall have the exclusive right (i) to seek and obtain all Registration Filings and Approvals with respect to the Commercialization of Company Products in the Excluded Territory, (ii) to decide the final content of, and to prepare and submit any, Registration Filings for Marketing Approval for a Company Product in the Excluded Territory and (iii) to make any submissions or conduct any meetings or discussions with Regulatory Authorities in the Excluded Territory concerning Marketing Approval for a Company Product.

(f) [**********].

7.3 Regulatory Coordination with Third Parties. Regeneron shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts under the Aventis Agreement (a) to allow Company and its Affiliates to reference the filings, registrations, licenses and authorizations from or with any Regulatory Authority in connection with Regeneron's and Aventis' development, manufacture and commercialization of Products outside the Field to support the Development, Manufacture and Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory under this Agreement and (b) to coordinate the exchange of information (including, without limitation, information pertaining to pharmacovigilance, development, manufacture and commercialization) related to Licensed Products inside and outside the Field between Regeneron, Company and Aventis (or any other Third Party licensee of Regeneron engaged in the development, manufacture and/or commercialization of Licensed Products outside the Field) in order to ensure compliance with applicable Laws. It is agreed that (i) Regeneron and its Affiliates and licensees of Regeneron Products outside the Field (including, without limitation, Aventis) or outside the Territory shall have the right to reference the Registration Filings and/or Approvals of the Parties for the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4021
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4021

Regeneron Products to support their development, manufacture and commercialization of Regeneron Products outside the Field or outside the Territory and (ii) Company and its Affiliates and licensees of Company Products outside the Field or outside the Territory shall have the right to reference the Registration Filings and/or Approvals of the Parties for the Company Products to support the development, manufacture and commercialization of Company Products outside the Field or outside the Territory. Company and Regeneron shall work in good faith to coordinate the exchange of information (including, without limitation, pharmacovigilance information) related to Products inside and outside the Field (and inside and outside the Territory) between Regeneron, Company and Aventis (or any other Third Party licensee of a Party engaged in the development, manufacture and/or commercialization of Products outside the Field or outside the Territory) in order to ensure compliance with applicable Laws. As between the Parties, Regeneron shall have the exclusive right to communicate with Regulatory Authorities with respect to Regeneron Products outside the Field and, subject to Section 2.7, in the Excluded Territory, and Company will have the exclusive right to communicate with Regulatory Authorities with respect to Company Products outside the Field and, subject to Section 2.7, in the Excluded Territory.

7.4 Regulatory Events. Each Party shall keep the other Party informed, commencing within forty-eight (48) hours after notification (or other time period specified below), of any action by, or notification or other information which it receives (directly or indirectly) from, any Regulatory Authority, Third Party or other Governmental Authority in the Territory or Excluded Territory, which:

(a) raises any material concerns regarding the safety or efficacy of any Licensed Product in the Field;

(b) indicates or suggests a potential investigation or formal inquiry by any Regulatory Authority in connection with the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of a Licensed Product in the Field under the Plans; provided, however, that each Party shall inform the other Party of the foregoing no later than twenty-four (24) hours after receipt of a notification referred to in this clause (b); or

(c) is reasonably likely to lead to a recall or market withdrawal of any Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory.

Information that shall be disclosed pursuant to this Section 7.4 shall include, but not be limited to:

(i) Governmental Authority inspections of Manufacturing, Development, distribution or other facilities;

(ii) inquiries by Regulatory Authorities or other Governmental Authorities concerning clinical investigation activities (including inquiries of investigators, clinical research organizations and other related parties) or pharmacovigilance activities, in each case, to the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4022
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4022

extent involving matters described in clauses (a), (b) or (c) of this Section 7.4;

(iii) receipt of a warning letter issued by a Regulatory Authority;

(iv) an initiation of any Regulatory Authority or other Governmental Authority investigation, detention, seizure or injunction; and

(v) receipt of product complaints concerning actual or suspected Licensed Product tampering, contamination, or mix-up (e.g., wrong ingredients).

7.5 Pharmacovigilance and Product Complaints. While the Lead Regulatory Party shall be responsible for managing pharmacovigilance and product complaints for its territory and for formulating and implementing any related strategies, both Parties will cooperate with each other in order to fulfill all regulatory requirements concerning drug safety surveillance and product complaint reporting in all countries in which the Licensed Products (both in the Field and out of the Field) are being developed, manufactured, or commercialized in the Territory or in the Excluded Territory. Without limitation to the foregoing, the Parties shall within ninety (90) days of the Effective Date execute a Pharmacovigilance Agreement setting forth the specific procedures to be used by the Parties to coordinate the investigation and exchange of reports of adverse drug experiences and Licensed Product complaints to ensure timely communication to Regulatory Authorities and compliance with Laws.

7.6 Regulatory Inspection or Audit. If a Regulatory Authority desires to conduct an inspection or audit of a Party with regard to a Licensed Product in the Field, each Party agrees to cooperate with the other and the Regulatory Authority during such inspection or audit, including by allowing, to the extent practicable, a representative of the other Party to be present during the applicable portions of such inspection or audit to the extent it relates to the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of a Licensed Product for use in the Field under this Agreement. Following receipt of the inspection or audit observations of the Regulatory Authority (a copy of which the receiving Party will promptly provide to the other Party), the Party in receipt of the observations will prepare any appropriate responses; provided that the other Party, to the extent practicable, shall have the right to review and comment on such responses to the extent they cover or may be reasonably expected to adversely impact the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, and the Party that received the observations shall consider in good faith the comments made by such other Party. In the event the Parties disagree concerning the form or content of a response, the Party that received the observations will decide the appropriate form and content of the response. Without limiting the foregoing, each Party (and its Third Party subcontractors) shall notify the other Party within forty-eight (48) hours of receipt of a notification from a Regulatory Authority of the intention of such Regulatory Authority to audit or inspect facilities used or proposed to be used for the Manufacture of Licensed Products for use in the Field under this Agreement; provided that such notification shall be given no later than twenty-four (24) hours prior to any such Regulatory Authority audit or inspection.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4023
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4023

7.7 Recalls and Other Corrective Actions. Decisions with respect to any recall, market withdrawal or other corrective action related to any Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory shall be made only upon mutual agreement of the Parties, which agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prohibit either Party from initiating or conducting any recall or other corrective action mandated by a Governmental Authority or Law. The Party that determines that a recall or market withdrawal of a Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory may be required shall, within twenty-four (24) hours, notify the other Party and, without limitation of and subject to the proviso in the immediately preceding sentence, the Parties shall decide whether such a recall or market withdrawal is required. The Parties shall cooperate with respect to any actions taken or public statements made in connection with any such recall or market withdrawal. Expenses associated with such recalls will be treated as Other Shared Expenses.

ARTICLE VIII
MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY

8.1 Formulated Bulk Product Supply in the Field in the Territory. Subject to Regeneron's obligations under the Aventis Agreement, Regeneron will use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide an adequate and timely supply of Formulated Bulk Product for Clinical Supply Requirements and Commercial Supply Requirements of Regeneron Product in the Field in the Territory in accordance with the Manufacturing Plan. Regeneron may use its Manufacturing facilities or, subject to Company's prior written approval, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed, Company or Third Parties to Manufacture such Formulated Bulk Product. [**********.] The Formulated Bulk Product Manufactured by or on behalf of Regeneron will be billed to Company by Regeneron at the Manufacturing Cost.

8.2 Finished Product Supply in the Field in the Territory. The Parties, through the JSC, will identify which Party or Third Party will perform the filling, packaging, labeling and testing of the Formulated Bulk Product to supply Finished Product for Clinical Supply Requirements and Commercial Supply Requirements for use in the Field under this Agreement. The Finished Product Manufactured by or on behalf of a Party will be billed at the Manufacturing Cost to the other Party as a Development Cost or Commercial Supply Cost, as the case may be, in accordance with Schedule 1.

8.3 Supply Agreement. Within six (6) months after the Effective Date, the Parties shall enter into one or more clinical supply agreements with respect to the quality assurance/quality control, forecasting, ordering and delivery of Clinical Supply Requirements, which shall contain terms consistent with this Agreement. At least [**********] prior to the Anticipated First Commercial Sale, the Parties shall enter into separate commercial supply agreements with respect to the quality assurance/quality control, forecasting, ordering and delivery of Clinical Supply Requirements and Commercial Supply Requirements after the First Commercial Sale, which shall contain terms consistent with this Agreement. Each supply agreement will include as an annex thereto a customary quality agreement containing terms and conditions regarding quality

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4024
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4024

assurance and Good Practices and provide for terms for forecasting, ordering, delivery, payment and supply consistent with the terms of this Agreement.

8.4 Manufacturing Plans. The Parties, through the JSC, will develop and update as necessary, the Licensed Product Manufacturing plan (the "Manufacturing Plan") providing for the Manufacturing (including testing and specifications), distribution, and forecasting of Clinical Supply Requirements under the Development Plans and Commercial Supply Requirements under the Territory Commercialization Plan, including, if applicable, the choice of Third Party manufacturers, fillers, packagers, and labelers. However, Regeneron will have the right to make all decisions with respect to Manufacturing Formulated Bulk Product for Regeneron Products, subject to Company's prior written approval, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Each Manufacturing Plan shall set forth the Licensed Product requirements over an ensuing period of at least three (3) Contract Years. The Manufacturing Plan will include [**********]. The Manufacturing Plan (including each annual update thereto) shall be approved by the JSC at least two (2) months prior to the end of the then current Contract Year, except that the initial Manufacturing Plan shall be approved by the JSC within four (4) months after the Effective Date. The Parties shall design Manufacturing Plans to ensure an adequate supply of Licensed Product and shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to perform their responsibilities in accordance with the approved Manufacturing Plans.

8.5 Manufacturing Shortfall. Each Party is required to provide prompt written notice to the other Party if it reasonably determines that it will not be able to supply the agreed upon demand forecast for the Licensed Products set forth in the Manufacturing Plan. Upon such notification, the matter will be referred to the JSC to determine what, if any (and identify and establish, as quickly as possible, if applicable) alternative supply source of Licensed Product should be utilized. In case of Finished Product or Formulated Bulk Product shortages, available supplies will be allocated as between the Parties on a pro rata basis based on their forecasted requirements for Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory and the Excluded Territory over the relevant period; provided that priority shall be given to meeting supply requirements for countries in which Licensed Products are in the launch phase and that, if the shortage is due solely to a breach by Regeneron, Company's (and, if applicable, Regeneron's) reasonable requirements under the Plans will be filled first in advance of filling requirements for the Excluded Territory.

8.6 Manufacturing Compliance. Each Party will use diligent efforts to Manufacture the Formulated Bulk Product and Finished Product supplied under this Article 8 or, as applicable, to ensure that the same is Manufactured by Third Parties in conformity with Good Practices and applicable Laws. Each Party will timely notify and seek the approval of the other Party, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, for any Manufacturing changes for the Formulated Bulk Product or Finished Product that are reasonably likely to have an adverse impact on (a) the quality of the Licensed Products supplied under this Agreement or (b) the regulatory status of the Licensed Products in the Territory, including requirements to support or maintain any Approvals. Each Party shall have the right to conduct inspections and audits of the other Party's facilities involved in the Manufacture of Licensed Products in the Field pursuant to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4025
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4025

this Agreement at reasonable times and on reasonable prior notice on terms to be agreed upon by the Parties. Moreover, each Party will use diligent efforts to negotiate agreements that would allow the other Party to audit the facilities of Third Party contractors (including Aventis, if applicable) involved in the Manufacture of Licensed Products for use in the Field under this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX
PERIODIC REPORTS; PAYMENTS

9.1 Upfront Payment and Milestone Payments.

(a) Within five (5) Business Days of the Effective Date, Company will pay to Regeneron the non-refundable, non-creditable amount of US $75,000,000 (which shall not be reduced by any withholding or similar taxes).

(b) In addition to the other payments contemplated herein, Company shall be obligated to pay the non-refundable, non-creditable milestone payments listed in Schedule 3 to Regeneron upon the occurrence of the applicable milestone event. Company shall have five (5) Business Days from the receipt of an invoice from Regeneron related to the achievement of any such milestone to pay the corresponding amount to Regeneron, which, in each case, shall not be reduced by any withholding or similar taxes.

9.2 Development Costs.

(a) Regeneron shall be responsible for paying one hundred percent (100%) of the Development Costs incurred by it under the Global Development Plan in 2006. In 2007, (i) the Parties shall each pay fifty percent (50%) of the Development Costs budgeted for in the Initial Development Plan and incurred under the Global Development Plan up to a total of US $50,000,000, and (ii) Regeneron shall pay one hundred percent (100%) of Development Costs budgeted for in the Initial Development Plan and incurred under the Global Development Plan in excess of US $50,000,000, up to the amount budgeted for 2007 in the Initial Development Plan. In 2008, (i) the Parties shall each pay fifty percent (50%) of the Development Costs budgeted for in the Initial Development Plan and incurred under the Global Development Plan, up to a total of US $70,000,000, and (ii) Regeneron shall pay one hundred percent (100%) of Development Costs budgeted for in the Initial Development Plan and incurred under the Global Development Plan in excess of US $70,000,000, up to the amount budgeted for in 2008 in the Initial Development Plan (such amount paid by Regeneron pursuant to this clause (ii), together with the amount paid one hundred percent (100%) by Regeneron in 2007 pursuant to clause (ii) in the preceding sentence, being referred to as the "Aggregate Regeneron Payment Amount"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, [**********]. Commencing on January 1, 2009 and continuing during the Term, each of Company and Regeneron shall be responsible for paying fifty percent (50%) of all Development Costs incurred under the Global

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4026
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4026

Development Plan in accordance with the terms of this Agreement by or on behalf of Company, Regeneron and their respective Affiliates.

(b) Commencing on the Effective Date and continuing during the Term, Company shall be responsible for paying one hundred percent (100%) of the total Development Costs incurred under the Territory Development Plan in accordance with the terms of this Agreement by or on behalf of Company, Regeneron and their respective Affiliates.

(c) If Company desires to use efficacy data from a clinical trial conducted by or on behalf of Regeneron in the Excluded Territory (and outside the scope of the Global Development Plan) to support an application for Marketing Approval (including a new label claim) for a Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory, such trial shall be deemed to be part of the Global Development Plan and Company shall reimburse Regeneron for [**********] of the Development Costs incurred by Regeneron in connection with such trial, provided such clinical trial was previously presented to Company for inclusion in the Global Development Plan pursuant to Section 2.6(b). Nothing in this subsection (c) will require Company to reimburse Regeneron for such costs if the data is used solely as part of an annual report, periodic safety report or other regular filing required by a Regulatory Authority in the Territory or applicable Laws.

(d) If Regeneron desires to use efficacy data from a clinical trial conducted by or on behalf of Company pursuant to a Territory Development Plan to support an application for Marketing Approval (including a new label claim) for a Regeneron Product in the Field in the Excluded Territory, such trial shall be deemed to be part of the Global Development Plan and Regeneron shall reimburse Company for [**********] of the Development Costs incurred by Company in connection with such trial, provided such clinical trial was previously presented to Regeneron for inclusion in the Global Development Plan pursuant to Section 2.6(b). Nothing in this subsection (d) will require Regeneron to reimburse Company for such costs if the data is used solely as part of an annual report, periodic safety report, or other regular filing required by a Regulatory Authority in the Excluded Territory or applicable Laws.

9.3 Periodic Reports. Company and Regeneron shall each prepare and deliver to the other Party the periodic reports specified below:

(a) Each Party shall deliver electronically the reports required to be delivered by it pursuant to Section 5.4;

(b) Within twenty (20) days following the end of each month, Company shall deliver electronically to Regeneron a monthly detailed Net Sales report with monthly and year-to-date sales for each Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory by country in United States Dollars;

(c) Within forty-five (45) days following the end of each Quarter, Company shall deliver electronically to Regeneron a written report setting forth,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4027
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4027

on a country-by-country basis in the Territory for such Quarter (i) the Net Sales of each Licensed Product in local currency and in United States Dollars, (ii) Licensed Product quantities sold in the Field by dosage form and unit size and (iii) gross Licensed Product sales in the Field and an accounting of the deductions from gross sales permitted by the definition of Net Sales;

(d) Within forty-five (45) days following the end of each Quarter, each Party that has incurred any Other Shared Expenses in that Quarter shall deliver electronically to the other Party a written report setting forth in reasonable detail the Other Shared Expenses incurred by such Party in such Quarter, including whether any such expenses are also included in the reports delivered pursuant to clause (e) below;

(e) Within forty-five (45) days after the end of each Quarter commencing after the First Commercial Sale in a country in the Territory (or such earlier agreed upon calendar Quarter, if appropriate), Company shall provide to Regeneron, in electronic form, a Country Commercialization Report for each country in the Territory.

(f) Within forty-five (45) days following the end of each Quarter commencing after the First Commercial Sale in the Territory (or such earlier agreed upon calendar Quarter, if appropriate), each Party that has incurred any Shared Promotion Expenses in that Quarter shall deliver electronically to the other Party a written report setting forth in reasonable detail the Shared Promotion Expenses incurred by such Party in such Quarter;

(g) Within forty-five (45) days following the end of each Quarter, each Party (if applicable) shall deliver electronically to the other Party a written report setting forth Commercial Supply Costs incurred by such Party for such Quarter; and

(h) Within sixty (60) days following the end of each Quarter, Company shall deliver electronically to Regeneron a Consolidated Payment Report in respect of such Quarter, combining the information reported by each Party pursuant to this Article 9 and showing its calculations in accordance with Schedule 2 of the amount of any payments to be made by the Parties hereunder for such Quarterly period as contemplated by Section 9.4 and, if applicable, providing for the netting of such payments.

All reports referred to in this Section 9.3 shall be in such form, format and level of detail as may be approved by the JFC. Unless otherwise agreed by the JCC, the financial data in the reports will include calculations in local currency and United States Dollars.

9.4 Funds Flow. The Parties shall make Quarterly True-Up payments as set forth in Schedule 2. If Company is the Party owing the Quarterly True-Up based on the calculations in the Consolidated Payment Report, it shall, subject to Section 9.10, make such payment to Regeneron within ten (10) days after its delivery to Regeneron of such Consolidated Payment Report. If Regeneron is the Party owing the Quarterly True-Up based on the calculations in the Consolidated Payment Report, it shall, subject to Section

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4028
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4028

9.10, make such payment to Company within ten (10) days after its receipt of such Consolidated Payment Report from Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no later than fifty-five (55) days after the end of each Quarter, Company shall pay Regeneron fifty percent (50%) of the amount of royalties or other amounts payable under any Existing License or New License (to the extent attributable to the Manufacture, Development and/or Commercialization of Licensed Products under the Plans for the Territory) to which Regeneron is a party on account of the Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory and provide such supporting documentation required by such Existing License and/or New License, as the case may be.

9.5 Invoices and Documentation. The JFC shall approve the form of any necessary documentation relating to any payments hereunder so as to afford the Parties appropriate accounting treatment in relation to any of the transactions or payments contemplated hereunder.

9.6 Payment Method and Currency. All payments under this Agreement shall be made by bank wire transfer in immediately available funds to an account designated by the Party to which such payments are due. All sums due under this Agreement shall be payable in United States Dollars. In those cases where the amount due in United States Dollars is calculated based upon one or more currencies other than United States Dollars, such amounts shall be converted to United States Dollars at the average rate of exchange for the Quarter to which such payment relates, as reported in *The Bloomberg Professional*, a service of Bloomberg LP, or in the event *The Bloomberg Professional* does not have data available for the Quarter, then in *The Wall Street Journal* and by a method of conversion consistent with Company's customary and usual procedures used for currency conversion in its financial statements.

9.7 Late Payments. The Parties agree that, unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties or otherwise provided in this Agreement, amounts due by one Party to the other shall be payable to a bank account, details of which are to be communicated by the receiving Party. Unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties or otherwise provided in this Agreement, all payments under this Agreement shall earn interest, to the extent permitted by applicable Law, from the date due until paid at a rate equal to the thirty (30) day London Inter-Bank Offering Rate (LIBOR) U.S. Dollars, as quoted in The *Wall Street Journal* (Eastern Edition) effective for the date on which the payment was due, plus [**********] (such sum being referred to as the "Default Interest Rate").

9.8 Taxes. Except with respect to the payments provided for in Section 9.1, any withholding or other taxes that either Party or its Affiliates are required by Law to withhold or pay on behalf of the other Party, with respect to any payments to such other Party hereunder, shall be deducted from such payments and paid to the appropriate tax authority contemporaneously with the remittance to the other Party; provided, however, that the withholding Party shall promptly furnish to the other Party proper evidence of the taxes so paid. Each Party shall cooperate with the other and furnish to the other Party appropriate documents to secure application of the most favorable rate of withholding tax under applicable Law (or exemption from such withholding tax payments, as applicable). Without limiting the foregoing, Company agrees to make all lawful and reasonable efforts

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4029
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4029

to minimize any such taxes, assessments and fees and will claim on Regeneron's behalf the benefit of any available Treaty on the Avoidance of Double Taxation that applies to any payments hereunder.

9.9 Adjustments to FTE Rates. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, upon the request of either Party (such request to occur not more than once every three (3) years for any country), the Parties shall meet to review the accuracy of an applicable FTE rate in any country (e.g., Sales Force FTE Rate, Medical Affairs FTE Rate, Development FTE Rate, etc.). The Parties agree to share reasonable supporting documents and materials in connection with an assessment of the applicable FTE rate and to determine in good faith whether to adjust the rate(s) in any country.

9.10 Resolution of Payment Disputes. In the event there is a dispute relating to any of the payment obligations or reports under this Article 9, the Party with the dispute shall have its representative on the JFC provide the other Party's representative on the JFC with written notice setting forth in reasonable detail the nature and factual basis for such good faith dispute and the Parties, through the JFC, will seek to resolve the dispute as promptly as possible, but no later than ten (10) days after such written notice is received. In the event that no resolution is reached by the JFC, the matter shall be referred to the JSC in accordance with Section 3.10(a). Notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, the obligation to pay any reasonably disputed amount shall not be deemed to have been triggered until such dispute is resolved hereunder, provided that all amounts that are not in dispute shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

9.11 Budget Overruns. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement (including Section 3.10(a)(ii)), neither Party shall be required (a) to pay any Development Costs that are in excess of [**********] of the total amounts that are in the JSC approved Global Development Budget (or Territory Development Budget) for a Contract Year ("Development Overruns") or (b) to pay any Shared Promotion Expenses that are in excess of [**********] of the total amounts that are in the JSC approved Territory Commercialization Budget (or Country Commercialization Budget) for a Contract Year ("Commercialization Overruns"), unless such Development Overruns or Commercialization Overruns have been approved by both Parties' representatives on the JSC. Otherwise, the Party responsible for the Development and/or Commercialization activities that caused the overrun shall be responsible for bearing those costs and expenses, or, if both Parties contributed toward the overrun, they shall bear those excess expenses in the same proportion as their contributions to the overrun. Any such Development Overruns or Commercialization Overruns that are not approved by both Parties' representatives on the JSC shall not be included in the calculation of the Regeneron Reimbursement Amount, Global True-Up, Global Development Balance or Territory Profit Split, as applicable. For clarity, the Parties shall share, to the extent provided in this Agreement, Development Costs and Shared Promotion Expenses that are over the budgeted amounts in the Plans up to [**********] of the budgeted amounts.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4030
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4030

ARTICLE X
DISPUTE RESOLUTION

10.1 Resolution of Disputes. The Parties recognize that disputes as to certain matters may from time to time arise which relate to either Party's rights and obligations hereunder. It is the objective of the Parties to comply with the procedures set forth in this Agreement to use all reasonable efforts to facilitate the resolution of such disputes in an expedient manner by mutual agreement.

10.2 Governance Disputes. Disputes, controversies and claims related to matters intended to be decided within the governance provisions of this Agreement set forth in Article 3 ("Governance Disputes") shall be resolved pursuant to Article 3 and, to the extent such matters constitute Technical Development Matters or a dispute referred to in Section 14.2(b), Section 10.4 (subject to, and without limitation of, the proviso in Section 3.10(a)(iii)), except to the extent any such dispute, controversy or claim constitutes a Legal Dispute, in which event the provisions of Section 10.3 shall apply. For the purposes of this Agreement, the term "Technical Development Matter" shall mean (a) any matter involving the Development of a Licensed Product in the Field, including the determination of clinical trial design and any Development or regulatory dispute referred to the Executive Officers pursuant to Section 3.10(a)(iii) and (b) any dispute concerning a Party's refusal to approve a clinical trial proposed pursuant to Section 2.6(b).

10.3 Legal Disputes . The Parties agree that, subject to Sections 10.5 and 16.2, they shall use all reasonable efforts, through their participation in the JSC in the first instance, to resolve any Legal Dispute arising after the Effective Date by good faith negotiation and discussion. In the event that the JSC is unable to resolve any such Legal Dispute within five (5) Business Days of receipt by a Party of notice of such Legal Dispute, either Party may submit the Legal Dispute to the Executive Officers for resolution. In the event the Executive Officers are unable to resolve any such Legal Dispute within the time period set forth in Section 3.10(b), the Parties shall be free to pursue any rights and remedies available to them at law, in equity or otherwise, subject, however, to Section 20.1 and Section 20.15.

10.4 Expert Panel

(a) In the event of a dispute between the Parties concerning a Technical Development Matter or a dispute referred to in Section 14.2(b) that cannot be resolved by the Executive Officers pursuant to Section 3.10(b) (other than a Legal Dispute or any dispute concerning any proposed amendment to the Initial Development Plan), either Party may by written notice to the other Party require the specific issue in dispute to be submitted to a panel of experts ("Expert Panel") in accordance with this Section 10.4. Such notice shall contain a statement of the issue forming the basis of the dispute, the position of the moving Party as to the proper resolution of that issue and the basis for such position. For disputes referred to the Expert Panel arising under Section 3.10(a)(iii), the Expert Panel in resolving the dispute shall balance the relative benefits and harm to each Party from the matter in dispute in connection with the applicable

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4031
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4031

Licensed Product in the Territory and Excluded Territory. Within fifteen (15) days after receipt of such notice, the responding Party shall submit to the moving Party a statement of its conception of the specific issue in question, its position as to the proper resolution of that issue and the basis for such position.

(b) Within fifteen (15) days of the responding Party's response, each Party shall appoint to the Expert Panel an individual who (i) has expertise in the pharmaceutical or biotechnology industry and the specific matters at issue (or, in the case of a dispute regarding an audit as referred to in Section 14.2(b), expertise in accounting and auditing with respect to the development and commercialization of pharmaceutical products), (ii) is not a current or former director, employee or consultant of such Party or any of its Affiliates, or otherwise has not received compensation or other payments from such Party (or its Affiliates) for the past five (5) years and (iii) has no known personal financial interest or benefit in the outcome or resolution of the dispute, and the appointing Party shall give the other Party written notice of such appointment; provided that for such appointment to be effective and for such individual to serve on the Expert Panel, such individual must deliver to the other Party a certificate confirming that such individual satisfies the criteria set forth in clauses (i) through (iii) above, disclosing any potential conflict or bias and certifying that, as a member of the Expert Panel, such individual is able to render an independent decision.

(c) Within fifteen (15) days of the appointment of the second expert, the two-appointed experts shall agree on an additional expert who meets the same criteria as described above, and shall appoint such expert as chair of the Expert Panel. If the Party-appointed experts fail to timely agree on a third expert, then upon the written request of either Party, each Party-appointed expert shall, within ten (10) days of such request, nominate one expert candidate and the CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution shall, within ten (10) days of receiving the names of the Parties' respective nominees, select one of those experts to serve as the chair of the Expert Panel. Each expert shall agree, prior to his or her appointment, to render a decision as soon as practicable after the appointment of the full Expert Panel.

(d) Within seven (7) days of the appointment of the third expert, the Expert Panel shall hold a preliminary meeting or teleconference with the Parties or their representatives and shall designate a time and place for a hearing of the Parties on the dispute and the procedures to be utilized at the hearing. The Parties may agree in writing to waive the hearing and have the Expert Panel reach a decision on the basis of written submissions alone. The Expert Panel may order the Parties to produce any documents or information which are relevant to the dispute. All such documents or information shall be provided to the other Party and the Expert Panel as expeditiously as possible but no later than one (1) week prior to the hearing (if any), along with the names of all witnesses who will testify at the hearing and a brief summary of their testimony. The hearing shall be held in New York, NY, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, and shall take place as soon as possible but no more than forty-five (45) days after the appointment of the third expert, unless the Parties otherwise agree in writing or the Expert Panel agrees to extend such time period for good cause shown. The hearing shall last no more than one (1) day, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties or the Expert Panel

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4032
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4032

agrees to extend such time period for good cause shown. After the conclusion of all testimony (or if no hearing is held after all submissions have been received from the Parties), at a time designated by the Expert Panel no later than seven (7) days after the close of the hearing or the receipt of all submissions, each Party shall simultaneously submit to the Expert Panel and exchange with the other Party its final proposed resolution.

(e) In rendering the final decision (which shall be rendered no later than fifteen (15) days after receipt by the Expert Panel of the Parties' respective proposed resolutions), the Expert Panel shall be limited to choosing a resolution proposed by a Party without modification; provided, however, that in no event shall the Expert Panel render a decision that is inconsistent with the Collaboration Purpose and the Parties' intentions as set forth in this Agreement. The agreement of two (2) of the three (3) experts shall be sufficient to render a decision and the Parties shall abide by such decision.

(f) The decision of the Expert Panel shall be final and binding on the Parties and may be entered and enforced in any court having jurisdiction. Each Party shall bear the cost of its appointee to the Expert Panel and the Parties shall share equally the costs of the third expert.

10.5 No Waiver. Nothing in this Article 10 or elsewhere in this Agreement shall prohibit either Party from seeking and obtaining immediate injunctive or other equitable relief if such Party reasonably believes that it will suffer irreparable harm from the actions or inaction of the other.

ARTICLE XI
TRADEMARKS AND CORPORATE LOGOS

11.1 Corporate Names. Each Party and its Affiliates shall retain all right, title and interest in and to their respective corporate names and logos.

11.2 Selection of Product Trademarks. For each Licensed Product, the JCC shall select one Product Trademark for use in the Field throughout the Territory and in the Excluded Territory, if applicable pursuant to Section 3.4(b)(i), unless such Product Trademark is prohibited by law in any country in the Territory. Each Licensed Product in the Field shall be promoted and sold in the Territory, and if applicable pursuant to Section 3.4(b)(i) in the Excluded Territory, under the applicable Product Trademark(s), trade dress and packaging approved by the JCC.

11.3 Ownership of Product Trademarks. Unless otherwise mutually agreed between the Parties, and subject to Sections 11.4 and 11.5, Company (or its local Affiliates, as appropriate) shall own and retain all right, title and interest in and to Product Trademark(s), together with all associated domain names and all goodwill related thereto in all countries in the Territory. It is understood and agreed that Regeneron shall own and retain all right, title and interest in the Product Trademark(s) for Regeneron Products,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4033
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4033

together with all associated domain names and all goodwill related thereto in the Excluded Territory.

11.4 Prosecution and Maintenance of Product Trademark(s). Company will use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to prosecute and maintain the Product Trademark(s) in all countries in the Territory. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event Company elects not to prosecute or maintain any Product Trademark(s) in any country in the Territory, Regeneron shall have the right to do so on behalf of Company for use with Licensed Products, subject to consultation and cooperation with Company.

11.5 License to the Product Trademark(s). Company hereby grants to Regeneron a co-exclusive license to use the Product Trademark(s) for the Licensed Products solely for the purposes of Regeneron's Development, Manufacturing, and, if agreed to by Company or set forth in any Plans, Commercialization activities pursuant to this Agreement and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement. Company shall utilize the Product Trademark(s) only on approved Promotional Materials or other approved product-related materials for the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory for the purposes contemplated herein, and all use by Company or its Affiliates or Sublicensees of the Product Trademark(s) shall be in accordance with (a) rules established by the JCC and (b) quality standards established by the JCC which are reasonably necessary in order to preserve the validity and enforceability of the Product Trademark(s). Each Party agrees that at no time during the Term will it or any of its Affiliates attempt to use or register any trademarks, trade dress, service marks, trade names or domain names confusingly similar to the Product Trademark(s) or take any other action which damages or dilutes the rights to, or goodwill associated with, the Product Trademark(s). Upon request by either Party, the other Party shall (or shall cause its Affiliates, as appropriate, to) execute such documents as may reasonably be required for the purpose of recording with any Governmental Authority the license, or a recordable version thereof, referred to above in this Section 11.5.

11.6 Use of Corporate Names. Company (through its Affiliates, as appropriate) shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to include Regeneron's name with equal prominence on materials exclusively related to each Licensed Product in the Field (including, without limitation, package inserts, packaging, trade packaging, samples and all Promotional Materials used or distributed in connection with such Licensed Product) in the Major Market Countries, unless to do so would be prohibited under applicable Laws; provided, however, in the case of multi-product materials that refer to a Licensed Product in the Field in the Major Market Countries as well as other pharmaceutical products, the prominence of Regeneron's name shall be commensurate with the relative prominence of the Licensed Product in such materials. Each Party grants to the other Party (and its Affiliates) the right, free of charge, to use its name and logo on package inserts, packaging, trade packaging, samples and all Promotional Materials used or distributed in connection with the applicable Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory during the Term and for a maximum period of three (3) years thereafter with respect to Promotional Materials, package inserts, packaging, labeling, trade packaging and samples solely to the extent necessary to exhaust the existing inventory of Licensed Product and Promotional Materials containing such name or logo. During the Term, each Party shall submit samples of each

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4034
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4034

such package inserts, packaging, trade packaging, etc. to such other Party for its prior approval, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed, at least thirty (30) days before dissemination of such materials. Failure of the receiving Party to object within such thirty (30) day period shall constitute approval of the submitting Party's package inserts, packaging, trade packaging, etc.

ARTICLE XII
NEWLY CREATED INVENTIONS

12.1 Ownership of Newly Created Intellectual Property.

(a) Each Party (and each Party's respective Affiliates) shall exclusively own all intellectual property (including, without limitation, Know-How, Patents and Patent Applications and copyrights) discovered, invented, authored or otherwise created in connection with the Collaboration solely by such Party, its Affiliates, employees, agents and consultants ("Sole Inventions"). Sole Inventions made solely by Company, its Affiliates, employees, agents and consultants are referred to herein as "Company Sole Inventions." Sole Inventions made solely by Regeneron, its Affiliates, employees, agents and consultants are referred to herein as "Regeneron Sole Inventions." The Parties agree that nothing in this Agreement, and no use by a Party of the other Party's Intellectual Property pursuant to this Agreement, shall vest in a Party any right, title or interest in or to the other Party's Intellectual Property, other than the license rights expressly granted hereunder.

(b) The Parties shall jointly own all intellectual property (including, without limitation, Know-How, Patents and Patent Applications and copyrights) discovered, invented, authored or otherwise created under the Collaboration during the Term that is invented or authored jointly by an individual or individuals having an obligation to assign such intellectual property to Company or its Affiliate (or for which ownership vests in Company or its Affiliate by operation of law), on the one hand, and an individual or individuals having an obligation to assign such intellectual property to Regeneron or its Affiliate (or for which ownership vests in Regeneron or its Affiliate by operation of law), on the other hand, on the basis of each Party (or its Affiliate) having an undivided interest in the whole ("Joint Inventions").

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing in Section 12.1(b), (i) for purposes of determining whether a patentable invention is a Company Sole Invention, a Regeneron Sole Invention or a Joint Invention, questions of inventorship shall be resolved in accordance with United States patent laws, (ii) for purposes of determining whether a copyrighted work is a Company Sole Invention, a Regeneron Sole Invention or a Joint Invention, questions of copyright authorship shall be resolved in accordance with United States copyright laws and (iii) for purposes of determining whether Know-How (other than copyrighted work and Patent Applications) is a Company Sole Invention, a Regeneron Sole Invention or a Joint Invention, questions of authorship or inventorship shall be resolved in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, United States.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4035
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4035

(d) To the extent that any right, title or interest in or to any intellectual property discovered, invented, authored or otherwise created under the Collaboration during the Term vests in a Party or its Affiliate, by operation of Law or otherwise, in a manner contrary to the agreed upon ownership as set forth in this Agreement, such Party (or its Affiliate) shall, and hereby does, irrevocably assign to the other Party any and all such right, title and interest in and to such intellectual property to the other Party without the need for any further action by any Party.

(e) The Parties hereby agree that each Party's use of the Joint Inventions is governed by the terms and conditions of this Agreement shall be governed as follows: each Party's interest in the Joint Inventions may be sublicensed to Third Parties, and any ownership rights therein transferred, in whole or in part, by each Party without consent of the other Party (unless otherwise prohibited by this Agreement); provided that (i) each of the Parties acknowledges that it receives no rights to any Intellectual Property of the other Party underlying or necessary for the use of any Joint Invention, except as may be expressly set forth in Article 4, (ii) each Party agrees not to transfer any of its ownership interest in any of the Joint Inventions without securing the transferee's written agreement to be bound by the terms of this Section 12.1(e) and (iii) nothing in this Article 12 shall relieve a Party or its Affiliates of their obligations under Article 16 with respect to confidential Party Information provided by the other Party or such other Party's Affiliates. Neither Party hereto shall have the duty to account to the other Party for any revenues or profits obtained from any transfer of its interest in, or its use, sublicense or other exploitation of, the Joint Inventions outside the scope of the Collaboration. Each of the Parties (or its Affiliate), as joint owner of the Joint Inventions, agrees to cooperate with any enforcement actions brought by the other joint owner(s) against any Third Parties, and further agrees not to grant any licenses to any such Third Parties against which such enforcement actions are brought during the time of such dispute, without the prior written consent of the other joint owner(s), such consent not to be unreasonably withheld. The provisions governing Joint Inventions set forth in this Section 12.1(e) shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

12.2 Prosecution and Maintenance of Patent Rights.

(a) Regeneron shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to prepare, file, prosecute and maintain Patents and Patent Applications (as applicable) included in the Regeneron Patent Rights in the Territory and shall confer with and keep Company reasonably informed regarding the status of such activities. In addition, Regeneron shall have the following obligations with respect to the filing, prosecution and maintenance of Patent Applications and Patents in the Territory included in the Regeneron Patent Rights: (i) Regeneron shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide to Company for review and comment a substantially completed draft of any priority Patent Application in the Territory at least thirty (30) days prior to the filing of any such priority Patent Application by Regeneron and consider in good faith any comment from Company; (ii) Regeneron shall provide Company promptly with copies of all material communications received from or filed in patent offices in the Territory with respect to such filings; (iii) Regeneron shall consult with Company promptly

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4036
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4036

following the filing of the priority Patent Applications in the Territory to mutually determine in which countries in the Territory it shall file convention Patent Applications and (iv) Regeneron shall consult with Company a reasonable time prior to taking or failing to take action that would materially affect the scope or validity of rights under any Patent Applications or Patents in the Field (including but not limited to substantially narrowing or canceling any claim without reserving the right to file a continuing or divisional Patent Application, abandoning any Patent or not filing or perfecting the filing of any Patent Application in any country). In the event that Regeneron desires to abandon any Patent included in the Regeneron Patent Rights in the Territory, Regeneron shall provide reasonable prior written notice to Company of such intention to abandon (which notice shall, in any event, be given no later than sixty (60) days prior to the next deadline for any action that may be taken with respect to such Regeneron Patent with the applicable patent office) and, subject to any rights granted to Aventis under the Aventis Agreement, Company shall have the right, but not the obligation, to assume responsibility for the prosecution and maintenance thereof in Regeneron's name, unless, with respect to any such Patent Applications that are unpublished, Regeneron notifies Company that Regeneron would prefer to maintain the subject matter of such Patent Application as a trade secret.

(b) Company shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to prepare, file, prosecute and maintain Patents and Patent Applications (as applicable) included in the Company Patent Rights in the Territory and shall confer with and keep Regeneron reasonably informed regarding the status of such activities. In addition, Company shall have the following obligations with respect to the filing, prosecution and maintenance of Patent Applications and Patents in the Territory included in the Company Patent Rights: (i) Company shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide to Regeneron for review and comment a copy of a substantially completed draft of any priority Patent Application in the Territory at least thirty (30) days prior to the filing of any such priority Patent Application by Company and consider in good faith any comment from Regeneron; (ii) Company shall provide Regeneron promptly with copies of all material communications received from or filed in patent offices with respect to such filings; (iii) Company shall consult with Regeneron promptly following the filing of the priority Patent Applications in the Territory to mutually determine in which countries in the Territory it shall file convention Patent Applications and (iv) Company shall consult with Regeneron a reasonable time prior to taking or failing to take action that would materially affect the scope or validity of rights under any Patent Applications or Patents in the Field (including but not limited to substantially narrowing or canceling any claim without reserving the right to file a continuing or divisional Patent Application, abandoning any Patent or not filing or perfecting the filing of any Patent Application in any country). In the event that Company desires to abandon any Patent included in the Company Patent Rights in the Territory, Company shall provide reasonable prior written notice to Regeneron of such intention to abandon (which notice shall, in any event, be given no later than sixty (60) days prior to the next deadline for any action that may be taken with respect to such Company Patent with the applicable patent office) and Regeneron shall have the right, but not the obligation, to assume responsibility for the prosecution and maintenance thereof in Company's name, unless, with respect to any such Patent Applications that are unpublished, Company notifies Regeneron that

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4037
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4037

Company would prefer to maintain the subject matter of such Patent Application as a trade secret.

(c) With respect to any Joint Patent Rights, the Parties shall consult with each other regarding the filing, prosecution and maintenance of any Patents and Patent Applications, and responsibility for such activities shall be the obligation of the Controlling Party. The Controlling Party shall undertake such filings, prosecutions and maintenance in the names of both Parties as co-owners. The Controlling Party shall have the following obligations with respect to the filing, prosecution and maintenance of Patent Applications and Patents under any such Joint Patent Rights: (i) the Controlling Party shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide the non-Controlling Party with notice and a copy of a substantially completed draft of any priority Patent Application at least thirty (30) days prior to the filing of any such priority Patent Application by the Controlling Party and consider in good faith any comment; (ii) the Controlling Party shall notify the non-Controlling Party prior to the filing of a Patent Application by the Controlling Party; (iii) the Controlling Party shall consult with the non-Controlling Party promptly following the filing of the priority Patent Application to mutually determine in which countries it shall file convention Patent Applications; (iv) the Controlling Party shall provide the non-Controlling Party promptly with copies of all communications received from or filed in patent offices with respect to such filings; and (v) the Controlling Party shall provide the non-Controlling Party a reasonable time prior to taking or failing to take action that would affect the scope or validity of rights under any Patent Applications or Patents, but in no event less than sixty (60) days prior to the next deadline for any action that may be taken with the applicable patent office, (including but not limited to substantially narrowing or canceling any claim without reserving the right to file a continuing or divisional Patent Application, abandoning any Patent or not filing or perfecting the filing of any Patent Application in any country), with notice of such proposed action or inaction so that the non-Controlling Party has a reasonable opportunity to review and make comments, and take such actions as may be appropriate in the circumstances. In the event that the Controlling Party materially breaches the foregoing obligations and such breach is not cured within thirty (30) days of a written notice from the non-Controlling Party to the Controlling Party describing such breach, or in the event that the Controlling Party fails to undertake the filing of a Patent Application within the earlier of (i) ninety (90) days of a written request by the non-Controlling Party to do so, and (ii) sixty (60) days prior to the anticipated filing date, the non-Controlling Party may assume the Controlling Party's responsibility for filing, prosecution and maintenance of any such Joint Patent Right, and will thereafter be deemed the Controlling Party for purposes hereof. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Controlling Party may withdraw from or abandon any Patent or Patent Application relating to any Joint Patent Rights on thirty (30) days' prior notice to the other Party (provided that such notice shall be given no later than sixty (60) days prior to the next deadline for any action that may be taken with respect to such Patent or Patent Application with the applicable patent office), providing the non-Controlling Party a free-of-charge option to assume the prosecution or maintenance thereof.

(d) Each Party agrees to cooperate with the other with respect to the preparation, filing, prosecution and maintenance of Patents and Patent Applications

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4038
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4038

pursuant to this Section 12.2, including, without limitation, the execution of all such documents and instruments and the performance of such acts (and causing its relevant employees to execute such documents and instruments and to perform such acts) as may be reasonably necessary in order to permit the other Party to continue any preparation, filing, prosecution or maintenance of Joint Patent Rights that such Party has elected not to pursue as provided for in Section 12.2(c). The JCC, with the approval of the JSC, will determine which of the Company Patent Rights, Regeneron Patent Rights and Joint Patent Rights for which to seek an extension of term and the applicable Party will file for said patent term extension.

(e) All Out-of-Pocket Costs incurred in the filing, prosecution and maintenance of any Company Patent Rights, Regeneron Patent Rights and Joint Patent Rights in the Territory for use in the Field, and any extensions thereof, shall be shared by the Parties as part of Other Shared Expenses.

12.3 Interference, Opposition and Reissue.

(a) Each Party will notify the other within ten (10) days of receipt by such Party of information concerning the request for, or filing or declaration of, any interference, opposition or reexamination relating to Regeneron Patent Rights, Company Patent Rights or Joint Patent Rights in the Territory. The Parties will thereafter consult and cooperate fully to determine a course of action with respect to any such proceeding. Decisions on whether to initiate or how to respond to such a proceeding, as applicable, and the course of action in such proceeding, including settlement negotiations and terms, will be made (i) with respect to Regeneron Patent Rights, by Regeneron in consultation with Company, (ii) with respect to Company Patent Rights, by Company in consultation with Regeneron and (iii) with respect to Joint Patent Rights, jointly by the Parties. Regeneron may have certain obligations under Section 12.3 of the Aventis Agreement with respect to any such proceeding described in this Section 12.3(a) and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Regeneron shall have the right to comply with its obligations and exercise its rights thereunder.

(b) All Out-of-Pocket Costs incurred in connection with any interference, opposition, reissue or reexamination proceeding relating to the Regeneron Patent Rights, Company Patent Rights and/or Joint Patent Rights in the Territory for use in the Field shall be shared by the Parties as part of Other Shared Expenses.

ARTICLE XIII
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LITIGATION

13.1 Third Party Infringement Suits.

(a) In the event that either Party or any of its Affiliates becomes aware of an actual or suspected infringement of a Company Patent Right, a Regeneron Patent Right, a Joint Patent Right, Product Trademark or any other intellectual property

right jointly owned or licensed under this Agreement, by a Third Party's activities in the Field in the Territory, the Party that became aware of the infringement shall promptly notify the other Party in writing of this claim or assertion and shall provide such other Party with all available evidence supporting such known or suspected infringement or unauthorized use. As soon as reasonably practicable after the receipt of such notice, the Parties shall cause the JSC to meet and consider the appropriate course of action with respect to such infringement. The Parties shall at all times cooperate, share all material notices and filings in a timely manner, provide all reasonable assistance to each other and use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to mutually agree upon an appropriate course of action, including, as appropriate, the preparation of material court filings and any discussions concerning prosecution and/or settlement of any such claim. Regeneron may have certain obligations under Article 13 of the Aventis Agreement with respect to any such actual or suspected infringement described in this Section 13.1 and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Regeneron shall have the right to comply with its obligations and exercise its rights thereunder.

(b) With respect to any infringement by virtue of a Third Party's activities in the Field in the Territory, the Parties will consult and cooperate fully to determine a course of action. Final decisions on whether to initiate a proceeding, and the course of action in such proceeding, including settlement negotiations and terms, will be made (i) with respect to Regeneron Patent Rights, by Regeneron in consultation with Company, (ii) with respect to Company Patent Rights, by Company in consultation with Regeneron, and (iii) with respect to Joint Patent Rights, jointly by the Parties. Any disagreement between the Parties concerning the enforcement of Joint Patent Rights shall be referred to the Executive Officers for resolution. The Party initiating the litigations shall be referred to as the "Lead Litigation Party". The non-Lead Litigation Party will provide reasonable assistance to the Lead Litigation Party in prosecuting any suit, and if required by Law, will join in the suit. Although the Lead Litigation Party has the right to select counsel of its own choice, it shall first consult with the other Party and consider in good faith the recommendations of the other Party. The amount of any recovery from any such infringement suit with respect to activities in the Field in the Territory shall be shared equally by the Parties, subject to any obligations under any New License or Existing License.

(c) All Out-of-Pocket Costs incurred in connection with any litigation under Section 13.1(b) related to activities in the Field in the Territory shall be shared by the Parties as part of Other Shared Expenses.

(d) For the avoidance of doubt, neither Party will enter into any settlement of any suit referenced in this Section 13.1 that materially affects the other Party's rights or obligations with respect to the applicable Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory without the other Party's prior written consent.

13.2 Patent Marking. Each Party shall comply with the patent marking statutes in each country in which a Licensed Product in the Field is made, offered for sale, sold or imported by such Party, its Affiliates and/or Sublicensees.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4040
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4040

13.3 Third Party Infringement Claims; New Licenses.

(a) If either Party or its Affiliates shall learn of an allegation that the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory under this Agreement infringes or otherwise violates the intellectual property rights of any Third Party in the Territory, then such Party shall promptly notify the other Party in writing of this allegation. As soon as reasonably practicable after the receipt of such notice and at all times thereafter, the Parties shall meet and consider the appropriate course of action with respect to such allegation of infringement. In any such instance, each Party shall have the right to defend any action naming it; however, the Parties shall at all times cooperate, share all material notices and filings in a timely manner, provide all reasonable assistance to each other and use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to mutually agree upon an appropriate course of action, including, as appropriate, the preparation of material court filings and any discussions concerning a potential defense and/or settlement of any such claim. The rights and obligations in this Section 13.3 shall apply even if only one Party defends any claimed infringement action commenced by a Third Party in the Territory claiming that the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of any Licensed Product in the Field under this Agreement infringes or otherwise violates any intellectual property rights of any Third Party. Regeneron may have certain obligations under Article 13 of the Aventis Agreement with respect to any allegation described in this Section 13.3 and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Regeneron shall have the right to comply with its obligations and exercise its rights thereunder.

(b) Except as otherwise set forth in this Agreement, all Out-of-Pocket Costs (except for the expenses of the non-controlling Party's counsel, if only one Party defends a claim) incurred in connection with any litigation referred to in this Section 13.3 shall be shared by the Parties as Other Shared Expenses.

(c) For the avoidance of doubt, neither Party will enter into any settlement of any suit involving Licensed Products that materially affects the other Party's rights or obligations with respect to the applicable Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory without the other Party's prior written consent. Furthermore, no Party shall enter into any Third Party intellectual property license requiring the payment of royalties or other amounts based on the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory under this Agreement without the other Party's prior written consent.

(d) License fees, royalties and other payments under Existing Licenses and New Licenses to the extent attributable to, and based on, the Manufacture of Commercial Supply Requirements or the Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory shall be shared by the Parties as Other Shared Expenses.

ARTICLE XIV
BOOKS, RECORDS AND INSPECTIONS; AUDITS AND ADJUSTMENTS

14.1 Books and Records. Each Party shall, and shall cause each of its respective Affiliates to, keep proper books of record and account in which full, true and correct entries (in conformity with GAAP or IAS/IFRS) shall be made for the purpose of determining the amounts payable or owed pursuant to this Agreement. Each Party shall, and shall cause each of its respective Affiliates to, permit auditors, as provided in Section 14.2, to visit and inspect, during regular business hours and under the guidance of officers of the Party being inspected, and to examine the books of record and account of such Party or such Affiliate to the extent relating to this Agreement and discuss the affairs, finances and accounts of such Party or such Affiliate to the extent relating to this Agreement with, and be advised as to the same by, its and their officers and independent accountants.

14.2 Audits and Adjustments.

(a) Each Party shall have the right (at its costs), upon no less than thirty (30) days advance written notice and at such reasonable times and intervals and to such reasonable extent as the investigating Party shall request, not more than once during any Contract Year, to have the books and records of the other Party and its Affiliates to the extent relating to this Agreement for the preceding two (2) years audited by an independent "Big Four" (or equivalent) accounting firm of its choosing under reasonable appropriate confidentiality provisions, for the sole purpose of verifying the accuracy of all financial, accounting and numerical information and calculations provided, and payments made, under this Agreement; provided that no period may be subjected to audit more than one (1) time unless a material discrepancy is found in any such audit of such period, in which case additional audits of such period may be conducted until no material discrepancies are found.

(b) The results of any such audit shall be delivered in writing to each Party and shall be final and binding upon the Parties, unless disputed by a Party within ninety (90) days. Unless otherwise mutually agreed by the Parties, any disputes regarding the results of any such audit shall be subject to dispute resolution in accordance with Article 10. If the audited Party or its Affiliates have underpaid or over billed an amount due under this Agreement resulting in a cumulative discrepancy during any year of more than ten percent (10%), the audited Party shall also reimburse the other Party for the costs of such audit (with the cost of the audit to be paid by the auditing party in all other cases). Such accountants shall not reveal to the Party seeking verification the details of its review, except for such information as is required to be disclosed under this Agreement, and shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions contained in Article 16.

(c) If any examination or audit of the records described above discloses an under- or over-payment of amounts due hereunder, then unless the result of the audit is to be contested pursuant to Section 14.2(b) above, the Party owing any money hereunder shall pay the same (plus interest thereon at the Default Interest Rate from the date of such underpayment through the date of payment of the amount required to be paid pursuant to this Section 14.2(c)) to the Party entitled thereto within thirty (30) days after receipt of the written results of such audit pursuant to this Section.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4042
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4042

14.3 GAAP/IAS/IFRS. Except as otherwise provided herein, all costs and expenses and other financial determinations with respect to this Agreement shall be determined in accordance with GAAP or IAS/IFRS as generally and consistently applied.

ARTICLE XV
REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

15.1 Due Organization, Valid Existence and Due Authorization. Each Party hereto represents and warrants to the other Party, as of the Effective Date, as follows: (a) it is duly organized and validly existing under the Laws of its jurisdiction of incorporation; (b) it has full corporate power and authority and has taken all corporate action necessary to enter into and perform this Agreement; (c) the execution and performance by it of its obligations hereunder will not constitute a breach of, or conflict with, its organizational documents nor any other agreement by which it is bound or any requirement of applicable Laws or regulations; (d) this Agreement is its legal, valid and binding obligation, enforceable in accordance with the terms and conditions hereof (subject to applicable Laws of bankruptcy and moratorium); (e) such Party is not prohibited by the terms of any agreement to which it is a party from granting, the licenses granted to the other under Article 4 hereof; and (f) no broker, finder or investment banker is entitled to any brokerage, finder's or other fee in connection with this Agreement or the transactions contemplated hereby based on arrangements made by it or on its behalf. Company additionally represents and warrants to Regeneron that it has and will continue to have the resources and financial wherewithal to fully meet its obligations under this Agreement.

15.2 Knowledge of Pending or Threatened Litigation. Each Party represents and warrants to the other Party that, as of the Effective Date, there is no claim, announced investigation, suit, action or proceeding pending or, to such Party's knowledge, threatened, against such Party before or by any Governmental Authority or arbitrator that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to (a) materially impair the ability of such Party to perform any of its obligations under this Agreement or (b) prevent or materially delay or alter the consummation of any or all of the transactions contemplated hereby. During the Term, each Party shall promptly notify the other Party in writing upon learning of any of the foregoing.

15.3 Additional Regeneron Representations and Warranties. Regeneron additionally represents and warrants to Company that, as of the Effective Date:

(a) Regeneron has the right and authority to grant the rights and licenses granted pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and Regeneron has not granted any rights that remain in effect which conflict with the rights and licenses granted herein;

(b) Except as set forth in Schedule 6, Regeneron is the sole owner of the Regeneron Patent Rights existing at the Effective Date, to Regeneron's knowledge, its title is free and clear of all liens, security interests and other encumbrances

(other than unilateral creditor filings, as to which this representation and warranty is made only to Regeneron's knowledge), and, except for the joint owner identified in Schedule 6 (and with respect to the Existing Licenses, the Third Party licensors referred to in Schedule 4), no Third Party has any right, title or interest in the Territory in the Field with respect to the Regeneron Patent Rights existing at the Effective Date;

(c) It has no knowledge that the making, using or selling of the VEGF Trap in the Field in the Territory would infringe any valid claims of the Patents of any Third Party in the Territory, nor does it have knowledge that any Third Party is infringing or misappropriating any of the Regeneron Intellectual Property;

(d) There are no judgments or settlements against or owed by Regeneron with respect to the Regeneron Intellectual Property owned by Regeneron;

(e) There are no claims, announced investigations, actions or other proceedings pending before or, to Regeneron's knowledge, threatened by any Regulatory Authority or other government agency with respect to the VEGF Trap, any Regeneron facility or, to Regeneron's knowledge, any other facility where the VEGF Trap is Manufactured, and Regeneron has not received written notice threatening any such claim, investigation, action or other proceeding;

(f) To the knowledge of Regeneron, the Development and Manufacture of VEGF Trap in the Field has been conducted by Regeneron and its Affiliates and its subcontractors in compliance in all material respects with applicable Laws, rules and regulations, and none of Regeneron or, to the knowledge of Regeneron, any of its Affiliates or subcontractors have received any notice in writing, or otherwise has knowledge of any facts, which have, or reasonably should have, led Regeneron to believe that any of the Registration Filings relating to the VEGF Trap in the Field are not currently in good standing with the FDA;

(g) To Regeneron's knowledge, neither Regeneron, nor any officer, employee or agent of Regeneron, has made an untrue statement of a material fact to any Regulatory Authority with respect to the VEGF Trap in the Field (whether in any submission to such Regulatory Authority or otherwise), or knowingly failed to disclose a material fact required to be disclosed to any Regulatory Authority with respect to the VEGF Trap in the Field;

(h) To Regeneron's knowledge, Regeneron and its employees, agents, clinical institutions and clinical investigators have materially complied with all FDA statutory and regulatory requirements with respect to VEGF Trap in the Field;

(i) Each Existing License is, to Regeneron's knowledge, in full force and effect as of the Effective Date. Regeneron has, to the extent contractually permitted, provided to Company, or allowed Company access to review, a true and complete copy of each Existing License. Regeneron will devote Commercially Reasonable Efforts to maintain the Existing Licenses in full force and effect and to perform its obligations thereunder and to keep Company informed of any material

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4044
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4044

development pertaining thereto that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Company's rights under this Agreement. Regeneron shall not, without the prior written approval of Company, (i) amend any provision of an Existing License that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Company's rights under this Agreement or (ii) make any election or exercise any right or option to terminate in whole or in part any Existing License to the extent such election or exercise would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on Company's rights under this Agreement; and

(j) Regeneron has made available to Company, to the extent material, (i) written preclinical and clinical study results and protocols for the VEGF Trap in the Field, (ii) written communications to and from FDA with respect to the VEGF Trap in the Field, including but not limited to Registration Filings with the FDA and FDA minutes of meetings and telephone conferences, (iii) written FDA requests for data and studies with respect to the VEGF Trap in the Field and (iv) written reports of adverse drug experiences and other IND safety reports with respect to the VEGF Trap in the Field.

In reference to Section 15.3(c) above, the Parties acknowledge that they are aware of patents and pending patent applications owned by Genentech, Inc. that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptor compositions. Although Regeneron does not believe that the VEGF Trap infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications (if they were to issue), Genentech could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert that its patents are valid and cover the VEGF Trap. An adverse determination by a court in any such potential patent litigation would likely require the Parties to seek a license, which may not be available, or result in the Parties' inability to Develop, Manufacture or Commercialize the VEGF Trap in the Field in the Territory or in a damage award.

15.4 Disclaimer of Warranties. EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED IN THIS AGREEMENT, NEITHER PARTY MAKES ANY REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, CONCERNING THE SUCCESS OR POTENTIAL SUCCESS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, COMMERCIALIZATION, MARKETING OR SALE OF ANY LICENSED PRODUCT IN THE FIELD. EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH HEREIN, EACH PARTY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES, EXPRESS, IMPLIED, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

15.5 Mutual Covenants. Each Party hereby covenants to the other Party as of the Effective Date as follows: (a) It will not during the Term grant any right or license to any Third Party in the Territory which would conflict with the rights granted to the other Party under this Agreement, and will not take any action that would materially conflict with or adversely affect its obligations to the other Party under this Agreement; (b) Neither Party will use the Patent Rights or Know-How of the other Party outside the scope of the licenses and rights granted to it under this Agreement; and (c) In the course of the Development or Commercialization of a Licensed Product in the Field under this

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4045
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4045

Agreement, it will not knowingly use and will not have knowingly used an employee or consultant who is or has been debarred by a Regulatory Authority or, to the best of such Party's knowledge, is or has been the subject of debarment proceedings by a Regulatory Authority.

ARTICLE XVI
CONFIDENTIALITY

16.1 Confidential Information.

(a) Each of Company and Regeneron acknowledges (subject to the further provisions of this Article 16 and the provisions of Article 19) that all Party Information provided to it (or its Affiliate) or otherwise made available to it by the other Party or its respective Affiliates pursuant to this Agreement (or, in the case of Company, Party Information provided to it under the confidentiality agreement between the Parties dated July 6, 2006) is confidential and proprietary to such other Party. Furthermore, each of Company and Regeneron acknowledges (subject to the further provisions of this Article 16) that all New Information is confidential and proprietary to both Parties. Subject to the further provisions of this Article 16, each of Company and Regeneron agrees to (i) maintain such Party Information of the other Party (or its Affiliates) and all New Information in confidence during the Term and for a period of ten (10) years thereafter and (ii) use such Party Information of the other Party (or its Affiliate) and New Information solely for the purpose of exercising its rights and performing its obligations hereunder. Each of Company and Regeneron covenants that neither it nor any of its respective Affiliates shall disclose any such Party Information of the other Party (or its Affiliate) or New Information to any Third Party except (A) to its employees, agents or any other Person under its authorization; provided such employees, agents or Persons are subject in writing to substantially the same confidentiality obligations as the Parties, (B) as approved by both Parties hereunder or (C) as set forth elsewhere in this Agreement.

(b) Notwithstanding anything provided above, the restrictions provided in this Article 16 shall not apply to information that was or is (and such information shall not be considered confidential or proprietary under this Agreement) (i) already in the public domain as of the Effective Date or becomes publicly known through no act, omission or fault of the receiving Party or its Affiliate or any Person to whom the receiving Party or its Affiliate provided such information; (ii) already in the possession of the receiving Party or its Affiliate at the time of disclosure by the disclosing Party, other than under an obligation of confidentiality; (iii) disclosed to the receiving Party or its Affiliate on an unrestricted basis from a Third Party not under an obligation of confidentiality to the other Party or any Affiliate of such other Party with respect to such information; (iv) similar in nature to the purported Party Information or New Information but has been independently created, as evidenced by written or electronic documentation, without any aid, application or use of the Party Information or New Information; (v) necessary to file, prosecute or defend Patents and Patent Applications for which the Party has the right to assume filing, prosecution, defense or maintenance

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4046
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4046

pursuant to this Agreement; or (vi) required by a Governmental Authority, applicable Law (including the rules and regulations of any stock exchange or trading market on which the disclosing Party's (or its parent entity's) securities are traded), or court order to be disclosed, provided that the receiving Party uses reasonable efforts to give the disclosing Party advance notice of such required disclosure in sufficient time to enable the disclosing Party to seek confidential treatment for such information or to request that the receiving Party seek confidential treatment for such information, if applicable, and provided, further, that the receiving Party provides all reasonable cooperation to assist the disclosing Party to protect such information and limits the disclosure to that information which is required by Governmental Authority, applicable Law (including the rules or regulations of any stock exchange or trading market on which the disclosing Party's (or its parent entity's) securities are traded) or court order to be disclosed. Moreover, either Party may use Party Information and New Information to enforce the terms of this Agreement if it gives reasonable advance notice to the other Party to permit the other Party a sufficient opportunity to take any measures to ensure confidential treatment of such information and the disclosing Party shall provide reasonable cooperation to protect the confidentiality of such information.

(c) Notwithstanding anything provided above or elsewhere in this Agreement, Regeneron and its Affiliates shall have the right to use and disclose any New Information directly related to the Regeneron Products (including the Manufacture or use thereof) (i) to Aventis or any other Third Party licensee or contractor of Regeneron engaged in, and for use in connection with, the development, manufacture and/or commercialization of Regeneron Products outside the Field under substantially the same confidentiality obligations as are set forth herein, except that the confidentiality obligations shall have a term of at least five (5) years, (ii) in connection with Regeneron's Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of Regeneron Products outside the Field, (iii) to any Third Party licensee or contractor of Regeneron engaged in the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory under substantially the same confidentiality obligations as are set forth herein, except that the confidentiality obligations shall have a term of at least five (5) years, and (iv) to Governmental Authorities or Regulatory Authorities as required by Law.

(d) Notwithstanding anything provided above or elsewhere in this Agreement, Company and its Affiliates shall have the right to use and disclose any New Information directly related to Company Products (including the Manufacture or use thereof) (i) to any Third Party licensee or contractor of Company or any of its Affiliates' engaged in and for use in connection with the development, manufacture and/or commercialization of Company Products outside the Field under substantially the same confidentiality obligations as are set forth herein, except that the confidentiality obligations shall have a term of at least five (5) years, (ii) in connection with Company's or any of its Affiliates' Development, Manufacture, and/or Commercialization of Company Products outside the Field, (iii) to any Third Party licensee or contractor of Company engaged in the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of Company Products in the Excluded Territory under substantially the same confidentiality obligations as are set forth herein, except that the confidentiality obligations shall have a

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4047
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4047

term of at least five (5) years and (iv) to Governmental Authorities or Regulatory Authorities as required by Law.

16.2 Injunctive Relief. Each Party acknowledges that damages resulting from breach of this Article 16 would not be an adequate remedy and that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 10, in the event of any such disclosure or any indication of an intent to disclose such information, a Party owning such Party Information (or each Party with respect to New Information) shall be entitled to seek, by way of private litigation, injunctive relief or other equitable relief, in addition to any and all remedies available at law or in equity, including the recovery of damages and reasonable attorneys' fees, and in any such action for equitable relief in a court of competent jurisdiction, the Parties will not assert as a defense that there is an adequate remedy at law.

16.3 Publication of New Information. During the Term, if either Company or Regeneron (the "Publishing Party") desires to disclose any New Information in scientific journals, publications or scientific presentations, the Publishing Party shall provide the other Party an advance copy of any proposed publication or summary of a proposed oral presentation relating to the New Information prior to submission for publication or disclosure. Such other Party shall have a reasonable opportunity to recommend any changes it reasonably believes are necessary to prevent any specific, material adverse effect to it or the Licensed Product as a result of the publication or disclosure (such recommendation of changes to include a description of the specific material adverse effect) to which the Publishing Party shall give due consideration. Disputes concerning publication shall be resolved by the JDC (other than Legal Disputes).

16.4 Other Publications. The Parties will mutually agree upon the contents of a joint press release with respect to the execution of this Agreement which shall be issued simultaneously by both Parties on the Effective Date. During the Term, Company and Regeneron agree not to (and to ensure that their respective Affiliates do not) issue any other press releases or public announcements concerning this Agreement or any other activities contemplated hereunder without the prior written consent of the other Party (which shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed), except as required by a Governmental Authority or applicable Law (including the rules and regulations of any stock exchange or trading market on which a Party's (or its parent entity's) securities are traded); provided that the Party intending to disclose such information shall use reasonable efforts to provide the other Party advance notice of such required disclosure, an opportunity to review and comment on such proposed disclosure (which comments shall be considered in good faith by the disclosing Party) and all reasonable cooperation to assist the other Party to protect such information and shall limit the disclosure to that information which is required to be disclosed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, without prior submission to or approval of the other Party, either Party may issue press releases or public announcements which incorporate information concerning this Agreement or any activities contemplated hereunder which information was included in a press release or public disclosure which was previously disclosed under the terms of this Agreement or which contains only non-material factual information regarding the Collaboration (e.g., that the Collaboration is ongoing in accordance with the terms of this Agreement). Except as required by a Governmental Authority or applicable Law (including the rules and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4048
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4048

regulations of any stock exchange or trading market on which a Party's (or its parent entity's) securities are traded), or in connection with the enforcement of this Agreement, neither Party (or their respective Affiliates) shall disclose to any Third Party, under any circumstances, any financial terms of this Agreement that have not been previously disclosed publicly pursuant to this Article 16 without the prior written consent of the other Party, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld or delayed; except for disclosures to Third Parties that are bound by obligations of confidentiality and nonuse substantially equivalent in scope to those included herein with a term of at least five (5) years. The Parties, through the Committees, shall establish mechanisms and procedures to ensure that there are coordinated timely corporate communications relating to the Licensed Products in the Field. Company acknowledges that Regeneron as a publicly traded company is legally obligated to make timely disclosures of all material events relating to Licensed Products. The Parties acknowledge that either or both Parties may be obligated to file a copy of this Agreement with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or its equivalent in the Territory. Each Party will be entitled to make such filing but shall use reasonable efforts to obtain confidential treatment of confidential, including trade secret, information in accordance with applicable Law. The filing Party will provide the non-filing Party with an advance copy of the Agreement marked to show provisions for which the filing Party intends to seek confidential treatment and will reasonably consider the non-filing Party's timely comments thereon.

ARTICLE XVII
INDEMNITY

17.1 Indemnity and Insurance.

(a) Company will defend, indemnify and hold harmless Regeneron, its Affiliates and their respective officers, directors, employees, licensees and agents ("Regeneron Indemnitees") from and against all claims, demands, liabilities, damages, penalties, fines, costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' and expert fees and costs, and costs or amounts paid to settle (collectively, "Damages"), arising from or occurring as a result of a Third Party's claim, action, suit, judgment or settlement against a Regeneron Indemnitee that is due to or based upon:

(i) the gross negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions or violations of Law by or of Company, its Affiliates or their respective directors, officers, employees, agents or Sublicensees, including, without limitation, in connection with the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Licensed Product in the Field, except to the extent that Damages arise out of, and are allocable to, the gross negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions or violations of Law committed by Regeneron or any other Regeneron Indemnitee; or

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4049
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4049

(ii) material breach by Company of the terms of, or the inaccuracy of any representation or warranty made by it in, this Agreement.

(b) Regeneron will defend, indemnify and hold harmless Company, its Affiliates and their respective officers, directors, employees, Sublicensees and agents ("Company Indemnitees") from and against all Damages arising from or occurring as a result of a Third Party's claim, action, suit, judgment or settlement against a Company Indemnitee that is due to or based upon:

(i) the gross negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions or violations of law by or of Regeneron, its Affiliates or their respective directors, officers, employees, licensees or agents including, without limitation, in connection with the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Licensed Product in the Field, except to the extent that Damages arise out of, and are allocable to, the gross negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts, or omissions or violations of Law committed by Company or any other Company Indemnitee; or

(ii) material breach by Regeneron of the terms of, or the inaccuracy of any representation or warranty made by it in, this Agreement.

(c) Subject to the last sentence of Section 19.6, in the event of any Third Party claim alleging that the Development, Manufacture and/or Commercialization of any Licensed Product in the Field under this Agreement infringes a Patent Right of a Third Party for which neither Party is entitled to indemnification hereunder, each Party shall indemnify the other Party for fifty percent (50%) of all Damages therefrom and during the Term such Damages shall be treated as Other Shared Expenses.

(d) Company agrees to indemnify the Regeneron Indemnitees from and against all Damages arising from product liability or other Third Party contractual claims arising from Company's or its Affiliates' or Sublicensees' Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory, except that Regeneron shall indemnify Company under Section 17.1(b) for all such claims resulting from, and to the extent allocable to, the gross negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions or violations of Law committed by Regeneron or any other Regeneron Indemnitee. Regeneron agrees to indemnify the Company Indemnitees from and against all Damages arising from product liability or other Third Party contractual claims arising from Regeneron's or its Affiliates' or Sublicensees' commercialization of Regeneron Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory, except that Company shall indemnify Regeneron under Section 17.1(a) for all such claims resulting from, and to the extent allocable to, the gross negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions, or violations of Law committed by Company or any other Company Indemnitee. Company agrees to indemnify the Regeneron Indemnitees from and against all Damages arising from product liability or other Third Party contractual claims arising from Company's or its Affiliates' or Sublicensees'

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4050
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4050

commercialization of Company Products in the Field in the Excluded Territory, except that Regeneron shall indemnify Company under Section 17.1 (b) for all such claims resulting from, and to the extent allocable to, the gross negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions or violations of Law committed by Regeneron or any other Regeneron Indemnitee. Damages from product liability or other Third Party claims arising from the Development of any Licensed Product in the Field under this Agreement for which neither Party is entitled to indemnification under this Section 17.1 shall be treated as Development Costs.

(e) Immediately upon First Commercial Sale in the Territory, during the Term and for a period of five (5) years after the expiration of this Agreement or the earlier termination thereof, each Party shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to obtain and/or maintain (either directly or as a named insured on a Third Party insurance policy or policies), at its sole cost and expense, product liability insurance (including any self-insured arrangements) in amounts, respectively, which are reasonable and customary for comparable products in the pharmaceutical industry for companies of comparable size and activities at the respective place of business of each Party; provided that Regeneron shall not be required to obtain or maintain such insurance in an amount greater than [**********] per incident and in the aggregate. Such product liability insurance or self-insured arrangements shall insure against personal injury, physical injury or property damage arising out of, for Regeneron, Manufacture of Licensed Products (if applicable) and sale, distribution or marketing of Regeneron Products in the Excluded Territory, and for Company, the sale, distribution or marketing of Licensed Products in the Territory.

(f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section 17.1, neither Party shall be responsible to indemnify the other Party (or the Regeneron Indemnitees or Company Indemnitees, as the case may be) from Third Party claims resulting from, and to the extent allocable to, the negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions, or violations of Law committed by Third Parties contracted to Manufacture any part of the Clinical Supply Requirements or Commercial Supply Requirements pursuant to Article 8; provided, however, that nothing in this Section 17.1(f) limits either Party's indemnification obligations to the extent any Third Party claims arise from the negligence, recklessness, bad faith, intentional wrongful acts or omissions, or violations of Law committed directly by the Party that is responsible for contracting with such Third Party Manufacturer(s) pursuant to Article 8.

17.2 Indemnity Procedure. The Party entitled to indemnification under this Article 17 (an "Indemnified Party") shall notify the Party potentially responsible for such indemnification (the "Indemnifying Party") within five (5) Business Days of becoming aware of any claim or claims asserted or threatened against the Indemnified Party which could give rise to a right of indemnification under this Agreement; provided, however, that the failure to give such notice shall not relieve the Indemnifying Party of its indemnity obligation hereunder except to the extent that such failure materially prejudices its rights hereunder. For the avoidance of doubt, the indemnification procedures in this Section 17.2 shall not apply to claims for which each Party indemnifies the other Party for fifty percent (50%) of all Damages, under the terms of Section 17.1(c).

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4051
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4051

(a) If the Indemnifying Party has acknowledged in writing to the Indemnified Party the Indemnifying Party's responsibility for defending such claim, the Indemnifying Party shall have the right to defend, at its sole cost and expense, such claim by all appropriate proceedings, which proceedings shall be prosecuted diligently by the Indemnifying Party to a final conclusion or settled at the discretion of the Indemnifying Party; provided, however, that the Indemnifying Party may not enter into any compromise or settlement unless (i) such compromise or settlement includes as an unconditional term thereof, the giving by each claimant or plaintiff to the Indemnified Party of a release from all liability in respect of such claim; and (ii) such compromise or settlement does not (A) include any admission of legal wrongdoing by the Indemnified Party, (B) require any payment by the Indemnified Party that is not indemnified hereunder or (C) result in the imposition of any equitable relief against the Indemnified Party. If the Indemnifying Party does not elect to assume control of the defense of a claim or if a good faith and diligent defense is not being or ceases to be materially conducted by the Indemnifying Party, the Indemnified Party shall have the right, at the expense of the Indemnifying Party, upon ten (10) Business Days' prior written notice to the Indemnifying Party of its intent to do so, to undertake the defense of such claim for the account of the Indemnifying Party (with counsel reasonably selected by the Indemnified Party and approved by the Indemnifying Party, such approval not unreasonably withheld or delayed); provided that the Indemnified Party shall keep the Indemnifying Party apprised of all material developments with respect to such claim and promptly provide the Indemnifying Party with copies of all correspondence and documents exchanged by the Indemnified Party and the opposing party(ies) to such litigation. The Indemnified Party may not compromise or settle such litigation without the prior written consent of the Indemnifying Party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed.

(b) The Indemnified Party may participate in, but not control, any defense or settlement of any claim controlled by the Indemnifying Party pursuant to this Section 17.2 and shall bear its own costs and expenses with respect to such participation; provided, however, that the Indemnifying Party shall bear such costs and expenses if counsel for the Indemnifying Party shall have reasonably determined that such counsel may not properly represent both the Indemnifying and the Indemnified Party.

(c) The amount of any Damages for which indemnification is provided under this Article 17 will be reduced by the insurance proceeds received, and any other amount recovered if any, by the Indemnified Party in respect of any such Damages.

(d) If an Indemnified Party receives an indemnification payment pursuant to this Article 17 and subsequently receives insurance proceeds from its insurer with respect to the Damages in respect of which such indemnification payment(s) was made, the Indemnified Party will promptly pay to the Indemnifying Party an amount equal to the difference (if any) between (i) the sum of such insurance proceeds or other amounts received, and the indemnification payment(s) received from the Indemnifying Party pursuant to this Article 17 and (ii) the amount necessary to fully

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4052
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4052

and completely indemnify and hold harmless the Indemnified Party from and against such Damages. However, in no event will such refund ever exceed the Indemnifying Party's indemnification payment(s) to the Indemnified Party under this Article 17.

ARTICLE XVIII
FORCE MAJEURE

Neither Party will be held liable or responsible to the other Party nor be deemed to have defaulted under or breached this Agreement for failure or delay in fulfilling or performing any term of this Agreement when such failure or delay is caused by or results from causes beyond the reasonable control of the affected Party including, without limitation, embargoes, acts of terrorism, acts of war (whether war be declared or not), insurrections, strikes, riots, civil commotions or acts of God ("Force Majeure"). Such excuse from liability and responsibility shall be effective only to the extent and duration of the event(s) causing the failure or delay in performance and provided that the affected Party has not caused such event(s) to occur. The affected Party will notify the other Party of such Force Majeure circumstances as soon as reasonably practical and will make every reasonable effort to mitigate the effects of such Force Majeure circumstances.

ARTICLE XIX
TERM AND TERMINATION

19.1 Term/Expiration of Term.

(a) The "Term" of this Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date and, unless this Agreement is earlier terminated as provided hereafter, shall end at such time as neither Party, nor either Party's Affiliates or Sublicensees, is Developing or Commercializing any Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory under this Agreement and such cessation of Development and Commercialization activities is acknowledged by both Parties in writing to be permanent; provided, that if at any time during the Term Company loses the exclusive legal right to Commercialize Licensed Product in the Field in any Major Market Country, whether due to expiration of Regeneron Patent Rights or expiration of any statutory marketing exclusivity period for Licensed Product in such Major Market Country, the Parties shall meet to discuss and attempt to enter into an amendment to this Agreement for the purpose of simplifying the governance structure hereunder.

(b) Upon expiration of the Term, except as set forth in this Agreement, all licenses and rights with respect to Products shall automatically terminate and revert to the granting Party.

19.2 Termination Without Cause. Company may terminate this Agreement with respect to the entire Territory for all Licensed Products in the Field on [**********] prior written notice to Regeneron. Except as otherwise provided below in this Section 19.2, this Agreement (including, without limitation, all payment obligations hereunder) shall continue in full force and effect through the notice period set

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4053
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4053

forth above (the "Termination Notice Period") and the terms of Schedule 7 shall apply. Except as set forth in this Section 19.2, Section 19.8 (last paragraph), or Schedule 7, during the Termination Notice Period, the Parties shall continue to Develop, Manufacture and Commercialize Licensed Products in the Field in accordance with Plans. During the Termination Notice Period, to the extent set forth or requested in one or more written notices from Regeneron to Company hereunder and in any event upon the expiration of the applicable Termination Notice Period, whether or not any such notice is given by Regeneron, (a) the licenses and rights granted to Company hereunder shall automatically terminate as of a date specified in such notice(s) (and in any event not later than the expiration of the applicable Termination Notice Period) and (b) Company will promptly take the actions required by Schedule 7 and Regeneron will reasonably cooperate with Company (for avoidance of doubt, such cooperation shall not require Regeneron to pay any amounts or incur any liabilities or obligations not otherwise required hereunder to be paid or incurred by Regeneron) to facilitate Regeneron's (or its nominee's) expeditious assumption during the Termination Notice Period and thereafter, with as little disruption as reasonably possible, of the continued Development, Manufacture and Commercialization of Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. In addition, during the Termination Notice Period,[**********,] and (ii) neither Party will, without the prior written consent of the other Party's representatives on the applicable Committee, propose or implement any amendment or change to any Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee(s) will have an obligation under this Agreement and the Collaboration Purpose to propose and adopt in a timely manner an interim Plan for any Plan that expires during the Termination Notice Period. The most recent approved Plan(s) shall be extended pending approval of the new interim Plan(s).

19.3 Termination For Material Breach. Upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Section 19.3, this Agreement shall be terminable by a Party in its entirety if the other Party commits a material breach of this Agreement. Such notice of termination shall set forth in reasonable detail the facts underlying or constituting the alleged breach (and specifically referencing the provisions of this Agreement alleged to have been breached), and the termination which is the subject of such notice shall be effective ninety (90) days after the date such notice is given unless the breaching Party shall have cured such breach within such ninety (90) day period (or, if such material breach, by its nature, is a curable breach but such breach is not curable within such ninety (90) day period, such longer period not to exceed one hundred eighty (180) days so long as the breaching party is using Commercially Reasonable Efforts to cure such breach, in which event if such breach has not been cured, such termination shall be effective on the earlier of the expiration of such one hundred eighty (180) day period or such time as the breaching party ceases to use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to cure such breach). Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the case of breach of a payment obligation hereunder, the ninety (90) day period referred to in the immediately preceding sentence shall instead be thirty (30) days (and the immediately preceding parenthetical clause in the immediately preceding sentence shall not apply). For purposes of this Section 19.3, the term "material breach" shall mean a breach by a Party that substantially undermines the benefits reasonably expected to be realized by the non-breaching Party from the Collaboration, taken as a whole.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4054
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4054

19.4 Termination for Insolvency. Either Party shall have the right to terminate this Agreement in its entirety, by and effective immediately, upon written notice to the other Party, if, at any time, (a) the other Party shall file in any court or agency pursuant to any statute or regulation of any state or country, a petition in bankruptcy or insolvency or for reorganization or for an arrangement or for the appointment of a receiver or trustee of the Party or of its assets, (b) if the other Party shall be served with an involuntary petition against it, filed in any insolvency proceeding, and such petition shall not be dismissed or stayed within ninety (90) days after the filing thereof or (c) if the other Party shall make a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. In the event that this Agreement is terminated or rejected by a Party or its receiver or trustee under applicable bankruptcy Laws due to such Party's bankruptcy, then all rights and licenses granted under or pursuant to this Agreement by such Party to the other Party are, and shall otherwise be deemed to be, for purposes of Section 365(n) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and any similar Laws in any other country in the Territory, licenses of rights to "intellectual property" as defined under Section 101(35A) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The Parties agree that all intellectual property rights licensed hereunder, including, without limitation, any patents or patent applications in any country of a party covered by the license grants under this Agreement, are part of the "intellectual property" as defined under Section 101(52) of the Bankruptcy Code subject to the protections afforded the non-terminating Party under Section 365(n) of the Bankruptcy Code, and any similar law or regulation in any other country.

19.5 Termination for Breach of Standstill. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Regeneron will have the unilateral right to terminate this Agreement in its entirety, effective immediately, upon written notice to Company, if Section 20.16 of this Agreement shall have been breached. For the avoidance of doubt, Company will not be deemed to have breached Section 20.16, and Regeneron shall not have the right to terminate this Agreement, as a result of an inadvertent breach of Section 20.16 arising from (a) discussion with any Third Parties that are initiated by such Third Parties, are not publicly disclosed and do not result in any actions referred to in paragraphs (a) through (g) of Section 20.16 or (b) any informal discussions covering general corporate or other business matters the purpose of which is not to effectuate or lead to any of the actions referred to in paragraphs (a) through (g) of Section 20.16.

19.6 [**********].

19.7 Effect of Termination.

(a) Except as set forth in Section 19.7(b) below, upon termination of this Agreement prior to expiration of the Term (and during the applicable Termination Notice Period or 6-Month Notice Period), the provisions of Schedule 7 shall apply, and except to the extent required by Company to fulfill its obligations pursuant to Schedule 7, (i) all licenses and rights granted by Regeneron to Company hereunder shall automatically terminate, and revert to Regeneron, (ii) all licenses and rights granted by Company to Regeneron hereunder with respect to Company Products shall automatically terminate, and revert to Company, and (iii) the licenses from Company and its Affiliates

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4055
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4055

to Regeneron referred to in Schedule 7 shall come into full force and effect. In addition, upon termination of this Agreement prior to expiration of the Term (and during the applicable Termination Notice Period or 6-Month Notice Period), the following paragraphs of Schedule 8 shall apply with respect to any Company Products: (i) paragraph 1 of Schedule 8, (ii) paragraph 3 of Schedule 8 and (iii) paragraph 4 of Schedule 8. If Regeneron terminates this Agreement pursuant to Section 19.3, 19.4 or 19.5, then Company shall pay to Regeneron, in addition to any other amount payable by Company to Regeneron under this Agreement, under Law, or pursuant to any contractual remedies available to Regeneron, an amount equal to (i) fifty percent (50%) of the Development Costs incurred by Regeneron under the Global Development Plan but excluding the Aggregate Regeneron Payment Amount, and (ii) one hundred percent (100%) of the Development Costs incurred by Regeneron under the Territory Development Plan, during the period commencing on the effective date of such termination of this Agreement pursuant to any of such Sections and ending on the twelve (12) month anniversary of such date.

(b) Upon termination of this Agreement by Company pursuant to Section 19.3 or 19.4, the provisions of Schedule 8 shall apply with respect to any Company Product and, except to the extent required by Regeneron to fulfill its obligations pursuant to Schedule 8, (i) all licenses and rights granted by Company to Regeneron hereunder with respect to Company Products shall automatically terminate, and revert to Company, (ii) all licenses and rights granted by Regeneron to Company hereunder with respect to Regeneron Products shall automatically terminate and revert to Regeneron and (iii) the licenses from Regeneron and its Affiliates to Company referred to in Schedule 8 shall come into full force and effect for the Company Products. In addition, upon termination of this Agreement by Company pursuant to Section 19.3 or 19.4, the following paragraphs of Schedule 7 shall apply with respect to any Regeneron Products: (i) paragraph 1 of Schedule 7, (ii) paragraph 3 of Schedule 7 and (iii) paragraph 4 of Schedule 7.

(c) [**********].

19.8 Survival of Obligations. Except as otherwise provided in this Article 19, Schedule 7 or Schedule 8, upon expiration or termination of this Agreement, the rights and obligations of the Parties hereunder shall terminate, and this Agreement shall cease to be of further force or effect, provided that notwithstanding any expiration or termination of this Agreement:

(a) neither Company nor Regeneron shall be relieved of any obligations (including payment obligations) of such Party arising prior to such expiration or termination, including, without limitation, the payment of any non-cancelable costs and expenses incurred as part of a Plan (even if such costs and expenses arise following termination or expiration, as the case may be), except that Regeneron's obligations with respect to the Global Development Balance Payments provided for in Schedule 2 shall automatically terminate and the Global Development Balance shall equal zero;

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4056
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4056

(b) subject to the provisions of this Article 19, including Schedule 7 and Schedule 8 to the extent applicable, the obligations of the Parties with respect to the protection and nondisclosure of Party Information and New Information in accordance with Article 16, as well as other provisions (including, without limitation, Sections 6.16, 7.5, 9.7, 9.8, 9.10 and 10.3, and Articles 12 (with respect to Joint Inventions), 16, 17, 19 and 20) which by their nature are intended to survive any such expiration or termination, shall survive and continue to be enforceable; and

(c) such expiration or termination and this Article 19 shall be without prejudice to any rights or remedies a party may have for breach of this Agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing or any other term or provision of this Agreement, (i) if Company terminates this Agreement under Section 19.2 or Section 19.6 and, during the Termination Notice Period or 6-Month Notice Period, as the case may be, Regeneron enters into a license agreement for a Licensed Product in the Field in the Territory substantially similar in scope as, and providing for the assumption and performance by the counterparty thereto of the obligations of Company under, this Agreement, Company's continuing obligations under the Plans pursuant to Section 19.2 or Section 19.6, as applicable, shall expire, and (ii) upon termination of this Agreement for any reason other than a material breach by Regeneron and consequent termination by Company under Section 19.3, except as set forth in Section 19.7(c), Regeneron's obligations with respect to Global Development Balance Payments to Company provided for in Schedule 2 shall automatically terminate and the Global Development Balance shall equal zero.

ARTICLE XX
MISCELLANEOUS

20.1 Governing Law; Submission to Jurisdiction. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the Laws of the State of New York, without regard to conflict of laws principles. Except as set forth in Article 10, the Parties irrevocably and unconditionally submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York solely and specifically for the purposes of any action or proceeding arising out of or in connection with this Agreement.

20.2 Waiver. Waiver by a Party of a breach hereunder by the other Party shall not be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach of the same or any other provision. No delay or omission by a Party in exercising or availing itself of any right, power or privilege hereunder shall preclude the later exercise of any such right, power or privilege by such Party. No waiver shall be effective unless made in writing with specific reference to the relevant provision(s) of this Agreement and signed by a duly authorized representative of the Party granting the waiver.

20.3 Notices. All notices, instructions and other communications hereunder or in connection herewith shall be in writing, shall be sent to the address of the relevant Party set forth on Schedule 9 attached hereto and shall be (a) delivered personally,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4057
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4057

(b) sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, (c) sent via a reputable nationwide overnight courier service or (d) sent by facsimile transmission, with a confirmation copy to be sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid. Any such notice, instruction or communication shall be deemed to have been delivered upon receipt if delivered by hand, three (3) Business Days after it is sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, one (1) Business Day after it is sent via a reputable nationwide overnight courier service or when transmitted with electronic confirmation of receipt, if transmitted by facsimile (if such transmission is made during regular business hours of the recipient on a Business Day; or otherwise, on the next Business Day following such transmission). Either Party may change its address by giving notice to the other Party in the manner provided above.

20.4 Entire Agreement. This Agreement contains the complete understanding of the Parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and thereof and supersedes all prior understandings and writings relating to the subject matter hereof and thereof.

20.5 Amendments. No provision in this Agreement shall be supplemented, deleted or amended except in a writing executed by an authorized representative of each of Company and Regeneron.

20.6 Headings. Headings in this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and shall not be considered in construing this Agreement.

20.7 Severability. If, under applicable Laws, any provision hereof is invalid or unenforceable, or otherwise directly or indirectly affects the validity of any other material provision(s) of this Agreement in any jurisdiction ("Modified Clause"), then, it is mutually agreed that this Agreement shall endure and that the Modified Clause shall be enforced in such jurisdiction to the maximum extent permitted under applicable Laws in such jurisdiction; provided that the Parties shall consult and use all reasonable efforts to agree upon, and hereby consent to, any valid and enforceable modification of this Agreement as may be necessary to avoid any unjust enrichment of either Party and to match the intent of this Agreement as closely as possible, including the economic benefits and rights contemplated herein.

20.8 Registration and Filing of the Agreement. To the extent that a Party concludes in good faith that it is or may be required to file or register this Agreement or a notification thereof with any Governmental Authority in accordance with applicable Laws, such Party may do so subject to the provisions of Section 16.4. The other Party shall promptly cooperate in such filing or notification and shall promptly execute all documents reasonably required in connection therewith. The Parties shall promptly inform each other as to the activities or inquiries of any such Governmental Authority relating to this Agreement, and shall promptly cooperate to respond to any request for further information therefrom.

20.9 Assignment. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, neither this Agreement nor any of the rights or obligations hereunder may be assigned by either

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4058
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4058

Company or Regeneron without (a) the prior written consent of Regeneron in the case of any assignment by Company or (b) the prior written consent of Company in the case of an assignment by Regeneron, except in each case (i) to an Affiliate of the assigning Party that has and will continue to have the resources and financial wherewithal to fully meet its obligations under this Agreement, provided that the assigning Party shall remain primarily liable hereunder notwithstanding any such assignment, or (ii) to any other party who acquires all or substantially all of the business of the assigning Party by merger, sale of assets or otherwise, so long as such Affiliate or other party agrees in writing to be bound by the terms of this Agreement. The assigning Party shall remain primarily liable hereunder notwithstanding any such assignment. Any attempted assignment in violation hereof shall be void.

20.10 Successors and Assigns. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Parties hereto and their respective successors and permitted assigns, and shall also inure to the benefit of the Regeneron Indemnitees and Company Indemnitees to the extent provided in the last sentence of Section 20.13.

20.11 Affiliates. Each Party may, and to the extent it is in the best interests of the Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory shall, perform its obligations hereunder through one or more of its Affiliates. Without limiting the foregoing, each Party shall take reasonable efforts to ensure that each of its Affiliates engaged in the development or commercialization of ophthalmic products or technologies and which have know-how or technologies that are materially useful for the Development or Commercialization of Licensed Products, engage in the Development or Commercialization of Licensed Products or otherwise license their Know-How under this Agreement. Each Party absolutely, unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees to the other Party prompt performance when due and at all times thereafter of the responsibilities, liabilities, covenants, warranties, agreements and undertakings of its Affiliates pursuant to this Agreement. Without limiting the foregoing, neither Party shall cause or permit any of its Affiliates to commit any act (including any act or omission) which such Party is prohibited hereunder from committing directly. If an Affiliate of a Party will engage in the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of a Licensed Product or will otherwise license its Know-How under this Agreement, then such Party shall enter into a separate agreement with such Affiliate pursuant to which the obligations of such Party hereunder shall be binding on such Affiliate and which shall provide that the other Party is a third-party beneficiary of such agreement entitled to enforce such agreement and this Agreement against such Affiliate.

20.12 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original but which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

20.13 Third-Party Beneficiaries. None of the provisions of this Agreement shall be for the benefit of or enforceable by any Third Party, including any creditor of any Party hereto. No Third Party shall obtain any right under any provision of this Agreement or shall by reason of any such provision make any claim in respect of any debt, liability or obligation (or otherwise) against any Party hereto. Notwithstanding the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4059
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4059

foregoing, Article 17 is intended to benefit, in addition to the Parties, the other Regeneron Indemnitees and Company Indemnitees as if they were parties hereto, but this Agreement is enforceable only by the Parties.

20.14 Relationship of the Parties. Each Party shall bear its own costs incurred in the performance of its obligations hereunder without charge or expense to the other Party except as provided for in this Agreement. Neither Company nor Regeneron shall have any responsibility for the hiring, termination or compensation of the other Party's employees or for any employee compensation or benefits of the other Party's employees. No employee or representative of a Party shall have any authority to bind or obligate the other Party to this Agreement for any sum or in any manner whatsoever, or to create or impose any contractual or other liability on the other Party without said Party's approval. For all purposes, and notwithstanding any other provision of this Agreement to the contrary, Regeneron's legal relationship under this Agreement to Company, and Company's legal relationship under this Agreement to Regeneron, shall be that of an independent contractor. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to establish a relationship of partners or joint ventures between the Parties or any of their respective Affiliates.

20.15 Limitation of Damages. IN NO EVENT SHALL REGENERON OR COMPANY BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOSS OF PROFITS) SUFFERED BY THE OTHER PARTY, REGARDLESS OF THE THEORY OF LIABILITY (INCLUDING CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) AND REGARDLESS OF ANY PRIOR NOTICE OF SUCH DAMAGES. HOWEVER, NOTHING IN THIS SECTION 20.15 IS INTENDED TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT THE INDEMNIFICATION RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF EITHER PARTY HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS .

20.16 Standstill Agreement. During the period commencing on the Effective Date and expiring on the date which is five (5) years after the end of the Term, neither Company nor any of its Affiliates (for purposes of this Section 20.16, Company, together with such Affiliates, being referred to as the "Investor") shall:

(a) directly or indirectly, acquire beneficial ownership of Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock, or make a tender, exchange or other offer to acquire Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock, if after giving effect to such acquisition (and assuming the conversion of all convertible securities), the Investor would beneficially own (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) twenty percent (20%) or more of the Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock; provided, however, that notwithstanding the provisions of this Section 20.16, if the number of shares constituting Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock is reduced or if the aggregate ownership of the Investor is increased as a result of a recapitalization of Regeneron, Investor shall not be required to dispose of any of its holdings of Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock even though such action resulted

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4060
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4060

in Investor's ownership totaling twenty percent (20%) or more of the Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock;

(b) directly or indirectly, propose or nominate for election to the Board of Directors of Regeneron any Person whose nomination has not been approved by a majority of the Board of Directors of Regeneron, or vote or cause to be voted in favor of such Person for election to the Board of Directors of Regeneron any Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock;

(c) directly or indirectly, accept or support a tender, exchange or other offer or proposal by any other Person or group (an "Offeror") the consummation of which would result in a Change of Control of Regeneron (an "Acquisition Proposal");

(d) directly or indirectly, solicit proxies or consents or become a participant in a solicitation (as such terms are defined in Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act) in opposition to the recommendation of a majority of the Board of Directors of Regeneron with respect to any matter, or seek to advise or influence any Person, with respect to voting of any Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock of Regeneron or any of its Affiliates;

(e) deposit any Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock in a voting trust or subject any Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock to any arrangement or agreement with respect to the voting of such Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock;

(f) act in concert with any Third Party to take any action in clauses (a) through (e) above;

(g) request or propose that Regeneron or any of Regeneron's officers or its Board of Directors amend, waive, or consider the amendment or waiver of any provisions set forth in this Section 20.16; or

(h) enter into discussions, negotiations, arrangements or agreements with any Person relating to the foregoing actions referred to in clauses (a) through (g) above;

provided that the mere voting of any Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock held by the Company shall not constitute a violation of any of clauses (a) through (f) above.

20.17 Termination of Standstill. Provided Investor has not violated Section 20.16(d), (f) or (h) with respect to the Offeror referred to in this Section 20.17, the restrictions contained in Section 20.16 shall terminate upon the earlier to occur of (a) the public announcement by an Offeror of an Acquisition Proposal; (b) the acquisition by an Offeror (other than Dr. Leonard Schleifer or his Affiliates) of beneficial ownership of Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock, which, when combined with all other Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock beneficially owned by the Offeror, represents more than [**********] of the voting power represented by all issued and outstanding Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock; (c) the issuance by Regeneron to a Third Party

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4061
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4061

(other than an underwriter in a public offering which promptly distributes such shares to the public) of Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock, which, when combined with all other Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock beneficially owned by such Third Party, represents more than [**********] of the voting power represented by all issued and outstanding Shares of Then Outstanding Capital Stock, if Regeneron does not enter into a standstill agreement with such Third Party for a time period and upon terms substantially similar to the provisions of Section 20.16; (d) a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Regeneron (other than to a wholly owned subsidiary of Regeneron); or (e) a liquidation or dissolution of Regeneron, which would give rise to a termination of this Agreement pursuant to Section 19.4; provided, however, that if any of the transactions referred to in (a), (b) or (d) above terminates and Regeneron has not made a public announcement of its intent to solicit or engage in a transaction referred to in Section 20.16 (or has announced its decision to discontinue pursuing such a transaction) the consummation of which would result in a Change of Control of Regeneron, then the restrictions contained in Section 20.16 shall again be applicable.

20.18 Non-Solicitation. During the Term and for a period of two (2) years thereafter, neither Party shall solicit or otherwise induce or attempt to induce any employee of the other Party directly involved in the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Licensed Product to leave the employment of the other Party and accept employment with the first Party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this prohibition on solicitation does not apply to actions taken by a Party solely as a result of an employee's affirmative response to a general recruitment effort carried through a public solicitation or general solicitation.

20.19 No Strict Construction. This Agreement has been prepared jointly and will not be construed against either Party.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4062
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4062

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Company and Regeneron have caused this Agreement to be executed by their duly authorized representatives as of the day and year first above written.

BAYER HEALTHCARE LLC

By /s/ Jeffrey M. Greenman
Name: Jeffrey M. Greenman
Title: General Counsel and Secretary

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

By /s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Name: Murray A. Goldberg
Title: Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration and Chief Financial Officer

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4063
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4063

SCHEDULE 1

Manufacturing Cost

"Manufacturing Cost" as used in this Agreement shall be determined as provided in this Schedule 1.

A. General Principles

1. Regeneron shall supply Formulated Bulk Product for Clinical Supply Requirements and Commercial Supply Requirements at Fully Burdened Manufacturing Cost, calculated as described in Section B below.

2. To the extent that a Manufacturing Plan includes the use of Formulated Bulk Product or Finished Product that was Manufactured by Regeneron prior to the Effective Date, Regeneron shall supply such Formulated Bulk Product or Finished Product at its actual average Fully Burdened Manufacturing Cost, calculated as described in Section B below, plus Cost of Finishing, as described in Section C below.

3. [**********]

4. If a Manufacturing Plan calls for Regeneron to reserve its facility to Manufacture Formulated Bulk Product, including, without limitation, purifying/processing the bulk drug substance, and the Parties subsequently amend the Manufacturing Plan such that the facility is not used as originally set forth therein, then Regeneron shall be reimbursed for what otherwise would have been its Fully Burdened Manufacturing Cost as if such facility had been used for Manufacturing as originally required in the Manufacturing Plan, except for such variable costs as are actually avoided or mitigated; provided, however, that Regeneron shall not be reimbursed hereunder if such amendment of the Manufacturing Plan has been agreed upon at least twelve (12) months prior to its effective date.

[**********]

SCHEDULE 2

Quarterly True-Up

At the end of each Quarter, the Parties will calculate the net payment one Party shall be required to make to the other Party (the "Quarterly True-Up") equal to (a) the Territory Profit Split for such Quarter (as set forth in Part I), plus (b) the Regeneron Reimbursement Amount for such Quarter (as set forth in Part II), plus or minus (c) the Global True-Up (as set forth in Part III), minus (d) the Global Development Balance Payment (commencing in the Quarter of the First Commercial Sale in a Major Market Country) (as set forth in Part IV). In the event that the Quarterly True-Up is an amount greater than zero, such amount shall be payable by Company to Regeneron in accordance with the terms set forth in Article 9. In the event that the Quarterly True-Up is an amount less than zero, the absolute value of such amount shall be payable by Regeneron to Company in accordance with the terms set forth in Article 9. An example of the Quarterly True-Up is shown in Part V.

I. TERRITORY PROFIT SPLIT

The "Territory Profit Split" shall mean fifty percent (50%) of Territory Profits in a Quarter. "Territory Profits" shall mean aggregate Net Sales in the Territory in the Quarter less the sum of aggregate COGS and aggregate Shared Promotion Expenses incurred by both Parties in the Territory in the Quarter.

An example of a calculation of the Territory Profit Split in a Quarter would be:

	Aggregate	Company	Regeneron	Territory Profit Split
Net Sales in the Territory	1000	1000		
COGS	(50)	(50)	0	
Shared Promotion Expenses	(350)	(300)	(50)	
Territory Profits	600			300

II. REGENERON REIMBURSEMENT AMOUNT

The "Regeneron Reimbursement Amount" for a Quarter shall mean (a) Shared Promotion Expenses incurred by Regeneron in the Quarter (if any), plus (b) Commercial Supply Costs incurred by Regeneron in the Quarter (if any), plus (c) Development Costs incurred by Regeneron under the Territory Development Plan in the Quarter (if any).

An example of a calculation of the Regeneron Reimbursement Amount in a Quarter would be:

Regeneron Shared Promotion Expenses	50
Regeneron Commercial Supply Costs	10
Regeneron Development Costs under Territory Development Plan	5
Regeneron Reimbursement Amount	65

III. GLOBAL TRUE-UP

The "Global True-Up" for a Quarter shall mean (a) fifty percent (50%) of the sum of (i) aggregate Development Costs incurred by both Parties under the Global Development Plan in the Quarter and (ii) aggregate Other Shared Expenses incurred by both Parties in the Quarter, minus (b) one hundred percent (100%) of the sum of (i) Development Costs incurred by Company under the Global Development Plan in the Quarter and (ii) Other Shared Expenses incurred by Company during the Quarter. If the Global True-Up is a positive number, it shall be added in the calculation of the Quarterly True-Up and, if it is a negative number, the absolute value of such amount shall be subtracted in the calculation of the Quarterly True-Up.

An example of a calculation of the Global True-Up in a Quarter would be:

	Aggregate	Company	Regeneron	Global True-Up
Development Costs under Global Development Plan	80	30	50	
Other Shared Expenses	40	35	5	
Total	120	65	55	(5)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4066
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4066

IV. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT BALANCE PAYMENT

The "Global Development Balance" for a Quarter shall mean (a) twenty-five percent (25%) of the aggregate amount of Development Costs incurred by both Parties under the Global Development Plan from January 1, 2007 through the close of such Quarter [(**********)] plus (b) fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate amount of Development Costs incurred by both Parties under the Territory Development Plan from the Effective Date through the close of such Quarter [(**********)] less (c) the aggregate amount of Global Development Balance Payments included in the calculation of the Quarterly True-Up in all prior Quarters.

The "Global Development Balance Payment" shall mean, [**********]

An example of a calculation of the Global Development Balance Payment in a Quarter would be:

Territory Profit Split	300
Global Development Balance	200
[**********]	[****]
Global Development Balance Payment	[***]

V. EXAMPLE OF QUARTERLY TRUE-UP

An example of a calculation of the Quarterly True-up in a Quarter would be:

Territory Profit Split	300
Regeneron Reimbursement Amount	65
Global True-Up	(5)
Global Development Balance Payment	[****]
Quarterly True-up	[***]

In this example, Company would pay Regeneron [***] in accordance with the terms set forth in Article 9.

A more detailed illustration of the calculations under this Schedule 2 will be prepared by the JFC promptly after the Effective Date.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4068
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4068

SCHEDULE 3

Milestone Payments

I. DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

The following non-refundable, non-creditable milestone payments shall be payable by Company to Regeneron upon the achievement of each applicable milestone event set forth below for each Regeneron Product in each Major Indication (but in no event more than two (2) Major Indications per Milestone Event). The term "Major Indication" shall include (i) the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration, (ii) diabetic macular edema, [**********]. If an indication in the Field that is not initially considered by the Parties to be a Major Indication later is determined to be a Major Indication, then within thirty (30) days of such determination, Company shall pay to Regeneron any milestone payments for previous Milestone Events (as set forth below) that occurred with respect to the Development of any Regeneron Product(s) in such indication in the Territory.

Milestone	Payment	Milestone Event
1.	US $20,000,000	For each Regeneron Product, upon administration of the Regeneron Product to the first patient in the first Phase 3 Trial for any Major Indication identified in a Development Plan
2.	[**********]	[**********]
3.	[**********]	[**********]
4.	[**********]	[**********]

For clarity and by way of example only, [**********]

II. SALES MILESTONES

In addition to all other amounts payable under this Agreement, Company shall make the following additional non-refundable, non-creditable milestone payments to Regeneron based on the aggregate Net Sales in any twelve (12) consecutive month time period ("Twelve Month Period"):

Milestone	Payment	Milestone Event
1.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed US $200,000,000
2.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]

Milestone	Payment	Milestone Event
3.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]
4.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]
5.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]
6.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]
7.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]
8.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]
9.	[**********]	First Twelve Month Period in which aggregate Net Sales in such period equal or exceed [**********]

For clarity, "aggregate Net Sales" means the total of Net Sales of all Licensed Products in the Field in the Territory. For further clarity, one or more of the milestone payments set forth in this Section II of Schedule 3 may become payable based on the same milestone event. For example, [**********].

For purposes of further clarification, each separate milestone in this Section II of Schedule 3 may be achieved only once and the milestone numbers are included for reference purposes only.

For purposes of this Schedule 3, Net Sales will be converted to United States Dollars using the currency conversion procedure described in Section 9.6.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4070
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4070

SCHEDULE 4

Existing Licenses

[**********]

SCHEDULE 5

Initial Development Plan

[**********]

SCHEDULE 6

Regeneron Patent Rights

[**********]

SCHEDULE 7

Termination Arrangements

1. Company shall promptly collect and return, and cause its Affiliates and Sublicensees to collect and return, to Regeneron or, at Regeneron's request, destroy, all documents containing New Information or Party Information of Regeneron and its Affiliates, and shall immediately cease, and cause its Affiliates and Sublicensees to cease, all further use of any New Information and Party Information of Regeneron and its Affiliates. In addition, at Regeneron's request, Company shall collect and transfer to Regeneron any remaining inventory of Regeneron Product Promotional Materials, Regeneron Product sales training materials, Regeneron Product samples, and Regeneron Product inventory. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Company may retain copies of any New Information to the extent required by Law, as well as retain one (1) copy of such information solely for legal archive purposes.

2. Regeneron and its Affiliates shall have a worldwide, fully paid-up, royalty-free, non-exclusive right and license, with the right to sublicense unless otherwise restricted by any Existing License or New License, under the Company Excluded Territory Intellectual Property existing at the effective date of termination to Develop, Manufacture and Commercialize Regeneron Products in the Field.

3. Company shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide all cooperation and assistance reasonably requested by Regeneron to enable Regeneron (or its nominee) to assume with as little disruption as reasonably possible, the continued Development, Manufacture, and Commercialization of the Regeneron Products in the Field. Such cooperation and assistance shall be provided in a prompt and timely manner (having regard to the nature of the cooperation or assistance requested) and shall include, without limitation, the following:

(a) Company shall transfer and assign to Regeneron (or its nominee) all Marketing Approvals, Pricing Approvals, and other regulatory filings (including Registration Filings) made or obtained by Company or its Affiliates or any of its Sublicensees to the extent specifically relating to Regeneron Products.

(b) Company shall assign and transfer to Regeneron (or its nominee) Company's entire right, title and interest in and to all Product Trademarks and Promotional Materials relating to Regeneron Products; provided that nothing herein is intended to convey any rights in or to Company's corporate name and logos or any trade names except for the limited rights set forth herein.

(c) Company shall provide to Regeneron (or its nominee) a copy (or originals to the extent required by any Regulatory Authority in connection with the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of the Regeneron Products in the Field in the Territory) of all information (including any New Information) in its possession or

under its control to the extent directly relating to any Regeneron Products in the Field, including, without limitation, all information contained in the regulatory and/or safety databases, all in the format then currently maintained by Company, or such other format as may be reasonably requested by Regeneron.

(d) Company shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to assign to Regeneron any applicable sublicenses to the extent related to any Regeneron Product and/or contracts relating to significant services to be performed by Third Parties to the extent related to Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Regeneron Product in the Field in the Territory, as reasonably requested by Regeneron and subject to the German Employee Invention Act.

(e) Without limitation of Company's other obligations under this Schedule 7, to the extent Company or its Affiliate is Manufacturing (in whole or in part) Regeneron Products for use in the Field in accordance with a Manufacturing Plan (or is designated to assume such responsibilities), Company (or its Affiliate) will perform such Manufacturing responsibilities and supply Regeneron with Clinical Supply Requirements and/or Commercial Supply Requirements of Regeneron Products, and Regeneron shall purchase such Regeneron Products, at the same price, and on such other terms and conditions on which Company was supplying, or in the absence of termination would have been required to supply, such Regeneron Products, through the second anniversary of the effective date of termination of this Agreement or such shorter period if Regeneron notifies Company that Regeneron is able to Manufacture or have Manufactured Regeneron Products on comparable financial terms.

4. Without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, the Parties shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to complete the transition of the Development, Manufacture, and Commercialization of the Regeneron Products in the Field hereunder to Regeneron (or its sublicensee or Third Party designee) as soon as is reasonably possible.

5. For the avoidance of doubt, Regeneron shall not be required to provide Company any consideration in exchange for the licenses or other rights granted to it pursuant to the provisions of this Schedule 7; provided, however, that Regeneron shall be solely responsible for paying any royalties, fees or other consideration that Company may be obligated to pay to a Third Party in respect of any such transfer or sublicense to Regeneron of such licenses or other rights.

SCHEDULE 8

Termination Arrangements

1. Regeneron shall promptly collect and return, and cause its Affiliates and sublicensees to collect and return, to Company or, at Company's request, destroy, all documents containing New Information or Party Information of Company and its Affiliates, and shall immediately cease, and cause its Affiliates and sublicensees to cease, all further use of any New Information related to the Development, Manufacture and Commercialization of Company Products and any Party Information of Company and its Affiliates. In addition, at Company's request, Regeneron shall collect and transfer to Company any remaining inventory of Company Product Promotional Materials, Company Product sales training materials, Company Product samples and Company Product inventory. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Regeneron may retain copies of any New Information to the extent required by Law, as well as retain one (1) copy of such information solely for legal archive purposes.

2. Company and its Affiliates shall have a worldwide, fully paid-up, royalty-free, non-exclusive right and license, with the right to sublicense unless otherwise restricted by any Existing License or New License, under the Regeneron Excluded Territory Intellectual Property existing at the effective date of termination to Develop, Manufacture and Commercialize Company Products in the Field.

3. Regeneron shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to provide all cooperation and assistance reasonably requested by Company to enable Company (or its nominee) to assume with as little disruption as reasonably possible, the continued Development, Manufacture and Commercialization of the Company Products in the Field. Such cooperation and assistance shall be provided in a prompt and timely manner (having regard to the nature of the cooperation or assistance requested) and shall include, without limitation, the following:

(a) Regeneron shall transfer and assign to Company (or its nominee) all Marketing Approvals, Pricing Approvals and other regulatory filings (including Registration Filings) made or obtained by Regeneron or its Affiliates or any of its sublicensees to the extent specifically relating to Company Products.

(b) Regeneron shall assign and transfer to Company (or its nominee) Regeneron's entire right, title and interest in and to all Product Trademarks for Company Products and Promotional Materials relating to Company Products; provided that nothing herein is intended to convey any rights in or to Regeneron's corporate name and logos or any trade names except for the limited rights set forth herein.

(c) Regeneron shall provide to Company (or its nominee) a copy (or originals to the extent required by any Regulatory Authority in connection with the Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of the Company Products) of all

information (including any New Information) in its possession or under its control to the extent directly relating to any Company Products in the Field, including, without limitation, all information contained in the regulatory and/or safety databases, all in the format then currently maintained by Regeneron, or such other format as may be reasonably requested by Company.

(d) Regeneron shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to assign to Company any applicable sublicenses to the extent related to any Company Product and/or contracts relating to significant services to be performed by Third Parties to the extent related to Development, Manufacture or Commercialization of any Company Product in the Field, as reasonably requested by Company, and subject to the German Employee Invention Act.

(e) Without limitation of Regeneron's other obligations under this Schedule 8, to the extent Regeneron or its Affiliate is Manufacturing (in whole or in part) Company Products for use in the Field in accordance with a Manufacturing Plan (or is designated to assume such responsibilities), Regeneron (or its Affiliate) will perform such Manufacturing responsibilities and supply Company with Clinical Supply Requirements and/or Commercial Requirements of Company Products, and Company shall purchase such Company Products, at the same price, and on such other terms and conditions on which Regeneron was supplying, or in the absence of termination would have been required to supply, such Company Products, through the second anniversary of the effective date of termination of this Agreement or such shorter period if Company notifies Regeneron that Company is able to Manufacture or have Manufactured Company Products on comparable financial terms.

4. Without limitation of the generality of the foregoing, the Parties shall use Commercially Reasonable Efforts to complete the transition of the Development, Manufacture and Commercialization of the Company Products in the Field hereunder to Company (or its Sublicensee or Third Party designee) as soon as is reasonably possible.

5. For the avoidance of doubt, Company shall not be required to provide Regeneron any consideration in exchange for the licenses or other rights granted to it pursuant to the provisions of this Schedule 8; provided, however, that Company shall be solely responsible for paying any royalties, fees or other consideration that Regeneron may be obligated to pay to a Third Party in respect of any such transfer or sublicense to Company of such licenses or other rights.

SCHEDULE 9

Notices

(a) If to Company:
Bayer HealthCare LLC
511 Benedict Avenue
Tarrytown, New York 10591
U.S.A.

With copy to:

Bayer HealthCare AG
51368 Leverkusen, Germany
Attention: General Counsel

And a copy to:

Bayer Pharmaceuticals Corporation
400 Morgan Lane
West Haven, Connecticut 06516
U.S.A.
Attention: General Counsel

(b) If to Regeneron:
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591
U.S.A.
Attention: President
Copy: General Counsel

Exhibit 12.1

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges
(Dollars in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,					Nine months ended September 30,
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Earnings:						
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income (loss) from equity investee	$(75,178)	$(124,350)	$(107,395)	$ 41,565	$(95,456)	$ (72,179)
Fixed charges	3,888	13,685	14,108	14,060	13,687	10,232
Amortization of capitalized interest	—	—	33	78	78	58
Interest capitalized	—	(222)	(276)	—	—	—
Adjusted earnings	$(71,290)	$(110,887)	$ (93,530)	$ 55,703	$(81,691)	$ (61,889)
Fixed charges:						
Interest expense	$ 2,657	$ 11,859	$ 11,932	$ 12,175	$ 12,046	$ 9,033
Interest capitalized	—	222	276	—	—	—
Assumed interest component of rental charges	1,231	1,604	1,900	1,885	1,641	1,199
Total fixed charges	$ 3,888	$ 13,685	$ 14,108	$ 14,060	$ 13,687	$ 10,232
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	(A)	(A)	(A)	3.96	(A)	(A)

(A) Due to the registrant's losses for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2005, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. To achieve a coverage ration of 1:1, the registrant must generate additional earnings of the amounts shown in the table below.

	Years ended December 31,				Nine months ended September 30,
	2001	2002	2003	2005	2006
Coverage deficiency	$75,178	$124,572	$107,638	$95,378	$72,121

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2006

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of CFO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 6, 2006

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance &
Administration, Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
November 6, 2006

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
November 6, 2006

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-Q

Filing Date: 5/4/2007

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☑ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-3444607
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 Old Saw Mill River Road Tarrytown, New York	10591-6707
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(914) 347-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☑ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☑

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of April 30, 2007:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $0.001 par value	2,270,353
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	63,688,790

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Table of Contents
March 31, 2007

	Page Numbers
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1 Financial Statements	
Condensed balance sheets (unaudited) at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006	3
Condensed statements of operations (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006	4
Condensed statement of stockholders' equity (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2007	5
Condensed statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006	6
Notes to condensed financial statements (unaudited)	7-12
Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	13-27
Item 3 Quantitative & Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk	27-28
Item 4 Controls and Procedures	28
PART II OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings	28
Item 1A Risk Factors	28-45
Item 6 Exhibits	45
SIGNATURE PAGE	46
EX-10.1: NON-EXCLUSIVE LICENSE AND MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT	
EX-12.1: STATEMENT RE: COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES	
EX-31.1: CERTIFICATION	
EX-31.2: CERTIFICATION	
EX-32: CERTIFICATION	

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS AT MARCH 31, 2007 AND DECEMBER 31, 2006 (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 156,484	$ 237,876
Marketable securities	295,910	221,400
Accounts receivable	33,632	7,493
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,137	3,215
Total current assets	489,163	469,984
Restricted cash	1,600	1,600
Marketable securities	60,981	61,983
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	47,781	49,353
Other assets	1,906	2,170
Total assets	$ 601,431	$ 585,090
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 20,081	$ 21,471
Deferred revenue, current portion	63,523	23,543
Total current liabilities	83,604	45,014
Deferred revenue	121,138	123,452
Notes payable	200,000	200,000
Total liabilities	404,742	368,466
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding-none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,270,353 in 2007 and 2006	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value; 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 63,395,134 in 2007 and 63,130,962 in 2006	63	63
Additional paid-in capital	914,317	904,407
Accumulated deficit	(717,534)	(687,617)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(159)	(231)
Total stockholders' equity	196,689	216,624
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 601,431	$ 585,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4088
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4088

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31, 2007	2006
Revenues		
Contract research and development	$ 13,645	$ 14,587
Contract manufacturing		3,632
Technology licensing	2,143	
	15,788	18,219
Expenses		
Research and development	41,235	32,084
Contract manufacturing		1,852
General and administrative	8,202	5,946
	49,437	39,882
Loss from operations	(33,649)	(21,663)
Other income (expense)		
Investment income	6,743	3,481
Interest expense	(3,011)	(3,011)
	3,732	470
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(29,917)	(21,193)
Cumulative effect of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R ("SFAS 123R")		813
Net loss	$ (29,917)	$ (20,380)
Net loss per share amounts, basic and diluted:		
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	$ (0.46)	$ (0.37)
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R		0.01
Net loss	$ (0.46)	$ (0.36)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	65,563	56,727

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2007
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in		Accumulated Other	Total	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Comprehensive Loss	Stockholders' Equity	Comprehensive Loss
Balance, December 31, 2006	2,270	$ 2	63,131	$ 63	$ 904,407	$ (687,617)	$ (231)	$ 216,624	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			199		1,958			1,958	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			65		1,367			1,367	
Stock-based compensation expense					6,585			6,585	
Net loss						(29,917)		(29,917)	$ (29,917)
Change in net unrealized loss on marketable securities							72	72	72
Balance, March 31, 2007	2,270	$ 2	63,395	$ 63	$ 914,317	$ (717,534)	$ (159)	$ 196,689	$ (29,845)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (29,917)	$ (20,380)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	2,855	3,798
Non-cash compensation expense	6,585	4,079
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle		(813)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(26,139)	25,511
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(440)	1,023
Increase in inventory		(92)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	37,666	(4,779)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	152	(3,069)
Total adjustments	20,679	25,658
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(9,238)	5,278
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(186,177)	(74,541)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	113,262	64,317
Capital expenditures	(1,197)	(646)
Net cash used in investing activities	(74,112)	(10,870)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from the issuance of Common Stock	1,958	3,416
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,958	3,416
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(81,392)	(2,176)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	237,876	184,508
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 156,484	$ 182,332

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4091
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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

1. Interim Financial Statements

The interim Condensed Financial Statements of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and disclosures necessary for a presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. The results of operations for any interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. The December 31, 2006 Condensed Balance Sheet data were derived from audited financial statements, but do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

2. Per Share Data

The Company's basic and diluted net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company reported net losses; therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for these periods, since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Net loss (Numerator)	$(29,917)	$(20,380)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	65,563	56,727
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.46)	$ (0.36)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock awards, and conversion of convertible debt, which have been excluded from the March 31, 2007 and 2006 diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4092
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4092

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	15,549	14,401
Weighted average exercise price	$ 15.65	$ 14.27
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands		54
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

3. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 are $580 and $755, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures. Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $233 and $234, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are $1,367 and $1,884, respectively, of accrued Company 401 (k) Savings Plan contribution expense. In the first quarter of 2007 and 2006, the Company contributed 64,532 and 120,960 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Included in marketable securities at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 are $2,054 and $1,532, respectively, of accrued interest income. Included in marketable securities at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $656 and $1,228, respectively, of accrued interest income.

4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consist of the following:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	$ 9,676	$ 6,900
Receivable from Bayer HealthCare LLC	3,070	
Receivable from Astellas Pharma Inc.	20,000	
Other	886	593
	$ 33,632	$ 7,493

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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consist of the following:

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Accounts payable	$ 4,805	$ 4,349
Accrued payroll and related costs	5,332	9,932
Accrued clinical trial expense	2,673	2,606
Accrued expenses, other	2,229	2,292
Interest payable on convertible notes	5,042	2,292
	$ 20,081	$ 21,471

6. Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents the change in net assets of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive loss of the Company includes net loss adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities. The net effect of income taxes on comprehensive loss is immaterial. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the components of comprehensive loss are:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Net loss	$(29,917)	$(20,380)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	72	99
Total comprehensive loss	$(29,845)	$(20,281)

7. License Agreements

AstraZeneca

In February 2007, the Company entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca UK Limited that will allow AstraZeneca to utilize the Company's VelocImmune® technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to the Company which was deferred and is being recognized as revenue ratably over approximately the first year of the agreement. AstraZeneca also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. These additional payments will be recognized as revenue ratably over their

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

respective annual license periods. The Company is entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by AstraZeneca using the Company's VelocImmune technology. In the first quarter of 2007, the Company recognized $2,143 of revenue in connection with the AstraZeneca license agreement. At March 31, 2007, deferred revenue was $17,857.

Astellas

On March 30, 2007, the Company entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc. that will allow Astellas to utilize the Company's VelocImmune technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, Astellas made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to the Company, which was received in April 2007. Astellas also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. These additional payments will be recognized as revenue ratably over their respective annual license periods. The Company is entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using the Company's VelocImmune technology. At March 31, 2007, the $20.0 million up-front payment from Astellas was included in accounts receivable and deferred revenue.

8. Income Taxes

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. The implementation of FIN 48 had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has no unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company is primarily subject to U.S. federal and New York State income tax. Tax years subsequent to 1991 remain open to examination by U.S. federal and state tax authorities.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. As of January 1 and March 31, 2007, the Company had no accruals for interest or penalties related to income tax matters.

9. Segment Information

Through 2006, the Company's operations were managed in two business segments: research and development, and contract manufacturing. Due to the expiration of the Company's manufacturing agreement with Merck & Co., Inc. in October 2006, beginning in 2007, the Company only has a research and development business segment.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4095
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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Research and development: Includes all activities related to the discovery of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions, and the development and commercialization of these discoveries. Also includes revenues and expenses related to activities conducted under contract research and technology licensing agreements.

Contract manufacturing: Includes all revenues and expenses related to the commercial production of products under contract manufacturing arrangements. During 2006, the Company produced a vaccine intermediate for Merck under the Merck Agreement, which expired in October 2006.

The table below presents information about reported segments for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006.

	Three months ended March 31, 2007		
	Research & Development	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 15,788	—	$ 15,788
Depreciation and amortization	2,594	261	2,855
Non-cash compensation expense	6,585	—	6,585
Interest expense	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(33,649)	3,732 (1)	(29,917)
Capital expenditures	1,022	—	1,022
Total assets	81,413	520,018 (2)	601,431

	Three months ended March 31, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 14,587	$3,632	—	$ 18,219
Depreciation and amortization	3,537	— (3)	$ 261	3,798
Non-cash compensation expense	3,984	95	(813)(4)	3,266
Interest expense	—	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(23,443)	1,780	1,283 (1)	(20,380)
Capital expenditures	645	—	—	645
Total assets	67,159	4,526	330,404 (2)	402,089

(1) Represents investment income, net of interest expense related primarily to convertible notes issued in October 2001. For the three months ended March 31, 2006, also includes the cumulative effect of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123R, *Share-Based Payment*.

(2) Includes cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, restricted cash (where applicable), prepaid expenses and other current assets, and other assets.

(3) Depreciation and amortization related to contract manufacturing was capitalized into inventory and included in contract manufacturing expense when the product was shipped.

(4) Represents the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R.

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REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

10. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of the Company's business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

11. Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company will be required to adopt SFAS 159 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting SFAS 159 on the Company's financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4097
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4097

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs, the timing and nature of the clinical and research programs now underway or planned, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, stockholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and intends to commercialize pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We are currently focused on three development programs: IL-1 Trap (rilonacept) in various inflammatory indications, the VEGF Trap in oncology, and the VEGF Trap-Eye formulation in eye diseases using intraocular delivery. The VEGF Trap is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group. In October 2006, we entered into a collaboration with Bayer HealthCare LLC for the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, and cardiovascular diseases. We expect that our next generation of product candidates will be based on our proprietary technologies for developing human monoclonal antibodies. Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technology and combine that foundation with our manufacturing and clinical development capabilities to build a successful, integrated biopharmaceutical company. We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. Our human monoclonal antibody technology (VelocImmune®) and cell line expression technologies may then be utilized to design and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. Based on the VelocImmune platform which we believe, in conjunction with our other proprietary technologies, can accelerate the development of fully human monoclonal antibodies, we plan to move our first new antibody product candidate into clinical trials in the fourth quarter of 2007. We plan to introduce two new antibody product candidates into clinical development each year. We continue to invest in the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4098
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4098

development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, and commercialize new product candidates.

Clinical Programs:

Below is a summary of the clinical status of our clinical candidates as of March 31, 2007:

1. IL-1 Trap — Inflammatory Diseases

The IL-1 Trap (rilonacept) is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors. We are evaluating the IL-1 Trap in a number of diseases and disorders where IL-1 may play an important role, including a spectrum of rare diseases called Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS) and other diseases associated with inflammation.

We recently completed the 24-week open-label safety extension phase of the Phase 3 clinical program in CAPS and are completing the trial analysis. We are preparing to submit a Biologics License Application (BLA) to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the second quarter of 2007. The FDA has granted Orphan Drug status and Fast Track designation to the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of CAPS.

In October 2006, we announced positive data from this Phase 3 trial, which was designed to provide two separate demonstrations of efficacy for the IL-1 Trap within a single group of adult patients suffering from CAPS. This Phase 3 trial included two studies (Part A and Part B). Both studies met their primary endpoints (Part A: $p < 0.0001$ and Part B: $p < 0.001$). The primary endpoint of both studies was the change in disease activity, which was measured using a composite symptom score composed of a daily evaluation of fever/chills, rash, fatigue, joint pain, and eye redness/pain.

The first study (Part A) was a double-blind and placebo-controlled 6-week trial, in which patients randomized to receive the IL-1 Trap had an approximately 85% reduction in their mean symptom score compared to an approximately 13% reduction in patients treated with placebo ($p<0.0001$). Following a 9-week interval during which all patients received the IL-1 Trap, a "randomized withdrawal" study (Part B) was performed, in which the patients in Part A were re-randomized to either switch to placebo or continue treatment with the IL-1 Trap in a double-blind manner. During the 9-week randomized withdrawal period, patients who were switched to placebo had a five-fold increase in their mean symptom score, compared with those remaining on the IL-1 Trap who had no significant change ($p<0.001$). Both the Part A and Part B studies achieved statistical significance in all of their pre-specified secondary and exploratory endpoints.

Preliminary analysis of the safety data from both studies indicated that there were no drug-related serious adverse events. Injection site reactions and upper respiratory tract infections, all mild to moderate in nature, occurred more frequently in patients while on the IL-1 Trap than on placebo. In these studies, the IL-1 Trap appeared to be well tolerated; 46 of 47 randomized patients completed the Part A study, and 44 of 45 randomized patients completed the Part B study.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4099
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4099

CAPS is a spectrum of rare inherited inflammatory conditions, including Familial Cold Autoinflammatory Syndrome (FCAS), Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS), and Neonatal Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID). These syndromes are characterized by spontaneous systemic inflammation and are termed autoinflammatory disorders. A novel feature of these conditions (particularly FCAS and MWS) is that exposure to mild degrees of cold temperature can provoke a major inflammatory episode that occurs within hours. CAPS are caused by a range of mutations in the gene *CIAS1* (also known as NALP3) which encodes a protein named cryopyrin. Currently, there are no medicines approved for the treatment of CAPS.

We are also evaluating the potential use of the IL-1 Trap in other indications in which IL-1 may play a role. Based on preclinical evidence that IL-1 appears to play a critical role in gout, we initiated a proof of concept study of the IL-1 Trap in gout in the first quarter of 2007. We are also preparing to initiate exploratory proof of concept studies of the IL-1 Trap in other indications.

Under a March 2003 collaboration agreement with Novartis Pharma AG, we retain the right to elect to collaborate in the future development and commercialization of a Novartis IL-1 antibody, which is in clinical development. Following completion of Phase 2 development and submission to us of a written report on the Novartis IL-1 antibody, we have the right, in consideration for an opt-in payment, to elect to co-develop and co-commercialize the Novartis IL-1 antibody in North America. If we elect to exercise this right, we are responsible for paying 45% of post-election North American development costs for the antibody product. In return, we are entitled to co-promote the Novartis IL-1 antibody and to receive 45% of net profits on sales of the antibody product in North America. Under certain circumstances, we are also entitled to receive royalties on sales of the Novartis IL-1 antibody in Europe.

In addition, under the collaboration agreement, Novartis has the right to elect to collaborate in the development and commercialization of a second generation IL-1 Trap following completion of its Phase 2 development, should we decide to clinically develop such a second generation product candidate. Novartis does not have any rights or options with respect to our IL-1 Trap currently in clinical development.

2. VEGF Trap — Oncology

The VEGF Trap is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A, also known as Vascular Permeability Factor or VPF) and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a less validated degree, PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels that are needed for tumors to grow and is a potent regulator of vascular permeability and leakage.

The VEGF Trap is being developed in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Currently, the collaboration is conducting Phase 2 studies, with patient enrollment underway in advanced ovarian cancer (AOC), non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma (NSCLA), and AOC patients with symptomatic malignant ascites (SMA). In 2004, the FDA granted Fast Track designation to the VEGF Trap for the treatment of SMA. Sanofi-aventis reported in February

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4100
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4100

2007 that a registration filing is possible for the VEGF Trap in at least one of these single-agent indications in 2008.

In addition, six new Phase 2 single-agent studies have begun in conjunction with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP) in relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma, metastatic colorectal cancer, recurrent or metastatic cancer of the urothelium, locally advanced or metastatic gynecological soft tissue sarcoma, recurrent malignant gliomas, and metastatic breast cancer. We and sanofi-aventis are working to finalize plans with NCI/CTEP for at least four additional trials in different cancer types.

We and sanofi-aventis intend to initiate five Phase 3 trials evaluating the safety and efficacy of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in specific cancer types, the first three of which are planned to begin in 2007. The companies plan to initiate these Phase 3 trials in the following indications:

- first-line metastatic hormone resistant prostate cancer in combination with Taxotere® (Aventis),
- first-line metastatic pancreatic cancer in combination with gemcitabine-based regimen,
- first-line gastric cancer in combination with Taxotere® (Aventis),
- second-line non-small cell lung cancer in combination with Taxotere® (Aventis), and
- second-line metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with FOLFIRI (Folinic Acid (leucovorin), 5-fluorouracil, and irinotecan).

Five safety and tolerability studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens are continuing in a variety of cancer types to support the planned Phase 3 clinical program. The companies have previously summarized information from two of these safety and tolerability trials. One study is evaluating the VEGF Trap in combination with oxaliplatin, 5-flourouracil, and leucovorin (FOLFOX4) in a Phase 1 trial of patients with advanced solid tumors. Another study is evaluating the VEGF Trap in combination with irinotecan, 5-fluorouracil, and leucovorin (LV5FU2-CPT11) in a Phase 1 trial of patients with advanced solid tumors. Abstracts published in the 2006 ASCO Annual Meeting Proceedings reported that the VEGF Trap could be safely combined with either FOLFOX4 or LV5FU2-CPT11 at the dose levels studied. The companies are also evaluating the VEGF Trap in separate Phase 1b studies in combination with Taxotere® (Aventis), cisplatin, and 5-fluorouracil; with Taxotere® (Aventis) and cisplatin; and with gemcitabine-erlotinib.

Cancer is a heterogeneous set of diseases and one of the leading causes of death in the developed world. A mutation in any one of dozens of normal genes can eventually result in a cell becoming cancerous; however, a common feature of cancer cells is that they need to obtain nutrients and remove waste products, just as normal cells do. The vascular system normally supplies nutrients to and removes waste from normal tissues. Cancer cells can use the vascular system either by taking over preexisting blood vessels or by promoting the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis). VEGF is secreted by many tumors to stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to supply nutrients and oxygen to the tumor. VEGF blockers have been shown to inhibit new vessel growth; and, in some cases, can cause regression of existing tumor vasculature. Countering the effects of VEGF, thereby blocking the blood supply to tumors, has demonstrated therapeutic benefits in clinical trials. This approach of inhibiting

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4101
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4101

angiogenesis as a mechanism of action for an oncology medicine was validated in February 2004, when the FDA approved Genentech, Inc.'s VEGF inhibitor, Avastin®. Avastin® (Genentech) is an antibody product designed to inhibit VEGF and interfere with the blood supply to tumors.

Collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group

In September 2003, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (predecessor to sanofi-aventis U.S.) to collaborate on the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap in all countries other than Japan, where we retained the exclusive right to develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In January 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended the collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap for intraocular delivery to the eye. In December 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended our collaboration agreement to expand the territory in which the companies are collaborating on the development of the VEGF Trap to include Japan. Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of the VEGF Trap outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of the VEGF Trap, subject to certain potential adjustments. We may also receive up to $400.0 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals. This total includes up to $360.0 million in milestone payments related to receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight VEGF Trap oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union. Another $40.0 million of milestone payments relate to receipt of marketing approvals for up to five VEGF Trap oncology indications in Japan.

Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of the VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option.

3. VEGF Trap — Eye Diseases

The VEGF Trap-Eye is a form of the VEGF Trap that has been purified and formulated with excipients and at concentrations suitable for direct injection into the eye. The VEGF Trap-Eye currently is being tested in a Phase 2 trial in patients with the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) and in a small pilot study in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME).

In the second quarter of 2006, we initiated a 150 patient, 12 week, Phase 2 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD. The trial is evaluating the safety and biological effect of treatment with multiple doses of the VEGF Trap-Eye using different doses and different dosing regimens. In March 2007, we announced positive preliminary data from a pre-planned interim analysis of this study. The VEGF Trap-Eye met its primary endpoint of a statistically significant reduction in retinal thickness after 12 weeks compared with baseline (all groups combined, decrease of 135 microns, $p < 0.0001$). Mean change from baseline in visual acuity, a key secondary endpoint of

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4102
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4102

the study, also demonstrated statistically significant improvement (all groups combined, increase of 5.9 letters, $p < 0.0001$). Moreover, patients in the dose groups that received only a single dose, on average, compared to baseline, demonstrated a decrease in excess retinal thickness ($p < 0.0001$) and an increase in visual acuity ($p = 0.012$) at 12 weeks. There were no drug-related serious adverse events, and treatment with the VEGF Trap-Eye was generally well-tolerated. The most common adverse events were those typically associated with intravitreal injections. Detailed data from this interim analysis is scheduled for presentation at an upcoming scientific conference. We also expect to complete three-month data on all 150 patients enrolled in the study by the end of 2007. We are also conducting a Phase 1 safety and tolerability trial of a new formulation of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD. An initial Phase 3 trial of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD utilizing the new formulation is planned to begin in the third quarter of 2007, and a second Phase 3 trial is planned once the full data from the Phase 2 trial has been analyzed.

Also in the second quarter of 2006, we initiated a small pilot study of the VEGF Trap in patients with DME. We expect to initiate a Phase 2 trial in DME in the second half of 2007.

VEGF-A both stimulates angiogenesis and increases vascular permeability. It has been shown in preclinical studies to be a major pathogenic factor in both wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy, and it is believed to be involved in other medical problems affecting the eyes. In clinical trials, blocking VEGF-A has been shown to be effective in patients with wet AMD, and Macugen® (OSI Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) and Lucentis® (Genentech, Inc.) have been approved to treat patients with this condition.

Wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy (DR) are two of the leading causes of adult blindness in the developed world. In both conditions, severe visual loss is caused by a combination of retinal edema and neovascular proliferation. DR is a major complication of diabetes mellitus that can lead to significant vision impairment. DR is characterized, in part, by vascular leakage, which results in the collection of fluid in the retina. When the macula, the central area of the retina that is responsible for fine visual acuity, is involved, loss of visual acuity occurs. This is referred to as diabetic macular edema (DME). DME is the most prevalent cause of moderate visual loss in patients with diabetes.

Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare

In October 2006, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare for the global development and commercialization outside the United States of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Under the agreement we and Bayer HealthCare will collaborate on, and share the costs of, the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye through an integrated global plan that encompasses wet AMD, diabetic eye diseases, and other diseases and disorders. The companies will share equally in profits from any future sales of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States. If the VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer HealthCare for 50% of the development costs that it has incurred under the agreement from our share of the collaboration profits. Within the United States, we retained exclusive commercialization rights to the VEGF Trap-Eye and are entitled to all profits from any such sales. We received an up-front payment of $75.0 million from Bayer HealthCare and can earn up to $110.0 million in total development and regulatory milestones related to the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye and marketing approvals in major market

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4103
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4103

countries outside the United States. We can also earn up to $135.0 million in sales milestones if total annual sales of the VEGF Trap outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200.0 million.

General

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates and may never receive such revenues. Before revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates can be realized, we (or our collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render our products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through March 31, 2007, we had a cumulative loss of $717.5 million. In the absence of revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates or other sources, the amount, timing, nature, and source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We expect to incur substantial losses over the next several years as we continue the clinical development of the VEGF Trap-Eye and IL-1 Trap; advance new product candidates into clinical development from our existing research programs utilizing our new technology for designing fully human monoclonal antibodies; continue our research and development programs; and commercialize product candidates that receive regulatory approval, if any. Also, our activities may expand over time and require additional resources, and we expect our operating losses to be substantial over at least the next several years. Our losses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and will depend on, among other factors, the progress of our research and development efforts, the timing of certain expenses, and the amount and timing of payments that we receive from collaborators.

The planning, execution, and results of our clinical programs are significant factors that can affect our operating and financial results. In our clinical programs, key events for 2007 and plans over the next 12 months are as follows:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4104
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4104

Clinical Program	2007 Events to Date	2007-8 Plans
VEGF Trap – Oncology	• NCI/CTEP initiated six Phase 2 studies of the VEGF Trap as a single agent	• Sanofi-aventis to initiate at least three of five Phase 3 studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in specific cancer indications • NCI/CTEP to initiate at least four new exploratory efficacy/safety studies
VEGF Trap-Eye (intravitreal injection)	• Reported positive interim results of Phase 2 trial in wet AMD	• Initiate first Phase 3 trial in wet AMD of the VEGF Trap-Eye compared with Lucentis® (Genentech) • Report final results of Phase 2 trial in wet AMD • Initiate second Phase 3 trial in wet AMD • Report results of the Phase 1 trial in DME • Initiate Phase 2 trial in DME • Explore additional eye disease indications
IL-1 Trap (rilonacept)	• Completed the 24 week open-label safety extension phase of the Phase 3 trial in CAPS	• Submit BLA to the FDA for CAPS • Initiate proof-of-concept studies evaluating the IL-1 Trap in gout and report initial data • Evaluate the IL-1 Trap in other disease indications in which IL-1 may play an important role
VelocImmune		• Initiate first trial for antibody product candidate

License Agreements

AstraZeneca

In February 2007, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca UK Limited that will allow AstraZeneca to utilize our VelocImmune® technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to us. AstraZeneca also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by AstraZeneca using our VelocImmune technology.

Astellas

In March 2007, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc. that will allow Astellas to utilize our VelocImmune technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, Astellas made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to us, which was received in April 2007. Astellas also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using our VelocImmune technology.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

Net Income (Loss):

Regeneron reported a net loss of $29.9 million, or $0.46 per share (basic and diluted), for the first quarter of 2007 compared to a net loss of $20.4 million, or $0.36 per share (basic and diluted), for the first quarter of 2006.

Revenues:

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2007	2006	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 11.8	$ 13.9	$ (2.1)
Other	1.9	0.7	1.2
Total contract research & development revenue	13.7	14.6	(0.9)
Contract manufacturing revenue		3.6	(3.6)
Technology licensing revenue	2.1		2.1
Total revenue	$ 15.8	$ 18.2	$ (2.4)

We recognize revenue from sanofi-aventis, in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration, in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition* (SAB 104) and FASB Emerging Issue Task Force Issue No. 00-21, *Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (EITF 00-21). We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis which, as detailed below, consists partly of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to a total of $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and 2006. Non-refundable up-front license payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized over the period over which we are obligated to perform services. We estimate our performance period based on the specific terms of each agreement, and adjust the performance periods, if appropriate, based on the applicable facts and circumstances.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4106
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4106

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue *(In millions)*	Three months ended March 31, 2007	2006
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 9.6	$ 10.8
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	2.2	3.1
Total	$ 11.8	$ 13.9

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron VEGF Trap expenses decreased in the first quarter of 2007 from the same period in 2006, primarily due to higher costs in 2006 related to the Company's manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments decreased in the first quarter of 2007 from the same period in 2006, due to an extension of the estimated performance period over which this deferred revenue is being recognized. As of March 31, 2007, $67.7 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

As described above, in October 2006 we entered into a VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration with Bayer HealthCare. In 2007, agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by both companies under a global development plan will be shared as follows: Up to the first $50.0 million will be shared equally; Regeneron is solely responsible for the next $40.0 million; over $90.0 million will be shared equally. Bayer HealthCare reimbursements of shared development expenses incurred by us are recorded as deferred revenue. We will recognize revenue from Bayer HealthCare, in connection with the companies' collaboration, in accordance with SAB 104 and EITF 00-21. When we and Bayer HealthCare have formalized our projected global development plans for the VEGF Trap-Eye, as well as the projected responsibilities of each of the companies under those development plans, we will begin recognizing contract research and development revenue related to payments from Bayer HealthCare. As a result, no contract research and development revenue has been earned from Bayer HealthCare through March 31, 2007 even though Bayer HealthCare will reimburse us for $3.1 million of first quarter 2007 shared VEGF Trap-Eye expenses. As of March 31, 2007, deferred revenue from Bayer HealthCare, which will be recognized in future periods, totaled $78.1 million, consisting of the $75.0 million up-front payment received in October 2006 and reimbursement of $3.1 million of shared VEGF Trap-Eye expenses related to the first quarter of 2007.

Other contract research and development revenue includes $0.7 million recognized in connection with our five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Contract manufacturing revenue for the first three months of 2006 related to our long-term agreement with Merck & Co., Inc., which expired in October 2006, to manufacture a vaccine intermediate at our Rensselaer, New York facility. Revenue and the related manufacturing expense were recognized as product was shipped, after acceptance by Merck. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in the first three months of 2006 was $0.4 million of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production. We do not expect to receive any further contract manufacturing revenue from Merck.

In February 2007, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca which allows AstraZeneca to utilize Regeneron's VelocImmune technology in its internal research

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4107
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4107

programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to us which was deferred and will be recognized as revenue ratably over approximately the first year of the agreement. In the first quarter of 2007, we recognized $2.1 million of technology licensing revenue related to the AstraZeneca agreement.

Expenses:

Total operating expenses increased to $49.4 million in the first quarter of 2007 from $39.9 million in the same period of 2006. Operating expenses in the first quarter of 2007 and 2006 include a total of $6.6 million and $3.9 million, respectively, of non-cash compensation expense related to employee stock option awards (Stock Option Expense), as detailed below:

(In millions)	**For the three months ended March 31, 2007**		
Expenses	**Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense**	**Stock Option Expense**	**Expenses as Reported**
Research and development	$ 37.4	$ 3.8	$ 41.2
General and administrative	5.4	2.8	8.2
Total operating expenses	$ 42.8	$ 6.6	$ 49.4

(In millions)	**For the three months ended March 31, 2006**		
Expenses	**Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense**	**Stock Option Expense**	**Expenses as Reported**
Research and development	$ 30.1	$ 2.0	$ 32.1
Contract manufacturing	1.8	0.1	1.9
General and administrative	4.1	1.8	5.9
Total operating expenses	$ 36.0	$ 3.9	$ 39.9

The increase in total Stock Option Expense in the first quarter of 2007 was primarily due to the higher fair market value of our Common Stock on the date of our annual employee option grants made in December 2006 in comparison to the fair market value of our Common Stock on the dates of annual employee option grants made in recent prior years.

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses increased to $41.2 million in the first quarter of 2007 from $32.1 million in the same period of 2006. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006:

(In millions)	**Three months ended March 31,**		
Research and development expenses	**2007**	**2006**	**Increase (Decrease)**
Payroll and benefits (1)	$ 13.7	$ 10.0	$ 3.7
Clinical trial expenses	5.3	3.4	1.9
Clinical manufacturing costs (2)	10.5	9.3	1.2
Research and preclinical development costs	6.0	3.5	2.5
Occupancy and other operating costs	5.7	5.9	(0.2)
Total research and development	$ 41.2	$ 32.1	$ 9.1

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4108
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4108

(1) Includes $3.1 million and $1.6 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $0.7 million and $0.4 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Payroll and benefits increased primarily due to higher Stock Option Expense, as described above, and higher compensation expense due, in part, to annual salary increases effective January 1, 2007. Clinical trial expenses increased due to higher VEGF Trap-Eye costs primarily related to our Phase 1 and 2 studies in wet AMD and higher IL-1 Trap costs. Clinical manufacturing costs increased due to higher costs related to manufacturing preclinical and clinical supplies of our first antibody drug candidate, which were partly offset by lower costs related to manufacturing VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Research and preclinical development costs increased primarily due to higher preclinical development costs related to our VEGF Trap and human monoclonal antibody programs.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses decreased in the first quarter of 2007 compared to the same period of 2006 due to the expiration of our manufacturing agreement with Merck in October 2006.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses increased to $8.2 million in the first quarter of 2007 from $5.9 million in the same period of 2006 primarily due to higher Stock Option Expense, as described above, higher compensation expense due, in part, to annual salary increases effective January 1, 2007, higher recruitment and related costs associated with expanding our headcount in 2007, and marketing research and related expenses incurred in 2007 in connection with our IL-1 Trap and VEGF Trap programs.

Other Income and Expense:

Investment income increased to $6.7 million in the first quarter of 2007 from $3.5 million in the same period of 2006 resulting primarily from higher balances of cash and marketable securities (due, in part, to the up-front payment received from Bayer HealthCare in October 2006, as described above, and the receipt of net proceeds from the November 2006 public offering of our Common Stock). Interest expense was $3.0 million in the first quarter of 2007 and 2006. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in October 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception in 1988, we have financed our operations primarily through offerings of our equity securities, a private placement of convertible debt, revenue earned under our past and

present research and development and contract manufacturing agreements, including our agreements with sanofi-aventis, Bayer HealthCare, and Merck, and investment income.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2007 and 2006

At March 31, 2007, we had $515.0 million in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities compared with $522.9 million at December 31, 2006. In February 2007, we received a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment in connection with our new non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Operations:

Net cash used in operations was $9.2 million in the first quarter of 2007, compared to net cash provided by operations of $5.3 million in the first quarter of 2006. Our net losses of $29.9 million in the first quarter of 2007 and $20.4 million in the first quarter of 2006 included $6.6 million and $4.1 million, respectively, of non-cash stock-based employee compensation costs, of which $6.6 million and $3.9 million, respectively, represented Stock Option Expense and, in the first quarter of 2006, $0.2 million represented non-cash compensation expense from Restricted Stock awards. At March 31, 2007, accounts receivable balances increased by $26.1 million, compared to end-of-year 2006, primarily due to a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment which was receivable from Astellas in connection with our new non-exclusive license agreement (see "License Agreements" above). Also, our deferred revenue balances at March 31, 2007 increased by $37.7 million, compared to end-of-year 2006, primarily due to the $20.0 million up-front payments received or receivable from AstraZeneca and Astellas, as described above. These payments will be recognized as revenue ratably over approximately the first year of the respective agreements. At March 31, 2006, accounts receivable balances decreased by $25.5 million, compared to end-of-year 2005, primarily due to the January 2006 receipt of a $25.0 million up-front payment from sanofi-aventis, which was receivable at December 31, 2005, in connection with an amendment to our collaboration agreement to include Japan. Also, our deferred revenue balances at March 31, 2006 decreased by $4.8 million, compared to end-of-year 2005, due primarily to first quarter 2006 revenue recognition of $3.1 million of deferred revenue related to up-front payments from sanofi-aventis. The majority of our cash expenditures in both the first quarter of 2007 and 2006 were to fund research and development, primarily related to our clinical programs.

Cash Used in Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities was $74.1 million in the first quarter of 2007 compared to $10.9 million in the same period of 2006, due primarily to an increase in purchases of marketable securities net of sales or maturities. In the first quarter of 2007, purchases of marketable securities exceeded sales or maturities by $72.9 million, whereas in the first quarter of 2006, purchases of marketable securities exceeded sales or maturities by $10.2 million.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities:

Cash provided by financing activities decreased to $2.0 million in the first quarter of 2007 from $3.4 million in the same period in 2006 due to a decrease in issuances of Common Stock in connection with exercises of employee stock options.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4110
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4110

License Agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas:

Under these non-exclusive license agreements, AstraZeneca and Astellas each made a $20.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment to us in February and April 2007, respectively. AstraZeneca and Astellas also will each make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to each licensee's ability to terminate its license agreement with us after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria.

Capital Expenditures:

Our additions to property, plant, and equipment totaled $1.0 million and $0.6 million for the first three months of 2007 and 2006, respectively. During the remainder of 2007, we expect to incur approximately $15 million in capital expenditures primarily to support our manufacturing, development, and research activities.

Funding Requirements:

We expect to continue to incur substantial funding requirements primarily for research and development activities (including preclinical and clinical testing). Before taking into account reimbursements from collaborators, we currently anticipate that approximately 55%-65% of our expenditures for 2007 will be directed toward the preclinical and clinical development of product candidates, including the IL-1 Trap, VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye and monoclonal antibodies; approximately 10%-15% of our expenditures for 2007 will be applied to our basic research activities and the continued development of our novel technology platforms; and the remainder of our expenditures for 2007 will be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes.

The amount we need to fund operations will depend on various factors, including the status of competitive products, the success of our research and development programs, the potential future need to expand our professional and support staff and facilities, the status of patents and other intellectual property rights, the delay or failure of a clinical trial of any of our potential drug candidates, and the continuation, extent, and success of our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare. Clinical trial costs are dependent, among other things, on the size and duration of trials, fees charged for services provided by clinical trial investigators and other third parties, the costs for manufacturing the product candidate for use in the trials, supplies, laboratory tests, and other expenses. The amount of funding that will be required for our clinical programs depends upon the results of our research and preclinical programs and early-stage clinical trials, regulatory requirements, the clinical trials underway plus additional clinical trials that we decide to initiate, and the various factors that affect the cost of each trial as described above. In the future, if we are able to successfully develop, market, and sell certain of our product candidates, we may be required to pay royalties or otherwise share the profits generated on such sales in connection with our collaboration and licensing agreements.

We expect that expenses related to the filing, prosecution, defense, and enforcement of patent and other intellectual property claims will continue to be substantial as a result of patent filings and prosecutions in the United States and foreign countries.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4111
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4111

We believe that our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least early 2010, without taking into consideration the $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes, which mature in October 2008. However, this is a forward-looking statement based on our current operating plan, and there may be a change in projected revenues or expenses that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. If there is insufficient capital to fund all of our planned operations and activities, we believe we would prioritize available capital to fund preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates. Other than the $1.6 million letter of credit issued to our landlord in connection with our new operating lease for facilities in Tarrytown, New York, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements. In addition, we do not guarantee the obligations of any other entity. As of March 31, 2007, we had no established banking arrangements through which we could obtain short-term financing or a line of credit. In the event we need additional financing for the operation of our business, we will consider collaborative arrangements and additional public or private financing, including additional equity financing. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include our progress in product development, investor perception of our prospects, and the general condition of the financial markets. We may not be able to secure the necessary funding through new collaborative arrangements or additional public or private offerings. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale-back, or eliminate certain of our research and development activities or future operations. This could harm our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, there were no changes to our critical accounting policies and significant judgments and estimates, as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (SFAS) 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We will be required to adopt SFAS 159 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Our management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting SFAS 159 on our financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates primarily from our investment of available cash balances in investment grade corporate and U.S. government securities. We do not believe we are materially exposed to changes in interest rates. Under our current policies we do not use interest rate derivative instruments to manage exposure

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4112
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4112

to interest rate changes. We estimated that a one percent change in interest rates would result in approximately a $1.8 million and $0.9 million change in the fair market value of our investment portfolio at March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in the impact of an interest rate change at March 31, 2007, compared to March 31, 2006, is due primarily to increases in our investment portfolio's balance and duration to maturity at the end of March 2007 versus the end of March 2006.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer each concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to legal proceedings in the course of our business. We do not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in an environment that involves a number of significant risks and uncertainties. We caution you to read the following risk factors, which have affected, and/or in the future could affect, our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks described below include forward-looking statements, and actual events and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Furthermore, additional risks and uncertainties are described under other captions in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and should be considered by our investors.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4113
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4113

Risks Related to Our Financial Results and Need for Additional Financing

We have had a history of operating losses and we may never achieve profitability. If we continue to incur operating losses, we may be unable to continue our operations.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through March 31, 2007, we had a cumulative loss of $717.5 million. If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to become a profitable company, we may be unable to continue our operations. We have no products that are available for sale and do not know when we will have products available for sale, if ever. In the absence of revenue from the sale of products or other sources, the amount, timing, nature or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. Until the expiration in October 2006 of our agreement with Merck, we received contract manufacturing revenue pursuant to that agreement. The expiration of that agreement has resulted in a significant loss of revenue to Regeneron.

We will need additional funding in the future, which may not be available to us, and which may force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

We will need to expend substantial resources for research and development, including costs associated with clinical testing of our product candidates. We believe our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least early 2010, without taking into consideration the $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes, which mature in October 2008; however, our projected revenue may decrease or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. We will likely require additional financing in the future and we may not be able to raise such additional funds. If we are able to obtain additional financing through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, such sales may be dilutive to our shareholders. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that would restrict our business activities or our ability to incur further indebtedness and may contain other terms that are not favorable to our shareholders. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the development of our product candidates, we may face delay, reduction or elimination of our research and development programs or preclinical or clinical trials, in which case our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially harmed.

We have a significant amount of debt and may have insufficient cash to satisfy our debt service and repayment obligations. In addition, the amount of our debt could impede our operations and flexibility.

We have a significant amount of convertible debt and semi-annual interest payment obligations. This debt, unless converted to shares of our common stock, will mature in October 2008. We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow or otherwise obtain funds necessary to make required payments on our debt. Even if we are able to meet our debt service obligations, the amount of debt we already have could hurt our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, or other purposes. In addition, our debt obligations could require us to use a substantial portion of cash to pay

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4114
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4114

principal and interest on our debt, instead of applying those funds to other purposes, such as research and development, working capital, and capital expenditures.

Risks Related to Development of Our Product Candidates

Successful development of any of our product candidates is highly uncertain.

Only a small minority of all research and development programs ultimately result in commercially successful drugs. We have never developed a drug that has been approved for marketing and sale, and we may never succeed in developing an approved drug. Even if clinical trials demonstrate safety and effectiveness of any of our product candidates for a specific disease and the necessary regulatory approvals are obtained, the commercial success of any of our product candidates will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community, and third-party payers and on our partners' ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our product candidates. Our product candidates are delivered either by intravenous infusion or by intravitreal or subcutaneous injections, which are generally less well received by patients than tablet or capsule delivery. If our products are not successfully commercialized, we will not be able to recover the significant investment we have made in developing such products and our business would be severely harmed.

We intend to study our lead product candidates, the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap, in a wide variety of indications. We intend to study the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer settings, the VEGF Trap-Eye in different eye diseases and ophthalmologic indications, and the IL-1 Trap in a variety of systemic inflammatory disorders. Many of these current trials are exploratory studies designed to identify what diseases and uses, if any, are best suited for our product candidates. It is likely that our product candidates will not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and/or safety profile to support continued development for most of the indications that are to be studied. In fact, our product candidates may not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and safety profile to support the continued development for any of the indications or uses.

Clinical trials required for our product candidates are expensive and time-consuming, and their outcome is highly uncertain. If any of our drug trials are delayed or achieve unfavorable results, we will have to delay or may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We must conduct extensive testing of our product candidates before we can obtain regulatory approval to market and sell them. We need to conduct both preclinical animal testing and human clinical trials. Conducting these trials is a lengthy, time-consuming, and expensive process. These tests and trials may not achieve favorable results for many reasons, including, among others, failure of the product candidate to demonstrate safety or efficacy, the development of serious or life-threatening adverse events (or side effects) caused by or connected with exposure to the product candidate, difficulty in enrolling and maintaining subjects in the clinical trial, lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate or comparator drug, and the failure of clinical investigators, trial monitors and other consultants, or trial subjects to comply with the trial plan or protocol. A clinical trial may fail because it did not include a sufficient number of patients to detect the endpoint being measured or reach statistical significance. A clinical trial may also fail because the dose(s) of the investigational drug included in the trial were either too low or too

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4115
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4115

high to determine the optimal effect of the investigational drug in the disease setting. For example, we are studying higher doses of the IL-1 Trap in different diseases after a Phase 2 trial using lower doses of the IL-1 Trap in subjects with rheumatoid arthritis failed to achieve its primary endpoint.

We will need to reevaluate any drug candidate that does not test favorably and either conduct new trials, which are expensive and time consuming, or abandon the drug development program. Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future trials. Many companies in the biopharmaceutical industry, including us, have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after promising results have been obtained in earlier trials. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness for the desired indication(s) could harm the development of the product candidate(s), and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

The data from the Phase 3 clinical program for the IL-1 Trap in CAPS (Cryopyrin Associated Periodic Syndromes) may be inadequate to support regulatory approval for commercialization of the IL-1 Trap.

The efficacy and safety data from the Phase 3 clinical program for the IL-1 Trap in CAPS may be inadequate to support approval for its commercialization in this indication. Moreover, if the safety data from the ongoing clinical trials testing the IL-1 Trap are not satisfactory, we may not proceed with the filing of a biological license application, or BLA, for the IL-1 Trap or we may be forced to delay the filing. The FDA and other regulatory agencies may have varying interpretations of our clinical trial data, which could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory approval or clearance.

Further, before a product candidate is approved for marketing, our manufacturing facilities must be inspected by the FDA and the FDA will not approve the product for marketing if we or our third party manufacturers are not in compliance with current good manufacturing practices. Even if the FDA and similar foreign regulatory authorities do grant marketing approval for the IL-1 Trap, they may pose restrictions on the use or marketing of the product, or may require us to conduct additional post-marketing trials. These restrictions and requirements would likely result in increased expenditures and lower revenues and may restrict our ability to commercialize the IL-1 Trap profitably.

In addition to the FDA and other regulatory agency regulations in the United States, we are subject to a variety of foreign regulatory requirements governing human clinical trials, marketing and approval for drugs, and commercial sales and distribution of drugs in foreign countries. The foreign regulatory approval process includes all of the risks associated with FDA approval as well as country-specific regulations. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product in the United States, we must obtain approval by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of the IL-1 Trap in those countries.

The development of serious or life-threatening side effects with any of our product candidates would lead to delay or discontinuation of development, which could severely harm our business.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4116
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4116

During the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the drug candidate being studied caused these conditions. Various illnesses, injuries, and discomforts have been reported from time-to-time during clinical trials of our product candidates. Although our current drug candidates appeared to be generally well tolerated in clinical trials conducted to date, it is possible as we test any of them in larger, longer, and more extensive clinical programs, illnesses, injuries, and discomforts that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in smaller previous trials, will be reported by patients. Many times, side effects are only detectable after investigational drugs are tested in large scale, Phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients after approval. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates has many side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business.

Our VEGF Trap is being studied for the potential treatment of certain types of cancer and our VEGF Trap-Eye candidate is being studied in diseases of the eye. There are many potential safety concerns associated with significant blockade of vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF. These risks, based on the clinical and preclinical experience of systemically delivered VEGF inhibitors, including the systemic delivery of the VEGF Trap, include bleeding, hypertension, and proteinuria. These serious side effects and other serious side effects have been reported in our systemic VEGF Trap studies in cancer and diseases of the eye. In addition, patients given infusions of any protein, including the VEGF Trap delivered through intravenous administration, may develop severe hypersensitivity reactions or infusion reactions. Other VEGF blockers have reported side effects that became evident only after large scale trials or after marketing approval and large number of patients were treated. These include side effects that we have not yet seen in our trials such as heart attack and stroke. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of the VEGF Trap for the treatment of cancer or the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of diseases of the eye.

It is possible that safety or tolerability concerns may arise as we continue to test the IL-1 Trap in patients with inflammatory diseases and disorders. Like cytokine antagonists such as Kineret® (Amgen Inc.), Enbrel® (Immunex Corporation), and Remicade® (Centocor, Inc.), the IL-1 Trap affects the immune defense system of the body by blocking some of its functions. Therefore, the IL-1 Trap may interfere with the body's ability to fight infections. Treatment with Kineret® (Amgen), a medication that works through the inhibition of IL-1, has been associated with an increased risk of serious infections, and serious infections have been reported in patients taking the IL-1 Trap. One subject with adult Still's diseases in a study of the IL-1 Trap developed an infection in his elbow with mycobacterium intracellulare. The patient was on chronic glucocorticoid treatment for Still's disease. The infection occurred after an intraarticular glucocorticoid injection into the elbow and subsequent local exposure to a suspected source of mycobacteria. One patient with polymayalgia rheumatica in another study developed bronchitis/sinusitis, which resulted in hospitalization. One patient in an open-label study of the IL-1 Trap in CAPS developed sinusitis and streptococcus pneumoniae meningitis and subsequently died. In addition, patients given infusions of the IL-1 Trap have developed hypersensitivity reactions or infusion reactions. These

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4117
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4117

or other complications or side effects could impede or result in us abandoning the development of the IL-1 Trap.

Our product candidates in development are recombinant proteins that could cause an immune response, resulting in the creation of harmful or neutralizing antibodies against the therapeutic protein.

In addition to the safety, efficacy, manufacturing, and regulatory hurdles faced by our product candidates, the administration of recombinant proteins frequently causes an immune response, resulting in the creation of antibodies against the therapeutic protein. The antibodies can have no effect or can totally neutralize the effectiveness of the protein, or require that higher doses be used to obtain a therapeutic effect. In some cases, the antibody can cross react with the patient's own proteins, resulting in an "auto-immune" type disease. Whether antibodies will be created can often not be predicted from preclinical or clinical experiments, and their detection or appearance is often delayed, so that there can be no assurance that neutralizing antibodies will not be detected at a later date — in some cases even after pivotal clinical trials have been completed. Subjects who received IL-1 Trap in clinical trials have developed antibodies. It is possible that as we test the VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye with more sensitive assays in different patient populations and larger clinical trials, we will find that subjects given the VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye develop antibodies to these product candidates, which could adversely impact the development of such candidates.

We may be unable to formulate or manufacture our product candidates in a way that is suitable for clinical or commercial use.

Changes in product formulations and manufacturing processes may be required as product candidates progress in clinical development and are ultimately commercialized. For example, we are currently testing a new formulation of the VEGF Trap-Eye in a Phase 1 Trial. If we are unable to develop suitable product formulations or manufacturing processes to support large scale clinical testing of our product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and IL-1 Trap, we may be unable to supply necessary materials for our clinical trials, which would delay the development of our product candidates. Similarly, if we are unable to supply sufficient quantities of our product or develop product formulations suitable for commercial use, we will not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets or our patents are insufficient to protect our proprietary rights, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

Our business requires using sensitive and proprietary technology and other information that we protect as trade secrets. We seek to prevent improper disclosure of these trade secrets through confidentiality agreements. If our trade secrets are improperly exposed, either by our own employees or our collaborators, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. The patent position of biotechnology companies involves complex

legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability cannot be predicted with certainty. Our patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Patent applications filed outside the United States may be challenged by third parties who file an opposition. Such opposition proceedings are increasingly common in the European Union and are costly to defend. We have patent applications that are being opposed and it is likely that we will need to defend additional patent applications in the future. Our patent rights may not provide us with a proprietary position or competitive advantages against competitors. Furthermore, even if the outcome is favorable to us, the enforcement of our intellectual property rights can be extremely expensive and time consuming.

We may be restricted in our development and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to our products in clinical development, either because they claim to hold proprietary rights to the composition of a product or the way it is manufactured or used. Moreover, other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to antibody products made using our VelocImmune technology, either because of the way the antibodies are discovered or produced or because of a proprietary position covering an antibody or the antibody's target.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Genentech that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptor compositions. Although we do not believe that the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Genentech could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert its patents are valid and cover the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye. Genentech may be motivated to initiate such a lawsuit at some point in an effort to impair our ability to develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye, which represents a potential competitive threat to Genentech's VEGF-binding products and product candidates. An adverse determination by a court in any such potential patent litigation would likely materially harm our business by requiring us to seek a license, which may not be available, or resulting in our inability to manufacture, develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye or in a damage award.

Any patent holders could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling, or developing our drug candidates, and a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties. In the event that the manufacture, use, or sale of any of our clinical candidates infringes on the patents or violates other proprietary rights of third parties, we may be prevented from pursuing product development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our drugs and may be required to pay costly damages. Such a result may materially harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Legal disputes are likely to be costly and time consuming to defend.

We seek to obtain licenses to patents when, in our judgment, such licenses are needed. If any licenses are required, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The failure to obtain any such license could prevent us from developing or

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4119
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4119

commercializing any one or more of our product candidates, which could severely harm our business.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.

We cannot sell or market products without regulatory approval. If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates, the value of our company and our results of operations will be harmed. In the United States, we must obtain and maintain approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for each drug we intend to sell. Obtaining FDA approval is typically a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Foreign governments also regulate drugs distributed in their country and approval in any country is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. None of our product candidates has ever received regulatory approval to be marketed and sold in the United States or any other country. We may never receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

Before approving a new drug or biologic product, the FDA requires that the facilities at which the product will be manufactured be in compliance with current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP requirements. Manufacturing product candidates in compliance with these regulatory requirements is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. To be successful, our products must be manufactured for development, following approval, in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, and at competitive costs. If we or any of our product collaborators or third-party manufacturers, product packagers, or labelers are unable to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA can impose regulatory sanctions, including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new drug or biologic product, or revocation of a pre-existing approval. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

If the testing or use of our products harms people, we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims. We could also face costly and damaging claims arising from employment law, securities law, environmental law, or other applicable laws governing our operations.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing, and sale of drugs for use in people expose us to product liability risk. Any informed consent or waivers obtained from people who sign up for our clinical trials may not protect us from liability or the cost of litigation. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential liabilities or may not completely cover any liability arising from any such litigation. Moreover, we may not have access to liability insurance or be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms.

Our operations may involve hazardous materials and are subject to environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. We may incur substantial liability arising from our activities involving the use of hazardous materials.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4120
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4120

As a biopharmaceutical company with significant manufacturing operations, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the use of hazardous materials. Our research and development and manufacturing activities involve the controlled use of chemicals, viruses, radioactive compounds, and other hazardous materials. The cost of compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations is substantial. If an accident involving these materials or an environmental discharge were to occur, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, or face regulatory actions, which could exceed our resources or insurance coverage.

Changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which became law in July 2002, has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market have promulgated new rules and listing standards covering a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules and listing standards has increased our legal costs, and significantly increased our accounting and auditing costs, and we expect these costs to continue. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly independent directors, or qualified executive officers.

In future years, if we or our independent registered public accounting firm are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the market value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must attest to and report on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm provided us with an unqualified report as to our assessment and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. However, we cannot assure you that management or our independent registered public accounting firm will be able to provide such an assessment or unqualified report as of future year-ends. In this event, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the market value of our common stock. In addition, if it is determined that deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls exist and that they are reasonably likely to adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information, we would likely incur additional costs to remediate these deficiencies and the costs of such remediation could be material.

Risks Related to Our Dependence on Third Parties

If our collaboration with sanofi-aventis for the VEGF Trap is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4121
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4121

We rely heavily on sanofi-aventis to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap oncology program. Sanofi-aventis funds all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the VEGF Trap oncology program. If the VEGF Trap oncology program continues, we will rely on sanofi-aventis to assist with funding the VEGF Trap program, provide commercial manufacturing capacity, enroll and monitor clinical trials, obtain regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States, and provide sales and marketing support. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in cancer indications will be significantly adversely affected. Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon twelve months advance notice. If sanofi-aventis were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or manufacture of the VEGF Trap and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities. Termination of the sanofi-aventis collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap oncology program.

If our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare for the VEGF Trap-Eye is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

We rely heavily on Bayer HealthCare to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Under our agreement with them, Bayer HealthCare is required to fund approximately half of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the global VEGF Trap-Eye development program. If the VEGF Trap-Eye program continues, we will rely on Bayer HealthCare to assist with funding the VEGF Trap-Eye development program, provide assistance with the enrollment and monitoring of clinical trials conducted outside the United States, obtaining regulatory approval outside the United States, and provide sales, marketing and commercial support for the product outside the United States. In particular, Bayer HealthCare has responsibility for selling VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States using its sales force. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap-Eye will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if Bayer HealthCare does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States will be significantly adversely affected. Bayer HealthCare has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon six or twelve months advance notice, depending on the circumstances giving rise to termination. If Bayer HealthCare were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities outside the United States. Termination of the Bayer HealthCare collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap-Eye development program.

Our collaborators and service providers may fail to perform adequately in their efforts to support the development, manufacture, and commercialization of our drug candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4122
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4122

We depend upon third-party collaborators, including sanofi-aventis, Bayer HealthCare, and service providers such as clinical research organizations, outside testing laboratories, clinical investigator sites, and third-party manufacturers and product packagers and labelers, to assist us in the development of our product candidates. If any of our existing collaborators or service providers breaches or terminates its agreement with us or does not perform its development or manufacturing services under an agreement in a timely manner or at all, we could experience additional costs, delays, and difficulties in the development or ultimate commercialization of our product candidates.

Risks Related to the Manufacture of Our Product Candidates

We have limited manufacturing capacity, which could inhibit our ability to successfully develop or commercialize our drugs.

Our manufacturing facility is likely to be inadequate to produce sufficient quantities of product for commercial sale. We intend to rely on our corporate collaborators, as well as contract manufacturers, to produce the large quantities of drug material needed for commercialization of our products. We rely entirely on third-party manufacturers for filling and finishing services. We will have to depend on these manufacturers to deliver material on a timely basis and to comply with regulatory requirements. If we are unable to supply sufficient material on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our corporate collaborators or contract manufacturers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may expand our own manufacturing capacity to support commercial production of active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API, for our product candidates. This will require substantial additional funds, and we will need to hire and train significant numbers of employees and managerial personnel to staff our facility. Start-up costs can be large and scale-up entails significant risks related to process development and manufacturing yields. We may be unable to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug material for clinical trials or commercial use. In addition, we may be unable to secure adequate filling and finishing services to support our products. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may be unable to obtain key raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of our product candidates. In addition, we may face difficulties in developing or acquiring production technology and managerial personnel to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates at reasonable costs and in compliance with applicable quality assurance and environmental regulations and governmental permitting requirements.

If any of our clinical programs are discontinued, we may face costs related to the unused capacity at our manufacturing facilities.

We have large-scale manufacturing operations in Rensselaer, New York. We use our facilities to produce bulk product for clinical and preclinical candidates for ourselves and our

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4123
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4123

collaborations. If our clinical candidates are discontinued, we will have to absorb one hundred percent of related overhead costs and inefficiencies.

Certain of our raw materials are single-sourced from third parties; third-party supply failures could adversely affect our ability to supply our products.

Certain raw materials necessary for manufacturing and formulation of our product candidates are provided by single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers. We would be unable to obtain these raw materials for an indeterminate period of time if these third-party single-source suppliers were to cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply these materials or products to us for any reason, including due to regulatory requirements or action, due to adverse financial developments at or affecting the supplier, or due to labor shortages or disputes. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our ability to manufacture our product candidates for use in clinical trials, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

Also, certain of the raw materials required in the manufacturing and the formulation of our clinical candidates may be derived from biological sources, including mammalian tissues, bovine serum, and human serum albumin. There are certain European regulatory restrictions on using these biological source materials. If we are required to substitute for these sources to comply with European regulatory requirements, our clinical development activities may be delayed or interrupted.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Products

If we are unable to establish sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully market and sell future products.

We have no sales or distribution personnel or capabilities and have only a small staff with marketing capabilities. If we are unable to obtain those capabilities, either by developing our own organizations or entering into agreements with service providers, we will not be able to successfully sell any products that we may obtain regulatory approval for and bring to market in the future. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenue, even if our product candidates are approved. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need or that we will be able to enter into marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Under the terms of our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, we currently rely on sanofi-aventis for sales, marketing, and distribution of the VEGF Trap in cancer indications, should it be approved in the future by regulatory authorities for marketing. We will have to rely on a third party or devote significant resources to develop our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for our other product candidates, including the VEGF Trap-Eye in the United States, and we may be unsuccessful in developing our own sales, marketing, and distribution organization.

Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors have received approval for products with the same mechanism of action, and competitors may get to the marketplace before we do with better or

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4124
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4124

lower cost drugs or the market for our product candidates may be too small to support commercialization or sufficient profitability.

There is substantial competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Our smaller competitors may also enhance their competitive position if they acquire or discover patentable inventions, form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we achieve product commercialization, our competitors have achieved, and may continue to achieve, product commercialization before our products are approved for marketing and sale.

Genentech has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (Genentech), on the market for treating certain cancers and many different pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, OSI Pharmaceuticals, and Pfizer. Many of these molecules are farther along in development than the VEGF Trap and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Novartis has an ongoing Phase 3 clinical development program evaluating an orally delivered VEGF tyrosine kinase inhibitor in different cancer settings. Each of Pfizer and Onyx Pharmaceuticals (together with its partner Bayer HealthCare) has received approval from the FDA to market and sell an oral medication that targets tumor cell growth and new vasculature formation that fuels the growth of tumors. The marketing approvals for Genentech's VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (Genentech), and their extensive, ongoing clinical development plan for Avastin® (Genentech) in other cancer indications, may make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in clinical trials to support the VEGF Trap and to obtain regulatory approval of the VEGF Trap in these cancer settings. This may delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In addition, even if the VEGF Trap is ever approved for sale for the treatment of certain cancers, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against Avastin® (Genentech) and the FDA approved kinase inhibitors, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. In addition, an oral medication may be considerably less expensive for patients than a biologic medication, providing a competitive advantage to companies that market such products.

The market for eye disease products is also very competitive. Novartis and Genentech are collaborating on the commercialization and further development of a VEGF antibody fragment (Lucentis®) for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) and other eye indications that was approved by the FDA in June 2006. OSI Pharmaceuticals and Pfizer are marketing an approved VEGF inhibitor for wet AMD. Many other companies are working on the development of product candidates for the potential treatment of wet AMD that act by blocking VEGF, VEGF receptors, and through the use of soluble ribonucleic acids (sRNAs) that modulate gene expression. In addition, ophthalmologists are using off-label a third-party reformulated version of Genentech's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin®, with success for the treatment of wet AMD. The National Eye Institute recently has received funding for a Phase 3 trial to compare Lucentis® (Genentech) to Avastin® (Genentech) in the treatment of wet AMD. The marketing approval of Lucentis® (Genentech) and the potential off-label use of Avastin® (Genentech) make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in our clinical trials and successfully develop the VEGF Trap-Eye. Even if the VEGF Trap-Eye is ever approved for sale for the treatment of eye diseases, it may be difficult for our drug to compete against Lucentis®

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4125
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4125

(Genentech), because doctors and patients will have significant experience using this medicine. Moreover, the relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin® (Genentech) in patients with wet AMD presents a further competitive challenge in this indication.

The availability of highly effective FDA approved TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Immunex), Remicade® (Centocor), and Humira® (Abbott Biotechnology Ltd.), and the IL-1 receptor antagonist Kineret® (Amgen), and other marketed therapies makes it more difficult to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. This is one of the reasons we discontinued the development of the IL-1 Trap in adult rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, even if the IL-1 Trap is ever approved for sale, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against these FDA approved TNF-antagonists in indications where both are useful because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these effective medicines. Moreover, in such indications these approved therapeutics may offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap, such as requiring fewer injections.

There are both small molecules and antibodies in development by third parties that are designed to block the synthesis of interleukin-1 or inhibit the signaling of interleukin-1. For example, Eli Lilly and Company and Novartis are each developing antibodies to interleukin-1 and Amgen is developing an antibody to the interleukin-1 receptor. These drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over the IL-1 Trap. The successful development of these competing molecules could delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the IL-1 Trap. For example, we may find it difficult to enroll patients in clinical trials for the IL-1 Trap if the companies developing these competing interleukin-1 inhibitors commence clinical trials in the same indications.

We are developing the IL-1 Trap for the treatment of a spectrum of rare diseases associated with mutations in the *CIAS*1 gene. These rare genetic disorders affect a small group of people, estimated to be between several hundred and a few thousand. There may be too few patients with these genetic disorders to profitably commercialize the IL-1 Trap in this indication.

The successful commercialization of our product candidates will depend on obtaining coverage and reimbursement for use of these products from third-party payers and these payers may not agree to cover or reimburse for use of our products.

Our products, if commercialized, may be significantly more expensive than traditional drug treatments. Our future revenues and profitability will be adversely affected if United States and foreign governmental, private third-party insurers and payers, and other third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, do not agree to defray or reimburse the cost of our products to the patients. If these entities refuse to provide coverage and reimbursement with respect to our products or provide an insufficient level of coverage and reimbursement, our products may be too costly for many patients to afford them, and physicians may not prescribe them. Many third-party payers cover only selected drugs, making drugs that are not preferred by such payer more expensive for patients, and require prior authorization or failure on another type of treatment before covering a particular drug. Payers may especially impose these obstacles to coverage on higher-priced drugs, as our product candidates are likely to be.

We intend to file an application with the FDA seeking approval to market the IL-1 Trap for

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4126
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4126

the treatment of a spectrum of rare genetic disorders called CAPS. There may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize the IL-1 Trap. Physicians may not prescribe the IL-1 Trap and CAPS patients may not be able to afford the IL-1 Trap if third party payers do not agree to reimburse the cost of IL-1 Trap therapy and this would adversely affect our ability to commercialize the IL-1 Trap profitably.

In addition to potential restrictions on coverage, the amount of reimbursement for our products may also reduce our profitability. In the United States, there have been, and we expect will continue to be, actions and proposals to control and reduce healthcare costs. Government and other third-party payers are challenging the prices charged for healthcare products and increasingly limiting, and attempting to limit, both coverage and level of reimbursement for prescription drugs.

Since our products, including the IL-1 Trap, will likely be too expensive for most patients to afford without health insurance coverage, if our products are unable to obtain adequate coverage and reimbursement by third-party payers our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates may be adversely impacted. Any limitation on the use of our products or any decrease in the price of our products will have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve profitability.

In certain foreign countries, pricing, coverage and level of reimbursement of prescription drugs are subject to governmental control, and we may be unable to negotiate coverage, pricing, and reimbursement on terms that are favorable to us. In some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing drug pricing vary widely from country to country. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. A member state may approve a specific price for the medicinal product or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. Our results of operations may suffer if we are unable to market our products in foreign countries or if coverage and reimbursement for our products in foreign countries is limited.

Risk Related to Employees

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain leaders in our research, development, manufacturing, and commercial organizations, our business will be harmed.

We are highly dependent on certain of our executive officers. If we are not able to retain any of these persons or our Chairman, our business may suffer. In particular, we depend on the services of P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., the Chairman of our board of directors, Leonard Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., our Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer and President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, and Neil Stahl, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Research and Development Sciences. There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4127
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4127

not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price is extremely volatile.

There has been significant volatility in our stock price and generally in the market prices of biotechnology companies' securities. Various factors and events may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These factors include, by way of example:

- progress, delays, or adverse results in clinical trials;
- announcement of technological innovations or product candidates by us or competitors;
- fluctuations in our operating results;
- public concern as to the safety or effectiveness of our product candidates;
- developments in our relationship with collaborative partners;
- developments in the biotechnology industry or in government regulation of healthcare;
- large sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors, or significant shareholders;
- arrivals and departures of key personnel; and
- general market conditions.

The trading price of our common stock has been, and could continue to be, subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors, including the sale or attempted sale of a large amount of our common stock in the market. Broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Future sales of our common stock by our significant shareholders or us may depress our stock price and impair our ability to raise funds in new share offerings.

A small number of our shareholders beneficially own a substantial amount of our common stock. As of April 12, 2007, our seven largest shareholders beneficially owned 44.1% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D. Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007. As of April 12, 2007, sanofi-aventis owned 2,799,552 shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 4.4% of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding. Under our stock purchase agreement with sanofi-aventis, sanofi-aventis may sell no more than 500,000 of these shares in any calendar quarter. If sanofi-aventis, or our other significant shareholders or we, sell substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur exists, the market price of our Common Stock could fall. Sales of Common Stock by our significant shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, also might make it more difficult for us to raise funds by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4128
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4128

Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Holders of Class A Stock, who are generally the shareholders who purchased their stock from us before our initial public offering, are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of April 12, 2007, holders of Class A Stock held 26.4% of the combined voting power of all of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to significantly influence the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in our company taking corporate actions that you may not consider to be in your best interest and may affect the price of our Common Stock. As of April 12, 2007:

- our current executive officers and directors beneficially owned 13.2% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007, and 30.4% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007; and
- our seven largest shareholders beneficially owned 44.1% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007. In addition, these seven shareholders held 51.0% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by our Chief Executive Officer and our Chairman which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007.

The anti-takeover effects of provisions of our charter, by-laws, and of New York corporate law, could deter, delay, or prevent an acquisition or other "change in control" of us and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws and the New York Business Corporation Law contain various provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or our management that shareholders may consider favorable or beneficial. Some of these provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. These provisions include:

- authorization to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior shareholder approval, with rights senior to those of our common shareholders;
- a staggered board of directors, so that it would take three successive annual meetings to replace all of our directors;

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4129
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4129

- a requirement that removal of directors may only be effected for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors, as well as a requirement that any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the remaining directors;
- any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, only if, prior to such action, all of our shareholders consent, the effect of which is to require that shareholder action may only be taken at a duly convened meeting;
- any shareholder seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of this intention in writing and meet various other requirements; and
- under the New York Business Corporation Law, a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See the risk factor immediately above captioned *"Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval."*

In addition, we have a Change in Control Severance Plan and our chief executive officer has an employment agreement that provides severance benefits in the event our officers are terminated as a result of a change in control of the Company. Many of our stock options issued under our 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan may become fully vested in connection with a "change in control" of our company, as defined in the plan.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
10.1*	— Non-Exclusive License and Material Transfer Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2007, by and between Astellas Pharma Inc. and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
12.1	— Statement re: computation of ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges.
31.1	— Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	— Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
32	— Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

* Portions of this document have been omitted and filed separately with the Commission pursuant to requests for confidential treatment pursuant to Rule 24b-2.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4130
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4130

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Date: May 4, 2007

By: /s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and
Assistant Secretary

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4131
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4131

Exhibit 10.1

NON-EXCLUSIVE LICENSE AND MATERIAL TRANSFER AGREEMENT

This Non-Exclusive License and Material Transfer Agreement ("Agreement") is entered into with an effective date as of March 30, 2007 (the "Effective Date"), by and between Astellas Pharma Inc., a Japanese company with a principal place of business located at 2-3-11 Nihonbashi-Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-8411, Japan ("Company"), and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron"), a New York corporation, with a principal place of business located at 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591-6707.

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, Regeneron has developed antibody technology, including genetically modified mice and related know-how, useful to generate human monoclonal antibodies;

WHEREAS, Regeneron owns certain patents and patent applications covering its human antibody technology;

WHEREAS, Company desires to obtain certain non-exclusive licenses under Regeneron Technology (as defined below), including the right to commercialize Antibodies (as defined below) generated from the Mice (as defined below), on the terms and conditions set forth herein;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual promises and covenants herein contained, Company and Regeneron agree as follows:

ARTICLE I
DEFINITIONS

When used in this Agreement, each of the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this Article I:

1.1 "Adjusted Annual Fee" shall mean twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000) adjusted in accordance with the US CPI to reflect any increase in the US CPI from the month and year of the Transfer Date until the month and year of the most recently reported US CPI available on the fourth anniversary of the Transfer Date.

1.2 "Affiliate" shall mean, with respect to a Person, any Person that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with such Person. For purposes of this Section 1.2, "control" shall refer to (a) in the case of a Person that is a corporate entity, direct or indirect ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the stock or shares having the right to vote for the election of a majority of the directors of such Person or (b) in the case of a Person that is an entity, whether or not he, she or it is a corporate entity, the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct, or cause the direction of, the management or policies of such Person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract or otherwise.

1.3 "Antibody" shall mean any antibody, or any derivative, or fragment thereof, including any fusions comprising any such antibody, derivative or fragment, that has been Derived from Mice and/or Mice Materials pursuant to this Agreement and any composition or formulation that incorporates or includes any such antibody, derivative, fragment or fusion molecule.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4132
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4132

1.4 "Antibody Materials" shall mean **********.

1.5 "Applicable Law" shall mean all applicable laws, statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances and other pronouncements having the effect of law of any court, tribunal, arbitrator, agency, commission, official or other instrumentality of (a) any government of any country, (b) a federal, state, province, county, city or other political subdivision thereof or (c) any supranational body.

1.6 "Approved Third Party" shall mean a Third Party approved by Regeneron pursuant to Section 3.6.

1.7 "Breeding Pair" shall mean one (1) male Mouse and one (1) female Mouse.

1.8 "Company Know How" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7.1(c).

1.9 "Company Patent Rights" shall mean all Patent Rights owned or Controlled by Company and/or its Affiliates, in each case, which claim any composition (or portion thereof) or use of the Antibody, Antibody Materials, Subject Products or Company Know-How.

1.10 "Company Technology" shall mean Company Patent Rights and Company Know-How.

1.11 "Control" and cognates thereof shall mean the ability by a Person to grant (whether directly or through its Affiliates) the right to access or use, or to grant a licence or a sublicense to, or the right to disclose or transfer Regeneron Technology (including, without limitation, Mice), Company Technology or other intellectual property right, or Confidential Information, as the case may be, without violating the terms of any agreement or other arrangement with, or the rights of, any Third Party.

1.12 "Derived" and cognates thereof shall mean obtained, developed, acquired, made, invented, discovered, created, synthesized, designed, or otherwise generated or resulting from. For the avoidance of doubt, an antibody or antibody material shall not be deemed Derived from Mice if Company only uses Company Know-How (other than DNA or amino acid sequence information) to derive antibodies from sources other than Mice or Mice Materials.

1.13 "Diagnostic Subject Product" shall mean each Subject Product approved and sold or offered for sale for diagnostic use.

1.14 "Distributor" shall mean a Third Party appointed to distribute, market and sell the Subject Products in a country or region other than the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, or the United Kingdom, even if that Third Party is supplied Subject Products in unpackaged bulk form; provided that such Third Party does not make any royalty or other payment to Company or any of its Affiliates or Licensees with respect to the Subject Product or intellectual property rights outside of the amounts included in the calculation of Net Sales (other than a reasonable and customary up-front payment that is comparable to payments made by Company to a Distributor for the distribution of its other products in the applicable country or region).

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4133
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4133

1.15 "Exploit" means to make, have made, import, use, sell, or offer for sale, including to research, develop, register, modify, enhance, improve, manufacture, have manufactured, hold/keep (whether for disposal or otherwise), formulate, optimise, have used, export, transport, distribute, promote, market or have sold or otherwise dispose or offer to dispose of a product or process and "Exploitation" shall be construed accordingly.

1.16 "Launch" shall mean the first commercial sale of any Subject Product by Company or its Affiliate or Licensee to a Third Party in a given country.

1.17 "Licensee" shall mean any Third Party that licenses, either directly or through a sublicense, a Subject Product from Company or any of its Affiliates. For the avoidance of doubt, the term "Licensee" shall include any Third Party that licenses a Subject Product from a Licensee but shall not include a Distributor.

1.18 "Mice" shall mean (a) Regeneron's proprietary, genetically modified mice that are described in Exhibit A ********** **********.

1.19 "Mice Inventions" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 2.4.

1.20 "Mice Materials" shall mean **********, but excluding Antibodies and Antibody Materials.

1.21 "Net Sales" shall mean the gross amounts invoiced by Company, Company's Affiliates and/or Licensees on sales of Subject Products, less the following items:

(a) trade, cash and quantity discounts actually allowed and taken directly with respect to such sales;

(b) tariffs, duties, excises and sales taxes imposed upon and paid directly with respect to such sales (reduced by any refunds of such taxes deducted in the calculation of Net Sales for prior periods and, for the avoidance of doubt, no deduction shall be permitted for income or similar taxes);

(c) amounts repaid or credited by reason of rejections, defects, recalls or returns or because of chargebacks, trial prescriptions or rebates;

(d) invoiced amounts that are written off as uncollectible in accordance with Company's accounting policies, as consistently applied over all products of Company, Company's Affiliates and/or Licensees (reduced by any collections of such amounts deducted in the calculation of Net Sales for prior periods); and

(e) as an allowance for transportation costs, distribution expenses, special packaging and related insurance charges, ******* **********.

The deductions set forth in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above shall be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, as consistently applied by Company across all of its

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4134
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4134

products. The amounts set forth in clause (b) above shall only be deducted from gross invoiced sales to the extent included in gross invoiced sales.

Transfers of Subject Products among Company and Company's Affiliates and Licensees for the purpose of subsequent resale to Third Parties shall not be counted for purposes of calculating Net Sales; with respect to such transfers, the gross amounts invoiced in connection with the subsequent resale of such Subject Products by Company or its Affiliates or Licensees to Third Parties shall be included in the calculation of Net Sales.

For purposes of determining Net Sales, the Subject Product(s) shall be deemed to be sold when invoiced and a "sale" shall not include transfers or dispositions made without financial consideration for charitable, promotional, preclinical, clinical, regulatory or governmental purposes.

As used in this paragraph, "Combination Products" means Subject Products that contain an Antibody as an active ingredient together with one or more other active ingredients. With respect to Combination Products, the Net Sales used for the calculation of the royalties under Section 4.2 will be adjusted by multiplying actual Net Sales of such Combination Product by the fraction A / (A+B), where A is the standard sales price of the Subject Product, containing the same amount of Antibody as its sole active ingredient as does the Combination Product in question, in the given country, and B is the standard sales price of the ready-for-sale form of a product containing, as its sole active ingredient(s) the same amount of the other therapeutically active ingredient(s) that is contained in the Combination Product in question, in the given country. If, on a country-by-country basis, the therapeutically active ingredient(s) in the Combination Product other than the Subject Product are not sold separately in that country, Net Sales shall be adjusted by multiplying actual Net Sales of such Combination Product by the fraction A / C, where C is the standard sales price of the Combination Product in such country. If, on a country-by-country basis, neither the Subject Product nor the other active ingredient(s) of the Combination Product is sold separately in said country, Net Sales shall be determined between the Parties in good faith.

1.22 "Party" shall mean Regeneron or Company; "Parties" shall mean Regeneron and Company.

1.23 "Patent Rights" shall mean all patents and patent applications (including provisional patent applications and any continuations of any such patent applications, claims in continuations-in-part to the extent such claims are entirely supported by the specifications of any such patent applications, and any divisionals, provisionals or substitute applications with respect to any such patent applications), any patent issued with respect to any such patent applications, any reissue, reexamination, renewal or extension (including any supplemental patent certificate) of any such patent, and any confirmation patent, registration patent, patent of addition, or inventor's certificate based on or directed to the same invention as any such patent, and all patents and patent applications anywhere in the world that at any time, directly or indirectly, claim priority from, support a claim of priority of or contain substantially identical disclosure as any of the foregoing.

1.24 "Person" shall mean any natural person or any corporation, company, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, firm or other entity, including without limitation a Party.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4135
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4135

1.25 "Progeny" shall mean any mice that are produced or developed by breeding or otherwise reproducing Mice.

1.26 "Regeneron Know-How" shall mean the trade secrets, unpatented technical information, specifications, protocols, and procedures described or referred to in Exhibit A and any unpatented Mice Inventions.

1.27 "Regeneron Patent Rights" shall mean all Patent Rights owned or Controlled by Regeneron and/or its Affiliates as at the Effective Date and, subject to Section 2.5, during the term of this Agreement, in each case, which claim the Mice, Mice Materials or Mice Inventions or the use of the Mice, Mice Materials or Mice Inventions to make Antibodies in general, including, without limitation, the Patent Rights that are listed in Exhibit B. For the avoidance of doubt, Regeneron Patent Rights shall not include (i) any Patent Rights claiming methods relating to Antibody or Antibody Material generation that are not directly related to the Mice or Mice Materials and (ii) any Patent Rights claiming the use of Mice or Mice Materials to make Antibodies against any specific target.

1.28 "Regeneron Technology" shall mean the Regeneron Know-How and Regeneron Patent Rights including with respect to any Mice Invention.

1.29 "Royalty Term" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 4.3.

1.30 "SEC" shall mean the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

1.31 "Site" shall mean ********** and any site of a Company's Affiliate or Approved Third Party upon prior written notification of the address of such facility(ies) to Regeneron.

1.32 "Subject Product" shall mean any product (including, without limitation, any therapeutic or diagnostic for human or veterinary use) that contains as an ingredient or component an Antibody or Antibody Materials.

1.33 "Therapeutic Subject Products" shall mean all Subject Products except for Diagnostic Subject Products.

1.34 "Third Party" shall mean any Person other than Regeneron, Company, or their respective Affiliates.

1.35 "Transfer Date" shall mean the date upon which the first delivery of Mice from Regeneron are received by Company pursuant to Section 3.3 or **********.

1.36 "US CPI" shall mean the Consumer Price Index —Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers, U.S. City Average, All Items, 1982-1984 = 100, published by the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Statistics (or its successor equivalent index) or such other index as may be mutually agreed upon by the Parties.

1.37 "Valid Claim" shall mean a claim which satisfies both of the conditions set forth in (i) and (ii) below: (i) the relevant claim is either (a) a claim of an issued and unexpired patent

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4136
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4136

which has not been held permanently revoked, unenforceable or invalid by a decision of a court or other governmental agency of competent jurisdiction, unappealable or unappealed within the time allowed for appeal, and which has not been admitted to be invalid or unenforceable through re-issue or disclaimer or otherwise or (b) a claim of a pending patent application which claim was filed in good faith and which has not been pending for more than seven (7) years and that has not been abandoned or finally rejected without the possibility of appeal or refilling, and (ii) the relevant claim would be infringed by a Third Party if such Third Party Exploits a Subject Product.

ARTICLE II
LICENSE

2.1 License Grant. Subject to the terms of this Agreement, Regeneron on behalf of itself and its Affiliates hereby grants to Company a non-exclusive, worldwide license under the Regeneron Technology:

(a) to make Mice at the Site (but not to have Mice made other than by an Approved Third Party) (i) solely by means of breeding Mice with other Mice in accordance with the breeding practices outlined on Exhibit A as supplemented by disclosures made by Regeneron pursuant to Section 3.1 and Section 3.2 and (ii) as specifically set forth in the last sentence of Section 5.4;

(b) to use Mice at the Site (but not to have Mice used other than by an Approved Third Party) supplied by Regeneron or made by or for Company in accordance with (a) above to Derive Mice Materials for the purpose of making or having made Antibodies and/or Antibody Materials for internal research purposes, including for use in human clinical trials; and

(c) to use Mice Materials at the Site (but not to have Mice Materials used other than by an Approved Third Party) to Derive Antibodies and Antibody Materials.

As of the Effective Date, Regeneron has no Affiliates that Control any Regeneron Technology.

2.2 No Sublicense. Company shall not sublicense or otherwise transfer its rights (except as specifically provided in Sections 3.6 and 10.1) granted under Regeneron Technology; provided, however, that Company shall have the right to grant sublicenses under the licenses granted pursuant to Section 2.1 to its Affiliates; provided, further, that Company shall ensure that the terms of each such sublicense are consistent with the terms of this Agreement and that its Affiliates shall not commit any act (including any act of omission) which Company is prohibited from committing directly.

2.3 No Implied Licenses. The grant of the license to Company under Regeneron Technology set forth herein shall not constitute a grant of a license to Company under any Patent Rights or know-how other than the Regeneron Technology.

2.4 Mice Inventions. Company acknowledges and agrees that (a) the licenses granted to it pursuant to Section 2.1 permit Company (and Affiliates and Approved Third Parties) to use the Mice and Mice Materials solely for the purposes set forth therein, (b) neither Company nor any

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4137
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4137

of its Affiliates shall use the Mice or Mice Materials other than for the purposes set forth in Section 2.1, (c) Company has no right to use and shall not use the Mice or Mice Materials to discover, develop or otherwise make improvements that directly relate to the Mice or Mice Materials ("Mice Inventions") under such grants except for inventions made in the ordinary course of using the Mice and Mice Materials for the purpose of making (or having made) and using Antibodies and Antibody Materials under the grants in Sections 2.1(a) through (c). For the avoidance of doubt, Regeneron acknowledges that Mice Inventions shall not include Antibodies or Antibody Materials and general methods relating to the generation of antibodies or antibody materials. Without limiting any of Regeneron's rights under this Agreement or otherwise, should Company make any Mice Inventions, Company shall promptly disclose to Regeneron, in writing, any such Mice Inventions and shall, and hereby does, assign, for itself and on behalf of its Affiliates, to Regeneron all right, title, and interest it or they have in Mice Inventions without additional compensation. Company agrees, for itself and on behalf of its Affiliates, to execute any and all further instruments, forms of assignments and other documents, and to take such further actions as Regeneron may request, in order to transfer all of Company's (and/or its Affiliates) rights in the Mice Inventions. Without limiting the foregoing, Regeneron shall have the right to prepare, file and prosecute, in Regeneron's name as assignee, patent applications on all Mice Inventions.

2.5 New Regeneron Patent Rights.

If Regeneron acquires rights to additional intellectual property from a Third Party required by Company for its use of the Mice or Regeneron Technology under this Agreement that requires no payments to such Third Party and that permits Regeneron to include such intellectual property in the scope of the license grants in Section 2.1 of this Agreement, such intellectual property shall be included in this Agreement at no additional charge to Company. In the event that Regeneron acquires rights to such additional intellectual property from a Third Party relating to the Mice or Regeneron Technology pursuant to an agreement that requires payments to such Third Party and that permits Regeneron to include such intellectual property in the scope of the license grants in Section 2.1 of this Agreement, Regeneron and Company shall negotiate in good faith the terms under which such intellectual property shall be included in this Agreement, including without limitation, additional payments to be made by Company for the right to use such intellectual property. Such additional payments (including, without limitation, pass through royalties) shall not exceed the payments required to be made by Regeneron to such Third Party in consideration for Controlling and sublicensing the intellectual property rights. **********. In the event Regeneron and Company are unable to agree on such terms, then the subject matter of such intellectual property shall not be included within the definition of Regeneron Technology, and Company shall have no license or rights with respect to such intellectual property.

2.6 Prohibited Uses. Notwithstanding Section 2.1, Company agrees, for itself and on behalf of its Affiliates, that it and they shall not Derive Mice, Mice Materials, Antibodies or Antibody Materials for any Third Party as a contractor or service provider of such Third Party.

ARTICLE III
MATERIAL TRANSFER; OWNERSHIP OF MICE

3.1 Technology Transfer. Subject to Section 3.5, Regeneron shall transfer to Company the materials, including Regeneron Know-How and Mice, set forth on Exhibit A. Subject to Section 8.1, all such Regeneron Know-How and Mice listed in Exhibit A shall be considered Confidential Information. Other than the grant of license in Section 2.1, Regeneron retains all right, title and interest in and to the Regeneron Technology, Mice, and Mice Materials described in Exhibit A. Except as set forth in this Article III, Regeneron shall not have any obligation to provide to Company any trade secrets, know-how, information, specifications, protocols or procedures.

3.2 Transition Support. The Parties agree to work diligently and in good faith to complete the transfers set forth in Section 3.1 from Regeneron to Company as soon as reasonably practicable. Regeneron, at its sole cost and expense, shall provide reasonable telephonic assistance to Company to help identify and solve issues relating to unsuccessful breeding of Mice (including ********** **********). At Company's request and expense, upon reasonable prior notice and at mutually convenient dates, Regeneron personnel shall **********to help identify and solve issues relating to unsuccessful breeding of Mice at the Site designated by Company.

3.3 Delivery Terms and Conditions. Regeneron shall be responsible for (a) making arrangements for all Mice identified in Exhibit A to be shipped from Regeneron to Company or any Approved Third Party; Regeneron shall take reasonable steps to ensure that all Mice shall be free of any pathogen prior to shipment; (b) the proper packaging of Mice, such packaging to comply with Applicable Law and Regeneron's veterinary handling procedures and protocols; and (c) shipment of all such Mice. All Mice identified in Exhibit A will be shipped ********** to such Sites as Company may designate from time to time (Incoterms 2000). The Mice to be shipped promptly following the Effective Date pursuant to Section 1.35 shall be sent to the Site designated by Company. Company shall be required to notify Regeneron of the Site for the delivery of Mice pursuant to this Section 3.3 **********. Company shall provide Regeneron with prompt written notice of the date that is the Transfer Date. Company shall be responsible for (y) paying all shipment and delivery charges and import or export duties in connection therewith and (z) complying with all customs regulations and obtaining any and all permits, forms or permissions that may be required for Company to accept shipment of such Mice from Regeneron.

3.4 Failure to Produce Progeny. Company shall be responsible for establishing a colony of Mice. ********** **********

3.5 Ownership of Mice and Mice Materials; Assignment. Company agrees, for itself and on behalf of its Affiliates, that Regeneron retains all right, title and interest in the Mice and Mice Materials. Without limiting the foregoing, Company hereby assigns, for itself and on behalf of its Affiliates, to Regeneron any right, title and interest it or they may have in Progeny and Mice Materials. Company agrees, for itself and on behalf of its Affiliates, to execute any and all further instruments, forms of assignments and other documents, and to take such further actions as

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4139
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4139

Regeneron may reasonably request at Regeneron's cost, in order to transfer all of Company's (and/or its Affiliates) rights, if any, in Mice (including, without limitation, Progeny) and Mice Materials to Regeneron and on such transfer any such rights shall be included in Regeneron Technology and subject to the licenses granted pursuant to Section 2.1. During the term of this Agreement, it is agreed that (i) Company shall have the right to transfer the Mice and Mice Materials to Sites solely for purposes of this Agreement, and (ii) Company, its Affiliates and Approved Third Parties may use Mice (including, without limitation, Progeny) and Mice Materials only in the manner contemplated by Section 2.1.

3.6 Approved Third Party. Company may use Approved Third Party service providers (a) to have Mice made solely by means of breeding Mice with other Mice in accordance with the terms of the license grant in Section 2.1(a); and (b) to have Mice or Mice Materials made or used in accordance with the license grants in Sections 2.1(b) and 2.1(c), in each case, under the following conditions: (i) Regeneron shall within thirty (30) days of receiving written notice from the Company of the identity of the relevant Third Party and such other information as Regeneron may reasonably require to assess such appointment have notified Company in writing whether such Third Party is approved or not (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed); and (ii) such Third Party service provider shall have entered into a separate writing with Regeneron substantially in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit C. Company shall remain responsible for the performance of its Approved Third Party with the obligations of Company under this Agreement and shall ensure that any such Approved Third Party does not commit any act (including any act of omission) which Company is prohibited from committing directly and commits such acts as Company is obligated to hereunder.

ARTICLE IV
PAYMENTS AND RECORDS

4.1 Up-Front Fee/Annual Fees. Company shall pay Regeneron a non-refundable amount of twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000) within seven (7) days of the execution of this Agreement. In addition, Company shall pay Regeneron a non-refundable amount of twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000) on each of the first, second, and third anniversaries of the Transfer Date. Company shall pay to Regeneron the Adjusted Annual Fee on each of the fourth and fifth anniversaries of the Transfer Date unless this Agreement shall have been terminated prior to the fourth anniversary of the Transfer Date in accordance with Section 9.2. All payments to be made pursuant to this Section 4.1 shall be made by bank wire transfer in immediately available funds to an account designated by Regeneron.

4.2 Royalties. Subject to Section 4.3, Company shall pay royalties to Regeneron on aggregate worldwide Net Sales of all Subject Products sold during the Royalty Term. **********. Payments due under this section shall be due in each calendar quarter in arrears, and shall be paid no later than sixty (60) days after the last business day of each such calendar quarter. An example of **********is set forth on Schedule 4.2 for purposes of illustration.

4.3 Royalty Term. The royalties payable under Section 4.2 shall be paid to Regeneron for the period of time, as determined on a Subject Product by Subject Product and country-by-country basis, commencing on the Effective Date and ending on the later of (a)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4140
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4140

********** after the Launch of a given Subject Product in a given country and (b) the expiration of the last Valid Claim of Royalty Bearing Company Patent Rights claiming or covering such Subject Product in such country (the "Royalty Term"). For the avoidance of doubt, the Royalty Term may extend beyond the term of this Agreement. As used above, the term "Royalty Bearing Company Patent Rights" shall mean with respect to an Antibody either (a) all issued patents in a country owned or Controlled by Company and/or its Affiliates, in each case, which includes a Valid Claim claiming the composition of such **********, or (b) if a patent described in (a) above never issues in a country, then the first issued patent in such country that is owned or Controlled by Company and/or its Affiliate with a Valid Claim claiming ********** or any approved use of such an Antibody (**********) in a country.

4.4 Reports. Company shall keep and maintain, and shall cause its Affiliates and Licensees to keep and maintain, records and books of account, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices, detailing full written accountings of Net Sales of Subject Products subject to royalty obligations to Regeneron, and all other information necessary for the accurate determination of royalty payments (including, without limitation, currency conversion rate methodologies). Company shall deliver to Regeneron each calendar quarter commencing upon the first calendar quarter following the first sale of a Subject Product, a report detailing the information on which the royalty payments were calculated, including a breakdown of Net Sales of each Subject Product on a country-by-country basis, which report shall accompany the royalty due under Section 4.2. Furthermore, for each Subject Product, Company shall notify Regeneron in writing promptly following (a) the date on which Company first initiates a Phase 2 trial (as defined in 21 CFR 312.21(b), as amended from time to time) (or a Phase 3 trial (as defined in 21 CFR 312.21(c), as amended from time to time), if no Phase 2 trial is conducted) of a Subject Product, and (b) each receipt, on a country-by-country basis, by Company (or by any of its Affiliates or Licensees) of regulatory approval to market and sell Subject Products.

4.5 Records and Audits.

(a) Company shall keep, and shall cause its Affiliates and Licensees to keep, complete and accurate records of the latest three (3) years relating to gross sales, Net Sales, and all information reasonably relevant under Sections 4.2 and 4.3. For the sole purpose of verifying amounts payable to Regeneron, Regeneron shall have the right, no more than once each calendar year, to review such records, through independent certified public accountants proposed by Regeneron and reasonably acceptable to Company (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed), upon fifteen (15) days' prior written notice. The accounting firm shall disclose to Regeneron and Company only whether the royalty reports are correct and details concerning any discrepancies, but no other information shall be disclosed to Regeneron.

(b) If any review pursuant to Section 4.5(a) reflects an underpayment to Regeneron, such underpayment shall be promptly remitted to Regeneron, together with interest calculated in the manner provided in Section 4.8. If the underpayment is equal to or greater than five percent (5%) of the amount that was otherwise due for any calendar quarter, Regeneron shall be entitled to have Company pay all of the reasonable costs of

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4141
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4141

such review otherwise such costs will be paid by Regeneron. If the review reflects an overpayment by Company, then, at Company's option, such overpayment shall either be promptly refunded to Company by Regeneron or creditable against amounts payable by Company in subsequent payment periods.

4.6 United States Dollars (or U.S.dollars). All dollar ($) amounts specified in this Agreement are United States (U.S.) dollar amounts.

4.7 Currency Exchange. With respect to sales of Subject Products invoiced in a currency other than U.S. dollars and other amounts received by Company, Company's Affiliates and/or Licensees in a currency other than U.S. dollars, such amounts shall be expressed in their local currency and in their U.S. dollar equivalents calculated using the exchange rate conversion methodology then in consistent use by Company throughout its business in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and used in its preparation of the financial statements filed with the SEC (or similar regulatory agency in another country if no financial statements are filed with the SEC).

4.8 Late Payments. Company shall pay interest to Regeneron on the aggregate amount of any payments that are not paid on or before the date such payments are due under this Agreement at a rate per annum equal to the lesser of (a) ****** above LIBOR; or (b) the highest rate permitted by Applicable Law, calculated on the number of days such payments are received by Regeneron after the date such payments are due. In addition, Company shall reimburse Regeneron for all costs and expenses, including without limitation reasonable attorney fees and legal expenses, incurred in the collection of late payments. For the purposes of this Agreement, LIBOR shall mean the London Interbank Offered Rate as calculated by the British Bankers' Association or, if LIBOR ceases to be available, the base rate of a London bank selected by Regeneron.

4.9 No Set Off. Except as set forth in Section 4.10, (a) neither Party shall set off any of its obligations against or otherwise withhold from, any amount payable by it to the other Party hereunder without the other Party's prior written consent and (b) there shall be no deduction or withholding from the amounts payable hereunder.

4.10 Taxes.

(a) General. The royalties and other amounts payable by Company to Regeneron pursuant to this Agreement ("Payments") shall not be reduced on account of any taxes unless required by Applicable Law. Regeneron alone shall be responsible for paying any and all taxes (other than withholding taxes required by Applicable Law to be paid by Company) levied on account of, or measured in whole or in part by reference to, any Payments it receives. Company shall deduct or withhold from the Payments any taxes that it is required by Applicable Law to deduct or withhold. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if Regeneron is entitled under any applicable tax treaty to a reduction of rate of, or the elimination of, applicable withholding tax, it may deliver to Company or the appropriate governmental authority (with the assistance of Company to the extent that this is reasonably required and is expressly requested in writing) the prescribed forms necessary to reduce the applicable rate of withholding or to relieve Company of its

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4142
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4142

obligation to withhold tax, and Company shall apply the reduced rate of withholding, or dispense with withholding, as the case may be, provided that Company has received evidence, in a form satisfactory to Company, of Regeneron's delivery of all applicable forms (and, if necessary, its receipt of appropriate governmental authorization) at least fifteen (15) days prior to the time that the Payments are due. If, in accordance with the foregoing, Company withholds any amount, it shall pay to Regeneron the balance when due, make timely payment to the proper taxing authority of the withheld amount, and send to Regeneron proof of such payment within sixty (60) days following that payment.

(b) Indirect Taxes. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 4.10(a), this Section 4.10(b) shall apply with respect to value added taxes, sales taxes, consumption taxes and other similar taxes ("Indirect Taxes"). All Payments are exclusive of Indirect Taxes. If any Indirect Taxes are chargeable in respect of any Payments, Company shall pay such Indirect Taxes at the applicable rate in respect of any such Payments following the receipt, where applicable, of an Indirect Taxes invoice in the appropriate form issued by Regeneron in respect of those Payments, such Indirect Taxes to be payable on the due date of the payment of the Payments to which such Indirect Taxes relate.

(c) Changes Following Assignment. If following an assignment of this Agreement under Section 10.1 the treatment of any Payments or Indirect Taxes for either Party is affected by the assignment, then the Parties shall use their best efforts to promptly negotiate a provision in replacement of the affected sections of this Agreement that is consistent with and achieves as nearly as possible the original treatment of such Payments and Indirect Taxes immediately prior to any such assignment.

ARTICLE V
REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES; COVENANTS

5.1 Representations and Warranties of Company. Company represents and warrants as follows:

(a) Company is validly incorporated under the laws of Japan;

(b) Company has the corporate and legal right, authority and power to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder;

(c) Company has taken all necessary action to authorize the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement;

(d) upon the execution and delivery of this Agreement, this Agreement shall constitute a valid and binding obligation of Company, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as enforceability may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws affecting creditors' and contracting parties' rights generally and except as enforceability may be subject to general principles of equity (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law); and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4143
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4143

(e) the performance of Company's obligations under this Agreement will not conflict with its charter documents or result in a breach of any agreements, contracts or other arrangements to which it is a party.

5.2 Representations and Warranties of Regeneron. Regeneron represents and warrants to Company that, subject to the terms of Schedule 5.2,

(a) Regeneron is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the State of New York, United States of America;

(b) Regeneron has the corporate and legal right, authority and power to enter into this Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder;

(c) Regeneron has taken all necessary action to authorize the execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement;

(d) upon the execution and delivery of this Agreement, this Agreement shall constitute a valid and binding obligation of Regeneron, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as enforceability may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws affecting creditors' and contracting parties' rights generally and except as enforceability may be subject to general principles of equity (regardless of whether such enforceability is considered in a proceeding in equity or at law);

(e) the performance of Regeneron's obligations under this Agreement will not conflict with its charter documents or result in a breach of any agreements, contracts or other arrangements to which it is a party;

(f) Regeneron has the right to grant the licenses granted to Company on the terms set forth herein;

(g) as of the Effective Date and with no further duty to update (except pursuant to Section 7.3), (i) there is no pending litigation that alleges that any of Regeneron's activities directly relating to the Regeneron Technology, Mice, or Mice Materials have violated, or would violate, any of the intellectual property rights of any Third Party (nor has it received any written communication threatening such litigation); and (ii) to its knowledge, no litigation has been otherwise threatened which alleges that any of its activities directly relating to the Regeneron Technology, Mice, or Mice Materials have violated or would violate, any of the intellectual property rights of any Third Party;

(h) Regeneron has disclosed or made available to Company all the Regeneron Technology needed for Company to make and use "VelocImmune 2" Mice pursuant to Section 2.1 (a) and (b) of this Agreement;

(i) to its knowledge, Company's use of the Mice and other Regeneron Technology generally hereunder (but not with respect to a specific Antibody or antigen or any methods relating to Antibody or Antibody Material generation) will not infringe or otherwise violate any Third Party patent issued ********** claiming

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4144
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4144

genetically modified mice or the use thereof to make antibodies. **********.

(j) to its knowledge, the issued patents included in the Regeneron Technology existing at the Effective Date are not invalid or unenforceable in whole or part;

(k) to its knowledge, the development or reproduction of the Mice or the conception, development and reduction to practice of the Regeneron Technology existing as of the Effective Date has not constituted or involved the misappropriation of trade secrets or other rights of any Person; and

(l) to its knowledge, the Know-How listed or referred to in Exhibit A is sufficient to establish a colony of Mice.

For purposes hereof, "to its knowledge" shall mean actual knowledge with no duty of inquiry or investigation

5.3 Disclaimer of Warranty. EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN THIS AGREEMENT, ALL REGENERON TECHNOLOGY AND MICE ARE PROVIDED TO COMPANY (a) "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, TITLE OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND (b) WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF REGENERON TECHNOLOGY OR MICE WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY THIRD PARTY'S PATENT OR OTHER RIGHT.

5.4 Covenants. Company agrees, for itself and on behalf of its Affiliates, that it and they:

(a) will abide by all industry accepted guidelines applicable to the use, handling and disposal of genetically modified animals and comply in all material respects with all Applicable Laws which relate to the use of the Mice and Mice Materials;

(b) will use diligent efforts to ensure that the Mice do not come into contact with any mice other than Mice; and in particular will not intentionally or recklessly breed Mice with any mice other than Mice, except as specifically set forth in the last sentence of this Section 5.4;

(c) will not make any heritable genetic modifications to the Mice;

(d) will not Derive embryonic or other stem cells from the Mice or other Mice Material that could be used to make Mice;

(e) will not use Mice or Mice Materials to directly manufacture or produce Subject Products for sale. For the avoidance of doubt, Regeneron acknowledges that Company may (i) isolate cDNA from Mice which code for a given antibody (the "Isolated Mice Sequences"), (ii) modify DNA sequences of cell lines derived from sources other than the Mice and mice to incorporate the Isolated Mice Sequence or modifications

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4145
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4145

thereof, and (iii) manufacture Subject Products for sale using such modified cell lines or using other Antibody Materials and such use shall not constitute a breach of Section 5.4(e);

(f) will not use Mice Materials to create Mice, mice or any transgenic animals; and

(g) will ensure that all Mice (including Progeny) and Mice Material supplied to it or Derived under this Agreement remain in the possession of Company, its Affiliates or Approved Third Parties.

**********.

ARTICLE VI
INDEMNIFICATION

6.1 Indemnification by Company. Company agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Regeneron and Regeneron's Affiliates and their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees and agents ("Regeneron Indemnitees") from and against any liabilities, losses, costs, damages, fees or expenses arising out of any Third Party claim relating to (a) any breach by Company or any of its Affiliates or Approved Third Parties of any of its representations, warranties or obligations pursuant to this Agreement (or, in the case of the Approved Third Party, the letter agreement with Regeneron in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit C), (b) any product liability, personal injury, property damage or other damage resulting from the testing, manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale or importation of Antibodies, Antibody Materials, or Subject Products, or (c) infringement or misappropriation of any patent or other intellectual property rights of any Third Party (other than Third Party patents specifically covering Regeneron Technology, such patents being referred to as "Regeneron Technology Blocking Patents") resulting from the manufacture, use, offer for sale, sale or importation of Antibodies, Antibody Materials, or Subject Products, by Company or Company's Affiliates, Licensees, Distributors, Approved Third Parties or contract manufacturers, provided, however, that Company shall not be obligated to indemnify or hold harmless Regeneron Indemnitees from any such liabilities, losses, costs, damages, fees or expenses to the extent that (i) such liabilities, losses, costs, damages, fees or expenses have resulted from the grossly negligent (or more culpable) act or omission of a Regeneron Indemnitee or (ii) Regeneron has an obligation to indemnify any Company Indemnitee pursuant to Section 6.2 in respect of such liabilities, losses, costs, damages, fees or expenses.

6.2 Indemnification by Regeneron. Regeneron agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Company and Company's Affiliates, Approved Third Parties, Company's contract manufacturers of Subject Products, Distributors, and Licensees, and their respective shareholders, directors, officers, employees and agents ("Company Indemnitees") from and against any liabilities, losses, costs, damages, fees or expenses arising out of any Third Party claim relating to any breach by Regeneron of any of its representations, warranties or obligations pursuant to this Agreement; provided, however, that Regeneron shall not be obligated to indemnify or hold harmless Company Indemnitees from any such liabilities, losses, costs, damages, fees or expenses to the extent that such liabilities, losses, costs, damages, fees or expenses have resulted from the grossly negligent (or more culpable) act or omission of a Company Indemnitee.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4146
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4146

6.3 Claims for Indemnification. A Person entitled to indemnification under this Article VI (an "Indemnified Party") shall give prompt written notification to the Person from whom indemnification is sought (the "Indemnifying Party") of the commencement of any action, suit or proceeding relating to a Third Party claim for which indemnification may be sought or, if earlier, upon the assertion of any such claim by a Third Party (it being understood and agreed, however, that the failure by an Indemnified Party to give notice of a Third-Party claim as provided in this Section 6.3 shall not relieve the Indemnifying Party of its indemnification obligation under this Agreement except and only to the extent that such Indemnifying Party is actually damaged as a result of such failure to give notice). Within thirty (30) days after delivery of such notification, the Indemnifying Party may, upon written notice thereof to the Indemnified Party, assume control of the defense of such action, suit, proceeding or claim with counsel reasonably satisfactory to the Indemnified Party. If the Indemnifying Party does not assume control of such defense, the Indemnified Party shall control such defense and, without limiting the Indemnifying Party's indemnification obligations, the Indemnifying Party shall reimburse the Indemnified Party for all reasonable and verifiable out-of-pocket costs, including attorney fees, incurred by the Indemnified Party in defending itself within sixty (60) days after receipt of any invoice therefor from the Indemnified Party. The Party not controlling such defense may participate therein at its own expense; provided that, if the Indemnifying Party assumes control of such defense and the Indemnified Party in good faith concludes, based on advice from counsel, that the Indemnifying Party and the Indemnified Party have conflicting interests with respect to such action, suit, proceeding or claim, the Indemnifying Party shall be responsible for the reasonable and verifiable fees and expenses of counsel to the Indemnified Party in connection therewith. The Party controlling such defense shall keep the other Party advised of the status of such action, suit, proceeding or claim and the defense thereof and shall consider recommendations made by the other Party with respect thereto. The Indemnified Party shall not agree to any settlement of such action, suit, proceeding or claim without the prior written consent of the Indemnifying Party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned. The Indemnifying Party shall not agree to any settlement of such action, suit, proceeding or claim or consent to any judgment in respect thereof without the prior written consent of the Indemnified Party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned.

ARTICLE VII
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND RELATED MATTERS

7.1 Ownership of Intellectual Property.

(a) Subject to the license grants to Company under Section 2.1 and the ownership and assignment provisions in Section 2.4 and Section 3.5, as between the Parties, each Party shall own and retain all right, title and interest in and to any and all information, improvements and inventions that are conceived, discovered, developed or otherwise made, as necessary to establish authorship, inventorship or ownership, by or on behalf of such Party (or its Affiliates or its licensees (excluding, in the case of Regeneron, Company, its Affiliates and Licensees) under or in connection with this Agreement, whether or not patented or patentable, and any and all Patent Rights and intellectual property rights with respect thereto. Determination of authorship, inventorship or ownership shall be made in accordance with applicable United States law.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4147
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4147

(b) Except as specifically set forth herein, Regeneron and Regeneron's Affiliates shall retain all right, title and interest in and to all Regeneron Technology.

(c) Company and Company's Affiliates shall retain all right, title and interest in and to (i) all Antibodies, Antibody Materials and Subject Products and (ii) subject to Section 2.4,Section 3.5, and Article VIII, all results, technical information, inventions, materials and data, and any intellectual property rights therein, or otherwise resulting from Company's or Company's Affiliates use of (A) the Mice, Mice Materials and other Regeneron Technology in accordance with this Agreement, or (B) Antibodies, Antibody Materials and Subject Products ("Company Know-How").

7.2 Prosecution of Patent Rights.

(a) Regeneron shall have the right and option (but not the obligation) to file and prosecute any patent applications and to maintain any patents within the Regeneron Patent Rights in Regeneron's name, and to control any interferences, reissue proceedings and re-examinations relating thereto; provided, however, that, Regeneron shall use commercially reasonable efforts (i) to prosecute the patent applications listed in Exhibit B in **********, and (ii) to maintain the patents listed in Exhibit B and the patents resulting from the patent applications listed in Exhibit B in **********.

(b) Company shall have the right and option (but not the obligation) to file and prosecute any patent applications and to maintain any patents within the Company Patent Rights in Company's name, and to control any interferences, reissue proceedings and re-examinations relating thereto.

7.3 Infringement. Company shall promptly report in writing to Regeneron during the term of this Agreement any (a) known or suspected infringement of any of the Regeneron Patent Rights, or (b) unauthorized use of any of the Regeneron Know-How of which the Company becomes aware. In the event that either Party or any of its Affiliates shall receive written notice from a Third Party claiming that the Mice, Mice Materials or Regeneron Technology infringes or otherwise violates the intellectual property rights of such Third Party, then such Party shall promptly notify the other Party in writing of this notice of infringement. Regeneron shall promptly report to Company the initiation of any formal legal proceedings during the term of this Agreement claiming the infringement of or unauthorized use of any Regeneron Patent Rights or Regeneron Know-How.

7.4 Enforcement. Regeneron shall have the sole right to initiate a suit or take other appropriate action that it believes is reasonably required to protect Regeneron Patent Rights from any known or suspected infringement or to prevent the unauthorised use or disclosure of Regeneron Know-How. Company shall have the sole right to initiate a suit or take other appropriate action that it believes is reasonably required to protect Company Patent Rights from any known or suspected infringement or to prevent the unauthorised use or disclosure of any Company Know-How.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4148
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4148

7.5 Defense. In the event that a Third Party asserts, as a defense or as a counterclaim in any infringement action under Section 7.4 or in a declaratory judgment action or similar action or claim filed by such Third Party, that Regeneron Patent Rights are invalid or unenforceable, Regeneron shall have the sole right, but not the obligation, through counsel of its choosing, to respond to such defense or defend against such counterclaim, action or claim (as applicable), including the right to settle or otherwise compromise such claim.

7.6 Third Party Litigation. Notwithstanding Section 7.4 or Section 7.5, in the event of any actual or threatened suit against Company, or its Affiliates, Licensees, distributors or customers alleging that the use of Regeneron Technology, the Mice, Mice Materials, Antibodies or Antibody Materials or the Exploitation of Subject Products by or on behalf of Company under this Agreement infringes the Patent Rights or other intellectual property rights of any Person (an "Infringement Suit"), Company shall be solely responsible for assuming direction and control of the defense of claims arising therefrom (including the right to settle such claims at its sole discretion), unless Company is seeking indemnification under the terms of Section 6.2.

7.7 Co-operation. Each Party shall provide to the other all reasonable assistance requested by the other Party (and at the other Party's reasonable expense) in connection with any action claim or suit under this Article VII, including allowing access to the other Party's files and documents and to such other Party's personnel who may have possession of relevant information.

7.8 Recoveries.

(a) With respect to any suit or action to protect Regeneron Technology brought or taken by Regeneron, Regeneron shall retain one hundred percent (100%) of any recovery obtained by it as a result of any suit or action to protect Regeneron Technology.

(b) With respect to any suit or action to protect Company Technology brought or undertaken by Company or its Affiliate, Company shall retain one hundred percent (100%) of any recovery obtained by it as a result of or in connection with any such suit or action to protect Company Technology; provided that to the extent that such recovery includes royalty amounts otherwise payable to Regeneron hereunder during the Royalty Term, Company shall pay to Regeneron the royalty amounts calculated in accordance with Section 4.2 based on the estimated Net Sales corresponding to the recovered lost profits. ********** **********.

ARTICLE VIII
CONFIDENTIALITY

8.1 Definition of Confidential Information. Subject to the last paragraph in this Section 8.1, Confidential Information includes all information, data and know-how disclosed by either Party or its Affiliates (the "Disclosing Party") to the other Party or its Affiliates (the "Receiving Party") hereunder, whether orally or as embodied in tangible materials, including research, inventions, discoveries, writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs, recordings, designs, plans, processes, models, technical information, facilities, methods, assays, data, chemical formulas, compositions, compounds, instrumentation, trade secrets, copyrights, systems, patents, patent applications, procedures, manuals, specifications, prototypes, samples, structures, models,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4149
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4149

any other intellectual property, and confidential reports. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Confidential Information shall not include information which the Receiving Party can demonstrate is:

(a) already in the possession of the Receiving Party, without obligation of confidentiality, at or before the time of disclosure hereunder as shown by the Receiving Party's files existing at the time of disclosure; or

(b) now or hereafter becomes publicly known through no wrongful act of the Receiving Party (provided that if Confidential Information becomes publicly known this shall not excuse a prior disclosure by the Receiving Party); or

(c) lawfully received by the Receiving Party from a Third Party not under an obligation of confidence to the Disclosing Party; or

(d) developed by the Receiving Party independent of the Confidential Information received hereunder; or

(e) approved for release by written authorization of the Disclosing Party.

Specific aspects or details of Confidential Information will not be deemed to be within the public knowledge or in the prior possession of a Person merely because such aspects or details of the Confidential Information are embraced by general disclosures in the public domain. In addition, any combination of Confidential Information will not be considered in the public knowledge or in the prior possession of either Person merely because individual elements thereof are in the public domain or in the prior possession of a Person unless (i) the combination and its principles are in the public knowledge or in the prior possession of that Person and (ii) the combination is documented, in a single contemporaneous document, as in the public knowledge or in the prior possession of a Person.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section 8.1, Company's Confidential Information shall be limited to (i) confidential information in the reports delivered to Company in accordance with Section 4.4, (ii) confidential information discovered by Regeneron during any Site visit in accordance with Section 3.2, (iii) confidential information discovered by Regeneron during any audit conducted pursuant to Section 4.5, (iv) confidential information provided to Regeneron in connection with any claim for indemnification under ARTICLE VI, (v) confidential information provided to Regeneron pursuant to Section 7.7, (vi) confidential information related to Approved Third Parties disclosed to Regeneron pursuant to Section 3.6, and (vii) information disclosed by prior mutual agreement specifically certified by Company as being confidential prior to its disclosure, in each case, unless such information falls under the exceptions described in clause (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) above in this Section 8.1. All other information, data or know-how disclosed by Company or its Affiliates hereunder shall be non-confidential and shall not be subject to the confidentiality obligations and restrictions on use in this Article VIII.

8.2 Confidentiality and Non-Use Obligations. Each Party agrees, subject to Section 8.4, that it will hold in strict confidence and not disclose, disseminate or distribute to any Third Party Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party and use such Confidential

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4150
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4150

Information for no purpose other than those contemplated by this Agreement. Each Party agrees that access to Confidential Information will be limited to its Affiliates, Licensees and its Approved Third Parties (in each case, which are bound by the confidentiality obligations herein), as well as such Party's and its Affiliates', Licensees' and Approved Third Parties' employees (including temporary staff), agents, or other authorized representatives who: (a) need to know such Confidential Information in connection with their work and (b) have signed agreements obligating them to maintain the confidentiality of the Confidential Information, provided that each Party shall remain responsible for any failure by its Affiliates, Licensees and Approved Third Parties and their respective employees (including temporary staff), consultants, advisors, to treat such information and materials as Confidential Information. Each Party further agrees to inform such employees (including temporary staff), agents or authorized representatives of the confidential nature of Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party and agrees to take all necessary steps to ensure that the terms of this Agreement are not violated by them.

8.3 Loss of Confidential Information. Each Party shall maintain reasonable procedures to prevent accidental or other loss of any Confidential Information received from the Disclosing Party and shall exert at least the same degree of care as it uses to protect its own Confidential Information. Each Party shall immediately notify the other in the event of any actual or suspected loss or unauthorized disclosure of that Party's Confidential Information. Each Party will take all reasonable further steps requested by the other Party to prevent, control or remedy such violation.

8.4 Permitted Disclosure. Each Party may disclose Confidential Information to the extent that such disclosure is:

(a) made in response to a valid order of a court of competent jurisdiction or other competent authority; provided, however, that the Receiving Party shall first have given notice to the Disclosing Party and given the Disclosing Party a reasonable opportunity to quash any such order or obtain a protective order requiring that the Confidential Information and documents that are the subject of such order be held in confidence by such court or authority or, if disclosed, be used only for the purpose for which the order was issued; and provided further that if such order is not quashed or a protective order is not obtained, the Confidential Information disclosed in response to such court or governmental order shall be limited to that information that is legally required to be disclosed in response to such court or governmental order;

(b) otherwise required by Applicable Law or the requirements of a national securities exchange or another similar regulatory body; provided, however, that the Receiving Party shall (i) provide the Disclosing Party with reasonable advance notice of and an opportunity to comment on any such required disclosure, (ii) if requested by the Disclosing Party, seek confidential treatment with respect to any such disclosure to the extent available, and (iii) consider in good faith the comments of the Disclosing Party in any such disclosure or request for confidential treatment; or

(c) made by Company, its Affiliates or Licensees to a regulatory authority in connection with any filing, application or request for any approval, license, registration or authorization relating to a Subject Product; provided, however, that Company will (i)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4151
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4151

provide Regeneron with reasonable advance notice of and an opportunity to comment on any such required disclosure, (ii) seek confidential treatment with respect to any such disclosure to the extent available, and (iii) consider in good faith the comments of Regeneron in any such disclosure or request for confidential treatment;

8.5 Return of Confidential Information. Confidential Information disclosed by the Disclosing Party, including permitted copies, shall remain the property of the Disclosing Party. Subject to Section 8.6, upon termination or expiration of this Agreement, or upon written request of the Disclosing Party, the Receiving Party shall promptly return to the Disclosing Party or, at the Disclosing Party's request, destroy, all documents or other tangible materials representing the Disclosing Party's Confidential Information (or any designated portion thereof); provided that one (1) copy may be maintained in the confidential files of the Receiving Party for the purpose of complying with the terms of this Agreement. An officer of the Receiving Party also shall certify in writing that it has satisfied its obligations under this Section 8.5 within ten (10) days of a written request by the Disclosing Party.

8.6 Retention of Confidential Information by Company. Section 8.5 shall not apply to Regeneron Confidential Information during the term of this Agreement or on the expiry or termination of this Agreement if and to the extent that Company's rights under the Regeneron Technology survive such termination or expiry pursuant to Section 9.4.

8.7 Publicity. During the term of this Agreement, the content of any press release or public disclosure relating to this Agreement shall be mutually agreed by the Parties, which agreement shall not be unreasonably withheld, delayed or conditioned, except that a Party may, without the other Party's agreement, (a) issue such press release or make such public disclosure if the contents of such press release or public disclosure have previously been made public other than through a breach of this Agreement by the issuing Party or (b) subject to Section 8.4 issue such press release or make such public disclosure if such press release or public disclosure is required by Applicable Law, regulation or legal process, including without limitation by the rules or regulations of the SEC (or similar regulatory agency in a country other than the United States) or of any stock exchange or other securities trading institution. It is the intent of the Parties to issue one press release announcing the execution of this Agreement. In any press releases issued by Company regarding the discovery, development or approval of a Subject Product, Antibody or Antibody Materials, Company shall include a statement regarding the role of Regeneron Technology and Mice, which statement shall be reasonably acceptable to Regeneron. The Parties shall issue a joint press release on the Effective Date with respect to the execution of this Agreement in the form annexed hereto as Exhibit D.

8.8 Disclosure of Provisions of Agreement.

(a) Subject to Sections 8.7 and 8.8(b), each Party agrees to hold as confidential the terms of this Agreement that have not been disclosed publicly except that (i) each Party shall have the right to disclose such terms to investors, potential investors, lenders, potential lenders, acquirers, potential acquirers, investment bankers and other Third Parties in connection with financing and acquisition activities, provided that any such Third Party has entered into a written obligation with the disclosing Party to treat such information and materials as confidential which is at least as stringent as the conditions

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4152
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4152

imposed by this Agreement and (ii) each Party shall have the right to disclose such terms as required by applicable law, regulation or legal process, including without limitation by the rules or regulations of the SEC (or similar regulatory agency in a country other than the United States) or of any stock exchange or other securities trading institution.

(b) In the event that this Agreement shall be included in any report, statement or other document filed by either Party or an Affiliate of either Party with the SEC or similar regulatory agency in a country other than the United States or any stock exchange or other securities trading institution, such Party shall consider in good faith any requests for confidential treatment as may be reasonably requested by the other Party.

8.9 Approvals. Each Party shall submit any press release or any disclosure requiring the other Party's approval pursuant to this Article VIII to the other Party, and the Party receiving such request shall have three (3) business days to review and approve any such press release or disclosure, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld. If the Party receiving such request does not respond in writing within such three (3) business day period, the press release or disclosure shall be deemed approved. In addition, if a public disclosure is required by law, rule or regulation, including without limitation in a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the disclosing Party shall provide copies of the disclosure reasonably in advance of such filing or other disclosure for the non- disclosing Party's prior review and comment, which comments shall be considered in good faith by the disclosing Party.

8.10 Term. All obligations of confidentiality imposed under this Article VIII shall only survive the expiration or early termination of this Agreement for a period of seven (7) years.

ARTICLE IX
TERM AND TERMINATION

9.1 Term. The term of this Agreement shall commence on the Effective Date and, subject to the last sentence of Section 9.2 (d), shall expire on the sixth anniversary of the Transfer Date unless earlier terminated under the terms of this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, Company shall have the right but not the obligation to terminate this Agreement without cause upon written notice prior to the fourth anniversary of the Transfer Date in accordance with Section 9.2(a).

9.2 Termination.

(a) Convenience. Company may elect to terminate this Agreement at any time by providing ninety (90) days' prior written notice to Regeneron. If such notice is sent with an effective date of termination prior to the fourth anniversary of the Transfer Date, such notice shall be accompanied (or preceded) by the payment of all sums which were not previously paid and which have become or would have become due and payable pursuant to the first or second sentence of Section 4.1 but for the termination under this Section

9.2(a). For example, if the Transfer Date is April 30, 2007 and Company pays to Regeneron twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000) on April 30, 2007 and on July 15, 2007 delivers a notice of termination with an effective date of termination on October 15, 2007, Company would be obligated to pay to Regeneron on July 15, 2007 sixty million United States dollars (US$60,000,000) representing twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000) that would have otherwise been payable on April 30, 2008, plus twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000) that would otherwise have been payable on April 30, 2009, plus twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000) that would have otherwise been payable on April 30, 2010. However, for example, if the Transfer Date is April 30, 2007 and Company has paid all amounts previously due and payable under Section 4.1 and on July 15, 2010 delivers a notice of termination with an effective date of termination on October 15, 2010, Company would not be obligated to pay to Regeneron any further sums pursuant to Section 4.1. If such notice of termination under this Section 9.2(a) is sent with an effective termination date on or after the fourth anniversary of the Transfer Date, such notice shall be accompanied (or preceded) by the payment of all sums which were not previously paid and which have become or would have become due and payable pursuant to the first, second, or third sentence of Section 4.1 but for the termination under this Section 9.2(a). For example, if the Transfer Date is April 30, 2007 (and Company has paid all amounts previously due and payable under Section 4.1) and on June 20, 2011 Company delivers a notice of termination with an effective date of termination on September 20, 2011, Company would be obligated to pay Regeneron on June 20, 2011 twenty million United States dollars (US$20,000,000), as adjusted to reflect the Adjusted Annual Fee pursuant to the terms of the third sentence of Section 4.1, representing the Adjusted Annual Fee that would have otherwise been payable on April 30, 2012.

(b) Breach. Either Party shall have the right (but not the obligation) to terminate this Agreement upon written notice to the other Party if the other Party materially breaches or defaults in the performance of any of the provisions of this Agreement; provided that such material breach or default has not been cured (if capable of being cured) within sixty (60) days after the giving of notice by the first Party specifying such breach or default. For purposes of this Section 9.2(b), the term "material breach" shall mean a breach or default in performance hereunder by a Party that substantially undermines the contractual rights, protections or benefits of the non-breaching Party under this Agreement.

(c) Technical Event. Company may terminate this Agreement upon providing thirty (30) days prior written notice to Regeneron together with adequate written records to document its claim of the occurrence of a Technical Event. Such records shall be subject to review by an independent Third Party expert designated by Regeneron within ten (10) business days of receipt of the written notice of termination and approved by Company, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed. Such expert shall review such written records and promptly determine whether or not a Technical Event has occurred. The expert's decision shall be final and binding upon the Parties as to this issue. Following the provision of any such notice of termination all obligations to make payments due under this Agreement by the Company to Regeneron shall be suspended from the date of such notice until the date of the publication of the expert's determination. Any notice of

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4154
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4154

termination shall be deemed effective from the date of the notice of termination in the event that the expert determines that a Technical Event has occurred. As used above, the term "Technical Event" shall mean, **********.

(d) **********. **********.

9.3 Rights in Bankruptcy. All rights and licenses granted under or pursuant to this Agreement by Regeneron are, and shall otherwise be deemed to be, for purposes of Section 365(n) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or analogous provisions of Applicable Law outside the United States, licenses of right to "intellectual property" as defined under Section 101 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or analogous provisions of Applicable Law outside the United States (hereinafter "IP"). The Parties agree that Company, as licensee of such rights under this Agreement, shall retain and may fully exercise all of its rights and elections under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or any other provisions of Applicable Law outside the United States that provide similar protection for IP. The Parties further agree that, in the event of the commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding by or against Regeneron under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or analogous provisions of Applicable Law outside the United States, Company shall be entitled to a complete duplicate of (or complete access to, as appropriate) any such IP and all embodiments of such IP, which, if not already in Company's possession, shall be promptly delivered to it upon Company's written request therefor.

9.4 Effects of Termination.

(a) Termination or Expiration of License. Except as set forth below in this Section 9.4, upon expiration or termination of this Agreement, the licenses granted by Regeneron to Company under Section 2.1 shall terminate and revert to Regeneron as of the effective date of such expiration or termination. Subject to the terms of the last sentence of Section 9.4(c), upon termination of this Agreement for any reason, Company may continue to use and Exploit any Antibodies, Antibody Materials and Subject Products generated pursuant to this Agreement and Company shall pay royalties during the Royalty Term in accordance with Article IV. Upon termination of this Agreement by Company in accordance with Section 9.2(b), 9.2(c), or 9.2(d), Company shall not be required to make any further payments to Regeneron under Section 4.1, except that neither Party shall be relieved of any obligations arising prior to such termination, including any payment obligations which arose and are due with respect to any period prior to such termination. Upon termination of this Agreement by Regeneron in accordance with Section 9.2(b), (i) in addition to any other amounts payable by Company to Regeneron under this Agreement, under law or pursuant to any contractual remedies available to Regeneron (but giving full allowance in due course for any sums paid hereunder), Company shall pay the amounts otherwise payable by Company under Section 9.2(a) as if Company had terminated this Agreement for convenience, and (ii) Regeneron may seek equitable remedies from a court of competent jurisdiction, including, if appropriate, destruction of Antibodies and Antibody Materials.

(b) Discontinuation of Use; Return of Material. Upon expiration of the term of the Agreement or earlier termination of this Agreement, Company (and its Affiliates and, if applicable, Approved Third Parties) will discontinue use of Regeneron's Confidential Information as of the effective date of such expiration or termination, except to the extent

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4155
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4155

that such use of such Confidential Information is reasonably necessary for the Company to continue to use and Exploit all Antibodies and Antibody Materials generated using the Mice and Mice Materials prior to the date of expiration or termination, subject to Company's obligations to pay royalties to Regeneron during the Royalty Term pursuant to Article IV, and if requested by Regeneron will return Regeneron's Confidential Information to which Company does not retain any rights hereunder in accordance with Section 8.5.

(c) Destruction of Mice and Mice Materials; Treatment of Antibodies and Antibody Materials. Except as set forth in paragraph (d) below, within ten (10) business days after the effective date of expiration or termination of this Agreement for any reason, Company shall destroy (or cause the destruction of) all Mice (including any Progeny) and Mice Materials held by Company, its Affiliates and, if applicable, Approved Third Parties. Within seven (7) days of destruction, an officer of Company shall deliver to Regeneron a signed letter, in form and substance reasonably acceptable to Regeneron and the Company, certifying that all Mice (including, without limitation, any Progeny) and, if applicable, Mice Materials have been destroyed. Except as set forth in the next sentence, upon expiration or termination of this Agreement for whatever reason, Company shall have the right to continue to use and Exploit all Antibodies and Antibody Materials generated using the Mice and Mice Materials prior to the date of termination, subject to Company's obligations to pay royalties to Regeneron during the Royalty Term pursuant to Article IV. ********** **********.

(d) Tail Period. No later than sixty (60) days prior to the expiration date of this Agreement or the termination of this Agreement by Company pursuant to Section 9.2 (such date being referred to herein as "the Expiration Date"), Company may provide a written notice to Regeneron, which shall be accompanied by a payment of ********** to permit Company to retain and use for a period of one calendar year from the Expiration Date (the "Tail Period") any Mice Materials generated by Company prior to the Expiration Date solely in order to allow Company to ********** prior to the Expiration Date to optimize the development of Antibodies. At the end of such one year Tail Period, Company shall destroy and certify as destroyed all Mice Materials in accordance with the terms in paragraph (c) above.

9.5 Survival. The expiration or termination of this Agreement shall not relieve the parties of any obligation accruing prior to such expiration or termination. The second and third sentences of Section 3.1, Section 3.5, Article IV (to the extent applicable, including without limitation, Section 4.2 during the Royalty Term), Section 5.3, Article VI, Section 7.1, Article VIII, subject to Section 8.10, Article IX and Article X, together with any relevant defined terms, shall survive any termination or expiration of this Agreement.

ARTICLE X
MISCELLANEOUS

10.1. Assignment; Successors and Assigns. (a) Company may not assign its rights or delegate its obligations under this Agreement in whole or in part without the prior written consent

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4156
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4156

of Regeneron, except that Company shall have the right, without such consent, (i) to perform any or all of its obligations and exercise any or all of its rights under this Agreement through any of its Affiliates, or (ii) on written notice to Regeneron, to assign all its rights and obligations under this Agreement to any successor in interest in connection with a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Company; provided, that Company's rights and obligations under this Agreement shall be assumed by its successor in interest in any such transaction. Company absolutely, unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees to Regeneron prompt performance when due and at all times thereafter of the responsibilities, liabilities, covenants, warranties, agreements and undertakings of its Affiliates pursuant to this Agreement. (b) Regeneron may not assign its rights or delegate its obligations under this Agreement in whole or in part without the prior written consent of Company, except that Regeneron shall have the right, without such consent, (i) to perform any or all of its obligations and exercise any or all of its rights under this Agreement through any of its Affiliates, or (ii) on written notice to Company, to assign all its rights and obligations under this Agreement (A) to any of its Affiliates that has the resources to meet Regeneron's obligations under this Agreement, or (B) to a successor in interest in connection with (1) a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Regneron, or (2) the sale or license of all or substantially all of the assets of Regeneron related to the Regeneron Technology; provided that Regeneron's rights and obligations under this Agreement shall be assumed by its successor in interest in any such transaction. Regeneron absolutely, unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees to Company prompt performance when due and at all times thereafter of the responsibilities, liabilities, covenants, warranties, agreements and undertakings of its Affiliates pursuant to this Agreement. (c) Any purported assignment in violation of this Section 10.1 shall be void *ab initio*. Without limiting the foregoing, neither Party shall cause or permit any of its Affiliates to commit any act (including any act of omission) which such Party is prohibited hereunder from committing directly. No assignment of this Agreement shall be made in bad faith to limit or restrict the contractual rights and benefits of the other Party under this Agreement.

10.2. Notices.

Notices to Company shall be addressed to:

Astellas Pharma Inc.
2-3-11 Nihonbashi-Honcho Chuo-ku
Tokyo 103-8411, Japan
Telefacsimile: **********
Attention: Vice President, Legal

With a copy to: Vice President, Molecular Medicine Research Labs, Drug Discovery Research

Notices to Regeneron shall be addressed to:

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591-6707
USA

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4157
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4157

Telefacsimile: **********
Attention: Vice President, Strategic Alliances

With a copy to: Vice President & General Counsel

All notices and other correspondence sent under this Agreement shall be in English. Any Party may change its address by giving notice to the other Party in the manner herein provided. Any notice required or provided for by the terms of this Agreement shall be in writing and shall be (a) sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, (b) sent via a reputable international courier service, (c) sent by facsimile transmission with an original following the same day via a reputable international courier service or (d) personally delivered, in each case properly addressed in accordance with the paragraph above. The effective date of notice shall be the actual date of receipt by the Party receiving the same.

10.3. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be construed and the respective rights of the Parties determined according to the substantive laws of the State of New York notwithstanding any provisions governing conflict of laws under such New York law to the contrary and without giving effect to the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods.

10.4. Submission to Jurisdiction. Each Party (a) submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of any state or federal court sitting in New York, New York, with respect to actions or proceedings arising out of or relating to this Agreement, (b) agrees that all claims in respect of such action or proceeding may be heard and determined only in any such court, subject to any rights of removal from state court in New York to federal court in New York, and (c) agrees not to bring any action or proceeding arising out of or relating to this Agreement in any other court; provided that either Party may bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce a final judgment entered by such New York courts. Each Party waives any defense of inconvenient forum to the maintenance of any action or proceeding so brought and waives any bond, surety or other security that might be required of the other Party with respect thereto. Each Party may make service on the other Party by sending or delivering a copy of the process to the Party to be served at the address and in the manner provided for the giving of notices in Section 10.2. Nothing in this Section 10.4, however, shall affect the right of any Party to serve legal process in any other manner permitted by law.

10.5. Force Majeure. No Party shall be held liable or responsible to the other Party nor be deemed to have defaulted under or breached this Agreement for failure or delay in fulfilling or performing any obligation under this Agreement when such failure or delay is caused by or results from causes beyond the reasonable control of the affected Party, including fire, floods, pandemic, epidemic, embargoes, war, acts of war (whether war is declared or not), acts of terrorism insurrections, riots, civil commotions, strikes, lockouts or other labor disturbances, acts of God or acts, omissions or delays in acting by any governmental authority or the other Party; provided, however, that the Party so affected shall use reasonable commercial efforts to avoid or remove such causes of nonperformance, and shall continue performance hereunder with reasonable dispatch whenever such causes are removed. Each Party shall provide the other Party with prompt written notice of any delay or failure to perform that occurs by reason of force majeure. The Parties shall mutually seek a resolution of the delay or the failure to perform as noted above.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4158
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4158

10.6. Independent Contractors. It is understood and agreed that the relationship between the Parties hereunder is that of independent contractors and that nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as authorization for either Regeneron or Company to act as agent for the other.

10.7. Headings. The captions or headings of the sections or other subdivisions hereof are inserted only as a matter of convenience or for reference and shall have no effect on the meaning of the provisions hereof.

10.8. Entire Agreement. The Parties acknowledge that this Agreement (together with the confidentiality agreement dated ********** sets forth the entire Agreement and understanding of the Parties as to the subject matter hereof and each Party confirms that it is not relying on any representations, warranties or covenants of the other Party except as specifically set out in this Agreement. This Agreement shall not be subject to any change or modification except by the execution of a written instrument subscribed to by the Parties. All other previous or currently existing agreements and understandings or other arrangements of any kind with respect to the said subject matter shall be canceled and superseded completely by this Agreement as of the date hereof. Nothing in this Agreement is intended to limit or exclude any liability for fraud. All Schedules and Exhibits referred to in this Agreement are intended to be and are hereby specifically incorporated into and made part of this Agreement. In the event of any inconsistency between any such Schedules or Exhibits and this Agreement, the terms of this Agreement shall govern.

10.9. No Implied Waivers; Rights Cumulative. No failure on the part of Regeneron or Company to exercise, and no delay in exercising, any right, power, remedy or privilege under this Agreement, or provided by statute or at law or in equity or otherwise, shall impair, prejudice or constitute a waiver of any such right, power, remedy or privilege or be construed as a waiver of any breach of this Agreement or as an acquiescence therein. To be effective any waiver must be in writing. No right, power, remedy or privilege herein conferred upon or reserved to a Party is intended to be exclusive of any other right, power, remedy or privilege, and each and every right, power, remedy and privilege of a Party pursuant to this Agreement or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity shall to the extent permitted by law be cumulative, concurrent and in addition to every other right, power, remedy or privilege pursuant to this Agreement or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity.

10.10. Severability. To the fullest extent permitted by Applicable Law, the Parties waive any provision of law that would render any provision of this Agreement invalid or illegal or unenforceable in any respect. To the fullest extent permitted by Applicable Law and if the rights or obligations of any Party will not be materially and adversely affected: (a) such provision will be given no effect by the Parties and shall not form part of this Agreement, (b) all other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect, and (c) the Parties shall use their best efforts to negotiate a provision in replacement of the provision held invalid, illegal or unenforceable that is consistent with Applicable Law and achieves, as nearly as possible, the original intention of the Parties.

10.11. Execution in Counterparts; Facsimile Signatures. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which counterparts, when so executed and delivered, shall be deemed to be an original, and all of which counterparts, taken together, shall constitute one and the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4159
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4159

same instrument even if both Parties have not executed the same counterpart. Signatures provided by facsimile transmission shall be deemed to be original signatures.

10.12. Construction. Except where the context requires otherwise, whenever used the singular includes the plural, the plural includes the singular, the use of any gender is applicable to all genders and the word "or" has the inclusive meaning represented by the phrase "and/or". Whenever this Agreement refers to a number of days, unless otherwise specified, such number refers to calendar days. The term "including" or "includes" as used in this Agreement means including, without limiting the generality of any description preceding such term. The wording of this Agreement shall be deemed to be the wording mutually chosen by the Parties and no rule of strict construction shall be applied against any Party.

10.13. No Benefit to Third Parties. The provisions of this Agreement are for the sole benefit of the Parties and their successors and permitted assigns, and they shall not be construed as conferring any rights in any other Persons except as otherwise expressly provided in Section 10.1.

10.14 Limitation of Damages EXCEPT AS PROVIDED BELOW IN THIS SECTION 10.14, IN NO EVENT SHALL REGENERON OR COMPANY BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOSS OF PROFITS) SUFFERED BY THE OTHER PARTY, REGARLDESS OF THE THEORY OF LIABILITY AND REGLARDLESS OF ANY PRIOR NOTICE OF SUCH DAMAGES. HOWEVER, NOTHING IN THIS SECTION 10.14 IS INTENDED TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT THE INDEMNIFICATION RIGHTS AND OBLGIATIONS OF EITHER PARTY HEREUNDER WITH RESPECT TO THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS. MOREOVER, NOTHING IN THIS SECTION 10.14 IS INTENDED TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT ANY LIABILITY FOR FRAUD OR ANY LIABILITY ARISING FROM A BREACH OF SECTION 2.6 OR 5.4.

10.15 Further Assurance. Each Party shall perform all further acts and things and execute and deliver such further documents as may be necessary or as the other Party may reasonably require to implement or give effect to this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the Effective Date.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

By: /s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Name: Murray A. Goldberg

Title: Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration and Chief Financial Officer

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4160
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4160

ASTELLAS PHARMA INC.

By: /s/ Toshinari Tamura, Ph.D.
Name: Toshinari Tamura, Ph.D.
Title: Representative Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Science Officer

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4161
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4161

EXHIBIT A

REGENERON KNOW-HOW AND MICE

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31

EXHIBIT B

REGENERON PATENT RIGHTS

Patent No.:	6,586,251
USSN:	09/732,234
Inventors:	Economides, Murphy, Valenzuela, Yancopoulos
Title:	Methods of Modifying Eukaryotic Cells
Filing Date:	7 Dec 2000

Patent No.:	6,596,541
USSN:	09/784,859
PCT:	2003/6275
Inventors:	Murphy, Yancopoulos
Title:	Methods of Modifying Eukaryotic Cells
Filing Date:	16 Feb 2001 (continuation-in-part of 09/732,234)

Patent No.:	US 7,105,348
USSN:	10/076,840
Inventors:	Murphy, Yancopoulos
Title:	Methods of Modifying Eukaryotic Cells
Filing Date:	15 Feb 2002

780D NZ	Patent No. 527629 Granted 7 July 2005
780D SG	Patent No. 100103 Granted 30 Nov 2005
780D SA	Patent No. 2003/3129 Granted 29 Sept 2005

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Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4163
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4163

EXHIBIT C

LETTER AGREEMENT WITH APPROVED THIRD PARTIES

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York USA 10591

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In connection with the [ ] agreement (the "Agreement") dated [ ] between [ ] ("Service Provider"), a [ ], with principal offices located at [ ] and [ASTELLAS] ("Astellas"), a [ ] with principal offices located at [ ], Service Provider hereby enters into the following agreement with Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron"), a New York corporation, with principal offices located at 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, New York USA 10591:

1) Service Provider acknowledges that in connection with the Agreement it shall be receiving (i) confidential and proprietary genetically modified mice owned by Regeneron (referred to as "Regeneron Mice"), [(ii) ********** (referred to as "Mice Materials")] and (iii) Regeneron's confidential information related to the breeding of Regeneron Mice and information from breeding Regeneron Mice (referred to as "Regeneron Information").

2) [Service Provider agrees that it shall not use the Regeneron Mice for any purposes other than to breed the Mice solely by means of breeding Regeneron Mice with other Regeneron Mice solely in accordance with the breeding practices supplied by Astellas.] [IF APPLICABLE]

3) Service Provider agrees that Regeneron retains all right, title and interest in the Regeneron Mice and Mice Materials. Without limiting the foregoing, Service Provider hereby assigns to Regeneron any right, title and interest in the Regeneron Mice and Mice Materials. Service Provider agrees to execute any and all further instruments, forms of assignments and other documents, and to take such further actions as Regeneron may request, in order to transfer all of Service Provider's rights, if any, in the Regeneron Mice and Mice Materials to Regeneron without additional consideration.

4) Service Provider agrees that it has no right to use the Regeneron Mice or Mice Materials to discover, develop or otherwise make improvements to the Regeneron Mice or Mice Materials (referred to as "Mice Inventions"). Accordingly, Service Provider shall promptly disclose to Regeneron, in writing, any Mice Inventions and shall, and hereby does, assign, all right, title, and interest it has in Mice Inventions without additional compensation.

5) Service Provider agrees that it: (a) will use diligent efforts to ensure that the Regeneron Mice do not come into contact with any mice other than Regeneron Mice; and, in particular, will not intentionally or recklessly breed Regeneron Mice with any mice

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4164
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4164

other than Regeneron Mice; (b) will not make any heritable genetic modifications to the Regeneron Mice; (c) will not derive embryonic or other stem cells from the Regeneron Mice or other Mice Material that could be used to make Regeneron Mice; (d) will not use Regeneron Mice or Mice Materials to manufacture or produce products for sale; and (e) will not use Mice Materials to create Regeneron Mice, mice or any transgenic organism.

6) Service Provider agrees to keep Regeneron Information confidential and not disclose to any third party or use for any purpose other than the performance of the Agreement.

7) Service Provider will not distribute or allow the transfer of Regeneron Mice to any third party other than Astellas or its Affiliates and will destroy all Regeneron Mice and Mice Materials in its possession within five (5) business days after notice from Astellas.

8) This letter agreement shall be construed and the rights of the parties hereto shall be determined according to the laws of the State of New York notwithstanding any provisions governing conflict of laws under such New York law to the contrary and without giving effect to the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods.

9) This letter agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which counterpart, when so executed and delivered, shall be deemed to be an original, and all of which counterparts, taken together, shall constitute one and the same instrument even if both parties have not executed the same counterpart. Signatures provided by facsimile transmission shall be deemed to be original signatures.

10) For the avoidance of doubt, it is understood that Regeneron shall not be responsible for Astellas's performance of its obligations under the Agreement and Regeneron shall have no liability or responsibilities under the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused a duly authorized representative to execute this letter agreement as of the date set forth below.

[ ]	REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
By: _____	By: _____
Name: _____	Name: _____
Title: _____	Title: _____
Date: _____	Date: _____

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4165
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4165

EXHIBIT D

PRESS RELEASE

ASTELLAS LICENSES REGENERON'S *VELOCIMMUNE*®
TECHNOLOGY FOR DISCOVERING
HUMAN MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES

Tokyo, Japan and Tarrytown, NY — (March xx, 2007) — Astellas Pharma Inc. ("Astellas"; Headquarters: Tokyo, Japan; President & CEO: Masafumi Nogimori) and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Nasdaq: REGN) announced today that they have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement that will allow Astellas to utilize Regeneron's *VelocImmune*® technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibody product candidates.

Astellas will pay $20 million upfront and will make up to five additional annual payments of $20 million, subject to the ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments. Upon commercialization of any antibody products discovered utilizing *VelocImmune*, Astellas will pay a mid-single-digit royalty on product sales. Astellas will report the $80 million license fee for the initial four years as an R&D expense on its income statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007.

"*VelocImmune* is the centerpiece of Regeneron's suite of technologies for the discovery and development of fully human monoclonal antibodies," said George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., President of Regeneron Research Laboratories and Regeneron's Chief Scientific Officer. "We are pleased that Astellas, a company with a clear strategic commitment to developing therapeutic antibodies, has selected the *VelocImmune* platform for its internal development programs."

"We are excited about this license agreement with Regeneron," said Toshinari Tamura, Ph.D., Astellas' Executive Vice President and Chief Scientific Officer. "As described in our recently announced medium term plan, Astellas is building a new technological platform for the development of antibody drugs, and *VelocImmune* will become an important cornerstone for our R&D capabilities."

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4166
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4166

VelocImmune

Regeneron's *VelocImmune* technology offers the potential to increase dramatically the speed and efficiency of discovering fully-human, therapeutic monoclonal antibodies. The *VelocImmune* platform generates fully human monoclonal antibodies (hMAbs) to address clinically relevant targets of therapeutic interest. The *VelocImmune* mouse, unlike other hMAb mice, mounts a robust immune response that is virtually indistinguishable from that of a wild type mouse, resulting in a reliable and efficient platform for discovering fully human monoclonal antibodies.

About Astellas Pharma Inc.

Astellas Pharma Inc., located in Tokyo, Japan, is a pharmaceutical company dedicated to improving the health of people around the world through the provision of innovative and reliable pharmaceutical products. The organization is committed to becoming a global pharmaceutical company by combining outstanding R&D and marketing capabilities and continuing to grow in the world pharmaceutical market. For more information on Astellas Pharma Inc., please visit the company's website at http://www.astellas.com.

About Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Regeneron is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and intends to commercialize therapeutic medicines for the treatment of serious medical conditions. Regeneron has therapeutic candidates in clinical trials for the potential treatment of cancer, eye diseases, and inflammatory diseases, and has preclinical programs in other diseases and disorders.

Regeneron has developed and validated a suite of inter-related technology platforms — *VelociGene*®, *VelociMouse*®, and *VelocImmune* — that the Company believes can increase the speed and efficiency through which human monoclonal antibody therapeutics may be discovered and validated. These discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. *VelociGene* uses a proprietary process to create genetic modifications in a mouse in a precise and high-throughput manner and was recently selected by the National Institutes of Health for use in its Knockout Mouse Project. *VelociGene* allows Regeneron to produce mouse embryonic stem (ES) cells rapidly for elucidating the function of the altered genes. *VelociMouse* allows Regeneron scientists to generate mammalian models directly from ES cells without the need for chimeras or breeding. *VelocImmune* provides antibodies that address the targets identified in the mammalian models that can be

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4167
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4167

developed as potential therapeutics. For more information on Regeneron, please visit the company's website at www.regeneron.com.

This news release discusses historical information and includes forward-looking statements about Regeneron and its products, programs, finances, and business, all of which involve a number of risks and uncertainties, such as risks associated with preclinical and clinical development of our drug candidates, determinations by regulatory and administrative governmental authorities which may delay or restrict our ability to continue to develop or commercialize our drug candidates, competing drugs that are superior to our product candidates, unanticipated expenses, the availability and cost of capital, the costs of developing, producing, and selling products, the potential for any collaboration agreement, including our agreements with the sanofi-aventis Group and Bayer HealthCare, to be canceled or to terminate without any product success, risks associated with third party intellectual property, and other material risks. A more complete description of these and other material risks can be found in Regeneron's filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. Regeneron does not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise unless required by law.

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Regeneron Contacts:

Media:
Lauren Tortorete
Tel: 212 845 5609
ltortorete@biosector2.com

Investor Relations:
Charles Poole
Tel: 914 345 7640
charles.poole@regeneron.com

Astellas Contact:
Akihiro Tanaka, Ph.D.
VP, Corporate Communications
Astellas Pharma Inc.
Tel.: +81-3-3244-3201

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4168
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4168

SCHEDULE 4.2

SAMPLE ROYALTY CALCULATION

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38

SCHEDULE 5.2

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39

Exhibit 12.1

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges
(Dollars in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,					Three months ended March 31,
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Earnings:						
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income (loss) from equity investee	$(124,350)	$(107,395)	$41,565	$(95,456)	$(103,150)	$(29,917)
Fixed charges	13,685	14,108	14,060	13,687	13,643	3,425
Amortization of capitalized interest	—	33	78	78	73	6
Interest capitalized	(222)	(276)	—	—	—	—
Adjusted earnings	$(110,887)	$ (93,530)	$55,703	$(81,691)	$ (89,434)	$(26,486)
Fixed charges:						
Interest expense	$ 11,859	$ 11,932	$12,175	$ 12,046	$ 12,043	$ 3,011
Interest capitalized	222	276	—	—	—	—
Assumed interest component of rental charges	1,604	1,900	1,885	1,641	1,600	414
Total fixed charges	$ 13,685	$ 14,108	$14,060	$ 13,687	$ 13,643	$ 3,425
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	(A)	(A)	3.96	(A)	(A)	(A)

(A) Due to the registrant's losses for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2006, and for the three months ended March 31, 2007, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. To achieve a coverage ratio of 1:1, the registrant must generate additional earnings of the amounts shown in the table below.

	Years ended December 31,				Three months ended March 31,
	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007
Coverage deficiency	$124,572	$107,638	$95,378	$103,077	$29,911

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 4, 2007

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of CFO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 4, 2007

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance &
Administration, Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
May 4, 2007

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
May 4, 2007

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-Q

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

☑ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-3444607
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 Old Saw Mill River Road Tarrytown, New York	10591-6707
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(914) 347-7000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☑ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☑ Non-accelerated filer ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes ☐ No ☑

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of July 31, 2007:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $0.001 par value	2,260,266
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	63,798,205

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Table of Contents
June 30, 2007

	Page Numbers
PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1 Financial Statements	
Condensed balance sheets (unaudited) at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006	3
Condensed statements of operations (unaudited) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006	4
Condensed statement of stockholders' equity (unaudited) for the six months ended June 30, 2007	5
Condensed statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006	6
Notes to condensed financial statements (unaudited)	7-14
Item 2 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	15-39
Item 3 Quantitative & Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk	39
Item 4 Controls and Procedures	39-40
PART II OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1 Legal Proceedings	40
Item 1A Risk Factors	40-57
Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	57
Item 6 Exhibits	58
SIGNATURE PAGE	59
EX-12.1: STATEMENT RE: COMPUTATION OF RATIO OF EARNINGS TO COMBINED FIXED CHARGES	
EX-31.1: CERTIFICATION	
EX-31.2: CERTIFICATION	
EX-32: CERTIFICATION	

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS AT JUNE 30, 2007 AND DECEMBER 31, 2006 (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 109,643	$ 237,876
Marketable securities	351,054	221,400
Accounts receivable	20,478	7,493
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15,806	3,215
Total current assets	496,981	469,984
Restricted cash	1,600	1,600
Marketable securities	49,985	61,983
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	47,647	49,353
Other assets	1,645	2,170
Total assets	$ 597,858	$ 585,090
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 34,905	$ 21,471
Deferred revenue, current portion	69,926	23,543
Total current liabilities	104,831	45,014
Deferred revenue	113,691	123,452
Notes payable	200,000	200,000
Total liabilities	418,522	368,466
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding-none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,270,353 in 2007 and 2006	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value; 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 63,783,564 in 2007 and 63,130,962 in 2006	64	63
Additional paid-in capital	924,094	904,407
Accumulated deficit	(744,308)	(687,617)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(516)	(231)
Total stockholders' equity	179,336	216,624
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 597,858	$ 585,090

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4180
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4180

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues				
Contract research and development	$ 15,917	$ 14,991	$ 29,562	$ 29,578
Contract manufacturing		4,267		7,899
Technology licensing	6,278		8,421	
	22,195	19,258	37,983	37,477
Expenses				
Research and development	43,864	34,398	85,099	66,482
Contract manufacturing		2,810		4,662
General and administrative	8,935	6,299	17,137	12,245
	52,799	43,507	102,236	83,389
Loss from operations	(30,604)	(24,249)	(64,253)	(45,912)
Other income (expense)				
Investment income	6,841	3,684	13,584	7,165
Interest expense	(3,011)	(3,011)	(6,022)	(6,022)
	3,830	673	7,562	1,143
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	(26,774)	(23,576)	(56,691)	(44,769)
Cumulative effect of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R ("SFAS 123R")				813
Net loss	$ (26,774)	$ (23,576)	$ (56,691)	$ (43,956)
Net loss per share amounts, basic and diluted:				
Net loss before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	$ (0.41)	$ (0.41)	$ (0.86)	$ (0.79)
Cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R				0.02
Net loss	$ (0.41)	$ (0.41)	$ (0.86)	$ (0.77)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	65,950	56,915	65,757	56,821

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
For the six months ended June 30, 2007
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'	Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Loss	Equity	Loss
Balance, December 31, 2006	2,270	$ 2	63,131	$ 63	$ 904,407	$ (687,617)	$ (231)	$ 216,624	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			588	1	4,823			4,824	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			65		1,367			1,367	
Stock-based compensation expense					13,497			13,497	
Net loss						(56,691)		(56,691)	$ (56,691)
Change in net unrealized loss on marketable securities							(285)	(285)	(285)
Balance, June 30, 2007	2,270	$ 2	63,784	$ 64	$ 924,094	$ (744,308)	$ (516)	$ 179,336	$ (56,976)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Six months ended June 30, 2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (56,691)	$ (43,956)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	5,729	7,488
Non-cash compensation expense	13,497	8,779
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle		(813)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(12,985)	24,380
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(13,241)	627
Increase in inventory		1,279
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	36,622	(8,063)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	14,324	(5,118)
Total adjustments	43,946	28,559
Net cash used in operating activities	(12,745)	(15,397)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(371,007)	(152,660)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	253,719	95,292
Capital expenditures	(3,024)	(986)
Net cash used in investing activities	(120,312)	(58,354)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from the issuance of Common Stock	4,824	3,813
Other		390
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,824	4,203
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(128,233)	(69,548)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	237,876	184,508
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 109,643	$ 114,960

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

1. Interim Financial Statements

The interim Condensed Financial Statements of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and disclosures necessary for a presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. The results of operations for any interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. The December 31, 2006 Condensed Balance Sheet data were derived from audited financial statements, but do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

2. Per Share Data

The Company's basic and diluted net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding. Net loss per share is presented on a combined basis, inclusive of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding, as each class of stock has equivalent economic rights. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company reported net losses; therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for these periods, since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Net loss (Numerator)	$(26,774)	$(23,576)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	65,950	56,915
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.41)	$ (0.41)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Net loss (Numerator)	$(56,691)	$(43,956)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	65,757	56,821
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.86)	$ (0.77)

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock awards, and conversion of convertible debt, which have been excluded from the June 30, 2007 and 2006 diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	15,228	14,181
Weighted average exercise price	$ 15.91	$ 14.32
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands		40
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	15,388	14,291
Weighted average exercise price	$ 15.78	$ 14.29
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands		47
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	6,611	6,611
Conversion price	$ 30.25	$ 30.25

3. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 are $1.3 million and $0.8 million, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures. Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at both June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $0.2 million of accrued capital expenditures.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2006 and 2005 are $1.4 million and $1.9 million, respectively, of accrued Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution expense. In the first quarter of 2007 and 2006, the Company contributed 64,532 and 120,960

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Included in marketable securities at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 are $2.2 million and $1.5 million, respectively, of accrued interest income. Included in marketable securities at June 30, 2006 and December 31, 2005 are $0.8 million and $1.2 million, respectively, of accrued interest income.

4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	$ 11,410	$ 6,900
Receivable from Bayer HealthCare LLC	7,463	
Other	1,605	593
	$ 20,478	$ 7,493

5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Accounts payable	$ 18,546	$ 4,349
Accrued payroll and related costs	7,222	9,932
Accrued clinical trial expense	4,316	2,606
Accrued expenses, other	2,529	2,292
Interest payable on convertible notes	2,292	2,292
	$ 34,905	$ 21,471

6. Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss represents the change in net assets of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive loss of the Company includes net loss adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities. The net effect of income taxes on comprehensive loss is immaterial. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, the components of comprehensive loss are:

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Net loss	$ (26,774)	$ (23,576)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(357)	(102)
Total comprehensive loss	$ (27,131)	$ (23,678)

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Net loss	$ (56,691)	$ (43,956)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(285)	(3)
Total comprehensive loss	$ (56,976)	$ (43,959)

7. Accounting for Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare

In October 2006, the Company entered into a license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare LLC to globally develop, and commercialize outside the United States, the Company's VEGF Trap for the treatment of eye disease by local administration ("VEGF Trap-Eye"). Under the terms of the agreement, Bayer made a non-refundable up-front payment to the Company of $75.0 million. In 2007, agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by both companies under a global development plan will be shared as follows: Up to the first $50.0 million will be shared equally; Regeneron is solely responsible for the next $40.0 million; over $90.0 million will be shared equally. Through June 30, 2007, reimbursements from Bayer HealthCare of the Company's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses totaled $10.6 million, of which $7.5 million was receivable at June 30, 2007. Neither party was reimbursed for any development expenses that it incurred prior to 2007.

The Company and Bayer HealthCare are currently formalizing the global development plans for the VEGF Trap-Eye in the collaboration's two initial eye disease indications. The plans will include estimated development steps, timelines and costs, as well as the projected responsibilities of and costs to be incurred by each of the companies. Pending completion of these plans, all payments received or receivable by the Company from Bayer HealthCare through June 30, 2007, totaling $85.6 million, have been fully deferred and included in deferred revenue for financial statement purposes. When the plans are formalized later this year, the Company will determine the appropriate accounting policy for payments from Bayer HealthCare and the financial statement classifications and periods in which past and future payments (including the $75.0 million up-front payment, development and regulatory milestone payments, and reimbursements of Regeneron development expenses) will be recognized in the Company's Statement of Operations. In the period when the Company commences recognizing previously deferred payments from Bayer HealthCare, the Company anticipates recording a cumulative catch-up for the period since inception of the collaboration in October 2006, which can not be quantified at this time.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4187
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4187

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

8. 2007 License Agreements

AstraZeneca

In February 2007, the Company entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca UK Limited that allows AstraZeneca to utilize the Company's VelocImmune® technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to the Company which was deferred and is being recognized as revenue ratably over the twelve month period beginning in February 2007. AstraZeneca also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. These additional payments will be recognized as revenue ratably over their respective annual license periods. The Company is entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by AstraZeneca using the Company's VelocImmune technology. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recognized $7.1 million of revenue in connection with the AstraZeneca license agreement. At June 30, 2007, deferred revenue was $12.9 million.

Astellas

In March 2007, the Company entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc. that allows Astellas to utilize the Company's VelocImmune technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, Astellas made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to the Company, which was deferred and is being recognized as revenue ratably over the twelve month period beginning in June 2007. Astellas also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. These additional payments will be recognized as revenue ratably over their respective annual license periods. The Company is entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using the Company's VelocImmune technology. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, the Company recognized $1.3 million of revenue in connection with the Astellas license agreement. At June 30, 2007, deferred revenue was $18.7 million.

9. Commitment — Purchase of Building

In June 2007, the Company exercised a purchase option on a building in Rensselaer, New York, totaling approximately 270,000 square feet, in which the Company currently leases approximately 75,000 square feet of manufacturing, office, and warehouse space. The Company anticipates completing the purchase of this building in the third quarter of 2007 at a cost of approximately $10 million.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

10. Income Taxes

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48"), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. The implementation of FIN 48 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company is primarily subject to U.S. federal and New York State income tax. Tax years subsequent to 1991 remain open to examination by U.S. federal and state tax authorities.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. As of January 1 and June 30, 2007, the Company had no accruals for interest or penalties related to income tax matters.

11. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of the Company's business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

12. Segment Information

Through 2006, the Company's operations were managed in two business segments: research and development, and contract manufacturing.

Research and development: Includes all activities related to the discovery of pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions, and the development and commercialization of these discoveries. Also includes revenues and expenses related to activities conducted under contract research and technology licensing agreements.

Contract manufacturing: Includes all revenues and expenses related to the commercial production of products under contract manufacturing arrangements. During 2006, the Company produced a vaccine intermediate for Merck & Co., Inc. under a manufacturing agreement, which expired in October 2006.

Due to the expiration of the Company's manufacturing agreement with Merck in October 2006, beginning in 2007, the Company only has a research and development business segment. Therefore, segment information has not been provided for 2007 in the table below.

The following table presents information about reported segments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended June 30, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 14,991	$4,267	—	$ 19,258
Depreciation and amortization	3,429	— (1)	$ 261	3,690
Non-cash compensation expense	4,603	97	—	4,700
Interest expense	—	—	3,011	3,011
Net (loss) income	(25,706)	1,457	673 (2)	(23,576)
Capital expenditures	323	—	—	323

	Six months ended June 30, 2006			
	Research & Development	Contract Manufacturing	Reconciling Items	Total
Revenues	$ 29,578	$7,899	—	$ 37,477
Depreciation and amortization	6,966	— (1)	$ 522	7,488
Non-cash compensation expense	8,587	192	(813)(4)	7,966
Interest expense	—	—	6,022	6,022
Net (loss) income	(49,149)	3,237	1,956 (2)	(43,956)
Capital expenditures	968	—	—	968
Total assets	64,543	3,580	310,209 (3)	378,332

(1) Depreciation and amortization related to contract manufacturing was capitalized into inventory and included in contract manufacturing expense when the product was shipped.

(2) Represents investment income, net of interest expense related primarily to convertible notes issued in October 2001. For the six months ended June 30, 2006, also includes the cumulative effect of adopting Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 123R, *Share-Based Payment*.

(3) Includes cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, restricted cash (where applicable), prepaid expenses and other current assets, and other assets.

(4) Represents the cumulative effect of adopting SFAS 123R.

13. Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company will be required to adopt SFAS 159 effective

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Notes to Condensed Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Unless otherwise noted, dollars in thousands, except per share data)

for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting SFAS 159 on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2007, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued Statement No. 07-3, *Accounting for Non-refundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to Be Used in Future Research and Development Activities* ("EITF 07-3"). EITF 07-3 addresses how entities involved in research and development activities should account for the non-refundable portion of an advance payment made for future research and development activities and requires that such payments be deferred and capitalized, and recognized as an expense when the goods are delivered or the related services are performed. EITF 07-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company will be required to adopt EITF 07-3 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Management believes that the future adoption of EITF 07-3 will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs, the timing and nature of the clinical and research programs now underway or planned, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, stockholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and intends to commercialize pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We are currently focused on three development programs: rilonacept (IL-1 Trap) in various inflammatory indications, the VEGF Trap (aflibercept) in oncology, and the VEGF Trap-Eye formulation in eye diseases using intraocular delivery. The VEGF Trap is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group. The VEGF Trap-Eye is being developed in collaboration with Bayer HealthCare LLC. Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, and cardiovascular diseases. We expect that our next generation of product candidates will be based on our proprietary technologies for developing human monoclonal antibodies. Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technology and combine that foundation with our manufacturing and clinical development capabilities to build a successful, integrated biopharmaceutical company. We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. Our human monoclonal antibody technology (VelocImmune®) and cell line expression technologies may then be utilized to design and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. Based on the VelocImmune platform which we believe, in conjunction with our other proprietary technologies, can accelerate the development of fully human monoclonal antibodies, we plan to move our first new antibody product candidate into clinical trials in the fourth quarter of 2007. We plan to introduce two new antibody product candidates into clinical development each year. We continue to invest in the development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, and commercialize new product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4192
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4192

Clinical Programs:

Below is a summary of the status of our clinical candidates as of June 30, 2007:

1. Rilonacept — Inflammatory Diseases

Rilonacept (IL-1 Trap) is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors. We are evaluating rilonacept in a number of diseases and disorders where IL-1 may play an important role, including a spectrum of rare diseases called Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS) and other diseases associated with inflammation.

We recently submitted a Biologics License Application (BLA) to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for rilonacept in CAPS. The FDA has previously granted Orphan Drug status and Fast Track designation to rilonacept for the treatment of CAPS. In July 2007, rilonacept also received Orphan Drug designation in the European Union for the treatment of CAPS.

In October 2006, we announced positive data from our Phase 3 clinical trial, which was designed to provide two separate demonstrations of efficacy for rilonacept within a single group of adult patients suffering from CAPS. This Phase 3 trial included two studies (Part A and Part B). Both studies met their primary endpoints (Part A: $p < 0.0001$ and Part B: $p < 0.001$). The primary endpoint of both studies was the change in disease activity, which was measured using a composite symptom score composed of a daily evaluation of fever/chills, rash, fatigue, joint pain, and eye redness/pain.

The first study (Part A) was a double-blind and placebo-controlled 6-week trial, in which patients randomized to receive rilonacept had an approximately 85% reduction in their mean symptom score compared to an approximately 13% reduction in patients treated with placebo ($p<0.0001$). Following a 9-week interval during which all patients received rilonacept, a "randomized withdrawal" study (Part B) was performed, in which the patients in Part A were re-randomized to either switch to placebo or continue treatment with rilonacept in a double-blind manner. During the 9-week randomized withdrawal period, patients who were switched to placebo had a five-fold increase in their mean symptom score, compared with those remaining on rilonacept who had no significant change ($p<0.001$). Both the Part A and Part B studies achieved statistical significance in all of their pre-specified secondary and exploratory endpoints.

Preliminary analysis of the safety data from both studies indicated that there were no drug-related serious adverse events. Injection site reactions and upper respiratory tract infections, all mild to moderate in nature, occurred more frequently in patients while on rilonacept than on placebo. In these studies, rilonacept appeared to be well tolerated; 46 of 47 randomized patients completed the Part A study, and 44 of 45 randomized patients completed the Part B study. See Item 1A, "Risk Factors" under "Risks Related to Development of Our Product Candidates."

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4193
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4193

CAPS is a spectrum of rare inherited inflammatory conditions, including Familial Cold Autoinflammatory Syndrome (FCAS), Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS), and Neonatal Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID). These syndromes are characterized by spontaneous systemic inflammation and are termed autoinflammatory disorders. A novel feature of these conditions (particularly FCAS and MWS) is that exposure to mild degrees of cold temperature can provoke a major inflammatory episode that occurs within hours. CAPS are caused by a range of mutations in the gene *CIAS1* (also known as NALP3) which encodes a protein named cryopyrin. Currently, there are no medicines approved for the treatment of CAPS.

We are also evaluating the potential use of rilonacept in other indications in which IL-1 may play a role. We are completing an exploratory proof of concept study of rilonacept in ten patients with chronic gout, and plan to begin a safety and efficacy study of rilonacept in gout patients in the third quarter of 2007. We are also preparing to initiate exploratory proof of concept studies of rilonacept in other indications, the first of which is planned to begin in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Under a March 2003 collaboration agreement with Novartis Pharma AG, we retain the right to elect to collaborate in the future development and commercialization of a Novartis IL-1 antibody, which is in clinical development. Following completion of Phase 2 development and submission to us of a written report on the Novartis IL-1 antibody, we have the right, in consideration for an opt-in payment, to elect to co-develop and co-commercialize the Novartis IL-1 antibody in North America. If we elect to exercise this right, we are responsible for paying 45% of post-election North American development costs for the antibody product. In return, we are entitled to co-promote the Novartis IL-1 antibody and to receive 45% of net profits on sales of the antibody product in North America. Under certain circumstances, we are also entitled to receive royalties on sales of the Novartis IL-1 antibody in Europe.

In addition, under the collaboration agreement, Novartis has the right to elect to collaborate in the development and commercialization of a second generation rilonacept following completion of its Phase 2 development, should we decide to clinically develop such a second generation product candidate. Novartis does not have any rights or options with respect to our rilonacept currently in clinical development.

2. VEGF Trap — Oncology

The VEGF Trap is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A, also known as Vascular Permeability Factor or VPF) and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a less validated degree, PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels that are needed for tumors to grow and is a potent regulator of vascular permeability and leakage.

The VEGF Trap (aflibercept) is being developed in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. We and sanofi-aventis are preparing to initiate a large Phase 3 program that will evaluate the safety and efficacy of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in five different cancer types. The first trial is planned to begin in the third quarter of 2007. The Phase 3 trials are planned in the following indications:

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4194
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4194

- first-line metastatic hormone resistant prostate cancer in combination with Taxotere®(Aventis),
- first-line metastatic pancreatic cancer in combination with gemcitabine-based regimen,
- first-line gastric cancer in combination with Taxotere® (Aventis),
- second-line non-small cell lung cancer in combination with Taxotere® (Aventis), and
- second-line metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with FOLFIRI (Folinic Acid (leucovorin), 5-fluorouracil, and irinotecan).

Currently, the collaboration is conducting Phase 2 single-agent studies in advanced ovarian cancer (AOC), non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma (NSCLA), and AOC patients with symptomatic malignant ascites (SMA). In 2004, the FDA granted Fast Track designation to the VEGF Trap for the treatment of SMA.

In June 2007, at the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), we and sanofi-aventis announced interim results from the Phase 2 studies in AOC and NSCLA. The AOC study, selected for an oral presentation at ASCO, was an interim analysis of a Phase 2 randomized, double-blind, multi-center trial investigating two doses of the VEGF Trap used as a single agent in patients with recurrent platinum-resistant epithelial ovarian cancer. While the study remains blinded with regard to dose, the combined preliminary results of the two dose levels for 162 of a planned 200 patients demonstrated anti-tumor activity as evidenced by an 8.0% partial response rate and 77% achievement of stable disease at 4 weeks in heavily pre-treated patients who had failed multiple other treatments. The VEGF Trap has been well tolerated, and the most common adverse events have been the typical class effect of anti-angiogenic agents. Of the 23 patients in the AOC study with evaluable baseline ascites, 7 patients (30%) experienced complete disappearance of the ascites, and 13 patients (57%) experienced no increase in ascites during treatment. The AOC study is ongoing and is now fully enrolled.

The NSCLA study, presented as a poster at ASCO, is a Phase 2 single-arm study conducted in patients with platinum-resistant and erlotinib-resistant adenocarcinoma of the lung (a common type of non-small cell lung cancer). In this study, the preliminary results presented at ASCO demonstrated activity in this heavily pre-treated patient base, as evidenced by a 3.7% partial response rate and 63% of patients achieving stable disease. The VEGF Trap has been well-tolerated in this trial as well. This study is ongoing and is now fully enrolled.

Sanofi-aventis has indicated that a first registration submission to a regulatory agency for the VEGF Trap is possible as early as 2008.

In addition, eight clinical studies have begun in conjunction with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP). We and sanofi-aventis are working to finalize plans with NCI/CTEP to conduct additional trials in different cancer types.

Five safety and tolerability studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens are continuing in a variety of cancer types to support the planned Phase 3 clinical program. In addition, sanofi-aventis has initiated the first trial of the VEGF Trap in

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4195
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4195

Japan, a Phase 1 safety and tolerability study in combination with S-1 in patients with advanced solid malignancies.

Cancer is a heterogeneous set of diseases and one of the leading causes of death in the developed world. A mutation in any one of dozens of normal genes can eventually result in a cell becoming cancerous; however, a common feature of cancer cells is that they need to obtain nutrients and remove waste products, just as normal cells do. The vascular system normally supplies nutrients to and removes waste from normal tissues. Cancer cells can use the vascular system either by taking over preexisting blood vessels or by promoting the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis). VEGF is secreted by many tumors to stimulate the growth of new blood vessels to supply nutrients and oxygen to the tumor. VEGF blockers have been shown to inhibit new vessel growth; and, in some cases, can cause regression of existing tumor vasculature. Countering the effects of VEGF, thereby blocking the blood supply to tumors, has demonstrated therapeutic benefits in clinical trials. This approach of inhibiting angiogenesis as a mechanism of action for an oncology medicine was validated in February 2004, when the FDA approved Genentech, Inc.'s VEGF inhibitor, Avastin®. Avastin® (Genentech) is an antibody product designed to inhibit VEGF and interfere with the blood supply to tumors.

Collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group

In September 2003, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (predecessor to sanofi-aventis U.S.) to collaborate on the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap in all countries other than Japan, where we retained the exclusive right to develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In January 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended the collaboration agreement to exclude from the scope of the collaboration the development and commercialization of the VEGF Trap for intraocular delivery to the eye. In December 2005, we and sanofi-aventis amended our collaboration agreement to expand the territory in which the companies are collaborating on the development of the VEGF Trap to include Japan. Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of the VEGF Trap outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of the VEGF Trap, subject to certain potential adjustments. We may also receive up to $400.0 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals. This total includes up to $360.0 million in milestone payments related to receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight VEGF Trap oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union. Another $40.0 million of milestone payments relate to receipt of marketing approvals for up to five VEGF Trap oncology indications in Japan.

Under the collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of the VEGF Trap development expenses in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4196
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4196

3. VEGF Trap — Eye Diseases

The VEGF Trap-Eye is a form of the VEGF Trap that has been purified and formulated with excipients and at concentrations suitable for direct injection into the eye. The VEGF Trap-Eye currently is being tested in a Phase 2 trial in patients with the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) and in a small pilot study in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME).

In the clinical development program for the VEGF Trap-Eye, we and Bayer HealthCare announced that we have initiated a Phase 3 study of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD. This first trial will compare the VEGF Trap-Eye and Genentech, Inc.'s Lucentis® (ranibizumab), an anti-angiogenic agent approved for use in wet AMD. This Phase 3 trial is evaluating dosing intervals of four and eight weeks for the VEGF Trap-Eye compared with ranibizumab dosing according to its label every four weeks. Regeneron and Bayer HealthCare plan to initiate a second Phase 3 trial in wet AMD around the end of 2007.

In May 2007, at the annual meeting of the Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO), we and Bayer HealthCare reported positive interim data from a pre-planned interim analysis of the Phase 2 study in wet AMD. The Phase 2 trial is a 150 patient, 12 week, study that is evaluating the safety and biological effect of treatment with multiple doses of the VEGF Trap-Eye using different doses and different dosing regimens. In the interim data analysis, the VEGF Trap-Eye met its primary endpoint of a statistically significant reduction in retinal thickness after 12 weeks compared with baseline (all groups combined, decrease of 135 microns, $p < 0.0001$). Mean change from baseline in visual acuity, a key secondary endpoint of the study, also demonstrated statistically significant improvement (all groups combined, increase of 5.9 letters, $p < 0.0001$). Moreover, patients in the dose groups that received only a single dose, on average, compared to baseline, demonstrated a decrease in excess retinal thickness ($p < 0.0001$) and an increase in visual acuity ($p = 0.012$) at 12 weeks. There were no drug-related serious adverse events, and treatment with the VEGF Trap-Eye was generally well-tolerated. The most common adverse events were those typically associated with intravitreal injections. Detailed data from this interim analysis is scheduled for presentation at an upcoming scientific conference. All patients have now completed 12 weeks of treatment, and we and Bayer HealthCare expect to report the results at a scientific conference in the third quarter of 2007. We are also conducting a Phase 1 safety and tolerability trial of a new formulation of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD.

We are also developing the VEGF Trap-Eye in DME. In May 2007, at the ARVO meeting, the companies reported results from a small pilot study of the VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with DME. In the study, the VEGF Trap was well tolerated and demonstrated activity in five patients, with decreases in retinal thickness and improvement in visual acuity. We expect to initiate a safety and efficacy study in DME in the second half of 2007.

VEGF-A both stimulates angiogenesis and increases vascular permeability. It has been shown in preclinical studies to be a major pathogenic factor in both wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy, and it is believed to be involved in other medical problems affecting the eyes. In clinical trials, blocking VEGF-A has been shown to be effective in patients with wet AMD, and

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4197
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4197

Macugen® (OSI Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) and Lucentis® (Genentech, Inc.) have been approved to treat patients with this condition.

Wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy (DR) are two of the leading causes of adult blindness in the developed world. In both conditions, severe visual loss is caused by a combination of retinal edema and neovascular proliferation. DR is a major complication of diabetes mellitus that can lead to significant vision impairment. DR is characterized, in part, by vascular leakage, which results in the collection of fluid in the retina. When the macula, the central area of the retina that is responsible for fine visual acuity, is involved, loss of visual acuity occurs. This is referred to as diabetic macular edema (DME). DME is the most prevalent cause of moderate visual loss in patients with diabetes.

Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare

In October 2006, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare for the global development and commercialization outside the United States of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Under the agreement we and Bayer HealthCare will collaborate on, and share the costs of, the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye through an integrated global plan that encompasses wet AMD, diabetic eye diseases, and other diseases and disorders. The companies will share equally in profits from any future sales of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States. If the VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer HealthCare for 50% of the development costs that it has incurred under the agreement from our share of the collaboration profits. Within the United States, we retained exclusive commercialization rights to the VEGF Trap-Eye and are entitled to all profits from any such sales. We received an up-front payment of $75.0 million from Bayer HealthCare and can earn up to $110.0 million in total development and regulatory milestones related to the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye and marketing approvals in major market countries outside the United States. We can also earn up to $135.0 million in sales milestones if total annual sales of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200.0 million.

General

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any sales or profits from the commercialization of any of our product candidates and may never receive such revenues. Before revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates can be realized, we (or our collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render our products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through June 30, 2007, we had a cumulative loss of $744.3 million. In the absence of revenues from the commercialization of our product candidates or other sources, the amount, timing, nature, and source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We expect to incur

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4198
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4198

substantial losses over the next several years as we continue the clinical development of the VEGF Trap-Eye and rilonacept; advance new product candidates into clinical development from our existing research programs utilizing our technology for designing fully human monoclonal antibodies; continue our research and development programs; and commercialize product candidates that receive regulatory approval, if any. Also, our activities may expand over time and require additional resources, and we expect our operating losses to be substantial over at least the next several years. Our losses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and will depend on, among other factors, the progress of our research and development efforts, the timing of certain expenses, and the amount and timing of payments that we receive from collaborators.

The planning, execution, and results of our clinical programs are significant factors that can affect our operating and financial results. In our clinical programs, key events for 2007 and plans over the next 12 months are as follows:

Clinical Program	2007 Events to Date	2007-8 Plans
VEGF Trap - Oncology	• NCI/CTEP initiated eight Phase 2 studies of the VEGF Trap as a single agent • Reported interim results from two Phase 2 single-agent trials - - in advanced ovarian cancer and in non-small cell lung adenocarcinoma • Initiated Japanese Phase 1 trial of VEGF Trap in combination with S-1 in patients with solid malignancies	• Sanofi-aventis to initiate three of five Phase 3 studies of the VEGF Trap in combination with standard chemotherapy regimens in specific cancer indications • NCI/CTEP to initiate additional new exploratory safety and efficacy studies
VEGF Trap-Eye (intravitreal injection)	• Reported positive interim results of Phase 2 trial in wet AMD • Reported positive results in Phase 1 trial in DME • Initiated first Phase 3 trial in wet AMD	• Report final results of Phase 2 trial in wet AMD • Initiate second Phase 3 trial in wet AMD • Initiate safety and efficacy trial in DME • Explore additional eye disease indications

Clinical Program	2007 Events to Date	2007-8 Plans
Rilonacept (IL-1 Trap)	• Completed the 24 week open-label safety extension phase of the Phase 3 trial in CAPS • Submitted BLA to the FDA for CAPS • Orphan Drug designation in CAPS granted in European Union	• FDA acceptance of BLA submission for CAPS and establishment of target completion date for FDA review of BLA • Report results of exploratory proof of concept study in patients with chronic gout • Initiate safety and efficacy trial in gout • Evaluate rilonacept in other disease indications in which IL-1 may play an important role
VelocImmune®		• Initiate first trial for antibody product candidate • Finalize plans to initiate clinical trials for two additional antibody candidates in 2008

License Agreements

AstraZeneca

In February 2007, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca UK Limited that allows AstraZeneca to utilize our VelocImmune® technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to us. AstraZeneca also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by AstraZeneca using our VelocImmune technology.

Astellas

In March 2007, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc. that allows Astellas to utilize our VelocImmune technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, Astellas made a $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment to us. Astellas also will make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using our VelocImmune technology.

Accounting for Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare

As described above, in October 2006 we entered into a VEGF Trap-Eye license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare. Under the terms of the agreement, Bayer HealthCare made a non-refundable up-front payment to us of $75.0 million. In 2007, agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by both companies under a global development plan will be shared as follows: Up to the first $50.0 million will be shared equally;

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4200
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4200

Regeneron is solely responsible for the next $40.0 million; over $90.0 million will be shared equally. Through June 30, 2007, reimbursements from Bayer HealthCare of our VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses total $10.6 million, of which $7.5 million was receivable at June 30, 2007. Neither party was reimbursed for any development expenses that it incurred prior to 2007.

We and Bayer HealthCare are currently formalizing our global development plans for the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD and DME. The plans will include estimated development steps, timelines, and costs, as well as the projected responsibilities of and costs to be incurred by each of the companies. Pending completion of these plans, all payments received or receivable from Bayer HealthCare through June 30, 2007, totaling $85.6 million, have been fully deferred and included in deferred revenue for financial statement purposes. When the plans are formalized later this year, we will determine the appropriate accounting policy for payments from Bayer HealthCare and the financial statement classifications and periods in which past and future payments from Bayer (including the $75.0 million up-front payment, development and regulatory milestone payments, and reimbursements of Regeneron development expenses) will be recognized in our Statement of Operations. In the period when we commence recognizing previously deferred payments from Bayer HealthCare, we anticipate recording a cumulative catch-up for the period since inception of the collaboration in October 2006, which can not be quantified at this time.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

Net Loss:

Regeneron reported a net loss of $26.8 million, or $0.41 per share (basic and diluted), for the second quarter of 2007 compared to a net loss of $23.6 million, or $0.41 per share (basic and diluted), for the second quarter of 2006.

Revenues:

Revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2007	2006	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 13.5	$ 14.8	$ (1.3)
Other	2.4	0.2	2.2
Total contract research & development revenue	15.9	15.0	0.9
Contract manufacturing revenue		4.3	(4.3)
Technology licensing revenue	6.3		6.3
Total revenue	$ 22.2	$ 19.3	$ 2.9

We recognize revenue from sanofi-aventis, in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration, in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition* (SAB 104) and FASB Emerging Issue Task Force Issue No. 00-21, *Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (EITF 00-21). We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis which, as detailed below, consists partly of

reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to a total of $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and 2006. Non-refundable up-front license payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized over the period over which we are obligated to perform services. We estimate our performance period based on the specific terms of each agreement, and adjust the performance periods, if appropriate, based on the applicable facts and circumstances.

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue
(In millions)

	Three months ended June 30, 2007	2006
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 11.3	$ 11.8
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	2.2	3.0
Total	$ 13.5	$ 14.8

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron VEGF Trap expenses decreased in the second quarter of 2007 from the same period in 2006, primarily due to higher costs in 2006 related to the Company's manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments decreased in the second quarter of 2007 from the same period in 2006, due to an extension of the estimated performance period over which this deferred revenue is being recognized. As of June 30, 2007, $65.5 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Other contract research and development revenue includes $1.6 million recognized in connection with our five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which we were awarded in September 2006 as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project.

Contract manufacturing revenue for the second quarter of 2006 related to our long-term agreement with Merck & Co., Inc., which expired in October 2006, to manufacture a vaccine intermediate at our Rensselaer, New York facility. Revenue and the related manufacturing expense were recognized as product was shipped, after acceptance by Merck. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in the second quarter of 2006 was $0.4 million of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production. We do not expect to receive any further contract manufacturing revenue from Merck.

In connection with our license agreement with AstraZeneca, as described above, the $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment, which we received in February 2007, was deferred and is being recognized as revenue ratably over the twelve month period beginning in February 2007. In connection with our license agreement with Astellas, as described above, the $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment, which we received in April 2007, was deferred and is being recognized as revenue ratably over the twelve month period beginning in June 2007. In the second quarter of 2007, we recognized $6.3 million of technology licensing revenue related to these agreements.

Expenses:

Total operating expenses increased to $52.8 million in the second quarter of 2007 from $43.5 million in the same period of 2006. Our average employee headcount in the second quarter of

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4202
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4202

2007 increased to 618 from 579 in the second quarter of 2006, primarily to support our expanded development programs for the VEGF Trap-Eye and rilonacept and our plans to move our first antibody candidate into clinical trials later this year. Operating expenses in the second quarter of 2007 and 2006 include a total of $6.9 million and $4.6 million, respectively, of non-cash compensation expense related to employee stock option awards (Stock Option Expense), as detailed below:

(In millions)	For the three months ended June 30, 2007		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 39.9	$ 4.0	$ 43.9
General and administrative	6.0	2.9	8.9
Total operating expenses	$ 45.9	$ 6.9	$ 52.8

(In millions)	For the three months ended June 30, 2006		
Expenses	Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense	Stock Option Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 31.8	$ 2.6	$ 34.4
Contract manufacturing	2.7	0.1	2.8
General and administrative	4.4	1.9	6.3
Total operating expenses	$ 38.9	$ 4.6	$ 43.5

The increase in total Stock Option Expense in the second quarter of 2007 was primarily due to the higher fair market value of our Common Stock on the date of our annual employee option grants made in December 2006 in comparison to the fair market value of our Common Stock on the dates of annual employee option grants made in recent prior years.

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses increased to $43.9 million in the second quarter of 2007 from $34.4 million in the same period of 2006. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		
Research and development expenses	2007	2006	Increase
Payroll and benefits (1)	$ 14.4	$ 11.7	$ 2.7
Clinical trial expenses	6.5	4.4	2.1
Clinical manufacturing costs (2)	11.5	9.1	2.4
Research and preclinical development costs	6.1	4.3	1.8
Occupancy and other operating costs	5.4	4.9	0.5
Total research and development	$ 43.9	$ 34.4	$ 9.5

(1) Includes $3.3 million and $2.2 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $0.7 million and $0.4 million of Stock Option Expense for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4203
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4203

Payroll and benefits increased primarily due to higher Stock Option Expense, as described above, and higher compensation expense due, in part, to the increase in employee headcount, as described above, and annual salary increases effective January 1, 2007. Clinical trial expenses increased due primarily to (i) higher costs related to our ongoing Phase 1 and 2 studies of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD, (ii) start-up costs related to our upcoming Phase 3 study of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD, and (iii) higher rilonacept costs. Clinical manufacturing costs increased primarily because capacity which had previously been dedicated to manufacture of a vaccine intermediate for Merck, and whose cost had been included with Contract Manufacturing Expenses in 2006, has now been designated for, and the related costs included in, clinical manufacturing. In addition, higher costs related to manufacturing rilonacept and preclinical and clinical supplies of our first antibody drug candidate were partly offset by lower costs related to manufacturing VEGF Trap. Research and preclinical development costs increased primarily due to higher costs related to our human monoclonal antibody programs. In addition, higher preclinical development costs related to VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye were partly offset by lower preclinical development costs related to rilonacept.

We budget our research and development costs by expense category, rather than by project. We also prepare estimates of research and development costs for projects in clinical development, which include direct costs and allocations of certain costs such as indirect labor, non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards, and manufacturing and other costs related to activities that benefit multiple projects. Our estimates of research and development costs for clinical development programs are shown below:

(In millions)	Three months ended June 30,		
Project Costs	**2007**	**2006**	**Increase (Decrease)**
VEGF Trap — Oncology	$ 10.0	$ 10.1	$ (0.1)
VEGF Trap- Eye	8.4	4.1	4.3
Rilonacept	8.1	7.4	0.7
Other research programs & unallocated costs	17.4	12.8	4.6
Total research and development expenses	$ 43.9	$ 34.4	$ 9.5

Drug development and approval in the United States is a multi-step process regulated by the FDA. The process begins with discovery and preclinical evaluation, leading up to the submission of an IND to the FDA which, if successful, allows the opportunity for study in humans, or clinical study, of the potential new drug. Clinical development typically involves three phases of study: Phase 1, 2 and 3. The most significant costs in clinical development are in Phase 3 clinical trials, as they tend to be the longest and largest studies in the drug development process. Following successful completion of Phase 3 clinical trials for a biological product, a biologics license application (or BLA) must be submitted to, and accepted by, the FDA, and the FDA must approve the BLA prior to commercialization of the drug. It is not uncommon for the FDA to request additional data following its review of a BLA, which can significantly increase the drug development timeline and expenses. We may elect either on our own, or at the request of the FDA, to conduct further studies that are referred to as Phase 3B and 4 studies. Phase 3B studies are initiated and either completed or substantially completed while the BLA is under FDA review. These studies are conducted under an IND. Phase 4 studies, also referred to as post-marketing studies, are studies that are initiated and conducted after the FDA has approved a product for marketing. In addition, as discovery research, preclinical development, and clinical

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4204
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4204

programs progress, opportunities to expand development of drug candidates into new disease indications can emerge. We may elect to add such new disease indications to our development efforts (with the approval of our collaborator for joint development programs), thereby extending the period in which we will be developing a product. For example, we, and our collaborators, where applicable, continue to explore further development of rilonacept, VEGF Trap, and VEGF Trap-Eye in different disease indications.

There are numerous uncertainties associated with drug development, including uncertainties related to safety and efficacy data from each phase of drug development, uncertainties related to the enrollment and performance of clinical trials, changes in regulatory requirements, changes in the competitive landscape affecting a product candidate, and other risks and uncertainties described below in Item 1A, "Risk Factors" under "Risks Related to Development of Our Product Candidates," "Regulatory and Litigation Risks," and "Risks Related to Commercialization of Products." The lengthy process of seeking FDA approvals, and subsequent compliance with applicable statutes and regulations, require the expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure by us to obtain, or delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could materially adversely affect our business.

For these reasons and due to the variability in the costs necessary to develop a product and the uncertainties related to future indications to be studied, the estimated cost and scope of the projects, and our ultimate ability to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, accurate and meaningful estimates of the total cost to bring our product candidates to market are not available. Similarly, we are currently unable to reasonably estimate if our product candidates will generate product revenues and material net cash inflows. We submitted a BLA for our rilonacept for the treatment of CAPS, a spectrum of rare genetic disorders, in the second quarter of 2007. We cannot predict whether or when the commercialization of rilonacept in CAPS will result in a material net cash inflow to the company.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses decreased in the second quarter of 2007 compared to the same period of 2006 due to the expiration of our manufacturing agreement with Merck in October 2006.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses increased to $8.9 million in the second quarter of 2007 from $6.3 million in the same period of 2006 primarily due to (i) higher Stock Option Expense, as described above, (ii) higher compensation expense due, in part, to increases in administrative headcount in 2007 to support our expanded research and development activities and annual salary increases effective January 1, 2007, (iii) higher recruitment and related costs associated with expanding our headcount in 2007, (iv) higher fees for consultants and other professional services on various corporate matters, and (v) marketing research and related expenses incurred in 2007 in connection with our rilonacept and VEGF Trap-Eye programs.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4205
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4205

Other Income and Expense:

Investment income increased to $6.8 million in the second quarter of 2007 from $3.7 million in the same period of 2006 resulting primarily from higher balances of cash and marketable securities (due, in part, to the up-front payment received from Bayer HealthCare in October 2006, as described above, and the receipt of net proceeds from the November 2006 public offering of our Common Stock). Interest expense was $3.0 million in the second quarter of 2007 and 2006. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in October 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

Net Loss:

Regeneron reported a net loss of $56.7 million, or $0.86 per share (basic and diluted), for the first half of 2007 compared to a net loss of $44.0 million, or $0.77 per share (basic and diluted), for the same period of 2006.

Revenues:

Revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2007	2006	Increase (Decrease)
Contract research & development revenue			
The sanofi-aventis Group	$ 25.3	$ 28.7	$ (3.4)
Other	4.3	0.9	3.4
Total contract research & development revenue	29.6	29.6	—
Contract manufacturing revenue		7.9	(7.9)
Technology licensing revenue	8.4		8.4
Total revenue	$ 38.0	$ 37.5	$ 0.5

We recognize revenue from sanofi-aventis, in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap collaboration, in accordance with SAB 104 and EITF 00-21. We earn contract research and development revenue from sanofi-aventis which, as detailed below, consists partly of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to a total of $105.0 million of non-refundable, up-front payments received in 2003 and 2006. Non-refundable up-front license payments are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized over the period over which we are obligated to perform services. We estimate our performance period based on the specific terms of each agreement, and adjust the performance periods, if appropriate, based on the applicable facts and circumstances.

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30, 2007	2006
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 20.8	$ 22.6
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	4.5	6.1
Total	$ 25.3	$ 28.7

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4206
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4206

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron VEGF Trap expenses decreased in the first half of 2007 from the same period in 2006, primarily due to higher costs in 2006 related to the Company's manufacture of VEGF Trap clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front payments decreased in the first quarter of 2007 from the same period in 2006, due to an extension of the estimated performance period over which this deferred revenue is being recognized. As of June 30, 2007, $65.5 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Other contract research and development revenue includes $2.3 million recognized in the first half of 2007 related to our five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which we were awarded in September 2006 as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project.

Contract manufacturing revenue for the first six months of 2006 related to our long-term manufacturing agreement with Merck, which expired in October 2006. Revenue and the related manufacturing expense were recognized as product was shipped, after acceptance by Merck. Included in contract manufacturing revenue in the second quarter of 2006 was $0.8 million of deferred revenue associated with capital improvement reimbursements paid by Merck prior to commencement of production. We do not expect to receive any further contract manufacturing revenue from Merck.

In connection with our license agreement with AstraZeneca, as described above, the $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment, which we received in February 2007, was deferred and is being recognized as revenue ratably over the twelve month period beginning in February 2007. In connection with our license agreement with Astellas, as described above, the $20.0 million non-refundable up-front payment, which we received in April 2007, was deferred and is being recognized as revenue ratably over the twelve month period beginning in June 2007. In the first six months of 2007, we recognized $8.4 million of technology licensing revenue related to these agreements.

Expenses:

Total operating expenses increased to $102.2 million in the first half of 2007 from $83.4 million in the same period of 2006. Our average employee headcount in the first half of 2007 increased to 602 from 583 in the first half of 2006, primarily to support our expanded development programs for the VEGF Trap-Eye and rilonacept and our plans to move our first antibody candidate into clinical trials later this year. Operating expenses for the first six months of 2007 and 2006 include a total of $13.5 million and $8.5 million, respectively, of Stock Option Expense, as detailed below:

(In millions)	**For the six months ended June 30, 2007**		
Expenses	**Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense**	**Stock Option Expense**	**Expenses as Reported**
Research and development	$ 77.2	$ 7.9	$ 85.1
General and administrative	11.5	5.6	17.1
Total operating expenses	$ 88.7	$ 13.5	$ 102.2

(In millions)	For the six months ended June 30, 2006		
Expenses	**Expenses before inclusion of Stock Option Expense**	**Stock Option Expense**	**Expenses as Reported**
Research and development	$ 61.9	$ 4.6	$ 66.5
Contract manufacturing	4.5	0.2	4.7
General and administrative	8.5	3.7	12.2
Total operating expenses	$ 74.9	$ 8.5	$ 83.4

The increase in total Stock Option Expense in the first half of 2007 was primarily due to the higher fair market value of our Common Stock on the date of our annual employee option grants made in December 2006 in comparison to the fair market value of our Common Stock on the dates of annual employee option grants made in recent prior years.

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses increased to $85.1 million in the first half of 2007 from $66.5 million in the same period of 2006. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006:

(In millions)	Six months ended June 30,		
Research and development expenses	**2007**	**2006**	**Increase**
Payroll and benefits (1)	$ 28.1	$ 21.7	$ 6.4
Clinical trial expenses	11.8	7.8	4.0
Clinical manufacturing costs (2)	22.0	18.4	3.6
Research and preclinical development costs	12.1	7.8	4.3
Occupancy and other operating costs	11.1	10.8	0.3
Total research and development	$ 85.1	$ 66.5	$ 18.6

(1) Includes $6.4 million and $3.8 million of Stock Option Expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Stock Option Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $1.5 million and $0.8 million of Stock Option Expense for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Payroll and benefits increased primarily due to higher Stock Option Expense, as described above, and higher compensation expense due, in part, to the increase in employee headcount, as described above, and annual salary increases effective January 1, 2007. Clinical trial expenses increased due primarily to (i) higher costs related to our ongoing Phase 1 and 2 studies of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD, (ii) start-up costs related to our upcoming Phase 3 study of the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD, and (iii) higher rilonacept costs. Clinical manufacturing costs increased primarily because capacity which had previously been dedicated to manufacture of a vaccine intermediate for Merck, and whose cost had been included with Contract Manufacturing Expenses in 2006, has now been designated for, and the related costs included in, clinical manufacturing. Higher costs related to manufacturing rilonacept and preclinical and clinical supplies of our first antibody drug candidate were offset by lower costs related to manufacturing VEGF Trap. Research and preclinical development costs increased primarily due to higher costs related to our human monoclonal antibody programs. In addition, higher preclinical development

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4208
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4208

costs related to VEGF Trap-Eye and VEGF Trap-Oncology were partly offset by lower preclinical development costs related to rilonacept.

We budget our research and development costs by expense category, rather than by project. We also prepare estimates of research and development cost for projects in clinical development, which include direct costs and allocations of certain costs such as indirect labor, non-cash stock-based employee compensation expense related to stock option awards, and manufacturing and other costs related to activities that benefit multiple projects. Our estimates of research and development costs for clinical development programs are shown below:

(In millions)	**Six months ended June 30,**		
Project Costs	**2007**	**2006**	**Increase (Decrease)**
VEGF Trap — Oncology	$ 17.8	$ 19.2	$ (1.4)
VEGF Trap- Eye	14.2	7.8	6.4
Rilonacept	15.9	14.3	1.6
Other research programs & unallocated costs	37.2	25.2	12.0
Total research and development expenses	$ 85.1	$ 66.5	$ 18.6

For the reasons described above under "Research and Development Expenses" for the three months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, and due to the variability in the costs necessary to develop a product and the uncertainties related to future indications to be studied, the estimated cost and scope of the projects, and our ultimate ability to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, accurate and meaningful estimates of the total cost to bring our product candidates to market are not available. Similarly, we are currently unable to reasonably estimate if our product candidates will generate product revenues and material net cash inflows.

Contract Manufacturing Expenses:

Contract manufacturing expenses decreased in the first half of 2007 compared to the same period of 2006 due to the expiration of our manufacturing agreement with Merck in October 2006.

General and Administrative Expenses:

General and administrative expenses increased to $17.1 million in the first half of 2007 from $12.2 million in the same period of 2006 primarily due to (i) higher Stock Option Expense, as described above, (ii) higher compensation expense due, in part, to increases in administrative headcount in 2007 to support our expanded research and development activities and annual salary increases effective January 1, 2007, (iii) higher recruitment and related costs associated with expanding our headcount in 2007, (iv) higher fees for consultants and other professional services on various corporate matters, and (v) marketing research and related expenses incurred in 2007 in connection with our rilonacept and VEGF Trap-Eye programs.

Other Income and Expense:

Investment income increased to $13.6 million in the first half of 2007 from $7.2 million in the same period of 2006 resulting primarily from higher balances of cash and marketable securities

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4209
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4209

(due, in part, to the up-front payment received from Bayer HealthCare in October 2006, as described above, and the receipt of net proceeds from the November 2006 public offering of our Common Stock). Interest expense was $6.0 million in first half of 2007 and 2006. Interest expense is attributable primarily to $200.0 million of convertible notes issued in October 2001, which mature in October 2008 and bear interest at 5.5% per annum.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception in 1988, we have financed our operations primarily through offerings of our equity securities, a private placement of convertible debt, payments earned under our past and present research and development and contract manufacturing agreements, including our agreements with sanofi-aventis, Bayer HealthCare, and Merck, and investment income.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 and 2006

At June 30, 2007, we had $512.3 million in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities, compared with $522.9 million at December 31, 2006. In connection with our new non-exclusive license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas, as described above, AstraZeneca and Astellas each made an up-front payment to us of $20.0 million in February and April 2007, respectively.

Cash (Used in) Operations:

Net cash used in operations was $12.7 million in the first six months of 2007, compared to $15.4 million in the first six months of 2006. Our net losses of $56.7 million in the first half of 2007 and $44.0 million in the first half of 2006 included $13.5 million and $8.8 million, respectively, of non-cash stock-based employee compensation costs, of which $13.5 million and $8.5 million, respectively, represented Stock Option Expense and, in the first half of 2006, $0.3 million represented non-cash compensation expense from Restricted Stock awards. At June 30, 2007, accounts receivable balances increased by $13.0 million, compared to year end 2006, primarily due to amounts receivable from sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare for reimbursements of our VEGF Trap-Oncology and VEGF Trap-Eye development costs, respectively. Also, our deferred revenue balances at June 30, 2007 increased by $36.6 million, compared to year end 2006, primarily due to the $20.0 million up-front payments received from each of AstraZeneca and Astellas, as described above. In addition, for the first six months of 2007, reimbursements from Bayer HealthCare of our 2007 VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses, totaling $10.6 million, have been fully deferred and included in deferred revenue for financial statement purposes, as discussed above. At June 30, 2006, accounts receivable balances decreased by $24.4 million, compared to year end 2005, primarily due to the January 2006 receipt of a $25.0 million up-front payment from sanofi-aventis, which was receivable at December 31, 2005, in connection with an amendment to our collaboration agreement to include Japan. Also, our deferred revenue balances at June 30, 2006 decreased by $8.1 million, compared to year end 2005, due primarily to first half 2006 revenue recognition of $6.1 million of deferred revenue related to up-front payments from sanofi-aventis. The majority of our cash expenditures in both the first half of 2007 and 2006 were to fund research and development, primarily related to our clinical programs and, in the first half of 2007, our preclinical human monoclonal antibody programs.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4210
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4210

Cash Used in Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities was $120.3 million in the first half of 2007 compared to $58.4 million in the same period of 2006, due primarily to an increase in purchases of marketable securities net of sales or maturities. In the first half of 2007, purchases of marketable securities exceeded sales or maturities by $117.3 million, whereas in the first half of 2006, purchases of marketable securities exceeded sales or maturities by $57.4 million.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities:

Cash provided by financing activities increased to $4.8 million in the first half of 2007 from $4.2 million in the same period in 2006 due primarily to an increase in the issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercises of employee stock options.

License Agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas:

Under these non-exclusive license agreements, AstraZeneca and Astellas each made a $20.0 million non-refundable, up-front payment to us in February and April 2007, respectively. AstraZeneca and Astellas also will each make up to five additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to each licensee's ability to terminate its license agreement with us after making the first three additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria.

Capital Expenditures:

Our additions to property, plant, and equipment totaled $3.5 million and $1.0 million for the first half of 2007 and 2006, respectively. During the remainder of 2007, we expect to incur approximately $13 million in capital expenditures primarily to support our manufacturing, development, and research activities.

During the second quarter of 2007, we exercised a purchase option on a building in Rensselaer, totaling approximately 270,000 square feet, in which we currently lease approximately 75,000 square feet of manufacturing, office and warehouse space. The acquisition of the building and related costs are expected to approximate $10 million, which is included in our anticipated capital expenditures for the remainder of 2007, as described above. We expect to complete the purchase of this building in the third quarter of 2007. The space that we do not occupy in this building is currently leased to another tenant.

Convertible Debt:

In 2001, we issued $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes, which bear interest at 5.5% per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature in October 2008. The notes are convertible into shares of our Common Stock at a conversion price of approximately $30.25 per share, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances. If the price per share of our Common Stock is above $30.25 at maturity, we would expect the notes to convert into shares of Common Stock. Otherwise, we will be required to repay the $200.0

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4211
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4211

million aggregate principal amount of the notes or refinance the notes prior to maturity; however, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to successfully arrange such refinancing.

Funding Requirements:

We expect to continue to incur substantial funding requirements primarily for research and development activities (including preclinical and clinical testing). Before taking into account reimbursements from collaborators, we currently anticipate that approximately 55%-65% of our expenditures for 2007 will be directed toward the preclinical and clinical development of product candidates, including rilonacept, VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye and monoclonal antibodies; approximately 10%-15% of our expenditures for 2007 will be applied to our basic research activities and the continued development of our novel technology platforms; and the remainder of our expenditures for 2007 will be used for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes.

Under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, over the next several years we and Bayer HealthCare are sharing agreed upon VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by both companies, under a global development plan, as follows:

2007: Up to $50.0 million shared equally; we are solely responsible for up to the next $40.0 million; over $90.0 million shared equally.

2008: Up to $70.0 million shared equally, we are solely responsible for up to the next $30.0 million; over $100.0 million shared equally.

2009 and thereafter: All expenses shared equally.

In addition, under our collaboration agreements with sanofi-aventis and Bayer Healthcare, if the applicable collaboration becomes profitable, we have contingent contractual obligations to reimburse sanofi-aventis and Bayer Healthcare for 50% of agreed-upon development expenses incurred by sanofi-aventis and Bayer Healthcare, respectively. Profitability under each collaboration will be measured by calculating net sales less agreed-upon expenses. These reimbursements would be deducted from our share of the collaboration profits (and, for sanofi-aventis, royalties on product sales in Japan) otherwise payable to us unless we agree to reimburse these expenses at a faster rate at our option. Given the uncertainties related to drug development (including the development of the VEGF Trap-Oncology in collaboration with sanofi-aventis and the VEGF Trap-Eye in collaboration with Bayer Healthcare) such as the variability in the length of time necessary to develop a product candidate and the ultimate ability to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, we are currently unable to reliably estimate if our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer Healthcare will become profitable.

The amount we need to fund operations will depend on various factors, including the status of competitive products, the success of our research and development programs, the potential future need to expand our professional and support staff and facilities, the status of patents and other intellectual property rights, the delay or failure of a clinical trial of any of our potential drug candidates, and the continuation, extent, and success of our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare. Clinical trial costs are dependent, among other things, on the size and duration of trials, fees charged for services provided by clinical trial investigators and other third parties, the costs for manufacturing the product candidate for use in the trials, supplies,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4212
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4212

laboratory tests, and other expenses. The amount of funding that will be required for our clinical programs depends upon the results of our research and preclinical programs and early-stage clinical trials, regulatory requirements, the clinical trials underway plus additional clinical trials that we decide to initiate, and the various factors that affect the cost of each trial as described above. In the future, if we are able to successfully develop, market, and sell certain of our product candidates, we may be required to pay royalties or otherwise share the profits generated on such sales in connection with our collaboration and licensing agreements.

We expect that expenses related to the filing, prosecution, defense, and enforcement of patent and other intellectual property claims will continue to be substantial as a result of patent filings and prosecutions in the United States and foreign countries.

We believe that our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least early 2010, without taking into consideration the $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes, which mature in October 2008. However, this is a forward-looking statement based on our current operating plan, and there may be a change in projected revenues or expenses that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. If there is insufficient capital to fund all of our planned operations and activities, we believe we would prioritize available capital to fund preclinical and clinical development of our product candidates. Other than the $1.6 million letter of credit issued to our landlord in connection with our new operating lease for facilities in Tarrytown, New York, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements. In addition, we do not guarantee the obligations of any other entity. As of June 30, 2007, we had no established banking arrangements through which we could obtain short-term financing or a line of credit. In the event we need additional financing for the operation of our business, we will consider collaborative arrangements and additional public or private financing, including additional equity financing. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include our progress in product development, investor perception of our prospects, and the general condition of the financial markets. We may not be able to secure the necessary funding through new collaborative arrangements or additional public or private offerings. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale back, or eliminate certain of our research and development activities or future operations. This could harm our business.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates

Revenue Recognition:

We recognize revenue from contract research and development and research progress payments in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition* (SAB 104) and Emerging Issues Task Force 00-21, *Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (EITF 00-21). We earn contract research and development revenue and research progress payments in connection with collaboration and other agreements to develop and commercialize product candidates and utilize our technology platforms. The terms of these agreements typically include non-refundable up-front licensing payments, research progress (milestone) payments, and payments for development activities. Non-refundable up-front license payments, where continuing involvement is required of us, are deferred and recognized over the related performance period. We estimate our performance period based on the specific terms of

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4213
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4213

each agreement, and adjust the performance periods, if appropriate, based on the applicable facts and circumstances. Payments which are based on achieving a specific substantive performance milestone, involving a degree of risk, are recognized as revenue when the milestone is achieved and the related payment is due and non-refundable, provided there is no future service obligation associated with that milestone. Substantive performance milestones typically consist of significant achievements in the development life-cycle of the related product candidate, such as completion of clinical trials, filing for approval with regulatory agencies, and approvals by regulatory agencies. In determining whether a payment is deemed to be a substantive performance milestone, we take into consideration (i) the nature, timing, and value of significant achievements in the development life-cycle of the related development product candidate, (ii) the relative level of effort required to achieve the milestone, and (iii) the relative level of risk in achieving the milestone, taking into account the high degree of uncertainty in successfully advancing product candidates in a drug development program and in ultimately attaining an approved drug product. Payments for achieving milestones which are not considered substantive are accounted for as license payments and recognized over the related performance period. Payments for development activities where Regeneron is not sharing costs are recognized as revenue as earned, over the period of effort. In addition, we record revenue in connection with a government research grant as we incur expenses related to the grant, subject to the grant's terms and annual funding approvals.

In connection with non-refundable licensing payments, our performance period estimates are principally based on projections of the scope, progress, and results of our research and development activities. Due to the variability in the scope of activities and length of time necessary to develop a drug product, changes to development plans as programs progress, and uncertainty in the ultimate requirements to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, revisions to performance period estimates are possible, and could result in material changes to the amount of revenue recognized each year in the future. In addition, performance periods may be extended if we and our collaborators decide to expand our clinical plans for a drug candidate into additional disease indications. Also, if a collaborator terminates an agreement in accordance with the terms of the agreement, we would recognize any unamortized remainder of an up-front payment at the time of the termination. For the year ended December 31, 2006, changes in estimates of our performance periods, including an extension of our estimated performance period for our collaboration with sanofi-aventis, did not have a material impact on contract research and development revenue that we recognized. In 2007, we currently expect to recognize at least $2.4 million lower contract research and development revenue, compared to amounts recognized in 2006, in connection with $105.0 million of non-refundable up-front payments previously received from sanofi-aventis, due to an extension of our estimated performance period.

As described above, we and Bayer HealthCare are currently formalizing our global development plans for the VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD and DME. Pending completion of these plans, all payments received or receivable from Bayer HealthCare through June 30, 2007 have been fully deferred and included in deferred revenue for financial statement purposes. When the plans are formalized later this year, we will determine the appropriate accounting policy for payments from Bayer HealthCare and the financial statement classifications and periods in which past and future payments from Bayer (including the $75.0 million up-front payment, development and regulatory milestone payments, and reimbursements of Regeneron development

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4214
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4214

expenses) will be recognized in our Statement of Operations. In the period when we commence recognizing previously deferred payments from Bayer HealthCare, we anticipate recording a cumulative catch-up for the period since inception of the collaboration in October 2006, which can not be quantified at this time.

Clinical Trial Expenses:

Clinical trial costs are a significant component of research and development expenses and include costs associated with third-party contractors. We outsource a substantial portion of our clinical trial activities, utilizing external entities such as contract research organizations, independent clinical investigators, and other third-party service providers to assist us with the execution of our clinical studies. For each clinical trial that we conduct, certain clinical trial costs are expensed immediately, while others are expensed over time based on the expected total number of patients in the trial, the rate at which patients enter the trial, and the period over which clinical investigators or contract research organizations are expected to provide services.

Clinical activities which relate principally to clinical sites and other administrative functions to manage our clinical trials are performed primarily by contract research organizations (CROs). CROs typically perform most of the start-up activities for our trials, including document preparation, site identification, screening and preparation, pre-study visits, training, and program management. On a budgeted basis, these start-up costs are typically 10% to 15% of the total contract value. On an actual basis, this percentage range can be significantly wider, as many of our contracts are either expanded or reduced in scope compared to the original budget, while start-up costs for the particular trial may not change materially. These start-up costs usually occur within a few months after the contract has been executed and are event driven in nature. The remaining activities and related costs, such as patient monitoring and administration, generally occur ratably throughout the life of the individual contract or study. In the event of early termination of a clinical trial, we accrue and recognize expenses in an amount based on our estimate of the remaining non-cancelable obligations associated with the winding down of the clinical trial and/or penalties.

For clinical study sites, where payments are made periodically on a per-patient basis to the institutions performing the clinical study, we accrue on an estimated cost-per-patient basis an expense based on subject enrollment and activity in each quarter. The amount of clinical study expense recognized in a quarter may vary from period to period based on the duration and progress of the study, the activities to be performed by the sites each quarter, the required level of patient enrollment, the rate at which patients actually enroll in and drop-out of the clinical study, and the number of sites involved in the study. Clinical trials that bear the greatest risk of change in estimates are typically those with a significant number of sites, require a large number of patients, have complex patient screening requirements, and span multiple years. During the course of a trial, we adjust our rate of clinical expense recognition if actual results differ from our estimates. Our estimates and assumptions for clinical expense recognition could differ significantly from our actual results, which could cause material increases or decreases in research and development expenses in future periods when the actual results become known. No material adjustments to our past clinical trial accrual estimates were made during the year ended December 31, 2006 or the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4215
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4215

During the three months ended June 30, 2007, there were no changes to any other "Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Judgments and Estimates" described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (SFAS) 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.* SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We will be required to adopt SFAS 159 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Our management is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting SFAS 159 on our financial statements.

In June 2007, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued Statement No. 07-3, *Accounting for Non-refundable Advance Payments for Goods or Services to Be Used in Future Research and Development Activities* (EITF 07-3). EITF 07-3 addresses how entities involved in research and development activities should account for the non-refundable portion of an advance payment made for future research and development activities and requires that such payments be deferred and capitalized, and recognized as an expense when the goods are delivered or the related services are performed. EITF 07-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2007, including interim periods within those fiscal years. We will be required to adopt EITF 07-3 effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Our management believes that the future adoption of EITF 07-3 will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates primarily from our investment of available cash balances in investment grade corporate and U.S. government securities. We do not believe we are materially exposed to changes in interest rates. Under our current policies we do not use interest rate derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate changes. We estimated that a one percent change in interest rates would result in approximately a $2.0 million and $0.9 million change in the fair market value of our investment portfolio at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The increase in the potential impact of an interest rate change at June 30, 2007, compared to June 30, 2006, is due primarily to increases in our investment portfolio's balance and duration at the end of June 2007 versus June 2006.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer each concluded that, as of the

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4216
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4216

end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are a party to legal proceedings in the course of our business. We do not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in an environment that involves a number of significant risks and uncertainties. We caution you to read the following risk factors, which have affected, and/or in the future could affect, our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks described below include forward-looking statements, and actual events and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Furthermore, additional risks and uncertainties are described under other captions in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and should be considered by our investors.

Risks Related to Our Financial Results and Need for Additional Financing

We have had a history of operating losses and we may never achieve profitability. If we continue to incur operating losses, we may be unable to continue our operations.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through June 30, 2007, we had a cumulative loss of $744.3 million. If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to become a profitable company, we may be unable to continue our operations. We have no products that are available for sale and do not know when we will have products available for sale, if ever. In the absence of revenue from the sale of products or other sources, the amount, timing, nature or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4217
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4217

We will need additional funding in the future, which may not be available to us, and which may force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

We will need to expend substantial resources for research and development, including costs associated with clinical testing of our product candidates. We believe our existing capital resources will enable us to meet operating needs through at least early 2010, without taking into consideration the $200.0 million aggregate principal amount of convertible senior subordinated notes, which mature in October 2008; however, our projected revenue may decrease or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. We will likely require additional financing in the future and we may not be able to raise such additional funds. If we are able to obtain additional financing through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, such sales may be dilutive to our shareholders. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that would restrict our business activities or our ability to incur further indebtedness and may contain other terms that are not favorable to our shareholders. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the development of our product candidates, we may face delay, reduction or elimination of our research and development programs or preclinical or clinical trials, in which case our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially harmed.

We have a significant amount of debt and may have insufficient cash to satisfy our debt service and repayment obligations. In addition, the amount of our debt could impede our operations and flexibility.

We have a significant amount of convertible debt and semi-annual interest payment obligations. This debt, unless converted to shares of our common stock, will mature in October 2008. We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow or otherwise obtain funds necessary to make required payments on our debt. Even if we are able to meet our debt service obligations, the amount of debt we already have could hurt our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, or other purposes. In addition, our debt obligations could require us to use a substantial portion of cash to pay principal and interest on our debt, instead of applying those funds to other purposes, such as research and development, working capital, and capital expenditures.

Risks Related to Development of Our Product Candidates

Successful development of any of our product candidates is highly uncertain.

Only a small minority of all research and development programs ultimately result in commercially successful drugs. We have never developed a drug that has been approved for marketing and sale, and we may never succeed in developing an approved drug. Even if clinical trials demonstrate safety and effectiveness of any of our product candidates for a specific disease and the necessary regulatory approvals are obtained, the commercial success of any of our product candidates will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community, and third-party payers and on our partners' ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our product candidates. Our product candidates are delivered either by intravenous infusion or by intravitreal or subcutaneous injections, which are generally less well received by patients than

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4218
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4218

tablet or capsule delivery. If our products are not successfully commercialized, we will not be able to recover the significant investment we have made in developing such products and our business would be severely harmed.

We are studying our lead product candidates, the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and rilonacept, in a wide variety of indications. We are studying the VEGF Trap in a variety of cancer settings, the VEGF Trap-Eye in different eye diseases and ophthalmologic indications, and rilonacept in a variety of systemic inflammatory disorders. Many of these current trials are exploratory studies designed to identify what diseases and uses, if any, are best suited for our product candidates. It is likely that our product candidates will not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and/or safety profile to support continued development for most of the indications that are to be studied. In fact, our product candidates may not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and safety profile to support the continued development for any of the indications or uses.

Clinical trials required for our product candidates are expensive and time-consuming, and their outcome is highly uncertain. If any of our drug trials are delayed or achieve unfavorable results, we will have to delay or may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We must conduct extensive testing of our product candidates before we can obtain regulatory approval to market and sell them. We need to conduct both preclinical animal testing and human clinical trials. Conducting these trials is a lengthy, time-consuming, and expensive process. These tests and trials may not achieve favorable results for many reasons, including, among others, failure of the product candidate to demonstrate safety or efficacy, the development of serious or life-threatening adverse events (or side effects) caused by or connected with exposure to the product candidate, difficulty in enrolling and maintaining subjects in the clinical trial, lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate or comparator drug, and the failure of clinical investigators, trial monitors and other consultants, or trial subjects to comply with the trial plan or protocol. A clinical trial may fail because it did not include a sufficient number of patients to detect the endpoint being measured or reach statistical significance. A clinical trial may also fail because the dose(s) of the investigational drug included in the trial were either too low or too high to determine the optimal effect of the investigational drug in the disease setting. For example, we are studying higher doses of rilonacept in different diseases after a Phase 2 trial using lower doses of rilonacept in subjects with rheumatoid arthritis failed to achieve its primary endpoint.

We will need to reevaluate any drug candidate that does not test favorably and either conduct new trials, which are expensive and time consuming, or abandon the drug development program. Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future trials. Many companies in the biopharmaceutical industry, including us, have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after promising results have been obtained in earlier trials. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness for the desired indication(s) could harm the development of the product candidate(s), and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4219
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4219

The data from the Phase 3 clinical program for rilonacept in CAPS (Cryopyrin Associated Periodic Syndromes) may be inadequate to support regulatory approval for commercialization of rilonacept.

We recently submitted a BLA to the FDA for rilonacept in CAPS. However, the efficacy and safety data from the Phase 3 clinical program included in the BLA may be inadequate to support approval for commercialization of rilonacept. The FDA and other regulatory agencies may have varying interpretations of our clinical trial data, which could delay, limit, or prevent regulatory approval or clearance.

Further, before a product candidate is approved for marketing, our manufacturing facilities must be inspected by the FDA and the FDA will not approve the product for marketing if we or our third party manufacturers are not in compliance with current good manufacturing practices. Even if the FDA and similar foreign regulatory authorities do grant marketing approval for rilonacept, they may pose restrictions on the use or marketing of the product, or may require us to conduct additional post-marketing trials. These restrictions and requirements would likely result in increased expenditures and lower revenues and may restrict our ability to commercialize rilonacept profitably.

In addition to the FDA and other regulatory agency regulations in the United States, we are subject to a variety of foreign regulatory requirements governing human clinical trials, marketing and approval for drugs, and commercial sales and distribution of drugs in foreign countries. The foreign regulatory approval process includes all of the risks associated with FDA approval as well as country-specific regulations. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product in the United States, we must obtain approval by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of rilonacept in those countries.

The development of serious or life-threatening side effects with any of our product candidates would lead to delay or discontinuation of development, which could severely harm our business.

During the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the drug candidate being studied caused these conditions. Various illnesses, injuries, and discomforts have been reported from time-to-time during clinical trials of our product candidates. Although our current drug candidates appeared to be generally well tolerated in clinical trials conducted to date, it is possible as we test any of them in larger, longer, and more extensive clinical programs, illnesses, injuries, and discomforts that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in smaller previous trials, will be reported by patients. Many times, side effects are only detectable after investigational drugs are tested in large scale, Phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients after approval. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates has many side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4220
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4220

Our VEGF Trap is being studied for the potential treatment of certain types of cancer and our VEGF Trap-Eye candidate is being studied in diseases of the eye. There are many potential safety concerns associated with significant blockade of vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF. These risks, based on the clinical and preclinical experience of systemically delivered VEGF inhibitors, including the systemic delivery of the VEGF Trap, include bleeding, hypertension, and proteinuria. These serious side effects and other serious side effects have been reported in our systemic VEGF Trap studies in cancer and diseases of the eye. In addition, patients given infusions of any protein, including the VEGF Trap delivered through intravenous administration, may develop severe hypersensitivity reactions or infusion reactions. Other VEGF blockers have reported side effects that became evident only after large scale trials or after marketing approval and large number of patients were treated. These include side effects that we have not yet seen in our trials such as heart attack and stroke. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of the VEGF Trap for the treatment of cancer or the VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of diseases of the eye.

It is possible that safety or tolerability concerns may arise as we continue to test rilonacept in patients with inflammatory diseases and disorders. Like cytokine antagonists such as Kineret® (Amgen Inc.), Enbrel® (Immunex Corporation), and Remicade® (Centocor, Inc.), rilonacept affects the immune defense system of the body by blocking some of its functions. Therefore, rilonacept may interfere with the body's ability to fight infections. Treatment with Kineret® (Amgen), a medication that works through the inhibition of IL-1, has been associated with an increased risk of serious infections, and serious infections have been reported in patients taking rilonacept. One subject with adult Still's diseases in a study of rilonacept developed an infection in his elbow with mycobacterium intracellulare. The patient was on chronic glucocorticoid treatment for Still's disease. The infection occurred after an intraarticular glucocorticoid injection into the elbow and subsequent local exposure to a suspected source of mycobacteria. One patient with polymayalgia rheumatica in another study developed bronchitis/sinusitis, which resulted in hospitalization. One patient in an open-label study of rilonacept in CAPS developed sinusitis and streptococcus pneumoniae meningitis and subsequently died. In addition, patients given infusions of rilonacept have developed hypersensitivity reactions or infusion reactions. These or other complications or side effects could impede or result in us abandoning the development of rilonacept.

Our product candidates in development are recombinant proteins that could cause an immune response, resulting in the creation of harmful or neutralizing antibodies against the therapeutic protein.

In addition to the safety, efficacy, manufacturing, and regulatory hurdles faced by our product candidates, the administration of recombinant proteins frequently causes an immune response, resulting in the creation of antibodies against the therapeutic protein. The antibodies can have no effect or can totally neutralize the effectiveness of the protein, or require that higher doses be used to obtain a therapeutic effect. In some cases, the antibody can cross react with the patient's own proteins, resulting in an "auto-immune" type disease. Whether antibodies will be created can often not be predicted from preclinical or clinical experiments, and their detection or appearance is often delayed, so that there can be no assurance that neutralizing antibodies will not be detected at a later date — in some cases even after pivotal clinical trials have been completed. Of the clinical study subjects who received rilonacept for rheumatoid arthritis and other

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4221
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4221

indications, fewer than 5% of patients developed antibodies and no side effects related to antibodies were observed. Using a very sensitive test, approximately 40% of the patients in the CAPS pivotal study tested positive at least once for low levels of antibodies to rilonacept. Again, no side effects related to antibodies were observed and there were no observed effects on drug efficacy or drug levels. However, it is possible that as we continue to test the VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye with more sensitive assays in different patient populations and larger clinical trials, we will find that subjects given the VEGF Trap and VEGF Trap-Eye develop antibodies to these product candidates, and may also experience side effects related to the antibodies, which could adversely impact the development of such candidates.

We may be unable to formulate or manufacture our product candidates in a way that is suitable for clinical or commercial use.

Changes in product formulations and manufacturing processes may be required as product candidates progress in clinical development and are ultimately commercialized. For example, we are currently testing a new formulation of the VEGF Trap-Eye in a Phase 1 Trial. If we are unable to develop suitable product formulations or manufacturing processes to support large scale clinical testing of our product candidates, including the VEGF Trap, VEGF Trap-Eye, and rilonacept, we may be unable to supply necessary materials for our clinical trials, which would delay the development of our product candidates. Similarly, if we are unable to supply sufficient quantities of our product or develop product formulations suitable for commercial use, we will not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets or our patents are insufficient to protect our proprietary rights, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

Our business requires using sensitive and proprietary technology and other information that we protect as trade secrets. We seek to prevent improper disclosure of these trade secrets through confidentiality agreements. If our trade secrets are improperly exposed, either by our own employees or our collaborators, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. The patent position of biotechnology companies involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability cannot be predicted with certainty. Our patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Patent applications filed outside the United States may be challenged by third parties who file an opposition. Such opposition proceedings are increasingly common in the European Union and are costly to defend. We have patent applications that are being opposed and it is likely that we will need to defend additional patent applications in the future. Our patent rights may not provide us with a proprietary position or competitive advantages against competitors. Furthermore, even if the outcome is favorable to us, the enforcement of our intellectual property rights can be extremely expensive and time consuming.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4222
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4222

We may be restricted in our development and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to our products in clinical development, either because they claim to hold proprietary rights to the composition of a product or the way it is manufactured or used. Moreover, other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to antibody products made using our VelocImmune technology, either because of the way the antibodies are discovered or produced or because of a proprietary position covering an antibody or the antibody's target.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Genentech that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptor compositions. Although we do not believe that the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Genentech could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert its patents are valid and cover the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye. Genentech may be motivated to initiate such a lawsuit at some point in an effort to impair our ability to develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye, which represents a potential competitive threat to Genentech's VEGF-binding products and product candidates. An adverse determination by a court in any such potential patent litigation would likely materially harm our business by requiring us to seek a license, which may not be available, or resulting in our inability to manufacture, develop and sell the VEGF Trap or VEGF Trap-Eye or in a damage award.

Any patent holders could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling, or developing our drug candidates, and a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties. In the event that the manufacture, use, or sale of any of our clinical candidates infringes on the patents or violates other proprietary rights of third parties, we may be prevented from pursuing product development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our drugs and may be required to pay costly damages. Such a result may materially harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Legal disputes are likely to be costly and time consuming to defend.

We seek to obtain licenses to patents when, in our judgment, such licenses are needed. If any licenses are required, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The failure to obtain any such license could prevent us from developing or commercializing any one or more of our product candidates, which could severely harm our business.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.

We cannot sell or market products without regulatory approval. If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates, the value of our company and our results of operations will be harmed. In the United States, we must obtain and maintain approval

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4223
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4223

from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for each drug we intend to sell. Obtaining FDA approval is typically a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Foreign governments also regulate drugs distributed in their country and approval in any country is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. None of our product candidates has ever received regulatory approval to be marketed and sold in the United States or any other country. We may never receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

Before approving a new drug or biologic product, the FDA requires that the facilities at which the product will be manufactured be in compliance with current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP requirements. Manufacturing product candidates in compliance with these regulatory requirements is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. To be successful, our products must be manufactured for development, following approval, in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, and at competitive costs. If we or any of our product collaborators or third-party manufacturers, product packagers, or labelers are unable to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA can impose regulatory sanctions, including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new drug or biologic product, or revocation of a pre-existing approval. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

If the testing or use of our products harms people, we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims. We could also face costly and damaging claims arising from employment law, securities law, environmental law, or other applicable laws governing our operations.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing, and sale of drugs for use in people expose us to product liability risk. Any informed consent or waivers obtained from people who sign up for our clinical trials may not protect us from liability or the cost of litigation. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential liabilities or may not completely cover any liability arising from any such litigation. Moreover, we may not have access to liability insurance or be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms.

Our operations may involve hazardous materials and are subject to environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. We may incur substantial liability arising from our activities involving the use of hazardous materials.

As a biopharmaceutical company with significant manufacturing operations, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the use of hazardous materials. Our research and development and manufacturing activities involve the controlled use of chemicals, viruses, radioactive compounds, and other hazardous materials. The cost of compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations is substantial. If an accident involving these materials or an environmental discharge were to occur, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, or face regulatory actions, which could exceed our resources or insurance coverage.

Changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, our costs.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4224
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4224

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which became law in July 2002, has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market have promulgated new rules and listing standards covering a variety of subjects. Compliance with these new rules and listing standards has increased our legal costs, and significantly increased our accounting and auditing costs, and we expect these costs to continue. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly independent directors, or qualified executive officers.

In future years, if we or our independent registered public accounting firm are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the market value of our common stock could be adversely affected.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must attest to and report on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm provided us with an unqualified report as to our assessment and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, which report was included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. However, we cannot assure you that management or our independent registered public accounting firm will be able to provide such an assessment or unqualified report as of future year-ends. In this event, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the market value of our common stock. In addition, if it is determined that deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls exist and that they are reasonably likely to adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information, we would likely incur additional costs to remediate these deficiencies and the costs of such remediation could be material.

Risks Related to Our Dependence on Third Parties

If our collaboration with sanofi-aventis for the VEGF Trap is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

We rely heavily on sanofi-aventis to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap oncology program. Sanofi-aventis funds all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the VEGF Trap oncology program. If the VEGF Trap oncology program continues, we will rely on sanofi-aventis to assist with funding the VEGF Trap program, provide commercial manufacturing capacity, enroll and monitor clinical trials, obtain regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States, and provide sales and marketing support. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4225
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4225

develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap in cancer indications will be significantly adversely affected. Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon twelve months advance notice. If sanofi-aventis were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or manufacture of the VEGF Trap and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities. Termination of the sanofi-aventis collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap oncology program.

If our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare for the VEGF Trap-Eye is terminated, our business operations and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye in the time expected, or at all, would be harmed.

We rely heavily on Bayer HealthCare to assist with the development of the VEGF Trap-Eye. Under our agreement with them, Bayer HealthCare is required to fund approximately half of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the global VEGF Trap-Eye development program. If the VEGF Trap-Eye program continues, we will rely on Bayer HealthCare to assist with funding the VEGF Trap-Eye development program, provide assistance with the enrollment and monitoring of clinical trials conducted outside the United States, obtaining regulatory approval outside the United States, and provide sales, marketing and commercial support for the product outside the United States. In particular, Bayer HealthCare has responsibility for selling VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States using its sales force. While we cannot assure you that the VEGF Trap-Eye will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if Bayer HealthCare does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States will be significantly adversely affected. Bayer HealthCare has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon six or twelve months advance notice, depending on the circumstances giving rise to termination. If Bayer HealthCare were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could cause significant delays in the development and/or commercialization of the VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have no sales, marketing, or distribution capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities outside the United States. Termination of the Bayer HealthCare collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development of the VEGF Trap-Eye development program.

Our collaborators and service providers may fail to perform adequately in their efforts to support the development, manufacture, and commercialization of our drug candidates.

We depend upon third-party collaborators, including sanofi-aventis, Bayer HealthCare, and service providers such as clinical research organizations, outside testing laboratories, clinical investigator sites, and third-party manufacturers and product packagers and labelers, to assist us in the development of our product candidates. If any of our existing collaborators or service providers breaches or terminates its agreement with us or does not perform its development or manufacturing services under an agreement in a timely manner or at all, we could experience

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4226
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4226

additional costs, delays, and difficulties in the development or ultimate commercialization of our product candidates.

Risks Related to the Manufacture of Our Product Candidates

We have limited manufacturing capacity, which could inhibit our ability to successfully develop or commercialize our drugs.

Our manufacturing facility is likely to be inadequate to produce sufficient quantities of product for commercial sale. We intend to rely on our corporate collaborators, as well as contract manufacturers, to produce the large quantities of drug material needed for commercialization of our products. We rely entirely on third-party manufacturers for filling and finishing services. We will have to depend on these manufacturers to deliver material on a timely basis and to comply with regulatory requirements. If we are unable to supply sufficient material on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our corporate collaborators or contract manufacturers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may expand our own manufacturing capacity to support commercial production of active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API, for our product candidates. This will require substantial additional funds, and we will need to hire and train significant numbers of employees and managerial personnel to staff our facility. Start-up costs can be large and scale-up entails significant risks related to process development and manufacturing yields. We may be unable to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug material for clinical trials or commercial use. In addition, we may be unable to secure adequate filling and finishing services to support our products. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may be unable to obtain key raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of our product candidates. In addition, we may face difficulties in developing or acquiring production technology and managerial personnel to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates at reasonable costs and in compliance with applicable quality assurance and environmental regulations and governmental permitting requirements.

If any of our clinical programs are discontinued, we may face costs related to the unused capacity at our manufacturing facilities.

We have large-scale manufacturing operations in Rensselaer, New York. We use our facilities to produce bulk product for clinical and preclinical candidates for ourselves and our collaborations. If our clinical candidates are discontinued, we will have to absorb one hundred percent of related overhead costs and inefficiencies.

Certain of our raw materials are single-sourced from third parties; third-party supply failures could adversely affect our ability to supply our products.

Certain raw materials necessary for manufacturing and formulation of our product candidates are provided by single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers. We would be unable to obtain

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4227
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4227

these raw materials for an indeterminate period of time if these third-party single-source suppliers were to cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply these materials or products to us for any reason, including due to regulatory requirements or action, due to adverse financial developments at or affecting the supplier, or due to labor shortages or disputes. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our ability to manufacture our product candidates for use in clinical trials, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

Also, certain of the raw materials required in the manufacturing and the formulation of our clinical candidates may be derived from biological sources, including mammalian tissues, bovine serum, and human serum albumin. There are certain European regulatory restrictions on using these biological source materials. If we are required to substitute for these sources to comply with European regulatory requirements, our clinical development activities may be delayed or interrupted.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Products

If we are unable to establish sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully market and sell future products.

We have no sales or distribution personnel or capabilities and have only a small staff with marketing capabilities. If we are unable to obtain those capabilities, either by developing our own organizations or entering into agreements with service providers, we will not be able to successfully sell any products that we may obtain regulatory approval for and bring to market in the future. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenue, even if our product candidates are approved. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need or that we will be able to enter into marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Under the terms of our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, we currently rely on sanofi-aventis for sales, marketing, and distribution of the VEGF Trap in cancer indications, should it be approved in the future by regulatory authorities for marketing. We will have to rely on a third party or devote significant resources to develop our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for our other product candidates, including the VEGF Trap-Eye in the United States, and we may be unsuccessful in developing our own sales, marketing, and distribution organization.

Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors have received approval for products with the same mechanism of action, and competitors may get to the marketplace before we do with better or lower cost drugs or the market for our product candidates may be too small to support commercialization or sufficient profitability.

There is substantial competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Our smaller competitors may also enhance their competitive position if they acquire or discover patentable inventions,

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4228
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4228

form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we achieve product commercialization, our competitors have achieved, and may continue to achieve, product commercialization before our products are approved for marketing and sale.

Genentech has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (Genentech), on the market for treating certain cancers and many different pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, OSI Pharmaceuticals, and Pfizer. Many of these molecules are farther along in development than the VEGF Trap and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Novartis has an ongoing Phase 3 clinical development program evaluating an orally delivered VEGF tyrosine kinase inhibitor in different cancer settings. Each of Pfizer and Onyx Pharmaceuticals (together with its partner Bayer HealthCare) has received approval from the FDA to market and sell an oral medication that targets tumor cell growth and new vasculature formation that fuels the growth of tumors. The marketing approvals for Genentech's VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (Genentech), and their extensive, ongoing clinical development plan for Avastin® (Genentech) in other cancer indications, may make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in clinical trials to support the VEGF Trap and to obtain regulatory approval of the VEGF Trap in these cancer settings. This may delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize the VEGF Trap. In addition, even if the VEGF Trap is ever approved for sale for the treatment of certain cancers, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against Avastin® (Genentech) and the FDA approved kinase inhibitors, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. In addition, an oral medication may be considerably less expensive for patients than a biologic medication, providing a competitive advantage to companies that market such products.

The market for eye disease products is also very competitive. Novartis and Genentech are collaborating on the commercialization and further development of a VEGF antibody fragment (Lucentis®) for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) and other eye indications that was approved by the FDA in June 2006. OSI Pharmaceuticals and Pfizer are marketing an approved VEGF inhibitor for wet AMD. Many other companies are working on the development of product candidates for the potential treatment of wet AMD that act by blocking VEGF, VEGF receptors, and through the use of soluble ribonucleic acids (sRNAs) that modulate gene expression. In addition, ophthalmologists are using off-label a third-party reformatted version of Genentech's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin®, with success for the treatment of wet AMD. The National Eye Institute recently has received funding for a Phase 3 trial to compare Lucentis® (Genentech) to Avastin® (Genentech) in the treatment of wet AMD. The marketing approval of Lucentis® (Genentech) and the potential off-label use of Avastin® (Genentech) make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in our clinical trials and successfully develop the VEGF Trap-Eye. Even if the VEGF Trap-Eye is ever approved for sale for the treatment of eye diseases, it may be difficult for our drug to compete against Lucentis® (Genentech), because doctors and patients will have significant experience using this medicine. Moreover, the relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin® (Genentech) in patients with wet AMD presents a further competitive challenge in this indication.

The availability of highly effective FDA approved TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Immunex), Remicade® (Centocor), and Humira® (Abbott Biotechnology Ltd.), and the IL-1 receptor antagonist Kineret® (Amgen), and other marketed therapies makes it more difficult to successfully develop and commercialize rilonacept. This is one of the reasons we discontinued

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4229
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4229

the development of rilonacept in adult rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, even if rilonacept is ever approved for sale, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against these FDA approved TNF-antagonists in indications where both are useful because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these effective medicines. Moreover, in such indications these approved therapeutics may offer competitive advantages over rilonacept, such as requiring fewer injections.

There are both small molecules and antibodies in development by third parties that are designed to block the synthesis of interleukin-1 or inhibit the signaling of interleukin-1. For example, Eli Lilly and Company and Novartis are each developing antibodies to interleukin-1 and Amgen is developing an antibody to the interleukin-1 receptor. It has been reported that Novartis has commenced advanced clinical testing of its IL-1 antibody in Muckle-Wells Syndrome, which is part of the spectrum of rare genetic diseases called CAPS. Novartis' IL-1 antibody and these other drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over rilonacept. The successful development of these competing molecules could delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize rilonacept. For example, we may find it difficult to enroll patients in clinical trials for rilonacept if the companies developing these competing interleukin-1 inhibitors commence clinical trials in the same indications.

We are developing rilonacept for the treatment of a spectrum of rare diseases associated with mutations in the *CIAS*1 gene. These rare genetic disorders affect a small group of people, estimated to be between several hundred and a few thousand. There may be too few patients with these genetic disorders to profitably commercialize rilonacept in this indication.

The successful commercialization of our product candidates will depend on obtaining coverage and reimbursement for use of these products from third-party payers and these payers may not agree to cover or reimburse for use of our products.

Our products, if commercialized, may be significantly more expensive than traditional drug treatments. Our future revenues and profitability will be adversely affected if United States and foreign governmental, private third-party insurers and payers, and other third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, do not agree to defray or reimburse the cost of our products to the patients. If these entities refuse to provide coverage and reimbursement with respect to our products or provide an insufficient level of coverage and reimbursement, our products may be too costly for many patients to afford them, and physicians may not prescribe them. Many third-party payers cover only selected drugs, making drugs that are not preferred by such payer more expensive for patients, and require prior authorization or failure on another type of treatment before covering a particular drug. Payers may especially impose these obstacles to coverage on higher-priced drugs, as our product candidates are likely to be.

We are seeking approval to market rilonacept for the treatment of a spectrum of rare genetic disorders called CAPS. There may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize rilonacept. Physicians may not prescribe rilonacept and CAPS patients may not be able to afford rilonacept if third party payers do not agree to reimburse the cost of rilonacept therapy and this would adversely affect our ability to commercialize rilonacept profitably.

In addition to potential restrictions on coverage, the amount of reimbursement for our

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4230
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4230

products may also reduce our profitability. In the United States, there have been, and we expect will continue to be, actions and proposals to control and reduce healthcare costs. Government and other third-party payers are challenging the prices charged for healthcare products and increasingly limiting, and attempting to limit, both coverage and level of reimbursement for prescription drugs.

Since our products, including rilonacept, will likely be too expensive for most patients to afford without health insurance coverage, if our products are unable to obtain adequate coverage and reimbursement by third-party payers our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates may be adversely impacted. Any limitation on the use of our products or any decrease in the price of our products will have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve profitability.

In certain foreign countries, pricing, coverage and level of reimbursement of prescription drugs are subject to governmental control, and we may be unable to negotiate coverage, pricing, and reimbursement on terms that are favorable to us. In some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing drug pricing vary widely from country to country. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. A member state may approve a specific price for the medicinal product or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. Our results of operations may suffer if we are unable to market our products in foreign countries or if coverage and reimbursement for our products in foreign countries is limited.

Risk Related to Employees

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain leaders in our research, development, manufacturing, and commercial organizations, our business will be harmed.

We are highly dependent on certain of our executive officers. If we are not able to retain any of these persons or our Chairman, our business may suffer. In particular, we depend on the services of P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., the Chairman of our board of directors, Leonard Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., our Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer and President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, and Neil Stahl, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Research and Development Sciences. There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price is extremely volatile.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4231
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4231

There has been significant volatility in our stock price and generally in the market prices of biotechnology companies' securities. Various factors and events may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These factors include, by way of example:

- progress, delays, or adverse results in clinical trials;
- announcement of technological innovations or product candidates by us or competitors;
- fluctuations in our operating results;
- public concern as to the safety or effectiveness of our product candidates;
- developments in our relationship with collaborative partners;
- developments in the biotechnology industry or in government regulation of healthcare;
- large sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors, or significant shareholders;
- arrivals and departures of key personnel; and
- general market conditions.

The trading price of our common stock has been, and could continue to be, subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors, including the sale or attempted sale of a large amount of our common stock in the market. Broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Future sales of our common stock by our significant shareholders or us may depress our stock price and impair our ability to raise funds in new share offerings.

A small number of our shareholders beneficially own a substantial amount of our common stock. As of April 12, 2007, our seven largest shareholders beneficially owned 44.1% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D. Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007. As of April 12, 2007, sanofi-aventis owned 2,799,552 shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 4.4% of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding. Under our stock purchase agreement with sanofi-aventis, sanofi-aventis may sell no more than 500,000 of these shares in any calendar quarter. If sanofi-aventis, or our other significant shareholders or we, sell substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur exists, the market price of our Common Stock could fall. Sales of Common Stock by our significant shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, also might make it more difficult for us to raise funds by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Holders of Class A Stock, who are generally the shareholders who purchased their stock from us before our initial public offering, are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of April 12, 2007, holders of Class A Stock held 26.4% of the combined voting power of all of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to significantly

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4232
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4232

influence the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in our company taking corporate actions that you may not consider to be in your best interest and may affect the price of our Common Stock. As of April 12, 2007:

- our current executive officers and directors beneficially owned 13.2% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007, and 30.4% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007; and
- our seven largest shareholders beneficially owned 44.1% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, and P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., our Chairman, the conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by them which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007. In addition, these seven shareholders held 51.0% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by our Chief Executive Officer and our Chairman which are exercisable within 60 days of April 12, 2007.

The anti-takeover effects of provisions of our charter, by-laws, and of New York corporate law, could deter, delay, or prevent an acquisition or other "change in control" of us and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws and the New York Business Corporation Law contain various provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or our management that shareholders may consider favorable or beneficial. Some of these provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. These provisions include:

- authorization to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior shareholder approval, with rights senior to those of our common shareholders;
- a staggered board of directors, so that it would take three successive annual meetings to replace all of our directors;
- a requirement that removal of directors may only be effected for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors, as well as a requirement that any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the remaining directors;
- any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, only if, prior to such action, all of our shareholders consent, the effect

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4233
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4233

of which is to require that shareholder action may only be taken at a duly convened meeting;

- any shareholder seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of this intention in writing and meet various other requirements; and
- under the New York Business Corporation Law, a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See the risk factor immediately above captioned *"Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval."*

In addition, we have a Change in Control Severance Plan and our chief executive officer has an employment agreement that provides severance benefits in the event our officers are terminated as a result of a change in control of the Company. Many of our stock options issued under our 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan may become fully vested in connection with a "change in control" of our company, as defined in the plan.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

On June 8, 2007, we conducted our Annual Meeting of Shareholders pursuant to due notice. A quorum being present either in person or by proxy, the shareholders voted on the following matters:

1. To elect three Directors to hold office for a three-year term as Class I directors, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

2. To ratify the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year ending December 31, 2007.

No other matters were voted on. The number of votes cast was:

	For	Withheld
1. Election of Class I Directors		
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.	78,309,187	1,546,154
Eric M. Shooter, Ph.D.	78,754,194	1,110,147
George D. Yancopoulos, M.D.. Ph.D.	78,751,885	1,103,456

The terms of office of Alfred G. Gilman, M.D., Ph.D., Joseph L. Goldstein, M.D., P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., Charles A. Baker, Michael S. Brown, M.D., Arthur F. Ryan, and George L. Sing continued after the meeting.

	For	Against	Abstain
2. Ratification of the Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	79,244,209	217,182	393,949

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4234
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4234

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
12.1	- Statement re: computation of ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges.
31.1	- Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	- Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934.
32	- Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4235
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4235

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Date: August 3, 2007

By: /s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and
Assistant Secretary
(Principal Financial Officer and
Duly Authorized Officer)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4236
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4236

Exhibit 12.1

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges
(Dollars in thousands)

	Years ended December 31,					Six months ended June 30,
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Earnings:						
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income (loss) from equity investee	$(124,350)	$(107,395)	$41,565	$(95,456)	$(103,150)	$(56,691)
Fixed charges	13,685	14,108	14,060	13,687	13,643	6,854
Amortization of capitalized interest	—	33	78	78	73	12
Interest capitalized	(222)	(276)	—	—	—	—
Adjusted earnings	$(110,887)	$ (93,530)	$55,703	$(81,691)	$ (89,434)	$(49,825)
Fixed charges:						
Interest expense	$ 11,859	$ 11,932	$12,175	$ 12,046	$ 12,043	$ 6,022
Interest capitalized	222	276	—	—	—	—
Assumed interest component of rental charges	1,604	1,900	1,885	1,641	1,600	832
Total fixed charges	$ 13,685	$ 14,108	$14,060	$ 13,687	$ 13,643	$ 6,854
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	(A)	(A)	3.96	(A)	(A)	(A)

(A) Due to the registrant's losses for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2006, and for the six months ended June 30, 2007, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. To achieve a coverage ratio of 1:1, the registrant must generate additional earnings of the amounts shown in the table below.

	Years ended December 31,				Six months ended June 30,
	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007
Coverage deficiency	$124,572	$107,638	$95,378	$103,077	$56,679

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 3, 2007

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

Certification of CFO Pursuant to
Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act
of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to
Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
    a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
    b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 3, 2007

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance &
Administration, Chief Financial Officer,
Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2007 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Leonard S. Schleifer

Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
August 3, 2007

/s/ Murray A. Goldberg

Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
August 3, 2007

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-Q

Filing Date: 4/30/2009

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009

OR

( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-3444607
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 Old Saw Mill River Road Tarrytown, New York	10591-6707
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(914) 347-7000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No __

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes __ No __

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer X Accelerated filer __
Non-accelerated filer ___ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company __

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes __ No X

Number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of April 14, 2009:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $0.001 par value	2,246,698
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	77,845,431

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Table of Contents
March 31, 2009

		Page Numbers
PART I	**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**	
Item 1	Financial Statements	
	Condensed balance sheets (unaudited) at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008	3
	Condensed statements of operations (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008	4
	Condensed statement of stockholders' equity (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2009	5
	Condensed statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008	6
	Notes to condensed financial statements (unaudited)	7-10
Item 2	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	11-28
Item 3	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	29
Item 4	Controls and Procedures	29
PART II	**OTHER INFORMATION**	
Item 1	Legal Proceedings	29
Item 1A	Risk Factors	29-44
Item 6	Exhibits	44
SIGNATURE PAGE		45

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS AT MARCH 31, 2009 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008 (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 139,097	$ 247,796
Marketable securities	216,785	226,954
Accounts receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	44,576	33,302
Accounts receivable - other	3,633	1,910
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	19,700	11,480
Total current assets	483,791	521,442
Restricted cash	1,650	1,650
Marketable securities	78,460	51,061
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	109,840	87,853
Other assets	7,680	8,032
Total assets	$ 681,421	$ 670,038
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 44,832	$ 36,168
Deferred revenue from sanofi-aventis, current portion	21,525	21,390
Deferred revenue - other, current portion	36,756	26,114
Total current liabilities	103,113	83,672
Deferred revenue from sanofi-aventis	100,474	105,586
Deferred revenue - other	54,364	56,835
Other long term liabilities	13,150	5,093
Total liabilities	271,101	251,186
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding-none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value; 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,246,698 in 2009 and 2,248,698 in 2008	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value; 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 77,841,540 in 2009 and 77,642,203 in 2008	78	78
Additional paid-in capital	1,304,896	1,294,813
Accumulated deficit	(893,408)	(875,927)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,248)	(114)
Total stockholders' equity	410,320	418,852
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 681,421	$ 670,038

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4246
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4246

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Revenues		
Contract research and development from sanofi-aventis	$ 49,660	$ 35,734
Other contract research and development	11,430	10,649
Technology licensing	10,000	10,000
Net product sales	3,891	
	74,981	56,383
Expenses		
Research and development	82,146	61,270
Selling, general, and administrative	11,674	11,024
Cost of goods sold	392	
	94,212	72,294
Loss from operations	(19,231)	(15,911)
Other income (expense)		
Investment income	1,750	7,304
Interest expense		(3,011)
	1,750	4,293
Net loss	$ (17,481)	$ (11,618)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.22)	$ (0.15)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	79,498	78,493

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4247
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4247

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
For the three months ended March 31, 2009
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'	Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Loss	Equity	Loss
Balance, December 31, 2008	2,249	$ 2	77,642	$ 78	$ 1,294,814	$ (875,927)	$ (114)	$ 418,852	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			117		1,038			1,038	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			81		1,391			1,391	
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(2)		2						
Stock-based compensation expense					7,654			7,654	
Net loss						(17,481)		(17,481)	$ (17,481)
Change in net unrealized loss on marketable securities							(1,134)	(1,134)	(1,134)
Balance, March 31, 2009	2,247	$ 2	77,842	$ 78	$ 1,304,896	$ (893,408)	$ (1,248)	$ 410,320	$ (18,615)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4248
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4248

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (17,481)	$ (11,618)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	2,724	2,946
Non-cash compensation expense	7,654	8,286
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase in accounts receivable	(12,997)	(14,640)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(8,611)	1,493
Increase in deferred revenue	3,194	1,200
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	15,318	(7,564)
Total adjustments	7,282	(6,279)
Net cash used in operating activities	(10,199)	(17,897)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(100,315)	(91,518)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	82,694	132,509
Capital expenditures	(21,917)	(3,047)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(39,538)	37,944
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from the issuance of Common Stock	1,038	1,903
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,038	1,903
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(48,699)	21,950
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	247,796	498,925
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 199,097	$ 520,875

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4249
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4249

1. Interim Financial Statements

The interim Condensed Financial Statements of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and disclosures necessary for a presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. The results of operations for any interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. The December 31, 2008 Condensed Balance Sheet data were derived from audited financial statements, but do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Included in research and development expenses is the Company's share of VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by Bayer HealthCare LLC, including the Company's share of Bayer HealthCare's estimated VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses for the most recent interim fiscal quarter. The Bayer HealthCare estimate is adjusted to agree with actual expenses for such quarter in the subsequent interim fiscal quarter.

Effective in the first quarter of 2009, the estimated useful lives of laboratory and other equipment, which is a component of property, plant, and equipment, has been extended from 3 - 5 years to 3 - 10 years. The effect of this change in estimate was to lower depreciation expense by $0.2 million for the first quarter of 2009. There was no impact on the net loss per share as a result of this change in estimate.

2. ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Product Revenue

In February 2008, the Company received marketing approval from the FDA for ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company recognized as revenue $3.9 million of ARCALYST net product sales for which the right of return no longer existed and rebates could be reasonably estimated. At March 31, 2009 and 2008, deferred revenue related to ARCALYST net product sales totaled $4.2 million and $0.8 million, respectively.

Cost of goods sold related to ARCALYST sales totaled $0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and consisted primarily of royalties. To date, ARCALYST shipments to the Company's customers consisted of supplies of inventory manufactured and expensed prior to FDA approval of ARCALYST; therefore, the costs of these supplies were not included in costs of goods sold. At March 31, 2009, the Company had $0.3 million of inventoried work-in-process costs related to ARCALYST, which is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets. There were no capitalized inventory costs at December 31, 2008.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4250
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3. Per Share Data

The Company's basic and diluted net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding. Net loss per share is presented on a combined basis, inclusive of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding, as each class of stock has equivalent economic rights. For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company reported net losses; therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for these periods, since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net loss (Numerator)	$ (17,481)	$ (11,618)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	79,498	78,493
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.22)	$ (0.15)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock awards, and conversion of convertible debt, which have been excluded from the March 31, 2009 and 2008 diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	20,216	17,680
Weighted average exercise price	$ 17.53	$ 17.16
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	500	500
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands		6,611
Conversion price		$ 30.25

4. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were $9.8 million and $7.0 million, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures. Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 were $1.5 million and $1.7 million, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were $1.5 million and $1.1 million, respectively, of accrued Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution expense. In the first quarter of 2009 and 2008, the Company contributed 81,086 and 58,575 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Included in marketable securities at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were $2.5 million and $1.7 million, respectively, of accrued interest income. Included in marketable securities at March 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 were $2.1 million and $2.2 million, respectively, of accrued interest income.

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5. Fair Value of Financial Assets

The Company's assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, and subject to the disclosure requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. ("SFAS") 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, were as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Description	Fair Value at March 31, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale marketable securities	$ 295,245	$ 3,138	$ 292,007	$ 100

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Description	Fair Value at December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale marketable securities	$ 278,015	$ 3,608	$ 247,307	$ 100

There were no realized or unrealized gains or losses related to the Company's Level 3 marketable securities for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. In addition, there were no purchases, sales, or maturities of Level 3 marketable securities, and no transfers of marketable securities between the Level 2 and Level 3 classifications, during the quarters ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews its portfolio of marketable securities, using both quantitative and qualitative factors, to determine if declines in fair value below cost are other-than-temporary. During the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company did not record any charges for other-than-temporary impairment of its marketable securities. However, the current economic environment, the deterioration in the credit quality of some of the issuers of securities that the Company holds, and the recent volatility of securities markets increase the risk that there could be further declines in the market value of marketable securities in the Company's investment portfolio and that such declines could result in charges against income in future periods for other-than-temporary impairments, and such amounts could be material.

6. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 consist of the following:

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Accounts payable	$ 17,779	$ 6,268
Payable to Bayer HealthCare		9,799
Accrued payroll and related costs	8,352	5,948
Accrued clinical trial expense	6,558	4,273
Accrued property, plant, and equipment expenses	8,069	5,994
Accrued expenses, other	4,074	3,886
	$ 44,832	$ 36,168

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4252
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4252

7. Comprehensive Loss

The Company presents comprehensive income (loss) in accordance with SFAS 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*. Comprehensive loss of the Company includes net loss adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities. For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, the components of comprehensive loss are:

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
Net loss	$ (17,481)	$ (11,618)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(1,134)	658
Total comprehensive loss	$ (18,615)	$ (10,960)

8. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of its business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

9. Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*. This FSP amends SFAS 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require entities to provide disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. In addition, an entity shall disclose in the body or in the accompanying notes of its summarized financial information for interim reporting periods and in its financial statements for annual reporting periods the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value, whether recognized or not recognized in the statement of financial position, as required by SFAS 107. The Company is required to adopt FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*. This FSP changes existing guidance for determining whether an impairment to debt securities is other than temporary; replaces the existing requirement that management assert it has both the intent and ability to hold an impaired security until recovery with a requirement that management assert, (*a*) it does not have the intent to sell the security; and (*b*) it is more likely than not it will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis; requires that an entity recognize noncredit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities in other comprehensive income and amortize that amount over the remaining life of the security in a prospective manner by offsetting the recorded value of the asset unless the security is subsequently sold or there are additional credit losses; and requires entities to present the total other-than-temporary impairment in the statement of earnings with an offset for the amount recognized in other comprehensive income. When adopting FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, entities are required to record a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the period of adoption to reclassify the noncredit component of a previously recognized other-temporary impairment from retained earnings to accumulated other comprehensive income if the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the security before recovery. The Company is required to adopt FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*. This FSP affirms that the objective of fair value when the market for an asset is not active is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction; clarifies and includes additional factors for determining whether there has been a significant decrease in market activity for an asset when the market for that asset is not active; and eliminates the proposed presumption that all transactions are distressed (not orderly) unless proven otherwise. The FSP instead requires an entity to base its conclusion about whether a transaction was not orderly on the weight of the evidence. The Company is required to adopt FSP FAS 157-4 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

10. Subsequent Event - Amendment to Operating Lease

The Company leases laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York. In December 2006, the Company entered into a new agreement (which was amended in October 2007 and September 2008) to lease laboratory and office space at the Company's current Tarrytown location, including space that is now under construction and expected to be completed in mid-2009 (the "new facilities"). The term of the lease commenced effective June 2008 and will expire in June 2024. In April 2009, the Company amended the operating lease agreement to increase the amount of space the Company will lease. As amended, the lease contains early termination options for the portion of the space that excludes the new facilities. Other terms and conditions, as previously described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, remain unchanged. In connection with the lease amendment, in April 2009, the Company terminated an April 2008 sublease for space in Tarrytown, New York.

In connection with the April 2009 amendment to the operating lease, the Company's total estimated future minimum noncancelable lease commitments under operating leases, previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, will increase to $9.4 million, $14.5 million, $14.7 million, $13.7 million, and $15.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively, and increase to $182.5 million, in the aggregate, for years subsequent to 2013.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4253
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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs, anticipated sales of our marketed product, the timing and nature of the clinical and research programs now underway or planned, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, stockholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and commercializes pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We currently have one marketed product: ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Injection for Subcutaneous Use, which is available for prescription in the United States for the treatment of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), including Familial Cold Auto-inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS) in adults and children 12 and older. We also have six clinical development programs, including three late-stage clinical programs. Our late stage programs are aflibercept (VEGF Trap), which is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group, VEGF Trap-Eye, which is being developed in eye diseases using intraocular delivery in collaboration with Bayer HealthCare LLC, and ARCALYST, which is being developed for the treatment of gout. Our earlier stage clinical programs are REGN88, an antibody to the interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R), which is being developed in rheumatoid arthritis, REGN421, an antibody to Delta-like ligand-4 (Dll4), which is being developed in oncology, and REGN475, an antibody to Nerve Growth Factor (NGF), which is being developed for the treatment of pain. All three of these antibodies are being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

We expect that our next generation of product candidates will be based on our proprietary technologies for developing human monoclonal antibodies. Our antibody program is being conducted primarily in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, and cardiovascular diseases.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technology and combine that foundation with our clinical development and manufacturing capabilities to build a successful, integrated biopharmaceutical company. However, developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense.

We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our *VelociSuite*™ technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. Our human monoclonal antibody technology (*VelocImmune®*) and cell line expression technologies (*VelociMab™*) may then be utilized to design and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. Our first three antibody product candidates currently in clinical trials were developed using *VelocImmune*. Over the course of the next several years, we plan to advance an average of two to three new antibody product candidates into clinical development each year. We continue to invest in the development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, and commercialize new product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4254
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4254

Commercial Product:

ARCALYST® (rilonacept) – Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS)

In February 2008, we received marketing approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Injection for Subcutaneous Use for the treatment of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), including Familial Cold Auto-inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS) in adults and children 12 and older. We shipped $10.7 million of ARCALYST to our distributors in 2008, and $4.3 million during the first quarter of 2009. ARCALYST is a protein-based product designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors. ARCALYST is the only therapy approved in the United States for patients with CAPS, a group of rare, inherited, auto-inflammatory conditions characterized by life-long, recurrent symptoms of rash, fever/chills, joint pain, eye redness/pain, and fatigue. Intermittent, disruptive exacerbations or flares can be triggered at any time by exposure to cooling temperatures, stress, exercise, or other unknown stimuli. CAPS is caused by a range of mutations in the gene NLRP3 (formerly known as *CIAS1*) which encodes a protein named cryopyrin. In addition to FCAS and MWS, CAPS includes Neonatal Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID). ARCALYST has not been studied for the treatment of NOMID.

In March 2008, ARCALYST became available for prescription in the United States and we transitioned the patients who participated in the CAPS pivotal study from clinical study drug to commercial supplies. In 2009, we expect to ship $15-20 million of ARCALYST to our U.S. distributors. In July 2008, we submitted a Marketing Authorization Application (MAA) to the European Medicines Agency (EMEA) for ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS in the European Union.

Clinical Programs:

1. Aflibercept (VEGF Trap) – Oncology

Aflibercept is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A, also known as Vascular Permeability Factor or VPF) and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a less validated degree, PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis) that are needed for tumors to grow and is a potent regulator of vascular permeability and leakage.

Aflibercept is being developed globally in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. We and sanofi-aventis are enrolling patients in four Phase 3 trials that are evaluating combinations of aflibercept with standard chemotherapy regimens for the treatment of cancer. One trial is evaluating aflibercept as a 2nd line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer (called VELOUR) in combination with FOLFIRI (folinic acid (leucovorin), 5-fluorouracil, and irinotecan). A second trial is evaluating aflibercept as a 1st line treatment for metastatic pancreatic cancer in combination with gemcitabine (VANILLA). A third trial is evaluating aflibercept as a 2nd line treatment for metastatic non-small cell lung cancer in combination with docetaxel (VITAL). The fourth trial is evaluating aflibercept as a 1st line treatment for metastatic androgen-independent prostate cancer in combination with docetaxel/prednisone (VENICE). All four trials are studying the current standard of chemotherapy care for the cancer being studied with and without aflibercept. At the end of the first quarter of 2009, each of the four Phase 3 trials was approximately one-half enrolled, and initial data from the Phase 3 program are expected are 2010. In addition, a Phase 2 study of aflibercept in 1st-line metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with folinic acid (leucovorin), 5-fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin (AFFIRM) began recruiting patients in January 2009.

Aflibercept is also being studied in a Phase 2 single-agent study in advanced ovarian cancer (AOC) patients with symptomatic malignant ascites (SMA). This trial is now fully enrolled and initial data from this trial are expected by mid-2009. The FDA has granted Fast Track designation to aflibercept for the treatment of SMA.

In addition, multiple exploratory studies are being conducted in conjunction with the National Cancer Institute (NCI) Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program (CTEP) evaluating aflibercept as a single agent or in combination with chemotherapy regimens in a variety of cancer indications.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4255
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4255

Aflibercept Collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group

We and sanofi-aventis U.S. (successor to Aventis Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) collaborate on the development and commercialization of aflibercept globally. Under the terms of our September 2003 collaboration agreement, as amended, we and sanofi-aventis will share co-promotion rights and profits on sales, if any, of aflibercept outside of Japan for disease indications included in our collaboration. In Japan, we are entitled to a royalty of approximately 35% on annual sales of aflibercept, subject to certain potential adjustments. We may also receive up to $400 million in milestone payments upon receipt of specified marketing approvals, including up to $360 million in milestone payments related to receipt of marketing approvals for up to eight aflibercept oncology and other indications in the United States or the European Union and up to $40 million related to receipt of marketing approvals for up to five oncology indications in Japan.

Under the aflibercept collaboration agreement, as amended, agreed upon worldwide development expenses incurred by both companies during the term of the agreement will be funded by sanofi-aventis. If the collaboration becomes profitable, we will be obligated to reimburse sanofi-aventis for 50% of aflibercept development expenses in accordance with a formula based on the amount of development expenses and our share of the collaboration profits and Japan royalties, or at a faster rate at our option.

2. VEGF Trap-Eye – Ophthalmologic Diseases

VEGF Trap-Eye is a specially purified and formulated form of VEGF Trap for use in intraocular applications. We and Bayer HealthCare are testing VEGF Trap-Eye in a Phase 3 program in patients with the neovascular form of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD). We and Bayer HealthCare also initiated a Phase 2 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in patients with diabetic macular edema (DME) in late 2008. Wet AMD and diabetic retinopathy (which includes DME) are two of the leading causes of adult blindness in the developed world. In both conditions, severe visual loss is caused by a combination of retinal edema and neovascular proliferation. We and Bayer HealthCare have also announced plans to initiate a Phase 3 program later this year of VEGF Trap-Eye in the treatment of Central Retinal Vein Occlusion (CRVO). Dosing of the first patient in this Phase 3 program will entitle us to receive a $20.0 million milestone payment.

The Phase 3 trials in wet AMD, known as VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 (VEGF Trap: Investigation of Efficacy and Safety in Wet age-related macular degeneration), are comparing VEGF Trap-Eye and ranibizumab (Lucentis®, a registered trademark of Genentech, Inc./Roche), an anti-angiogenic agent approved for use in wet AMD. VIEW 1 is being conducted in North America and VIEW 2 is being conducted in Europe, Asia Pacific, Japan, and Latin America. The VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 trials are both evaluating VEGF Trap-Eye doses of 0.5 mg and 2.0 mg at dosing intervals of four weeks and 2.0 mg at a dosing interval of eight weeks (after three monthly doses) compared with ranibizumab dosed according to its U.S. label, which specifies doses of 0.5 mg administered every four weeks over the first year. As-needed dosing (PRN) with both agents will be evaluated in the second year of the studies. We and Bayer Healthcare expect to complete enrollment of the VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 trials in 2009 and initial data are expected in late 2010.

We and Bayer HealthCare have conducted a Phase 2 study in wet AMD which demonstrated that patients treated with VEGF Trap-Eye achieved durable improvements in visual acuity and retinal thickness for up to one year. Study results were reported at the 2008 annual meeting of the Retina Society.

In this double-masked Phase 2 trial, known as CLEAR-IT 2, 157 patients were initially treated for 3 months with VEGF Trap-Eye: two groups received monthly doses of 0.5 or 2.0 mg (at weeks 0, 4, 8, and 12) and three groups received quarterly doses of 0.5, 2.0, or 4.0 mg (at baseline and week 12). Following the initial 3-month fixed-dosing phase, patients continued to receive VEGF Trap-Eye at the same dose on a PRN dosing schedule through one year, based upon the physician assessment of the need for re-treatment in accordance with pre-specified criteria.

Patients receiving monthly doses of VEGF Trap-Eye of either 2.0 or 0.5 milligrams (mg) for 12 weeks followed by PRN dosing achieved mean improvements in visual acuity versus baseline of 9.0 letters ($p<0.0001$ versus baseline) and 5.4 letters ($p<0.085$ versus baseline), respectively, at the end of one year. The proportion of patients with vision of 20/40 or better (part of the legal minimum requirement for an unrestricted driver's license in the U.S.) increased from 23% at baseline to 45% at week 52 in patients initially treated with 2.0 mg monthly and from 16% at baseline to 47% at week 52 in patients initially treated with 0.5 mg monthly. Patients receiving monthly doses of VEGF Trap-Eye of either 2.0 or 0.5 mg also achieved mean decreases in retinal thickness versus baseline of 143 microns ($p<0.0001$ versus baseline) and 125 microns ($p<0.0001$ versus baseline) at week 52, respectively.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4256
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4256

After week 12 to week 52 in the PRN dosing period, patients initially dosed on a 2.0 mg monthly schedule received, on average, only 1.6 additional injections and those initially dosed on a 0.5 mg monthly schedule received, on average, 2.5 additional injections.

While PRN dosing following a fixed quarterly dosing regimen (with dosing at baseline and week 12) also yielded improvements in visual acuity and retinal thickness versus baseline at week 52, the results generally were not as robust as those obtained with initial fixed monthly dosing.

All patients who completed the one year CLEAR-IT 2 study were eligible to participate in an extension stage of the study. Eighteen month results of the extension stage are scheduled to be presented on May 4, 2009 at the 2009 Association for Research in Vision and Ophthalmology (ARVO) meeting. After receiving VEGF Trap-Eye for one year, the 117 patients who elected to enter the extension stage were dosed on a 2.0 mg PRN basis, irrespective of the dose at which they were treated earlier in the study. On a combined basis, for these 117 patients, the mean gain in visual acuity was 7.3 letters (p<0.0001 versus baseline) at the 3-month primary endpoint of the original Phase 2 study, 8.4 letters (p<0.0001 versus baseline) at one year, and 7.1 letters (p<0.0001 versus baseline) at month 6 of the extension stage. Thus, after 18 months of dosing with VEGF Trap-Eye in the Phase 2 study, patients continued to maintain a highly significant improvement in visual acuity versus baseline, while receiving, on average, only 3.5 injections over the 15-month PRN dosing phase that extended from month 3 to month 18.

Among all the patients in the Phase 2 wet AMD study, VEGF Trap-Eye was generally well tolerated and there were no drug-related serious adverse events. There was one reported case of culture-negative endophthalmitis/uveitis in the study eye and two arterial thrombotic events; these were deemed not to be drug-related. Three deaths were reported—one patient with pancreatic cancer, one patient with squamous cell carcinoma of the lung, and one patient with pulmonary hypertension (a pre-existing condition). The most common adverse events were those typically associated with intravitreal injections and included conjunctival hemorrhage at the injection site and transient increased intraocular pressure following an injection.

The recently initiated Phase 2 DME study, known as the DA VINCI study, is a double-masked, randomized, controlled trial that is evaluating four different VEGF Trap-Eye regimens versus laser treatment. The study is expected to complete enrollment of approximately 200 patients in the U.S., Canada, European Union, and Australia by the end of 2009. The patients in the study will be treated for 52 weeks followed by six additional months of safety evaluation. The primary efficacy endpoint is the change in best corrected visual acuity (BCVA) from baseline to week 24.

Collaboration with Bayer HealthCare

In October 2006, we entered into a collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare for the global development and commercialization outside the United States of VEGF Trap-Eye. Under the agreement, we and Bayer HealthCare will collaborate on, and share the costs of, the development of VEGF Trap-Eye through an integrated global plan that encompasses wet AMD, DME, and other diseases and disorders. Bayer HealthCare will market VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States, where the companies will share equally in profits from any future sales of VEGF Trap-Eye. If VEGF Trap-Eye is granted marketing authorization in a major market country outside the United States, we will be obligated to reimburse Bayer HealthCare for 50% of the development costs that it has incurred under the agreement from our share of the collaboration profits. Within the United States, we retain exclusive commercialization rights to VEGF Trap-Eye and are entitled to all profits from any such sales. We received an up-front payment of $75.0 million from Bayer HealthCare. In 2007, we received a $20.0 million milestone payment from Bayer HealthCare following dosing of the first patient in the Phase 3 study of VEGF Trap-Eye in wet AMD, and can earn up to $90 million in additional development and regulatory milestones related to the development of VEGF Trap-Eye and marketing approvals in major market countries outside the United States. We can also earn up to $135 million in sales milestones if total annual sales of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States achieve certain specified levels starting at $200 million.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4257
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4257

3. ARCALYST® (rilonacept) – Inflammatory Diseases

We are evaluating ARCALYST in gout, a disease where as in CAPS, IL-1 may play an important role in pain and inflammation. In September 2008, we announced the results of a Phase 2 study which evaluated the efficacy and safety of ARCALYST versus placebo in the prevention of gout flares induced by the initiation of urate-lowering drug therapy that is used to control gout. In this 83-patient, double-blind, placebo-controlled study, the mean number of flares per patient over the first 12 weeks of urate-lowering therapy was 0.79 with placebo and 0.15 with ARCALYST (p=0.0011), an 81% reduction. This was the primary endpoint of the study. All secondary endpoints also were met with statistical significance. In the first 12 weeks of treatment, 45.2% of patients treated with placebo experienced a gout flare and, of those, 47.4% had more than one flare. Among patients treated with ARCALYST, only 14.6% experienced a gout flare (p=0.0037 versus placebo) and none had more than one flare. Injection-site reaction was the most commonly reported adverse event with ARCALYST and no serious drug-related adverse events were reported.

Gout is characterized by high blood levels of uric acid, a bodily waste product normally excreted by the kidneys. The uric acid can form crystals in the joints of the toes, ankles, knees, wrists, fingers, and elbows. Chronic treatment with uric acid-lowering medicines, such as allopurinol, is prescribed to eliminate the uric acid crystals and prevent reformation. During the first months of allopurinol therapy, while uric acid blood levels are being reduced, the break up of the uric acid crystals can result in stimulation of inflammatory mediators, including IL-1, resulting in acute flares of joint pain and inflammation. These painful flares generally persist for at least five days.

During the first quarter of 2009, we initiated a Phase 3 clinical development program with ARCALYST for the treatment of gout. The program includes four clinical trials, three of which are currently enrolling patients. Two Phase 3 clinical trials (called PRE-SURGE 1 and PRE-SURGE 2) will evaluate ARCALYST versus placebo for the prevention of gout flares in patients initiating urate-lowering drug therapy. A third Phase 3 trial in acute gout (SURGE) will evaluate treatment with ARCALYST alone versus ARCALYST in combination with a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) versus an NSAID alone. The Phase 3 clinical development program also includes a separate placebo-controlled safety study (RE-SURGE). We expect to report initial data from the Phase 3 program in 2010.

Under a March 2003 collaboration agreement with Novartis Pharma AG, we retain the right to elect to collaborate in the future development and commercialization of a Novartis IL-1 antibody which is in clinical development. Following completion of Phase 2 development and submission to us of a written report on the Novartis IL-1 antibody, we have the right, in consideration for an opt-in payment, to elect to co-develop and co-commercialize the Novartis IL-1 antibody in North America. If we elect to exercise this right, we are responsible for paying 45% of post-election North American development costs for the antibody product. In return, we are entitled to co-promote the Novartis IL-1 antibody, and to receive 45% of net profits on sales of the antibody product, in North America. Under certain circumstances, we are also entitled to receive royalties on sales of the Novartis IL-1 antibody in Europe. Under the collaboration agreement, Novartis has the right to elect to collaborate in the development and commercialization of a second generation IL-1 Trap following completion of its Phase 2 development, should we decide to clinically develop such a second generation product candidate. Novartis does not have any rights or options with respect to ARCALYST.

4. Monoclonal Antibodies

We and sanofi-aventis are collaborating on the discovery, development, and commercialization of fully human monoclonal antibodies generated using our *VelocImmune®* technology. The first therapeutic antibodies to enter clinical development under the collaboration are REGN88 and REGN475. REGN88, an antibody to the interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R) is being evaluated in rheumatoid arthritis. REGN475, an antibody to Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) that binds NGF selectively without cross-reacting with other members of the neurotrophin family (such as neurotrophin-3, neurotrophin-4, and BDNF), is being developed for the treatment of pain. In addition, a Phase 1 trial is in the process of being initiated to evaluate REGN421, an antibody to Delta-like ligand-4 (Dll4), in patients with advanced malignancies. Over the course of the next several years, we and sanofi-aventis plan to advance an average of two to three new fully human monoclonal antibodies into clinical development each year.

Research and Development Technologies:

One way that a cell communicates with other cells is by releasing specific signaling proteins, either locally or into the bloodstream. These proteins have distinct functions, and are classified into different "families" of molecules, such as peptide hormones, growth factors, and cytokines. All of these secreted (or signaling) proteins travel to and are recognized by another set of proteins, called "receptors," which reside on the surface of responding cells. These secreted proteins impact many critical cellular and biological processes, causing diverse effects ranging from the regulation of growth of particular cell types, to inflammation mediated by white blood cells. Secreted proteins can at times be overactive and thus result in a variety of diseases. In these disease settings, blocking the action of secreted proteins can have clinical benefit.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4258
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4258

Regeneron scientists have developed two different technologies to design protein therapeutics to block the action of specific secreted proteins. The first technology, termed the "Trap" technology, was used to generate our first approved product, ARCALYST® (rilonacept), as well as aflibercept, and VEGF Trap-Eye, all of which are in Phase 3 clinical trials. These novel "Traps" are composed of fusions between two distinct receptor components and the constant region of an antibody molecule called the "Fc region", resulting in high affinity product candidates. *VelociSuite* is our second technology platform and it is used for discovering, developing, and producing fully human monoclonal antibodies.

VelociSuite™

VelociSuite consists of *VelocImmune®*, *VelociGene®*, *VelociMouse®*, *and VelociMab™*. The *VelocImmune* mouse platform is utilized to produce fully human monoclonal antibodies. *VelocImmune* was generated by exploiting our *VelociGene* technology (see below), in a process in which six megabases of mouse immune gene loci were replaced, or "humanized," with corresponding human immune gene loci. *VelocImmune* mice can be used to generate efficiently fully human monoclonal antibodies to targets of therapeutic interest. *VelocImmune* and our entire *VelociSuite* offer the potential to increase the speed and efficiency through which human monoclonal antibody therapeutics may be discovered and validated, thereby improving the overall efficiency of our early stage drug development activities. We are utilizing the *VelocImmune* technology to produce our next generation of drug candidates for preclinical and clinical development.

Our *VelociGene* platform allows custom and precise manipulation of very large sequences of DNA to produce highly customized alterations of a specified target gene, or genes, and accelerates the production of knock-out and transgenic expression models without using either positive/negative selection or isogenic DNA. In producing knock-out models, a color or fluorescent marker may be substituted in place of the actual gene sequence, allowing for high-resolution visualization of precisely where the gene is active in the body, during normal body functioning, as well as in disease processes. For the optimization of pre-clinical development and toxicology programs, *VelociGene* offers the opportunity to humanize targets by replacing the mouse gene with the human homolog. Thus, *VelociGene* allows scientists to rapidly identify the physical and biological effects of deleting or over-expressing the target gene, as well as to characterize and test potential therapeutic molecules.

The *VelociMouse* technology platform allows for the direct and immediate generation of genetically altered mice from embryonic stem cells (ES cells), thereby avoiding the lengthy process involved in generating and breeding knockout mice from chimeras. Mice generated through this method are normal and healthy and exhibit a 100% germ-line transmission. Furthermore, Regeneron's VelociMice are suitable for direct phenotyping or other studies. We have also developed our *VelociMab* platform for the rapid screening of antibodies and rapid generation of expression cell lines for our Traps and our *VelocImmune* human monoclonal antibodies.

Antibody Collaboration with sanofi-aventis

In November 2007, we and sanofi-aventis entered into a global, strategic collaboration to discover, develop, and commercialize fully human monoclonal antibodies. The collaboration is governed by a Discovery and Preclinical Development Agreement and a License and Collaboration Agreement. We received a non-refundable, up-front payment of $85.0 million from sanofi-aventis under the discovery agreement. In addition, sanofi-aventis is funding research at Regeneron to identify and validate potential drug discovery targets and develop fully human monoclonal antibodies against these targets. Sanofi-aventis funded approximately $75 million of research from the collaboration's inception through December 31, 2008 and will fund up to $100 million per year in 2009 through 2012. Sanofi-aventis also has an option to extend the discovery program for up to an additional three years for further antibody development and preclinical activities. We will lead the design and conduct of research activities, including target identification and validation, antibody development, research and preclinical activities through filing of an Investigational New Drug Application, toxicology studies, and manufacture of preclinical and clinical supplies.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4259
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4259

For each drug candidate identified under the discovery agreement, sanofi-aventis has the option to license rights to the candidate under the license agreement. If it elects to do so, sanofi-aventis will co-develop the drug candidate with us through product approval. Development costs will be shared between the companies, with sanofi-aventis generally funding drug candidate development costs up front. We are generally responsible for reimbursing sanofi-aventis for half of the total development costs for all collaboration products from our share of profits from commercialization of collaboration products to the extent they are sufficient for this purpose. Sanofi-aventis will lead commercialization activities for products developed under the license agreement, subject to our right to co-promote such products. The parties will equally share profits and losses from sales within the United States. The parties will share profits outside the United States on a sliding scale based on sales starting at 65% (sanofi-aventis)/35% (us) and ending at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (us), and will share losses outside the United States at 55% (sanofi-aventis)/45% (us). In addition to profit sharing, we are entitled to receive up to $250 million in sales milestone payments, with milestone payments commencing after aggregate annual sales outside the United States exceed $1.0 billion on a rolling 12-month basis.

In August 2008, we entered into an agreement with sanofi-aventis to use our *VelociGene®* platform to supply sanofi-aventis with genetically modified mammalian models of gene function and disease. Sanofi-aventis will pay us a minimum of $21.5 million for the term of the agreement, which extends through December 2012, for knock-out and transgenic models of gene function for target genes identified by sanofi-aventis. Sanofi-aventis will use these models for its internal research programs that are outside of the scope of our antibody collaboration.

License Agreement with AstraZeneca

In February 2007, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca UK Limited that allows AstraZeneca to utilize our *VelocImmune* technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, AstraZeneca made $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payments to us in February 2007, 2008, and 2009. AstraZeneca is required to make up to three additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the next additional payment or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by AstraZeneca using our *VelocImmune* technology.

License Agreement with Astellas

In March 2007, we entered into a non-exclusive license agreement with Astellas Pharma Inc. that allows Astellas to utilize our *VelocImmune* technology in its internal research programs to discover human monoclonal antibodies. Under the terms of the agreement, Astellas made two $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payments to us, one in April 2007 and the other in June 2008. Astellas is required to make up to four additional annual payments of $20.0 million, subject to its ability to terminate the agreement after making the first two additional payments or earlier if the technology does not meet minimum performance criteria. We are entitled to receive a mid-single-digit royalty on any future sales of antibody products discovered by Astellas using our *VelocImmune* technology.

Academic *VelocImmune®* Investigators' Program

In September 2008, we entered into an agreement that will provide researchers at Columbia University Medical Center with access to our *VelocImmune* technology platform. In March 2009, we entered into a similar agreement with The University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas. Under the agreements, scientists at these academic institutions will use *VelocImmune* mice to generate antibodies against their research targets and will conduct research to discover potential human therapeutics based on the antibodies. We have an exclusive option to license the antibodies for development and commercialization as therapeutic or diagnostic products and will pay to the appropriate institution a low single-digit royalty on ensuing product sales.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4260
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4260

National Institutes of Health Grant

In September 2006, we were awarded a five-year grant from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project. The goal of the Knockout Mouse Project is to build a comprehensive and broadly available resource of knockout mice to accelerate the understanding of gene function and human diseases. We are using our *VelociGene*® technology to take aim at 3,500 of the most difficult genes to target and which are not currently the focus of other large-scale knockout mouse programs. We also agreed to grant a limited license to a consortium of research institutions, the other major participants in the Knockout Mouse Project, to use components of our *VelociGene* technology in the Knockout Mouse Project. We are generating a collection of targeting vectors and targeted mouse ES cells which can be used to produce knockout mice. These materials are available to academic researchers without charge. We will receive a fee for each targeted ES cell line or targeting construct made by us or the research consortium and transferred to commercial entities.

Under the NIH grant, as amended in September 2008, we are entitled to receive a minimum of $24.5 million over the five-year period beginning September 2006, including $1.5 million to optimize our existing C57BL/6 ES cell line and its proprietary growth medium, both of which are being supplied to the research consortium for its use in the Knockout Mouse Project. We have the right to use, for any purpose, all materials generated by us and the research consortium.

Research Programs:

Oncology and Angiogenesis

In many clinical settings, positively or negatively regulating blood vessel growth could have important therapeutic benefits, as could the repair of damaged and leaky vessels. VEGF was the first growth factor shown to be specific for blood vessels, by virtue of having its receptor specifically expressed on blood vessel cells. In 1994, we discovered a second family of angiogenic growth factors, termed angiopoietins, and we have received patents covering members of this family. Angiopoietins include naturally occurring positive and negative regulators of angiogenesis, as described in numerous scientific manuscripts published by our scientists and their collaborators. Angiopoietins are being evaluated in preclinical research by us and our academic collaborators. Our preclinical studies have revealed that VEGF and angiopoietins normally function in a coordinated and collaborative manner during blood vessel growth. Manipulation of both VEGF and angiopoietins seems to be of value in either promoting or blocking vessel growth. We have research programs focusing on several targets in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis.

Tumors depend on the growth of new blood vessels (a process called "angiogenesis") to support their continued growth. Therapies that block tumor angiogenesis, specifically those that block VEGF, the key initiator of tumor angiogenesis, recently have been validated in human cancer patients. However, anti-VEGF approaches do not work in all patients, and many tumors can become resistant to such therapies.

In the December 21, 2006 issue of the journal *Nature*, we reported data from a preclinical study demonstrating that blocking an important cell signaling molecule, known as Delta-like ligand 4 (Dll4), inhibited the growth of experimental tumors by interfering with their ability to produce a functional blood supply. The inhibition of tumor growth was seen in a variety of tumor types, including those that were resistant to blockade of VEGF, suggesting a novel anti-angiogenesis therapeutic approach. We are in the process of initiating Phase 1 clinical development of a fully human monoclonal antibody to Dll4 that was discovered using our *VelocImmune*® technology.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4261
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4261

Metabolic and Related Diseases

Food intake and metabolism are regulated by complex interactions between diverse neural and hormonal signals that serve to maintain an optimal balance between energy intake, storage, and utilization. The hypothalamus, a small area at the base of the brain, is critically involved in integrating peripheral signals which reflect nutritional status and neural outputs which regulate appetite, food seeking behaviors, and energy expenditure. Metabolic disorders, such as type 2 diabetes, reflect a dysregulation in the systems which ordinarily tightly couple energy intake to energy expenditure. Our preclinical research program in this area encompasses the study of peripheral (hormonal) regulators of food intake and metabolism in health and disease. We have identified several targets in these therapeutic areas and are evaluating lead monoclonal antibodies in relevant preclinical models.

Muscle Diseases and Disorders

Muscle atrophy occurs in many neuromuscular diseases and also when muscle is unused, as often occurs during prolonged hospital stays and during convalescence. Currently, physicians have few options to treat subjects with muscle atrophy or other muscle conditions which afflict millions of people globally. Thus, a treatment that has beneficial effects on skeletal muscle could have significant clinical benefit. Our muscle research program is currently focused on conducting *in vivo* and *in vitro* experiments with the objective of demonstrating and further understanding the molecular pathways involved in muscle atrophy and hypertrophy, and discovering therapeutic candidates that can modulate these pathways. We have several molecules in late stage research and are evaluating them for possible further development.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4262
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4262

Other Therapeutic Areas

We also have research programs focusing on ophthalmology, inflammatory and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, and cardiovascular diseases.

General

Developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense. Since inception we have not generated any significant sales or profits from the commercialization of ARCALYST or any of our other product candidates. Before significant revenues from the commercialization of ARCALYST or our other product candidates can be realized, we (or our collaborators) must overcome a number of hurdles which include successfully completing research and development and obtaining regulatory approval from the FDA and regulatory authorities in other countries. In addition, the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries are rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and new developments may render our products and technologies uncompetitive or obsolete.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through March 31, 2009, we had a cumulative loss of $893.4 million. In the absence of significant revenues from the commercialization of ARCALYST or our other product candidates or other sources, the amount, timing, nature, and source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities. We expect to incur substantial losses over the next several years as we continue the clinical development of VEGF Trap-Eye and ARCALYST in other indications; advance new product candidates into clinical development from our existing research programs utilizing our technology for discovering fully human monoclonal antibodies; continue our research and development programs; and commercialize additional product candidates that receive regulatory approval, if any. Also, our activities may expand over time and require additional resources, and we expect our operating losses to be substantial over at least the next several years. Our losses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and will depend on, among other factors, the progress of our research and development efforts, the timing of certain expenses, and the amount and timing of payments that we receive from collaborators.

The planning, execution, and results of our clinical programs are significant factors that can affect our operating and financial results. In our clinical programs, key events to date in 2009 and plans over the next 12 months are as follows:

Clinical Program	2009 Events to Date	2009-10 Plans (next 12 months)
ARCALYST® (rilonacept; also known as IL-1 Trap)	• Initiated patient enrollment in the Phase 3 program evaluating ARCALYST in the prevention of gout flares associated with the initiation of urate-lowering drug therapy and in the treatment of acute gout attacks	• Continue enrollment in the Phase 3 program in gout
Aflibercept (VEGF Trap - Oncology)	• Initiated a Phase 2 1st-line study in metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with chemotherapy • Achieved approximately 50% enrollment in each of the Phase 3 studies	• Report results of a Phase 2 single-agent study in SMA • Continue enrollment of the four Phase 3 studies
VEGF Trap-Eye (intravitreal injection)		• Complete enrollment in VIEW 1 and VIEW 2 trials • Continue enrolling patients in the Phase 2 DME trial • Initiate a Phase 3 CRVO program
Monoclonal Antibodies	• Initiated a Phase 1 trial for REGN475 (anti-NGF) in healthy volunteers	• Initiate a Phase 1 trial for REGN421(anti Dll4) in oncology • Report data from a Phase 1 trial of REGN88 (anti-IL-6R) in rheumatoid arthritis • Initiate multiple Phase 2 trials for REGN475 in pain indications • Advance additional antibody candidate(s) into clinical development

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4263
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4263

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Net Loss:

Regeneron reported a net loss of $17.5 million, or $0.22 per share (basic and diluted), for the first quarter of 2009 compared to a net loss of $11.6 million, or $0.15 per share (basic and diluted), for the first quarter of 2008. The increase in our net loss was principally due to higher research and development expenses, as detailed below, partly offset by higher contract research and development revenue in connection with our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis and net product sales of ARCALYST® (rilonacept) for the treatment of CAPS.

Revenues:

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 consist of the following:

(In millions)	2009	2008
Contract research & development revenue:		
Sanofi-aventis	$49.6	$35.7
Bayer HealthCare	10.0	9.0
Other	1.5	1.7
Total contract research & development revenue	61.1	46.4
Technology licensing revenue	10.0	10.0
Net product sales	3.9	
Total revenue	$75.0	$56.4

The contract and research development revenue we earn from sanofi-aventis, as detailed below, consists primarily of reimbursement for research and development expenses and partly of the recognition of revenue related to non-refundable up-front payments of $105.0 million related to the aflibercept collaboration and $85.0 million related to the antibody collaboration.

Sanofi-aventis Contract Research & Development Revenue	Three months ended March 31,	
(In millions)	2009	2008
Aflibercept:		
Regeneron expense reimbursement	$ 5.4	$ 11.7
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payments	2.5	2.1
Total aflibercept	7.9	13.8
Antibody:		
Regeneron expense reimbursement	38.4	19.3
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front payment	2.6	2.6
Recognition of revenue related to *VelocImmune*® agreement	0.7	
Total antibody	41.7	21.9
Total sanofi-aventis contract research & development revenue	$ 49.6	$ 35.7

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4264
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4264

Sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron's aflibercept expenses decreased in the first quarter of 2009, compared to the same period in 2008, primarily due to lower costs related to manufacturing aflibercept clinical supplies. Recognition of deferred revenue related to sanofi-aventis' up-front aflibercept payments increased in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to shortening the estimated performance period over which this deferred revenue is being recognized, effective in the fourth quarter of 2008. As of March 31, 2009, $49.9 million of the original $105.0 million of up-front payments related to aflibercept was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

In the first quarter of 2009, sanofi-aventis' reimbursement of Regeneron's antibody expenses consisted of $22.7 million under the discovery agreement and $15.7 million of development costs under the license agreement, compared to $15.1 million and $4.2 million, respectively, in the first quarter of 2008. Higher sanofi-aventis' reimbursements in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 were due to an increase in our research activities conducted under the discovery agreement and increases in our development activities for REGN88, REGN421, and REGN475 under the license agreement.

Recognition of deferred revenue under the antibody collaboration related to sanofi-aventis' $85.0 million up-front payment. As of March 31, 2009, $71.0 million of this up-front payment was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

As described above, in August, 2008, we entered into a separate *VelociGene*® agreement with sanofi-aventis. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, we recognized $0.7 million of revenue related to this agreement.

The contract research and development revenue we earn from Bayer HealthCare, as detailed below, consists partly of cost sharing of Regeneron VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses and partly of recognition of revenue related to a non-refundable $75.0 million up-front payment and $20.0 million non-substantive milestone payment.

Bayer HealthCare Contract Research & Development Revenue	**Three months ended March 31,**	
(In millions)	**2009**	**2008**
Cost-sharing of Regeneron VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses	$ 7.5	$ 5.7
Recognition of deferred revenue related to up-front and milestone payments	2.5	3.3
Total Bayer HealthCare contract research & development revenue	$ 10.0	$ 9.0

In the first quarter of 2009, cost-sharing of Regeneron VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses increased, compared to the same period in 2008, primarily due to higher clinical development costs in connection with our VIEW 1 trial in wet AMD and Phase 2 trial in DME. Recognition of deferred revenue related to Bayer's up-front and milestone payments decreased in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the same period in 2008 due to an extension of the estimated performance period over which this deferred revenue is being recognized, effective in the fourth quarter of 2008. As of March 31, 2009, $64.2 million of the up-front licensing and milestone payments was deferred and will be recognized as revenue in future periods.

Other contract research and development revenue in the first quarter of 2009 and 2008 includes $1.5 million and $1.1 million, respectively, in connection with our five-year grant from the NIH, which we were awarded in September 2006 as part of the NIH's Knockout Mouse Project.

In connection with our *VelocImmune*® license agreements with AstraZeneca and Astellas, each of the $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payments are deferred upon receipt and recognized as revenue ratably over approximately the ensuing year of each agreement. In the first quarter of both 2009 and 2008, we recognized $10.0 million of technology licensing revenue related to these agreements.

For the three months ended March 31, 2009, we recognized as revenue $3.9 million of ARCALYST® (rilonacept) net product sales for which both the right of return no longer exists and rebates can be reasonably estimated. At March 31, 2009, deferred revenue related to ARCALYST net product sales totaled $4.2 million.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4265
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4265

Expenses:

Total operating expenses increased to $94.2 million in the first quarter of 2009 from $72.3 million in the same period of 2008. Our average headcount increased to 938 in the first quarter of 2009 from 714 in the same period of 2008 principally as a result of our expanding research and development activities which are primarily attributable to the sanofi-aventis antibody collaboration.

Operating expenses in the first quarter of 2009 and 2008 include a total of $7.7 million and $8.3 million, respectively, of non-cash compensation expense related to employee stock option and restricted stock awards (Non-cash Compensation Expense), as detailed below:

	For the three months ended March 31, 2009		
Expenses *(In millions)*	Expenses before inclusion of Non-cash Compensation Expense	Non-cash Compensation Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 77.4	$ 4.7	$82.1
Selling, general, and administrative	8.7	3.0	11.7
Cost of goods sold	0.4		0.4
Total operating expenses	$ 86.5	$ 7.7	$94.2

	For the three months ended March 31, 2008		
Expenses *(In millions)*	Expenses before inclusion of Non-cash Compensation Expense	Non-cash Compensation Expense	Expenses as Reported
Research and development	$ 56.4	$ 4.9	$61.3
Selling, general, and administrative	7.6	3.4	11.0
Total operating expenses	$ 64.0	$ 8.3	$72.3

Research and Development Expenses:

Research and development expenses increased to $82.1 million in the first quarter of 2009 from $61.3 million in the same period of 2008. The following table summarizes the major categories of our research and development expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008:

	For the three months ended March 31,		
Research and Development Expenses *(In millions)*	2009	2008	Increase (Decrease)
Payroll and benefits (1)	$22.9	$19.2	$ 3.7
Clinical trial expenses	19.3	8.5	10.8
Clinical manufacturing costs (2)	14.1	14.7	(0.6)
Research and preclinical development costs	8.4	5.5	2.9
Occupancy and other operating costs	10.4	6.8	3.6
Cost-sharing of Bayer HealthCare VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses (3)	7.0	6.6	0.4
Total research and development	$82.1	$61.3	$20.8

(1) Includes $4.0 million and $4.2 million of Non-cash Compensation Expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

(2) Represents the full cost of manufacturing drug for use in research, preclinical development, and clinical trials, including related payroll and benefits, Non-cash Compensation Expense, manufacturing materials and supplies, depreciation, and occupancy costs of our Rensselaer manufacturing facility. Includes $0.7 million of Non-cash Compensation Expense for both the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008.

(3) Under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, in periods when Bayer HealthCare incurs VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses, we also recognize, as additional research and development expense, the portion of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4266
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4266

Payroll and benefits increased principally due to the increase in employee headcount, as described above. Clinical trial expenses increased due primarily to higher costs related to our clinical development programs for (i) VEGF Trap-Eye, including our VIEW 1 trial in wet AMD and Phase 2 trial in DME, (ii) ARCALYST, related to our Phase 3 clinical development program in gout, and (iii) monoclonal antibodies, primarily related to REGN88 in rheumatoid arthritis. Clinical manufacturing costs decreased due to lower costs related to manufacturing aflibercept clinical supplies, partially offset by higher costs related to manufacturing clinical supplies of ARCALYST and monoclonal antibodies, including REGN88. Research and preclinical development costs increased primarily due to higher costs associated with our antibody programs. Occupancy and other operating costs increased principally in connection with our higher headcount, expanded research and development activities, and new operating lease for our Tarrytown, New York facilities, which commenced in June 2008. Cost-sharing of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses slightly increased primarily due to higher costs in connection with the VIEW 2 trial in wet AMD, which is being conducted by Bayer HealthCare.

We budget our research and development costs by expense category, rather than by project. We also prepare estimates of research and development costs for projects in clinical development, which include direct costs and allocations of certain costs such as indirect labor, Non-cash Compensation Expense, and manufacturing and other costs related to activities that benefit multiple projects, and, under our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare, the portion of Bayer HealthCare's VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses that we are obligated to reimburse. Our estimates of research and development costs for clinical development programs (including ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS prior to receipt of marketing approval from the FDA in February 2008) are shown below:

Project Costs	For the three months ended March 31,		
(In millions)	2009	2008	Increase (Decrease)
ARCALYST® (rilonacept)	$17.9	$ 8.0	$ 9.9
Aflibercept	4.2	10.1	(5.9)
VEGF Trap-Eye	20.8	16.6	4.2
REGN88	9.0	3.8	5.2
REGN421 and REGN475	4.9		4.9
Other research programs & unallocated costs	25.3	22.8	2.5
Total research and development expenses	$82.1	$61.3	$20.8

Drug development and approval in the United States is a multi-step process regulated by the FDA. The process begins with discovery and preclinical evaluation, leading up to the submission of an IND to the FDA which, if successful, allows the opportunity for study in humans, or clinical study, of the potential new drug. Clinical development typically involves three phases of study: Phase 1, 2, and 3. The most significant costs in clinical development are in Phase 3 clinical trials, as they tend to be the longest and largest studies in the drug development process. Following successful completion of Phase 3 clinical trials for a biological product, a biologics license application (or BLA) must be submitted to, and accepted by, the FDA, and the FDA must approve the BLA prior to commercialization of the drug. It is not uncommon for the FDA to request additional data following its review of a BLA, which can significantly increase the drug development timeline and expenses. We may elect either on our own, or at the request of the FDA, to conduct further studies that are referred to as Phase 3B and 4 studies. Phase 3B studies are initiated and either completed or substantially completed while the BLA is under FDA review. These studies are conducted under an IND. Phase 4 studies, also referred to as post-marketing studies, are studies that are initiated and conducted after the FDA has approved a product for marketing. In addition, as discovery research, preclinical development, and clinical programs progress, opportunities to expand development of drug candidates into new disease indications can emerge. We may elect to add such new disease indications to our development efforts (with the approval of our collaborator for joint development programs), thereby extending the period in which we will be developing a product. For example, we, and our collaborators where applicable, continue to explore further development of ARCALYST, aflibercept, and VEGF Trap-Eye in different disease indications.

There are numerous uncertainties associated with drug development, including uncertainties related to safety and efficacy data from each phase of drug development, uncertainties related to the enrollment and performance of clinical trials, changes in regulatory requirements, changes in the competitive landscape affecting a product candidate, and other risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A, "Risk Factors" under "Risks Related to ARCALYST® (rilonacept) and the Development of Our Product Candidates," "Regulatory and Litigation Risks," and "Risks Related to Commercialization of Products." The lengthy process of seeking FDA approvals, and subsequent compliance with applicable statutes and regulations, require the expenditure of substantial resources. Any failure by us to obtain, or delay in obtaining, regulatory approvals could materially adversely affect our business.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4267
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4267

For these reasons and due to the variability in the costs necessary to develop a product and the uncertainties related to future indications to be studied, the estimated cost and scope of the projects, and our ultimate ability to obtain governmental approval for commercialization, accurate and meaningful estimates of the total cost to bring our product candidates to market are not available. Similarly, we are currently unable to reasonably estimate if our product candidates will generate material product revenues and net cash inflows. In the first quarter of 2008, we received FDA approval for ARCALYST® (rilonacept) for the treatment of CAPS, a group of rare, inherited auto-inflammatory diseases. These rare diseases affect a very small group of people. As a result, we can not predict whether the commercialization of ARCALYST in CAPS will result in a significant net cash benefit to us.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses:

Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased to $11.7 million in the first quarter of 2009 from $11.0 million in the same period of 2008 due to (i) higher selling expenses related to ARCALYST, (ii) higher compensation expense due primarily to increases in administrative headcount to support our expanded research and development activities, and (iii) higher administrative facility-related costs arising principally in connection with our higher headcount and the new operating lease for our Tarrytown, New York facilities, which commenced in June 2008.

Cost of Goods Sold:

In the third quarter of 2008, we began recognizing revenue and cost of goods sold from product sales of ARCALYST. We began capitalizing inventory costs associated with commercial supplies of ARCALYST subsequent to receipt of marketing approval from the FDA in February 2008. Costs for manufacturing supplies of ARCALYST prior to receipt of FDA approval were recognized as research and development expenses in the period that the costs were incurred. Therefore, these costs are not being included in cost of goods sold when revenue is recognized from the sale of those supplies of ARCALYST. Cost of goods sold for the first quarter of 2009 was $0.4 million and consisted primarily of royalty and other period costs related to ARCALYST commercial supplies.

Other Income and Expense:

Investment income decreased to $1.8 million in the first quarter of 2009 from $7.3 million in the comparable quarter of 2008. The decrease in investment income was due to lower yields on, and lower balances of, cash and marketable securities in the first quarter of 2009 compared to the same quarter of 2008. Interest expense was $3.0 million in the first quarter of 2008 and related to $200.0 million of formerly outstanding 5.5% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes which we either repurchased or repaid in full during 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since our inception in 1988, we have financed our operations primarily through offerings of our equity securities, a private placement of convertible debt (which was repurchased or repaid in 2008), purchases of our equity securities by our collaborators, including sanofi-aventis, revenue earned under our past and present research and development agreements, including our agreements with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare, our past contract manufacturing agreements, and our technology licensing agreements, ARCALYST product revenue, and investment income.

Three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

At March 31, 2009, we had $496.0 million in cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities compared with $527.5 million at December 31, 2008. In February 2009, we received a $20.0 million annual, non-refundable payment in connection with our non-exclusive license agreement with AstraZeneca.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4268
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4268

Cash Used in Operations:

Net cash used in operations was $10.2 million in the first quarter of 2009 compared to $17.9 million in the first quarter of 2008. Our net losses of $17.5 million in the first quarter of 2009 and $11.6 million in the first quarter of 2008 included $7.7 million and $8.3 million, respectively, of Non-cash Compensation Expense.

At March 31, 2009, accounts receivable increased by $13.0 million, compared to end-of-year 2008, primarily due to a higher receivable balance related to our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Also, prepaid expenses and other assets increased by $8.6 million at March 31, 2009 compared to end-of-year 2008 due primarily to higher prepaid clinical trial costs. At March 31, 2009, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities increased by $15.3 million compared to end-of-year 2008. The increase was due primarily to higher liabilities for clinical trial and payroll costs, and capital expenditures, primarily for tenant improvements and related costs in connection with our new leased facilities in Tarrytown, New York, partially offset by a lower cost-sharing payment due to Bayer HealthCare in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration.

At March 31, 2008, accounts receivable increased by $14.6 million, compared to end-of-year 2007, primarily due to higher receivable balances related to our collaborations with sanofi-aventis. Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities decreased by $7.6 million at March 31, 2008, compared to end-of-year 2007, due primarily to reductions in accrued payroll costs and the amount of the cost-sharing payment due to Bayer HealthCare in connection with the companies' VEGF Trap-Eye collaboration.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities:

Net cash used in investing activities was $39.5 million in the first quarter of 2009 compared to net cash provided by investing activities of $37.9 million in the same period of 2008, due primarily to an increase in purchases of marketable securities net of sales or maturities. In the first quarter of 2009, purchases exceeded sales or maturities of marketable securities by $17.6 million, whereas in the first quarter of 2008, sales or maturities exceeded purchases of marketable securities by $41.0 million. In addition, cash used for capital expenditures totaled $21.9 million in the first three months of 2009, primarily for tenant improvements and related costs in connection with our new leased facilities in Tarrytown.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities:

Cash provided by financing activities decreased to $1.0 million in the first quarter of 2009 from $1.9 million in the same period in 2008 due to a decrease in issuances of Common Stock in connection with exercises of employee stock options.

Fair Value of Marketable Securities:

At March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we held marketable securities whose aggregate fair value totaled $295.2 million and $278.0 million, respectively. The composition of our portfolio of marketable securities on these dates was as follows:

	March 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Investment type	Fair Value	Percent	Fair Value	Percent
U.S. Treasury securities	$ 131.0	44%	$ 113.9	41%
U.S. government agency securities	59.9	20%	58.3	21%
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	48.9	17%	29.8	11%
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	11.3	4%	17.4	6%
Corporate bonds	32.1	11%	37.1	13%
Asset-backed securities	8.8	3%	17.8	7%
Other	3.2	1%	3.7	1%
Total marketable securities	$ 295.2	100%	$ 278.0	100%

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4269
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4269

In addition, at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, we had $200.8 million and $249.5 million, respectively, of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, primarily held in money market funds that invest in U.S. government securities.

During the first quarter of 2009, as marketable securities in our portfolio matured or paid down, we purchased primarily U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. government agency obligations and U.S. government-guaranteed debt. This shift toward higher quality securities, which we initiated in 2008, continues to reduce the risk profile, as well as the overall yield, of our portfolio. In particular, we continue to reduce the proportion of asset-backed securities and corporate bonds in our portfolio.

Capital Expenditures:

Our additions to property, plant, and equipment totaled $24.7 million and $2.8 million for the first three months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. During the remainder of 2009, we expect to incur, primarily in connection with expanding our Rensselaer, New York manufacturing facilities and the new Tarrytown facilities approximately $80 to $90 million in capital expenditures of which up to approximately $50 million is reimbursable at our option from our landlord under the terms of our Tarrytown operating lease.

Amendment to Operating Lease – Tarrytown, New York Facilities:

We currently lease approximately 248,000 square feet of laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York. In December 2006, we entered into a new operating lease agreement (as amended in October 2007 and September 2008) to lease approximately 348,000 square feet of laboratory and office space at our current Tarrytown location, including approximately 230,000 square feet in new facilities that are currently under construction and expected to be completed in mid-2009. The term of the lease commenced effective June 2008 and will expire in June 2024. In April 2009, we amended the operating lease agreement to increase the amount of space we will lease to approximately 389,500 square feet. As amended, the lease contains early termination options on approximately 159,500 square feet of space. Other terms and conditions, as previously described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, remain unchanged. In connection with the lease amendment, in April 2009, we terminated a sublease for 16,200 square feet of space in Tarrytown, New York.

Funding Requirements:

We expect to continue to incur substantial funding requirements primarily for research and development activities (including preclinical and clinical testing). Before taking into account reimbursements from collaborators, we currently anticipate that approximately 55-65% of our expenditures for 2009 will be directed toward the preclinical and clinical development of product candidates, including ARCALYST® (rilonacept), aflibercept, VEGF Trap-Eye, and monoclonal antibodies (including REGN88, REGN421, and REGN475); approximately 15-20% of our expenditures for 2009 will be applied to our basic research and early preclinical activities and the remainder of our expenditures for 2009 will be used for the continued development of our novel technology platforms, capital expenditures, and general corporate purposes.

We currently anticipate that in 2009 sales of ARCALYSTfor the treatment of CAPS will not materially enhance or otherwise materially impact our cash flows.

In connection with the April 2009 amendment to our operating lease agreement in Tarrytown, New York, as described above, our funding requirements for operating leases, previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, will increase (i) from $9.1 million to $9.4 million for the year ending December 31, 2009, (ii) from $26.8 million to $29.2 million for the two-year period beginning January 1, 2010, (iii) from $27.2 million to $28.8 million for the two-year period beginning January 1, 2012, and (iv) from $167.0 million to $182.5 million for the fiscal years beginning January 1, 2014 and thereafter.

The amount we need to fund operations will depend on various factors, including the status of competitive products, the success of our research and development programs, the potential future need to expand our professional and support staff and facilities, the status of patents and other intellectual property rights, the delay or failure of a clinical trial of any of our potential drug candidates, and the continuation, extent, and success of our collaborations with sanofi-aventis and Bayer HealthCare. Clinical trial costs are dependent, among other things, on the size and duration of trials, fees charged for services provided by clinical trial investigators and other third parties, the costs for manufacturing the product candidate for use in the trials, and for supplies, laboratory tests, and other expenses. The amount of funding that will be required for our clinical programs depends upon the results of our research and preclinical programs and early-stage clinical trials, regulatory requirements, the duration and results of clinical trials underway and of additional clinical trials that we decide to initiate, and the various factors that affect the cost of each trial as described above. Currently, we are required to remit royalties on product sales of ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS. In the future, if we are able to successfully develop, market, and sell ARCALYST for other indications or certain of our product candidates, we may be required to pay royalties or otherwise share the profits generated on such sales in connection with our collaboration and licensing agreements.

We expect that expenses related to the filing, prosecution, defense, and enforcement of patent and other intellectual property claims will continue to be substantial as a result of patent filings and prosecutions in the United States and foreign countries.

We believe that our existing capital resources, including funding we are entitled to receive under our collaboration agreements, will enable us to meet operating needs through at least 2012. However, this is a forward-looking statement based on our current operating plan, and there may be a change in projected revenues or expenses that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. If there is insufficient capital to fund all of our planned operations and activities, we believe we would prioritize available capital to fund selected preclinical and clinical development programs.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4270
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4270

Other than letters of credit totaling $1.7 million, including a $1.6 million letter of credit issued to our landlord in connection with our operating lease for facilities in Tarrytown, New York, as described above, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements. In addition, we do not guarantee the obligations of any other entity. As of March 31, 2009, we had no established banking arrangements through which we could obtain short-term financing or a line of credit. In the event we need additional financing for the operation of our business, we will consider collaborative arrangements and additional public or private financing, including additional equity financing. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include our progress in product development, investor perception of our prospects, and the general condition of the financial markets. We may not be able to secure the necessary funding through new collaborative arrangements or additional public or private offerings. If we cannot raise adequate funds to satisfy our capital requirements, we may have to delay, scale-back, or eliminate certain of our research and development activities or future operations. This could materially harm our business.

Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*. This FSP amends SFAS 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require entities to provide disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments in interim financial information. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. In addition, an entity shall disclose in the body or in the accompanying notes of its summarized financial information for interim reporting periods and in its financial statements for annual reporting periods the fair value of all financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value, whether recognized or not recognized in the statement of financial position, as required by SFAS 107. We are required to adopt FSP 107-1 and APB 28-1 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of FSP 107-1 and APB 28-1 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments*. This FSP changes existing guidance for determining whether an impairment to debt securities is other than temporary; replaces the existing requirement that management assert it has both the intent and ability to hold an impaired security until recovery with a requirement that management assert: (*a*) it does not have the intent to sell the security; and (*b*) it is more likely than not it will not have to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis; requires that an entity recognize noncredit losses on held-to-maturity debt securities in other comprehensive income and amortize that amount over the remaining life of the security in a prospective manner by offsetting the recorded value of the asset unless the security is subsequently sold or there are additional credit losses; and requires entities to present the total other-than-temporary impairment in the statement of earnings with an offset for the amount recognized in other comprehensive income. When adopting FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2, entities are required to record a cumulative-effect adjustment as of the beginning of the period of adoption to reclassify the noncredit component of a previously recognized other-temporary impairment from retained earnings to accumulated other comprehensive income if the entity does not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the entity will be required to sell the security before recovery. We are required to adopt FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2009 the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly*. This FSP affirms that the objective of fair value when the market for an asset is not active is the price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction; clarifies and includes additional factors for determining whether there has been a significant decrease in market activity for an asset when the market for that asset is not active; and eliminates the proposed presumption that all transactions are distressed (not orderly) unless proven otherwise. The FSP instead requires entities to base its conclusion about whether a transaction was not orderly on the weight of the evidence. We are required to adopt FSP FAS 157-4 for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4271
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4271

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk:

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in interest rates primarily from our investment of available cash balances in investment grade corporate, asset-backed, and U.S. government securities. We do not believe we are materially exposed to changes in interest rates. Under our current policies, we do not use interest rate derivative instruments to manage exposure to interest rate changes. We estimated that a one percent unfavorable change in interest rates would result in approximately a $1.6 million and $1.8 million decrease in the fair value of our investment portfolio at March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Credit Quality Risk:

We have an investment policy that includes guidelines on acceptable investment securities, minimum credit quality, maturity parameters, and concentration and diversification. Nonetheless, deterioration of the credit quality of an investment security subsequent to purchase may subject us to the risk of not being able to recover the full principal value of the security. In 2007, we recognized a $5.9 million charge related to marketable securities from two issuers which we considered to be other than temporarily impaired in value. In 2008, an additional $0.7 million impairment charge was recognized related to one of these securities and a $1.8 million charge was recognized related to another marketable security which we considered to be other than temporarily impaired in value.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer each concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended March 31, 2009 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we are a party to legal proceedings in the course of our business. We do not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

We operate in an environment that involves a number of significant risks and uncertainties. We caution you to read the following risk factors, which have affected, and/or in the future could affect, our business, operating results, financial condition, and cash flows. The risks described below include forward-looking statements, and actual events and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Furthermore, additional risks and uncertainties are described under other captions in this report and should be considered by our investors.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4272
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4272

Risks Related to Our Financial Results and Need for Additional Financing

We have had a history of operating losses and we may never achieve profitability. If we continue to incur operating losses, we may be unable to continue our operations.

From inception on January 8, 1988 through March 31, 2009, we had a cumulative loss of $893.4 million. If we continue to incur operating losses and fail to become a profitable company, we may be unable to continue our operations. In the absence of substantial revenue from the sale of products or other sources, the amount, timing, nature or source of which cannot be predicted, our losses will continue as we conduct our research and development activities.

We may need additional funding in the future, which may not be available to us, and which may force us to delay, reduce or eliminate our product development programs or commercialization efforts.

We will need to expend substantial resources for research and development, including costs associated with clinical testing of our product candidates. We believe our existing capital resources, including funding we are entitled to receive under our collaboration agreements, will enable us to meet operating needs through at least 2012; however, one or more of our collaboration agreements may terminate, our projected revenue may decrease, or our expenses may increase and that would lead to our capital being consumed significantly before such time. We may require additional financing in the future and we may not be able to raise such additional funds. If we are able to obtain additional financing through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, such sales may be dilutive to our shareholders. Debt financing arrangements may require us to pledge certain assets or enter into covenants that would restrict our business activities or our ability to incur further indebtedness and may contain other terms that are not favorable to our shareholders. If we are unable to raise sufficient funds to complete the development of our product candidates, we may face delay, reduction or elimination of our research and development programs or preclinical or clinical trials, in which case our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially harmed.

The value of our investment portfolio, which includes cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities, is influenced by varying economic and market conditions. A decrease in the value of an asset in our investment portfolio or a default by the issuer may result in our inability to recover the principal we invested and/or a recognition of a loss charged against income.

As of March 31, 2009, cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, and marketable securities totaled $496.0 million and represented 73% of our total assets. We have invested available cash balances primarily in money market funds and U.S. Treasury, U.S. government agency, corporate, and asset-backed securities. We consider assets classified as marketable securities to be "available-for-sale," as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (SFAS) 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. Marketable securities totaled $295.2 million at March 31, 2009, are carried at fair value, and the unrealized gains and losses are included in other accumulated comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. If the decline in the value of a security in our investment portfolio is deemed to be other-than-temporary, we write down the security to its current fair value and recognize a loss that is charged against income. For example, during the year ended December 31, 2008, we recorded charges for other-than-temporary impairments totaling $2.5 million related to two marketable securities in our investment portfolio. The current economic environment, the deterioration in the credit quality of some of the issuers of securities that we hold, and the recent volatility of securities markets increase the risk that we may not recover the principal we invested and/or there may be further declines in the market value of securities in our investment portfolio. As a result, we may incur additional charges against income in future periods for other-than-temporary impairments or realized losses upon a security's sale or maturity, and such amounts may be material.

Risks Related to ARCALYST® (rilonacept) and the Development of Our Product Candidates

Successful development of any of our product candidates is highly uncertain.

Only a small minority of all research and development programs ultimately result in commercially successful drugs. Even if clinical trials demonstrate safety and effectiveness of any of our product candidates for a specific disease and the necessary regulatory approvals are obtained, the commercial success of any of our product candidates will depend upon their acceptance by patients, the medical community, and third-party payers and on our partners' ability to successfully manufacture and commercialize our product candidates. Our product candidates are delivered either by intravenous infusion or by intravitreal or subcutaneous injections, which are generally less well received by patients than tablet or capsule delivery. If our products are not successfully commercialized, we will not be able to recover the significant investment we have made in developing such products and our business would be severely harmed.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4273
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4273

We are studying aflibercept, VEGF Trap-Eye, ARCALYST® (rilonacept), and our antibody candidates in a wide variety of indications. Many of these current trials are exploratory studies designed to identify what diseases and uses, if any, are best suited for our product candidates. It is likely that our product candidates will not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and/or safety profile to support continued development for most of the indications that are being, or are planned to be, studied. In fact, our product candidates may not demonstrate the requisite efficacy and safety profile to support the continued development for any of the indications or uses.

Clinical trials required for our product candidates are expensive and time-consuming, and their outcome is highly uncertain. If any of our drug trials are delayed or yield unfavorable results, we will have to delay or may be unable to obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates.

We must conduct extensive testing of our product candidates before we can obtain regulatory approval to market and sell them. We need to conduct both preclinical animal testing and human clinical trials. Conducting these trials is a lengthy, time-consuming, and expensive process. These tests and trials may not achieve favorable results for many reasons, including, among others, failure of the product candidate to demonstrate safety or efficacy, the development of serious or life-threatening adverse events (or side effects) caused by or connected with exposure to the product candidate, difficulty in enrolling and maintaining subjects in the clinical trial, lack of sufficient supplies of the product candidate or comparator drug, and the failure of clinical investigators, trial monitors and other consultants, or trial subjects to comply with the trial plan or protocol. A clinical trial may fail because it did not include a sufficient number of patients to detect the endpoint being measured or reach statistical significance. A clinical trial may also fail because the dose(s) of the investigational drug included in the trial were either too low or too high to determine the optimal effect of the investigational drug in the disease setting.

We will need to reevaluate any drug candidate that does not test favorably and either conduct new trials, which are expensive and time consuming, or abandon the drug development program. Even if we obtain positive results from preclinical or clinical trials, we may not achieve the same success in future trials. Many companies in the biopharmaceutical industry, including us, have suffered significant setbacks in clinical trials, even after promising results have been obtained in earlier trials. The failure of clinical trials to demonstrate safety and effectiveness for the desired indication(s) could harm the development of our product candidate(s), and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

Serious complications or side effects have occurred, and may continue to occur, in connection with the use of our approved product and in clinical trials of some of our product candidates which could cause our regulatory approval to be revoked or otherwise negatively affected or lead to delay or discontinuation of development of our product candidates which could severely harm our business.

During the conduct of clinical trials, patients report changes in their health, including illnesses, injuries, and discomforts, to their study doctor. Often, it is not possible to determine whether or not the drug candidate being studied caused these conditions. Various illnesses, injuries, and discomforts have been reported from time-to-time during clinical trials of our product candidates. It is possible as we test our drug candidates in larger, longer, and more extensive clinical programs, illnesses, injuries, and discomforts that were observed in earlier trials, as well as conditions that did not occur or went undetected in smaller previous trials, will be reported by patients. Many times, side effects are only detectable after investigational drugs are tested in large scale, Phase 3 clinical trials or, in some cases, after they are made available to patients after approval. If additional clinical experience indicates that any of our product candidates has many side effects or causes serious or life-threatening side effects, the development of the product candidate may fail or be delayed, which would severely harm our business.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4274
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4274

Our aflibercept (VEGF Trap) is being studied for the potential treatment of certain types of cancer and our VEGF Trap-Eye candidate is being studied in diseases of the eye. There are many potential safety concerns associated with significant blockade of vascular endothelial growth factor, or VEGF, that may limit our ability to successfully develop aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye. These serious and potentially life-threatening risks, based on clinical and preclinical experience of VEGF inhibitors, include bleeding, intestinal perforation, hypertension, proteinuria, heart attack, and stroke. In addition, patients given infusions of any protein, including VEGF Trap delivered through intravenous administration, may develop severe hypersensitivity reactions or infusion reactions. Other VEGF blockers have reported side effects that became evident only after large scale trials or after marketing approval and large number of patients were treated. These and other complications or side effects could harm the development of aflibercept for the treatment of cancer or VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of diseases of the eye.

We have tested ARCALYST in only a small number of patients with CAPS. As more patients begin to use our product and as we test it in new disease settings, new risks and side effects associated with ARCALYST may be discovered, and risks previously viewed as inconsequential could be determined to be significant. Like cytokine antagonists such as Kineret® (Amgen, Inc.), Enbrel® (Immunex Corporation), and Remicade® (Centocor, Inc.), ARCALYST affects the immune defense system of the body by blocking some of its functions. Therefore, ARCALYST may interfere with the body's ability to fight infections. Treatment with Kineret (Amgen), a medication that works through the inhibition of IL-1, has been associated with an increased risk of serious infections, and serious, life threatening infections have been reported in patients taking ARCALYST. These or other complications or side effects could cause regulatory authorities to revoke approvals of ARCALYST. Alternatively, we may be required to conduct additional clinical trials, make changes in the labeling of our product, or limit or abandon our efforts to develop ARCALYST in new disease settings. These side effects may also result in a reduction, or even the elimination, of sales of ARCALYST in approved indications.

ARCALYST® (rilonacept) and our product candidates in development are recombinant proteins that could cause an immune response, resulting in the creation of harmful or neutralizing antibodies against the therapeutic protein.

In addition to the safety, efficacy, manufacturing, and regulatory hurdles faced by our product candidates, the administration of recombinant proteins frequently causes an immune response, resulting in the creation of antibodies against the therapeutic protein. The antibodies can have no effect or can totally neutralize the effectiveness of the protein, or require that higher doses be used to obtain a therapeutic effect. In some cases, the antibody can cross react with the patient's own proteins, resulting in an "auto-immune" type disease. Whether antibodies will be created can often not be predicted from preclinical or clinical experiments, and their detection or appearance is often delayed, so that there can be no assurance that neutralizing antibodies will not be detected at a later date, in some cases even after pivotal clinical trials have been completed. Antibodies directed against the receptor domains of rilonacept were detected in patients with CAPS after treatment with ARCALYST. Nineteen of 55 subjects (35%) who received ARCALYST for at least 6 weeks tested positive for treatment-emerging binding antibodies on at least one occasion. To date, no side effects related to antibodies were observed in these subjects and there were no observed effects on drug efficacy or drug levels. It is possible that as we continue to test aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye with more sensitive assays in different patient populations and larger clinical trials, we will find that subjects given aflibercept and VEGF Trap-Eye develop antibodies to these product candidates, and may also experience side effects related to the antibodies, which could adversely impact the development of such candidates.

We may be unable to formulate or manufacture our product candidates in a way that is suitable for clinical or commercial use.

Changes in product formulations and manufacturing processes may be required as product candidates progress in clinical development and are ultimately commercialized. If we are unable to develop suitable product formulations or manufacturing processes to support large scale clinical testing of our product candidates, including aflibercept, VEGF Trap-Eye, and our antibody candidates, we may be unable to supply necessary materials for our clinical trials, which would delay the development of our product candidates. Similarly, if we are unable to supply sufficient quantities of our product or develop product formulations suitable for commercial use, we will not be able to successfully commercialize our product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4275
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4275

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

If we cannot protect the confidentiality of our trade secrets or our patents are insufficient to protect our proprietary rights, our business and competitive position will be harmed.

Our business requires using sensitive and proprietary technology and other information that we protect as trade secrets. We seek to prevent improper disclosure of these trade secrets through confidentiality agreements. If our trade secrets are improperly exposed, either by our own employees or our collaborators, it would help our competitors and adversely affect our business. We will be able to protect our proprietary rights from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that our rights are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. The patent position of biotechnology companies involves complex legal and factual questions and, therefore, enforceability cannot be predicted with certainty. Our patents may be challenged, invalidated, or circumvented. Patent applications filed outside the United States may be challenged by third parties who file an opposition. Such opposition proceedings are increasingly common in the European Union and are costly to defend. We have patent applications that are being opposed and it is likely that we will need to defend additional patent applications in the future. Our patent rights may not provide us with a proprietary position or competitive advantages against competitors. Furthermore, even if the outcome is favorable to us, the enforcement of our intellectual property rights can be extremely expensive and time consuming.

We may be restricted in our development and/or commercialization activities by, and could be subject to damage awards if we are found to have infringed, third party patents or other proprietary rights.

Our commercial success depends significantly on our ability to operate without infringing the patents and other proprietary rights of third parties. Other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to our products in clinical development, either because they claim to hold proprietary rights to the composition of a product or the way it is manufactured or used. Moreover, other parties may allege that they have blocking patents to antibody products made using our *VelocImmune*® technology, either because of the way the antibodies are discovered or produced or because of a proprietary position covering an antibody or the antibody's target.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Genentech/Roche that claim certain chimeric VEGF receptor compositions. Although we do not believe that aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Genentech/Roche could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert that its patents are valid and cover aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye. Genentech/Roche may be motivated to initiate such a lawsuit at some point in an effort to impair our ability to develop and sell aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye, which represent potential competitive threats to Genentech/Roche's VEGF-binding products and product candidates. An adverse determination by a court in any such potential patent litigation would likely materially harm our business by requiring us to seek a license, which may not be available, or resulting in our inability to manufacture, develop and sell aflibercept or VEGF Trap-Eye or in a damage award.

We are aware of patents and pending applications owned by Roche that claim antibodies to the interleukin-6 receptor and methods of treating rheumatoid arthritis with such antibodies. We are developing REGN88, an antibody to the interleukin-6 receptor, for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Although we do not believe that REGN88 infringes any valid claim in these patents or patent applications, Roche could initiate a lawsuit for patent infringement and assert its patents are valid and cover REGN88.

We are aware of a U.S. patent jointly owned by Genentech/Roche and City of Hope relating to the production of recombinant antibodies in host cells. We currently produce our antibody product candidates using recombinant antibodies from host cells and may choose to produce additional antibody product candidates in this manner. Neither ARCALYST® (rilonacept), aflibercept, nor VEGF Trap-Eye are recombinant antibodies. If any of our antibody product candidates are produced in a manner subject to valid claims in the Genentech/Roche patent, then we may need to obtain a license from Genentech/Roche, should one be available. Genentech/Roche has licensed this patent to several different companies under confidential license agreements. If we desire a license for any of our antibody product candidates and are unable to obtain a license on commercially reasonable terms or at all, we may be restricted in our ability to use Genentech/Roche's techniques to make recombinant antibodies in or to import them into the United States.

Further, we are aware of a number of other third party patent applications that, if granted, with claims as currently drafted, may cover our current or planned activities. We cannot assure you that our products and/or actions in manufacturing and selling our product candidates will not infringe such patents.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4276
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4276

Any patent holders could sue us for damages and seek to prevent us from manufacturing, selling, or developing our drug candidates, and a court may find that we are infringing validly issued patents of third parties. In the event that the manufacture, use, or sale of any of our clinical candidates infringes on the patents or violates other proprietary rights of third parties, we may be prevented from pursuing product development, manufacturing, and commercialization of our drugs and may be required to pay costly damages. Such a result may materially harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Legal disputes are likely to be costly and time consuming to defend.

We seek to obtain licenses to patents when, in our judgment, such licenses are needed. If any licenses are required, we may not be able to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. The failure to obtain any such license could prevent us from developing or commercializing any one or more of our product candidates, which could severely harm our business.

Regulatory and Litigation Risks

If we do not obtain regulatory approval for our product candidates, we will not be able to market or sell them.

We cannot sell or market products without regulatory approval. Although we obtained regulatory approval for ARCALYST® (rilonacept) for the treatment of CAPS in the United States, we may be unable to obtain regulatory approval of ARCALYST in any other country or in any other indication. Regulatory agencies outside the United States may require additional information or data with respect to any future submission for ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS.

If we do not obtain and maintain regulatory approval for our product candidates, including ARCALYST for the treatment of diseases other than CAPS, the value of our company and our results of operations will be harmed. In the United States, we must obtain and maintain approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for each drug we intend to sell. Obtaining FDA approval is typically a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Foreign governments also regulate drugs distributed in their country and approval in any country is likely to be a lengthy and expensive process, and approval is highly uncertain. Except for the FDA approval of ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS, none of our product candidates has ever received regulatory approval to be marketed and sold in the United States or any other country. We may never receive regulatory approval for any of our product candidates.

Before approving a new drug or biologic product, the FDA requires that the facilities at which the product will be manufactured be in compliance with current good manufacturing practices, or cGMP requirements. Manufacturing product candidates in compliance with these regulatory requirements is complex, time-consuming, and expensive. To be successful, our products must be manufactured for development, following approval, in commercial quantities, in compliance with regulatory requirements, and at competitive costs. If we or any of our product collaborators or third-party manufacturers, product packagers, or labelers are unable to maintain regulatory compliance, the FDA can impose regulatory sanctions, including, among other things, refusal to approve a pending application for a new drug or biologic product, or revocation of a pre-existing approval. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

In addition to the FDA and other regulatory agency regulations in the United States, we are subject to a variety of foreign regulatory requirements governing human clinical trials, manufacturing, marketing and approval of drugs, and commercial sale and distribution of drugs in foreign countries. The foreign regulatory approval process includes all of the risks associated with FDA approval as well as country specific regulations. Whether or not we obtain FDA approval for a product in the United States, we must obtain approval by the comparable regulatory authorities of foreign countries before we can commence clinical trials or marketing of ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS or any of our product candidates in those countries.

If the testing or use of our products harms people, we could be subject to costly and damaging product liability claims.

The testing, manufacturing, marketing, and sale of drugs for use in people expose us to product liability risk. Any informed consent or waivers obtained from people who sign up for our clinical trials may not protect us from liability or the cost of litigation. We may be subject to claims by CAPS patients who use ARCALYST that they have been injured by a side effect associated with the drug. Our product liability insurance may not cover all potential liabilities or may not completely cover any liability arising from any such litigation. Moreover, we may not have access to liability insurance or be able to maintain our insurance on acceptable terms.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4277
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4277

If we market and sell ARCALYST® (rilonacept) in a way that violates federal or state fraud and abuse laws, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

In addition to FDA and related regulatory requirements, we are subject to health care "fraud and abuse" laws, such as the federal False Claims Act, the anti-kickback provisions of the federal Social Security Act, and other state and federal laws and regulations. Federal and state anti-kickback laws prohibit, among other things, knowingly and willfully offering, paying, soliciting or receiving remuneration to induce, or in return for, purchasing, leasing, ordering or arranging for the purchase, lease or order of any health care item or service reimbursable under Medicare, Medicaid, or other federally or state financed health care programs.

Federal false claims laws prohibit any person from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, a false claim for payment to the federal government, or knowingly making, or causing to be made, a false statement to get a false claim paid. Pharmaceutical companies have been prosecuted under these laws for a variety of alleged promotional and marketing activities, such as allegedly providing free product to customers with the expectation that the customers would bill federal programs for the product; reporting to pricing services inflated average wholesale prices that were then used by federal programs to set reimbursement rates; engaging in promotion for uses that the FDA has not approved, or off-label uses, that caused claims to be submitted to Medicaid for non-covered off-label uses; and submitting inflated best price information to the Medicaid Rebate program.

The majority of states also have statutes or regulations similar to the federal anti-kickback law and false claims laws, which apply to items and services reimbursed under Medicaid and other state programs, or, in several states, apply regardless of the payer. Sanctions under these federal and state laws may include civil monetary penalties, exclusion of a manufacturer's products from reimbursement under government programs, criminal fines, and imprisonment.

Even if we are not determined to have violated these laws, government investigations into these issues typically require the expenditure of significant resources and generate negative publicity, which would also harm our financial condition. Because of the breadth of these laws and the narrowness of the safe harbors, it is possible that some of our business activities could be subject to challenge under one or more of such laws.

In recent years, several states and localities, including California, the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, and West Virginia, have enacted legislation requiring pharmaceutical companies to establish marketing compliance programs, and file periodic reports with the state or make periodic public disclosures on sales, marketing, pricing, clinical trials, and other activities. Similar legislation is being considered in other states. Many of these requirements are new and uncertain, and the penalties for failure to comply with these requirements are unclear. Nonetheless, if we are found not to be in full compliance with these laws, we could face enforcement action and fines and other penalties, and could receive adverse publicity.

Our operations may involve hazardous materials and are subject to environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations. We may incur substantial liability arising from our activities involving the use of hazardous materials.

As a biopharmaceutical company with significant manufacturing operations, we are subject to extensive environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations, including those governing the use of hazardous materials. Our research and development and manufacturing activities involve the controlled use of chemicals, viruses, radioactive compounds, and other hazardous materials. The cost of compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations is substantial. If an accident involving these materials or an environmental discharge were to occur, we could be held liable for any resulting damages, or face regulatory actions, which could exceed our resources or insurance coverage.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4278
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4278

Changes in the securities laws and regulations have increased, and are likely to continue to increase, our costs.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which became law in July 2002, has required changes in some of our corporate governance, securities disclosure and compliance practices. In response to the requirements of that Act, the SEC and the NASDAQ Stock Market have promulgated rules and listing standards covering a variety of subjects. Compliance with these rules and listing standards has increased our legal costs, and significantly increased our accounting and auditing costs, and we expect these costs to continue. These developments may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain directors' and officers' liability insurance. Likewise, these developments may make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our board of directors, particularly independent directors, or qualified executive officers.

In future years, if we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the market value of our Common Stock could be adversely affected.

As directed by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to include a report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting in their annual reports on Form 10-K that contains an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing our financial statements must attest to and report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm provided us with an unqualified report as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, which report is included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. However, we cannot assure you that management or our independent registered public accounting firm will be able to provide such an unqualified report as of future year-ends. In this event, investors could lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could result in a decrease in the market value of our Common Stock. In addition, if it is determined that deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls exist and that they are reasonably likely to adversely affect our ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial information, we would likely incur additional costs to remediate these deficiencies and the costs of such remediation could be material.

Changes in laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry could adversely affect our business.

All aspects of our business, including research and development, manufacturing, marketing, pricing, sales, litigation, and intellectual property rights, are subject to extensive legislation and regulation. Changes in applicable federal and state laws and agency regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business. These include:

- changes in the FDA and foreign regulatory processes for new therapeutics that may delay or prevent the approval of any of our current or future product candidates;
- new laws, regulations, or judicial decisions related to healthcare availability or the payment for healthcare products and services, including prescription drugs, that would make it more difficult for us to market and sell products once they are approved by the FDA or foreign regulatory agencies; and
- changes in FDA and foreign regulations that may require additional safety monitoring prior to or after the introduction of new products to market, which could materially increase our costs of doing business.

The enactment in the United States of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 and possible legislation which could ease the entry of competing follow-on biologics into the marketplace are examples of changes and possible changes in laws that could adversely affect our business.

Risks Related to Our Reliance on Third Parties

If our antibody collaboration with sanofi-aventis is terminated, our business operations and our ability to discover, develop, manufacture, and commercialize our pipeline of product candidates in the time expected, or at all, would be materially harmed.

We rely heavily on the funding from sanofi-aventis to support our target discovery and antibody research and development programs. Sanofi-aventis has committed to pay up to $400 million between 2009 and 2012 to fund our efforts to identify and validate drug discovery targets and pre-clinically develop fully human monoclonal antibodies against such targets. In addition, sanofi-aventis funds almost all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the clinical development of antibodies that sanofi-aventis elects to co-develop with us. We rely on sanofi-aventis to fund these activities. In addition, with respect to those antibodies that sanofi-aventis elects to co-develop with us, such as REGN88, REGN421, and REGN475, we rely on sanofi-aventis to lead much of the clinical development efforts and assist with obtaining regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States. We also rely on sanofi-aventis to lead the commercialization efforts to support all of the antibody products that are co-developed by sanofi-aventis and us. If sanofi-aventis does not elect to co-develop the antibodies that we discover or opts-out of their development, we would be required to fund and oversee on our own the clinical trials, any regulatory responsibilities, and the ensuing commercialization efforts to support our antibody products. If sanofi-aventis terminates the antibody collaboration or fails to comply with its payment obligations thereunder, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would be materially harmed. We would be required to either expend substantially more resources than we have anticipated to support our research and development efforts, which could require us to seek additional funding that might not be available on favorable terms or at all, or materially cut back on such activities. While we cannot assure you that any of the antibodies from this collaboration will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations with respect to antibodies that it elects to co-develop, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize these antibody product candidates will be significantly adversely affected.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4279
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4279

If our collaboration with sanofi-aventis for aflibercept (VEGF Trap) is terminated, or sanofi-aventis materially breaches its obligations thereunder, our business operations and financial condition, and our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize aflibercept in the time expected, or at all, would be materially harmed.

We rely heavily on sanofi-aventis to lead much of the development of aflibercept. Sanofi-aventis funds all of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the aflibercept program. If the aflibercept program continues, we will rely on sanofi-aventis to assist with funding the aflibercept program, provide commercial manufacturing capacity, enroll and monitor clinical trials, obtain regulatory approval, particularly outside the United States, and lead the commercialization of aflibercept. While we cannot assure you that aflibercept will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if sanofi-aventis does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize aflibercept in cancer indications will be significantly adversely affected. Sanofi-aventis has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon twelve months advance notice. If sanofi-aventis were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could require us to seek additional funding that might not be available on favorable terms or at all, and could cause significant delays in the development and/or manufacture of aflibercept and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have limited commercial capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities. Termination of the sanofi-aventis collaboration agreement for aflibercept would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development and commercialization of aflibercept.

If our collaboration with Bayer HealthCare for VEGF Trap-Eye is terminated, or Bayer HealthCare materially breaches its obligations thereunder, our business, operations and financial condition, and our ability to develop and commercialize VEGF Trap-Eye in the time expected, or at all, would be materially harmed.

We rely heavily on Bayer HealthCare to assist with the development of VEGF Trap-Eye. Under our agreement with them, Bayer HealthCare is required to fund approximately half of the development expenses incurred by both companies in connection with the global VEGF Trap-Eye development program. If the VEGF Trap-Eye program continues, we will rely on Bayer HealthCare to assist with funding the VEGF Trap-Eye development program, lead the development of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States, obtain regulatory approval outside the United States, and provide all sales, marketing and commercial support for the product outside the United States. In particular, Bayer HealthCare has responsibility for selling VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States using its sales force. While we cannot assure you that VEGF Trap-Eye will ever be successfully developed and commercialized, if Bayer HealthCare does not perform its obligations in a timely manner, or at all, our ability to develop, manufacture, and commercialize VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States will be significantly adversely affected. Bayer HealthCare has the right to terminate its collaboration agreement with us at any time upon six or twelve months advance notice, depending on the circumstances giving rise to termination. If Bayer HealthCare were to terminate its collaboration agreement with us, we would not have the resources or skills to replace those of our partner, which could require us to seek additional funding that might not be available on favorable terms or at all, and could cause significant delays in the development and/or commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye outside the United States and result in substantial additional costs to us. We have limited commercial capabilities and would have to develop or outsource these capabilities outside the United States. Termination of the Bayer HealthCare collaboration agreement would create substantial new and additional risks to the successful development and commercialization of VEGF Trap-Eye.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4280
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4280

Our collaborators and service providers may fail to perform adequately in their efforts to support the development, manufacture, and commercialization of ARCALYST® (rilonacept) and our drug candidates.

We depend upon third-party collaborators, including sanofi-aventis, Bayer HealthCare, and service providers such as clinical research organizations, outside testing laboratories, clinical investigator sites, and third-party manufacturers and product packagers and labelers, to assist us in the manufacture and development of our product candidates. If any of our existing collaborators or service providers breaches or terminates its agreement with us or does not perform its development or manufacturing services under an agreement in a timely manner or at all, we could experience additional costs, delays, and difficulties in the manufacture, development, or ultimate commercialization of our product candidates.

We rely on third party service providers to support the distribution of ARCALYST and many other related activities in connection with the commercialization of ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS. We cannot be certain that these third parties will perform adequately. If these service providers do not perform their services adequately, our efforts to market and sell ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS will not be successful.

Risks Related to the Manufacture of Our Product Candidates

We have limited manufacturing capacity, which could inhibit our ability to successfully develop or commercialize our drugs.

Our manufacturing facility is likely to be inadequate to produce sufficient quantities of product for commercial sale. We intend to rely on our corporate collaborators, as well as contract manufacturers, to produce the large quantities of drug material needed for commercialization of our products. We rely entirely on third-party manufacturers for filling and finishing services. We will have to depend on these manufacturers to deliver material on a timely basis and to comply with regulatory requirements. If we are unable to supply sufficient material on acceptable terms, or if we should encounter delays or difficulties in our relationships with our corporate collaborators or contract manufacturers, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We must expand our own manufacturing capacity to support the planned growth of our clinical pipeline. Moreover, we may expand our manufacturing capacity to support commercial production of active pharmaceutical ingredients, or API, for our product candidates. This will require substantial additional expenditures, and we will need to hire and train significant numbers of employees and managerial personnel to staff our facility. Start-up costs can be large and scale-up entails significant risks related to process development and manufacturing yields. We may be unable to develop manufacturing facilities that are sufficient to produce drug material for clinical trials or commercial use. This may delay our clinical development plans and interfere with our efforts to commercialize our products. In addition, we may be unable to secure adequate filling and finishing services to support our products. As a result, our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially harmed.

We may be unable to obtain key raw materials and supplies for the manufacture of ARCALYST and our product candidates. In addition, we may face difficulties in developing or acquiring production technology and managerial personnel to manufacture sufficient quantities of our product candidates at reasonable costs and in compliance with applicable quality assurance and environmental regulations and governmental permitting requirements.

If any of our clinical programs are discontinued, we may face costs related to the unused capacity at our manufacturing facilities.

We have large-scale manufacturing operations in Rensselaer, New York. We use our facilities to produce bulk product for clinical and preclinical candidates for ourselves and our collaborations. If our clinical candidates are discontinued, we will have to absorb one hundred percent of related overhead costs and inefficiencies.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4281
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4281

Third-party supply failures or a business interruption at our manufacturing facility in Rensselaer, New York could adversely affect our ability to supply our products.

We manufacture all of our bulk drug materials for ARCALYST and our product candidates at our manufacturing facility in Rensselaer, New York. We would be unable to supply our product requirements if we were to cease production due to regulatory requirements or action, business interruptions, labor shortages or disputes, contaminations, or other problems at the facility.

Certain raw materials necessary for manufacturing and formulation of ARCALYST and our product candidates are provided by single-source unaffiliated third-party suppliers. In addition, we rely on certain third parties to perform filling, finishing, distribution, and other services related to the manufacture of our products. We would be unable to obtain these raw materials or services for an indeterminate period of time if any of these third-parties were to cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply these materials, products, or services to us for any reason, including due to regulatory requirements or action, adverse financial developments at or affecting the supplier, business interruptions, or labor shortages or disputes. This, in turn, could materially and adversely affect our ability to manufacture or supply ARCALYST or our product candidates for use in clinical trials, which could materially and adversely affect our business and future prospects.

Also, certain of the raw materials required in the manufacturing and the formulation of our clinical candidates may be derived from biological sources, including mammalian tissues, bovine serum, and human serum albumin. There are certain European regulatory restrictions on using these biological source materials. If we are required to substitute for these sources to comply with European regulatory requirements, our clinical development activities may be delayed or interrupted.

Risks Related to Commercialization of Products

If we are unable to establish sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities, or enter into agreements with third parties to do so, we will be unable to successfully market and sell future products.

We are marketing and selling ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS ourselves in the United States, primarily through third party service providers. We have no sales or distribution personnel in the United States and have only a small staff with commercial capabilities. We have no sales, marketing, commercial, or distribution capabilities outside the United States. If we are unable to obtain those capabilities, either by developing our own organizations or entering into agreements with service providers, even if our current or future product candidates receive marketing approval, we will not be able to successfully sell those products. In that event, we will not be able to generate significant revenue, even if our product candidates are approved. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to hire the qualified sales and marketing personnel we need or that we will be able to enter into marketing or distribution agreements with third-party providers on acceptable terms, if at all. Under the terms of our collaboration agreement with sanofi-aventis, we currently rely on sanofi-aventis for sales, marketing, and distribution of aflibercept in cancer indications, should it be approved in the future by regulatory authorities for marketing. We will have to rely on a third party or devote significant resources to develop our own sales, marketing, and distribution capabilities for our other product candidates, including VEGF Trap-Eye in the United States, and we may be unsuccessful in developing our own sales, marketing, and distribution organization.

There may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize ARCALYST® (rilonacept) in this indication.

Our only approved product is ARCALYST for the treatment of CAPS, a group of rare, inherited auto-inflammatory diseases. These rare diseases affect a very small group of people. The incidence of CAPS has been reported to be approximately 1 in 1,000,000 people in the United States. Although the incidence rate of CAPS in Europe has not been reported, it is known to be a rare set of diseases. As a result, there may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize ARCALYST in this indication.

Even if our product candidates are approved for marketing, their commercial success is highly uncertain because our competitors have received approval for products with a similar mechanism of action, and competitors may get to the marketplace with better or lower cost drugs.

There is substantial competition in the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industries from pharmaceutical, biotechnology, and chemical companies. Many of our competitors have substantially greater research, preclinical and clinical product development and manufacturing capabilities, and financial, marketing, and human resources than we do. Our smaller competitors may also enhance their competitive position if they acquire or discover patentable inventions, form collaborative arrangements, or merge with large pharmaceutical companies. Even if we achieve product commercialization, our competitors have achieved, and may continue to achieve, product commercialization before our products are approved for marketing and sale.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4282
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4282

Genentech/Roche has an approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin® (bevacizumab), on the market for treating certain cancers and many different pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies are working to develop competing VEGF antagonists, including Novartis, Amgen, Imclone/Eli Lilly, Pfizer, AstraZeneca, and GlaxoSmithKline plc. Many of these molecules are farther along in development than aflibercept and may offer competitive advantages over our molecule. Each of Pfizer and Onyx Pharmaceuticals, (together with its partner Bayer HealthCare) has received approval from the FDA to market and sell an oral medication that targets tumor cell growth and new vasculature formation that fuels the growth of tumors. The marketing approvals for Genentech/Roche's VEGF antagonist, Avastin, and their extensive, ongoing clinical development plan for Avastin in other cancer indications, make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in clinical trials to support aflibercept and to obtain regulatory approval of aflibercept in these cancer settings. This may delay or impair our ability to successfully develop and commercialize aflibercept. In addition, even if aflibercept is ever approved for sale for the treatment of certain cancers, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against Avastin (Genentech/Roche) and the FDA approved kinase inhibitors, because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these medicines. In addition, an oral medication may be considerably less expensive for patients than a biologic medication, providing a competitive advantage to companies that market such products.

The market for eye disease products is also very competitive. Novartis and Genentech/Roche are collaborating on the commercialization and further development of a VEGF antibody fragment, ranibizumab (Lucentis®), for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration (wet AMD) and other eye indications that was approved by the FDA in June 2006. Many other companies are working on the development of product candidates for the potential treatment of wet AMD and DME that act by blocking VEGF, VEGF receptors, and through the use of small interfering ribonucleic acids (siRNAs) that modulate gene expression. In addition, ophthalmologists are using off-label a third-party reformatted version of Genentech/Roche's approved VEGF antagonist, Avastin®, with success for the treatment of wet AMD. The National Eye Institute is conducting a Phase 3 trial comparing Lucentis (Genentech/Roche) to Avastin (Genentech/Roche) in the treatment of wet AMD. The marketing approval of Lucentis (Genentech/Roche) and the potential off-label use of Avastin (Genentech/Roche) make it more difficult for us to enroll patients in our clinical trials and successfully develop VEGF Trap-Eye. Even if VEGF Trap-Eye is ever approved for sale for the treatment of eye diseases, it may be difficult for our drug to compete against Lucentis (Genentech/Roche), because doctors and patients will have significant experience using this medicine. Moreover, the relatively low cost of therapy with Avastin (Genentech/Roche) in patients with wet AMD presents a further competitive challenge in this indication.

The availability of highly effective FDA approved TNF-antagonists such as Enbrel® (Immunex), Remicade® (Centocor), and Humira® (Abbott Laboratories), and the IL-1 receptor antagonist Kineret® (Amgen), and other marketed therapies makes it more difficult to successfully develop and commercialize ARCALYST® (rilonacept). This is one of the reasons we discontinued the development of ARCALYST in adult rheumatoid arthritis. In addition, even if ARCALYST is ever approved for sale in indications where TNF-antagonists are approved, it will be difficult for our drug to compete against these FDA approved TNF-antagonists because doctors and patients will have significant experience using these effective medicines. Moreover, in such indications these approved therapeutics may offer competitive advantages over ARCALYST, such as requiring fewer injections.

There are both small molecules and antibodies in development by other companies that are designed to block the synthesis of interleukin-1 or inhibit the signaling of interleukin-1. For example, Eli Lilly, Xoma, and Novartis are each developing antibodies to interleukin-1 and Amgen is developing an antibody to the interleukin-1 receptor. Novartis has filed applications in the U.S. and Europe seeking regulatory approval of its IL-1 antibody in CAPS. Novartis is also developing its IL-1 antibody in gout and other inflammatory diseases. Novartis has stated that its IL-1 antibody demonstrated long-lasting clinical remission in patients with CAPS and that its clinical candidate could develop into a major therapeutic advance in the treatment of CAPS. Novartis' IL-1 antibody and these other drug candidates could offer competitive advantages over ARCALYST. The successful development of these competing molecules could impair our ability to successfully commercialize ARCALYST.

We have plans to develop ARCALYST for the treatment of certain gout indications. Currently, inexpensive, oral therapies such as analgesics and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are used as the standard of care to treat the symptoms of these gout diseases. These established, inexpensive, orally delivered drugs may make it difficult for us to successfully commercialize ARCALYST in these diseases.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4283
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4283

The successful commercialization of ARCALYST® (rilonacept) and our product candidates will depend on obtaining coverage and reimbursement for use of these products from third-party payers and these payers may not agree to cover or reimburse for use of our products.

Our product candidates, if commercialized, may be significantly more expensive than traditional drug treatments. For example, we have announced plans to initiate a Phase 3 program studying the use of ARCALYST for the treatment of certain gout indications. Patients suffering from these gout indications are currently treated with inexpensive therapies, including non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. These existing treatment options are likely to be considerably less expensive and may be preferable to a biologic medication for some patients. Our future revenues and profitability will be adversely affected if United States and foreign governmental, private third-party insurers and payers, and other third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, do not agree to defray or reimburse the cost of our products to the patients. If these entities refuse to provide coverage and reimbursement with respect to our products or provide an insufficient level of coverage and reimbursement, our products may be too costly for many patients to afford them, and physicians may not prescribe them. Many third-party payers cover only selected drugs, making drugs that are not preferred by such payer more expensive for patients, and require prior authorization or failure on another type of treatment before covering a particular drug. Payers may especially impose these obstacles to coverage on higher-priced drugs, as our product candidates are likely to be.

We market and sell ARCALYST in the United States for the treatment of a group of rare genetic disorders called CAPS. There may be too few patients with CAPS to profitably commercialize ARCALYST. Physicians may not prescribe ARCALYST, and CAPS patients may not be able to afford ARCALYST, if third party payers do not agree to reimburse the cost of ARCALYST therapy and this would adversely affect our ability to commercialize ARCALYST profitably.

In addition to potential restrictions on coverage, the amount of reimbursement for our products may also reduce our profitability. In the United States, there have been, and we expect will continue to be, actions and proposals to control and reduce healthcare costs. Government and other third-party payers are challenging the prices charged for healthcare products and increasingly limiting, and attempting to limit, both coverage and level of reimbursement for prescription drugs.

Since ARCALYST and our product candidates in clinical development, will likely be too expensive for most patients to afford without health insurance coverage, if our products are unable to obtain adequate coverage and reimbursement by third-party payers our ability to successfully commercialize our product candidates may be adversely impacted. Any limitation on the use of our products or any decrease in the price of our products will have a material adverse effect on our ability to achieve profitability.

In certain foreign countries, pricing, coverage, and level of reimbursement of prescription drugs are subject to governmental control, and we may be unable to negotiate coverage, pricing, and reimbursement on terms that are favorable to us. In some foreign countries, the proposed pricing for a drug must be approved before it may be lawfully marketed. The requirements governing drug pricing vary widely from country to country. For example, the European Union provides options for its member states to restrict the range of medicinal products for which their national health insurance systems provide reimbursement and to control the prices of medicinal products for human use. A member state may approve a specific price for the medicinal product or it may instead adopt a system of direct or indirect controls on the profitability of the company placing the medicinal product on the market. Our results of operations may suffer if we are unable to market our products in foreign countries or if coverage and reimbursement for our products in foreign countries is limited.

Risk Related to Employees

We are dependent on our key personnel and if we cannot recruit and retain leaders in our research, development, manufacturing, and commercial organizations, our business will be harmed.

We are highly dependent on certain of our executive officers. If we are not able to retain any of these persons or our Chairman, our business may suffer. In particular, we depend on the services of P. Roy Vagelos, M.D., the Chairman of our board of directors, Leonard Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our President and Chief Executive Officer, George D. Yancopoulos, M.D., Ph.D., our Executive Vice President, Chief Scientific Officer and President, Regeneron Research Laboratories, and Neil Stahl, Ph.D., our Senior Vice President, Research and Development Sciences. There is intense competition in the biotechnology industry for qualified scientists and managerial personnel in the development, manufacture, and commercialization of drugs. We may not be able to continue to attract and retain the qualified personnel necessary for developing our business.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4284
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4284

Our move to new facilities in mid-2009 could lead to disruptions in our business operations.

We plan to move most of our laboratories and headquarters to new facilities in mid-2009. There is a risk that this physical move could lead to damage to equipment or other business assets or the loss of important data, or that we could encounter problems with our new facilities, which could disrupt or delay our business operations.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price is extremely volatile.

There has been significant volatility in our stock price and generally in the market prices of biotechnology companies' securities. Various factors and events may have a significant impact on the market price of our Common Stock. These factors include, by way of example:

- progress, delays, or adverse results in clinical trials;
- announcement of technological innovations or product candidates by us or competitors;
- fluctuations in our operating results;
- third party claims that our products or technologies infringe their party patents;
- public concern as to the safety or effectiveness of ARCALYST® (rilonacept) or any of our product candidates;
- developments in our relationship with collaborative partners;
- developments in the biotechnology industry or in government regulation of healthcare;
- large sales of our common stock by our executive officers, directors, or significant shareholders;
- arrivals and departures of key personnel; and
- general market conditions.

The trading price of our Common Stock has been, and could continue to be, subject to wide fluctuations in response to these and other factors, including the sale or attempted sale of a large amount of our Common Stock in the market. Broad market fluctuations may also adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock.

Future sales of our Common Stock by our significant shareholders or us may depress our stock price and impair our ability to raise funds in new share offerings.

A small number of our shareholders beneficially own a substantial amount of our Common Stock. As of April 14, 2009, our five largest shareholders plus Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D. Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owned 52.5% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of our Chief Executive Officer, the conversion of his Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by him which are exercisable within 60 days of April 14, 2009. As of April 14, 2009, sanofi-aventis beneficially owned 14,799,552 shares of Common Stock, representing approximately 19.0% of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding. Under our investor agreement with sanofi-aventis, sanofi-aventis may not sell these shares until December 20, 2012 except under limited circumstances and subject to earlier termination of these restrictions upon the occurrence of certain events. Notwithstanding these restrictions, if sanofi-aventis, or our other significant shareholders or we, sell substantial amounts of our Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur exists, the market price of our Common Stock could fall. Sales of Common Stock by our significant shareholders, including sanofi-aventis, also might make it more difficult for us to raise funds by selling equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4285
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4285

Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval.

Holders of Class A Stock, who are generally the shareholders who purchased their stock from us before our initial public offering, are entitled to ten votes per share, while holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. As of April 14, 2009, holders of Class A Stock held 22.4% of the combined voting power of all shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock then outstanding, plus any voting power associated with any shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by such Class A Stock holders. These shareholders, if acting together, would be in a position to significantly influence the election of our directors and to effect or prevent certain corporate transactions that require majority or supermajority approval of the combined classes, including mergers and other business combinations. This may result in us taking corporate actions that you may not consider to be in your best interest and may affect the price of our Common Stock. As of April 14, 2009:

- our current executive officers and directors beneficially owned 13.3% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming conversion of their Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 14, 2009, and 28.2% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by such persons which are exercisable within 60 days of April 14, 2009; and

- our five largest shareholders plus Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., our Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owned 52.5% of our outstanding shares of Common Stock, assuming, in the case of our Chief Executive Officer, the conversion of his Class A Stock into Common Stock and the exercise of all options held by him which are exercisable within 60 days of April 14, 2009. In addition, these six shareholders held 57.2% of the combined voting power of our outstanding shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock, assuming the exercise of all options held by our Chief Executive Officer which are exercisable within 60 days of April 14, 2009.

Pursuant to an investor agreement, sanofi-aventis has agreed to vote its shares, at sanofi-aventis' election, either as recommended by our board of directors or proportionally with the votes cast by our other shareholders, except with respect to certain change of control transactions, liquidation or dissolution, stock issuances equal to or exceeding 10% of the then outstanding shares or voting rights of Common Stock and Class A Stock, and new equity compensation plans or amendments if not materially consistent with our historical equity compensation practices.

The anti-takeover effects of provisions of our charter, by-laws, and of New York corporate law and the contractual "standstill" provisions in our investor agreement with sanofi-aventis, could deter, delay, or prevent an acquisition or other "change in control" of us and could adversely affect the price of our Common Stock.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our by-laws and the New York Business Corporation Law contain various provisions that could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of our company or our management that shareholders may consider favorable or beneficial. Some of these provisions could discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other shareholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions could also limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Common Stock. These provisions include:

- authorization to issue "blank check" preferred stock, which is preferred stock that can be created and issued by the board of directors without prior shareholder approval, with rights senior to those of our common shareholders;
- a staggered board of directors, so that it would take three successive annual meetings to replace all of our directors;
- a requirement that removal of directors may only be effected for cause and only upon the affirmative vote of at least eighty percent (80%) of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors, as well as a requirement that any vacancy on the board of directors may be filled only by the remaining directors;
- any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of shareholders may be taken without a meeting, only if, prior to such action, all of our shareholders consent, the effect of which is to require that shareholder action may only be taken at a duly convened meeting;
- any shareholder seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of this intention in writing and meet various other requirements; and
- under the New York Business Corporation Law, in addition to certain restrictions which may apply to "business combinations" involving the Company and an "interested shareholder", a plan of merger or consolidation of the Company must be approved by two-thirds of the votes of all outstanding shares entitled to vote thereon. See the risk factor immediately above captioned *"Our existing shareholders may be able to exert significant influence over matters requiring shareholder approval."*

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4286
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4286

Until the later of the fifth anniversaries of the expiration or earlier termination of our antibody collaboration agreements with sanofi-aventis or our aflibercept collaboration with sanofi-aventis, sanofi-aventis will be bound by certain "standstill" provisions, which contractually prohibit sanofi-aventis from acquiring more than certain specified percentages of our Class A Stock and Common Stock (taken together) or otherwise seeking to obtain control of the Company.

In addition, we have a Change in Control Severance Plan and our Chief Executive Officer has an employment agreement that provides severance benefits in the event our officers are terminated as a result of a change in control of the Company. Many of our stock options issued under our Amended and Restated 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan may become fully vested in connection with a "change in control" of our company, as defined in the plan.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit Number		Description
10.1	-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of time based vesting stock options to the Registrant's non-employee directors and executive officers.
10.2	-	Form of option agreement and related notice of grant for use in connection with the grant of performance based vesting stock options to the Registrant's executive officers.
10.3	-	Third Amendment to lease, by and between BMR-Landmark at Eastview LLC and Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., entered into as of April 29, 2009.
31.1	-	Certification of CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
31.2	-	Certification of CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
32	-	Certification of CEO and CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4287
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4287

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Date: April 30, 2009

By: /s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG

Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and
Assistant Secretary
(Principal Financial Officer and
Duly Authorized Officer)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4288
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4288

Notice of Grant of Stock Options
and Option Agreement for Time Vesting
Option Awards

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
ID: [ ]
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591

[OPTIONEE NAME]
[OPTIONEE ADDRESS

Option Number: [ ]
Plan: 04
ID [ ]

Effective <date> (the Grant Date) you have been granted a [Non-Qualified Stock Option] [Incentive Stock Option] to buy [ ] shares of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the Company) stock at [$] per share.

The total option price of the shares granted is [$].

[Shares in each period will become fully vested on the date shown.

[Shares	Vest Type	Full Vest	Expiration Date
**	On Vest Date	[__/__/__]**	[10 years from Grant Date]
**	On Vest Date	[__/__/__]**	[10 years from Grant Date]
**	On Vest Date	[__/__/__]**	[10 years from Grant Date]
**	On Vest Date	[__/__/__]**	[10 years from Grant Date]]

The [Non-Qualified Stock Option] [Incentive Stock Option] expires on [ ]*** (the "Expiration Date").

You and the Company agree that these options are granted under and governed by the terms and conditions of the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the enclosed Option Agreement, both of which are attached and made a part of this document.

** Options for executive officers will vest in approximately equal annual 25% installments. Full Vest Dates will occur on the first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of the Grant Date. Options for non-employee directors will vest in approximately equal annual 33-1/3% installments. Full Vest Dates will occur on the first, second, and third anniversaries of the Grant Date.

*** Date to be 10 years from the Grant Date.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
OPTION AGREEMENT
PURSUANT TO THE
2000 LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

THIS AGREEMENT, made as of the date on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, by and between Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a New York corporation (the "Company"), and the employee (or member of the Board of Directors) named on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (the "Grantee");

WHEREAS, the Grantee is an employee or member of the Board of Directors of the Company and the Company desires to afford the Grantee the opportunity to acquire or enlarge the Grantee's stock ownership in the Company so that the Grantee may have a direct proprietary interest in the Company's success; and

WHEREAS, the Committee administering the 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the "Plan") has granted (as of the effective date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*) to the Grantee a Stock Option to purchase the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock ($.001 par value) (the "Common Stock") as set forth in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

1. Grant of Award. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Plan, the Company grants to the Grantee, subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and subject further to the terms and conditions set forth here, the option to purchase from the Company all or any part of an aggregate of shares of Common Stock at the purchase price per share (the "Option") as shown on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*. No part of the Option granted hereby is intended to qualify as an Incentive Stock Option under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

2. Vesting; Exercise. (a) The Option is exercisable in installments as provided on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*. To the extent that the Option has become exercisable with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock as provided on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* and subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, including without limitation, Section 7(c)(1) & (2), the Option may thereafter be exercised by the Grantee, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time prior to the expiration of the Option in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 7(c)(3) of the Plan, including, without limitation, the filing of such written form of exercise notice as may be provided by the Company, and in accordance with applicable tax and other laws. In addition to the methods of payment described in Section 7(c)(3) of the Plan, the Grantee shall be eligible to pay for shares of Common Stock purchased upon the exercise of the Option by directing the Company to withhold shares of Common Stock that would otherwise be issued pursuant to the Option exercise having a Fair Market Value (as measured on the date of exercise) equal to the Option exercise price. The Company shall have the right to require the Grantee in connection with the exercise of the Option to remit to the Company in cash an amount sufficient to satisfy any federal, state and local withholding tax requirements related thereto.

(b) The *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* indicates each date upon which the Grantee shall be entitled to exercise the Option with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock granted as indicated provided that the Grantee has not incurred a termination of employment or service with the Company and all Subsidiaries (collectively, the Company and all Subsidiaries shall be referred to herein as the "Employer" and no termination of employment or service shall be deemed to take place unless the Grantee is no longer employed by or providing service to the Employer) prior to such date. There shall be no proportionate or partial vesting in the periods between the Full Vest Dates specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* and all vesting shall occur only on the Full Vest Dates. Except as otherwise provided in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, or as may be otherwise determined by the Committee in accordance with Section 7(e) of the Plan, no vesting shall occur after such date as the Grantee ceases to be employed by the Employer (or providing services as a member of the Board of Directors, as the case may be) and all unvested Options shall be forfeited at such time.

(c) Notwithstanding anything herein (except the following sentence) or in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* to the contrary, the Option shall be fully vested on the date of termination of the Grantee's employment with the Employer (or services as a member of the Board of Directors) if the Grantee's employment with the Employer (or services a member of the Board of Directors) is terminated on or within two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control by the Employer (other than for Cause) or by the Grantee for Good Reason. Except as otherwise provided in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, if the application of the provision in the foregoing sentence, similar provisions in other stock option or restricted stock grants, and other payments and benefits payable to the Grantee upon termination of employment (or service as member of the Board of Directors) (collectively, the "Company Payments") would result in the Grantee being subject to the excise tax payable under Internal Revenue Code Section 4999 (the "Excise Tax"), the amount of any Company Payments shall be automatically reduced to an amount one dollar less than an amount that would subject the Grantee to the Excise Tax; provided, however, that the reduction shall occur only if the reduced Company Payments received by the Grantee (after taking into account further reductions for applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes) would be greater than the unreduced Company Payments to be received by the Grantee minus (i) the Excise Tax payable with respect to such Company Payments and (ii) all applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes on such Company Payments. If the Company Payments are to be reduced in accordance with the foregoing, the Company Payments shall be reduced as mutually agreed between the Employer and the Grantee or, in the event the parties cannot agree, in the following order (1) acceleration of vesting of any option where the exercise price exceeds the fair market value of the underlying shares at the time the acceleration would otherwise occur, (2) any lump sum severance based on a multiple of base salary or bonus, (3) any other cash amounts payable to the Grantee, (4) any benefits valued as parachute payments, and (5) acceleration of vesting of any equity not covered by (1) above.

3. Option Term. (a) Except as otherwise provided in the next sentence or in the Plan, the Option shall expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant of the Option as shown on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*. In the event of termination of employment or service with the Employer, except as set forth in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, or as may be otherwise determined by the Committee in accordance with Section 7 (e) of the Plan, the vested portion of the Option shall expire on the earlier of (i) the tenth anniversary of this grant, or (ii)(A) subject to (E) below, three months after such termination if such termination is for any reason other than death, retirement, or long-term disability, (B) the tenth anniversary of this grant if such termination is due to the Grantee's retirement, (C) one year after the termination if such termination is due to the Grantee's death or long-term disability, (D) the occurrence of the Cause event if such termination is for Cause or Cause existed at the time of such termination (whether then known or later discovered) or (E) one year after such termination if such termination is at any time within two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control and is by the Employer without Cause or by the Grantee for Good Reason.

(b) For purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Company and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (or where there is such an agreement or plan but it does not define "cause" (or words of like import)) (A) the willful and continued failure by the Grantee substantially to perform his or her duties and obligations to the Employer, including without limitation, repeated refusal to follow the reasonable directions of the Employer, knowing violation of law in the course of performance of the duties of the Grantee's employment with the Employer, repeated absences from work without a reasonable excuse, and intoxication with alcohol or illegal drugs while on the Employer's premises during regular business hours (other than any such failure resulting from his or her incapacity due to physical or mental illness); (B) fraud or material dishonesty against the Employer; or (C) a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime involving material dishonesty or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* that defines "cause" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement or plan. For purposes of this Section 3(b), no act, or failure to act, on a Grantee's part shall be considered "willful" unless done, or omitted to be done, by the Grantee in bad faith and without reasonable belief that his or her action or omission was in the best interest of the Employer. Any determination of Cause made prior to a Change in Control shall be made by the Committee in its sole discretion.

(c) For purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (or where there is such an agreement or plan but it does not define "good reason" (or words of like import)) a termination of employment by the Grantee within one hundred twenty (120) days after the occurrence of one of the following events after the occurrence of a Change in Control unless such events are fully corrected in all material respects by the Employer within thirty (30) days following written notification by the Grantee to the Employer that Grantee intends to terminate his employment hereunder for one of the reasons set forth below: (A) (1) any material diminution in the Grantee's duties and responsibilities from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control (except in each case in connection with the termination of the Grantee's employment for Cause or as a result of the Grantee's death, or temporarily as a result of the Grantee's illness or other absence), or (2) the assignment to the Grantee of duties and responsibilities materially inconsistent with the position held by the Grantee; (B) any material breach by the Employer of any material provision of any written agreement with the Grantee or failure to timely pay any compensation obligation to the Grantee; (C) a reduction in the Grantee's annual base salary or target bonus opportunity (if any) from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (D) if the Grantee is based at the Employer's principal executive office, any relocation therefrom or, in any event, a relocation of the Grantee's primary office of more than fifty (50) miles from the location immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* that defines "good reason" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement or plan.

4. Restrictions on Transfer of Option. The Option granted hereby shall not be transferable other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. During the lifetime of the Grantee, this Option shall be exercisable only by the Grantee. In addition, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the Option shall not be assigned, negotiated, pledged or hypothecated in any way (whether by operation of law or otherwise), and the Option shall not be subject to execution, attachment or similar process. Upon any other attempt to transfer, assign, negotiate, pledge or hypothecate the Option, or in the event of any levy upon the option by reason of any execution, attachment, or similar process contrary to the provisions hereof, the Option shall immediately become null and void. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 4, subject to the approval of the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion and to any conditions that the Committee may prescribe, the Grantee may, upon providing written notice to the Company, elect to transfer the Option to members of his or her immediate family, including, but not limited to, children, grandchildren and spouse or to trusts for the benefit of such immediate family members or to partnerships in which such family members are the only partners; provided, however, that no such transfer may be made in exchange for consideration.

5. Rights of a Stockholder. The Grantee shall have no rights as a stockholder with respect to any shares of Common Stock subject to this Option prior to the date of issuance to the Grantee of a certificate or certificates for such shares. No adjustment shall be made for dividends in cash or other property, distributions, or other rights with respect to such shares for which the record date is prior to the date upon which the Grantee shall become the holder of record therefor.

6. Compliance with Law and Regulations. This award and any obligation of the Company hereunder shall be subject to all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations and to such approvals by any government or regulatory agency as may be required. The Company shall be under no obligation to effect the registration pursuant to federal securities laws of any interests in the Plan or any shares of Common Stock to be issued hereunder or to effect similar compliance under any state laws. The Company shall not be obligated to cause to be issued or delivered any certificates evidencing shares of Common Stock pursuant to this Agreement unless and until the Company is advised by its counsel that the issuance and delivery of such certificates is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations of governmental authority and the requirements of any securities exchange on which shares of Common Stock are traded. The Committee may require, as a condition of the issuance and delivery of certificates evidencing shares of Common Stock pursuant to the terms hereof, that the recipient of such shares make such agreements and representations, and that such certificates bear such legends, as the Committee, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or desirable. Except to the extent preempted by any applicable federal law, this Agreement shall be construed and administered in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without reference to its principles of conflicts of law.

7. Grantee Bound by Plan. The Grantee acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan and agrees to be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof. The Plan is incorporated herein by reference, and any capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as in the Plan. To the extent that this Agreement is silent with respect to, or in any way inconsistent with, the terms of the Plan, the provisions of the Plan shall govern and this Agreement shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

8. Notices. Any notice or communication given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given when delivered in person, or by United States mail, at the following addresses: (i) if to the Employer, to: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, Attention: Secretary, and (ii) if to the Grantee, to: the Grantee at Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, or, if the Grantee has terminated employment or service, to the last address for the Grantee indicated in the records of the Employer, or such other address as the relevant party shall specify at any time hereafter in accordance with this Section 8.

9. No Obligation to Continue Employment. This Agreement does not guarantee that the Employer will employ the Grantee for any specified time period, nor does it modify in any respect the Grantee's employment or compensation.

Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement for Performance Vesting Option Awards

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
ID: [ ]
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591

[OPTIONEE NAME]
[OPTIONEE ADDRESS

Option Number: [ ]
Plan: 04
ID [ ]

Effective <date> (the Grant Date) you have been granted a Non-Qualified Stock Option to buy [ ] shares of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the Company) stock at [$] per share.

The total option price of the shares granted is [$].

Stock options granted pursuant to this award will be eligible to vest on [ ]*. The number of stock options that will vest on that date will be determined based on the total number of points that are earned according to the table below during the period commencing on [ ] and ending on [ ]* (the Performance Measurement Period):

Total Points	Stock Options to Vest on [ ]*
[ ] or less	0
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ] or more	[ ]

Total points in the table set forth above will be calculated based on the following criteria as achieved during the Performance Measurement Period:

[Description of performance criteria and allocation of points for achieving specific milestones]

[For the avoidance of doubt, points may be earned upon achievement of the specified criteria by or on behalf of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, including by any other entity pursuant to or in connection with any license or collaboration agreement under which such entity has rights to develop the Drug Candidate.]

[Notwithstanding the foregoing, if [insert certain criteria] have not been achieved during the Performance Measurement Period, then the number of stock options from this award that will vest on [ ]* may not exceed [ ] unless otherwise determined by the Compensation Committee or there is an acceleration of this stock option award following a Change in Control pursuant to any employment agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement in effect between the Grantee and the Company.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth herein, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company shall have the discretion to cause or accelerate the vesting of any or all of the stock options granted pursuant to this award.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company shall have the authority in its sole discretion to determine whether the criteria required for earning the points in the table set forth above were achieved.

The Non-Qualified Stock Option expires on [10 years from the Grant Date].

You and the Company agree that these options are granted under and governed by the terms and conditions of the Company's Amended and Restated 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan and the enclosed Option Agreement, both of which are attached and made a part of this document.

_____

* This date will be the last day of the Performance Measurement Period.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
OPTION AGREEMENT
PURSUANT TO THE
2000 LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

THIS AGREEMENT, made as of the date on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, by and between Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a New York corporation (the "Company"), and the employee [(or member of the Board of Directors)]* named on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (the "Grantee");

WHEREAS, the Grantee is an employee [or member of the Board of Directors]* of the Company and the Company desires to afford the Grantee the opportunity to acquire or enlarge the Grantee's stock ownership in the Company so that the Grantee may have a direct proprietary interest in the Company's success; and

WHEREAS, the Committee administering the 2000 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended from time to time, the "Plan") has granted (as of the effective date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*) to the Grantee a Stock Option to purchase the number of shares of the Company's Common Stock ($.001 par value) (the "Common Stock") as set forth in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the covenants and agreements herein contained, the parties agree as follows:

1. Grant of Award. Pursuant to Section 7 of the Plan, the Company grants to the Grantee, subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan and subject further to the terms and conditions set forth here, the option to purchase from the Company all or any part of an aggregate of shares of Common Stock at the purchase price per share (the "Option") as shown on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*. [No part of the Option granted hereby is intended to qualify as an Incentive Stock Option under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").]* [Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Option will not qualify as an Incentive Stock Option, among other events, (i) if the Grantee disposes of the Common Stock acquired pursuant to the Option at any time during the two year period following the date of this Agreement or the one year period following the date on which the Option is exercised, or (ii) if the Grantee is not employed by the Company or a subsidiary of the Company within the meaning of Section 424 of the Code (a "Subsidiary") at all times during the period beginning on the date of this Agreement and ending on the day three months before the date of exercise of the Option, or (iii) to the extent the aggregate fair market value (determined as of the time the Option is granted) of the stock subject to Incentive Stock Options which become exercisable for the first time in any calendar year exceeds $100,000. To the extent that the Option does not qualify as an Incentive Stock Option, it shall constitute a separate Non-Qualified Stock Option.]**

2. Vesting; Exercise. (a) The Option is exercisable in installments as provided on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*. To the extent that the Option has become exercisable with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock as provided on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* and subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, including without limitation, Section 7(c)(1) & (2), the Option may thereafter be exercised by the Grantee, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time prior to the expiration of the Option in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 7(c)(3) of the Plan, including, without limitation, the filing of such written form of exercise notice as may be provided by the Company, and in accordance with applicable tax and other laws. [In addition to the methods of payment described in Section 7(c)(3) of the Plan, the Grantee shall be eligible to pay for shares of Common Stock purchased upon the exercise of the Option by directing the Company to withhold shares of Common Stock that would otherwise be issued pursuant to the Option exercise having a Fair Market Value (as measured on the date of exercise) equal to the Option exercise price.]* The Company shall have the right to require the Grantee in connection with the exercise of the Option to remit to the Company in cash an amount sufficient to satisfy any federal, state and local withholding tax requirements related thereto.

(b) The *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* indicates each date upon which the Grantee shall be entitled to exercise the Option with respect to the number of shares of Common Stock granted as indicated provided that the Grantee has not incurred a termination of employment or service with the Company and all Subsidiaries (collectively, the Company and all Subsidiaries shall be referred to herein as the "Employer" and no termination of employment or service shall be deemed to take place unless the Grantee is no longer employed by or providing service to the Employer) prior to such date. There shall be no proportionate or partial vesting in the periods between the Full Vest Dates specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* and all vesting shall occur only on the Full Vest Dates. Except as otherwise provided in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, or as may be otherwise determined by the Committee in accordance with Section 7(e) of the Plan, no vesting shall occur after such date as the Grantee ceases to be employed by the Employer [(or providing services as a member of the Board of Directors, as the case may be)]* and all unvested Options shall be forfeited at such time.

(c) Notwithstanding anything herein (except the following sentence) or in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* to the contrary, the Option shall be fully vested on the date of termination of the Grantee's employment with the Employer [(or services as a member of the Board of Directors)]* if the Grantee's employment with the Employer [(or services a member of the Board of Directors)]* is terminated on or within two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control by the Employer (other than for Cause) or by the Grantee for Good Reason. Except as otherwise provided in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, if the application of the provision in the foregoing sentence, similar provisions in other stock option or restricted stock grants, and other payments and benefits payable to the Grantee upon termination of employment [(or service as member of the Board of Directors)]* (collectively, the "Company Payments") would result in the Grantee being subject to the excise tax payable under Internal Revenue Code Section 4999 (the "Excise Tax"), the amount of any Company Payments shall be automatically reduced to an amount one dollar less than an amount that would subject the Grantee to the Excise Tax; provided, however, that the reduction shall occur only if the reduced Company Payments received by the Grantee (after taking into account further reductions for applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes) would be greater than the unreduced Company Payments to be received by the Grantee minus (i) the Excise Tax payable with respect to such Company Payments and (ii) all applicable federal, state and local income, social security and other taxes on such Company Payments. If the Company Payments are to be reduced in accordance with the foregoing, the Company Payments shall be reduced as mutually agreed between the Employer and the Grantee or, in the event the parties cannot agree, in the following order (1) acceleration of vesting of any option where the exercise price exceeds the fair market value of the underlying shares at the time the acceleration would otherwise occur, (2) any lump sum severance based on a multiple of base salary or bonus, (3) any other cash amounts payable to the Grantee, (4) any benefits valued as parachute payments, and (5) acceleration of vesting of any equity not covered by (1) above.

3. Option Term. (a) Except as otherwise provided in the next sentence or in the Plan, the Option shall expire on the tenth anniversary of the grant of the Option as shown on the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*. In the event of termination of employment or service with the Employer, except as set forth in any employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options*, or as may be otherwise determined by the Committee in accordance with Section 7 (e) of the Plan, the vested portion of the Option shall expire on the earlier of (i) the tenth anniversary of this grant, or (ii)(A) subject to (E) below, three months after such termination if such termination is for any reason other than death, retirement, or long-term disability, (B) the tenth anniversary of this grant if such termination is due to the Grantee's retirement, (C) one year after the termination if such termination is due to the Grantee's death or long-term disability, (D) the occurrence of the Cause event if such termination is for Cause or Cause existed at the time of such termination (whether then known or later discovered) or (E) one year after such termination if such termination is at any time within two years after the occurrence of a Change in Control and is by the Employer without Cause or by the Grantee for Good Reason.

(b) For purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Company and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (or where there is such an agreement or plan but it does not define "cause" (or words of like import)) (A) the willful and continued failure by the Grantee substantially to perform his or her duties and obligations to the Employer, including without limitation, repeated refusal to follow the reasonable directions of the Employer, knowing violation of law in the course of performance of the duties of the Grantee's employment with the Employer, repeated absences from work without a reasonable excuse, and intoxication with alcohol or illegal drugs while on the Employer's premises during regular business hours (other than any such failure resulting from his or her incapacity due to physical or mental illness); (B) fraud or material dishonesty against the Employer; or (C) a conviction or plea of guilty or nolo contendere to a felony or a crime involving material dishonesty or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* that defines "cause" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement or plan. For purposes of this Section 3(b), no act, or failure to act, on a Grantee's part shall be considered "willful" unless done, or omitted to be done, by the Grantee in bad faith and without reasonable belief that his or her action or omission was in the best interest of the Employer. Any determination of Cause made prior to a Change in Control shall be made by the Committee in its sole discretion.

(c) For purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean (i) in the case where there is no employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* (or where there is such an agreement or plan but it does not define "good reason" (or words of like import)) a termination of employment by the Grantee within one hundred twenty (120) days after the occurrence of one of the following events after the occurrence of a Change in Control unless such events are fully corrected in all material respects by the Employer within thirty (30) days following written notification by the Grantee to the Employer that Grantee intends to terminate his employment hereunder for one of the reasons set forth below: (A) (1) any material diminution in the Grantee's duties and responsibilities from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control (except in each case in connection with the termination of the Grantee's employment for Cause or as a result of the Grantee's death, or temporarily as a result of the Grantee's illness or other absence), or (2) the assignment to the Grantee of duties and responsibilities materially inconsistent with the position held by the Grantee; (B) any material breach by the Employer of any material provision of any written agreement with the Grantee or failure to timely pay any compensation obligation to the Grantee; (C) a reduction in the Grantee's annual base salary or target bonus opportunity (if any) from that which exists immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (D) if the Grantee is based at the Employer's principal executive office, any relocation therefrom or, in any event, a relocation of the Grantee's primary office of more than fifty (50) miles from the location immediately prior to a Change in Control; or (ii) in the case where there is an employment agreement, consulting agreement, change in control agreement or similar agreement or plan in effect between the Employer and the Grantee on the date of grant specified in the *Notice of Grant of Stock Options* that defines "good reason" (or words of like import), as defined under such agreement or plan.

4. Restrictions on Transfer of Option. The Option granted hereby shall not be transferable other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. During the lifetime of the Grantee, this Option shall be exercisable only by the Grantee. In addition, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, the Option shall not be assigned, negotiated, pledged or hypothecated in any way (whether by operation of law or otherwise), and the Option shall not be subject to execution, attachment or similar process. Upon any other attempt to transfer, assign, negotiate, pledge or hypothecate the Option, or in the event of any levy upon the option by reason of any execution, attachment, or similar process contrary to the provisions hereof, the Option shall immediately become null and void. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Section 4, subject to the approval of the Committee in its sole and absolute discretion and to any conditions that the Committee may prescribe, the Grantee may, upon providing written notice to the Company, elect to transfer the Option to members of his or her immediate family, including, but not limited to, children, grandchildren and spouse or to trusts for the benefit of such immediate family members or to partnerships in which such family members are the only partners; provided, however, that no such transfer may be made in exchange for consideration.

5. Rights of a Stockholder. The Grantee shall have no rights as a stockholder with respect to any shares of Common Stock subject to this Option prior to the date of issuance to the Grantee of a certificate or certificates for such shares. No adjustment shall be made for dividends in cash or other property, distributions, or other rights with respect to such shares for which the record date is prior to the date upon which the Grantee shall become the holder of record therefor.

6. Compliance with Law and Regulations. This award and any obligation of the Company hereunder shall be subject to all applicable federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations and to such approvals by any government or regulatory agency as may be required. The Company shall be under no obligation to effect the registration pursuant to federal securities laws of any interests in the Plan or any shares of Common Stock to be issued hereunder or to effect similar compliance under any state laws. The Company shall not be obligated to cause to be issued or delivered any certificates evidencing shares of Common Stock pursuant to this Agreement unless and until the Company is advised by its counsel that the issuance and delivery of such certificates is in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations of governmental authority and the requirements of any securities exchange on which shares of Common Stock are traded. The Committee may require, as a condition of the issuance and delivery of certificates evidencing shares of Common Stock pursuant to the terms hereof, that the recipient of such shares make such agreements and representations, and that such certificates bear such legends, as the Committee, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or desirable. Except to the extent preempted by any applicable federal law, this Agreement shall be construed and administered in accordance with the laws of the State of New York without reference to its principles of conflicts of law.

7. Grantee Bound by Plan. The Grantee acknowledges receipt of a copy of the Plan and agrees to be bound by all the terms and provisions thereof. The Plan is incorporated herein by reference, and any capitalized term used but not defined herein shall have the same meaning as in the Plan. To the extent that this Agreement is silent with respect to, or in any way inconsistent with, the terms of the Plan, the provisions of the Plan shall govern and this Agreement shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

8. Notices. Any notice or communication given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed given when delivered in person, or by United States mail, at the following addresses: (i) if to the Employer, to: Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, Attention: Secretary, and (ii) if to the Grantee, to: the Grantee at Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591, or, if the Grantee has terminated employment or service, to the last address for the Grantee indicated in the records of the Employer, or such other address as the relevant party shall specify at any time hereafter in accordance with this Section 8.

9. No Obligation to Continue Employment. This Agreement does not guarantee that the Employer will employ the Grantee for any specified time period, nor does it modify in any respect the Grantee's employment or compensation.

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* For Non-Qualified Stock Option Awards.

** For Incentive Stock Option Awards.

Exhibit 10.3

THIRD AMENDMENT TO LEASE

THIS THIRD AMENDMENT TO LEASE (this "Amendment") is entered into as of this 29th day of April, 2009 ("Execution Date"), by and between BMR-LANDMARK AT EASTVIEW LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Landlord"), and REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., a New York corporation ("Tenant").

RECITALS

A. WHEREAS, Landlord and Tenant entered into that certain Lease dated as of December 21, 2006 (the "Original Lease"), as amended by that certain First Amendment to Lease dated as of October 24, 2007 (the "First Amendment"), and that certain Second Amendment to Lease dated as of September 30, 2008 (the "Second Amendment" and, collectively with the Original Lease and the First Amendment, and as the same may have been further amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "Lease"), whereby Tenant leases certain premises (the "Premises") from Landlord at 735, 745, 765 and 777 Old Saw Mill River Road in Tarrytown, New York (collectively, the "Buildings", and each a "Building");

B. WHEREAS, Emisphere Technologies, Inc. ("Emisphere"), leases certain space from Landlord at 765 Old Saw Mill River Road (the "765 Building") pursuant to that certain Lease dated as of March 31, 1997, as the same may have been amended, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, the "Emisphere Lease");

C. WHEREAS, Emisphere, as sublessor, subleases to Tenant, as sublessee, approximately 13,652 rentable square feet of space (the "Regeneron Sublease Premises") in the Quad I & II Premises (as defined below) pursuant to that certain Sublease Agreement dated as of April 15, 2008 (the "Regeneron Sublease");

D. WHEREAS, Emisphere, as sublessor, subleases to PsychoGenics Inc. ("PsychoGenics"), as sublessee, approximately 2,275 rentable square feet of space (the "PsychoGenics Premises") in the Quad III & IV Premises (as defined below) pursuant to that certain Sublease dated as of January __[sic], 2008 (the "PsychoGenics Sublease");

E. WHEREAS, as of the date hereof, Landlord and Emisphere have terminated the Emisphere Lease and, consequently, the Regeneron Sublease and PsychoGenics Sublease have been terminated;

F. WHEREAS, Tenant desires to continue to occupy and lease directly from Landlord the Regeneron Sublease Premises, to surrender certain other space within the Buildings and to lease additional space in the 765 Building from Landlord; and

G. WHEREAS, Landlord and Tenant desire to modify and amend the Lease only in the respects and on the conditions hereinafter stated.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, Landlord and Tenant, in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, and intending to be legally bound, agree as follows:

1. Definitions. For purposes of this Amendment, capitalized terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Lease unless otherwise defined herein. The Lease, as amended by this Amendment, is referred to herein as the "Amended Lease."

2. Swap Premises. Landlord hereby leases to Tenant, and Tenant hereby leases from Landlord (y) as of the Execution Date, the Regeneron Sublease Premises, and (z) as of May 1, 2009 (the "Swap Premises Commencement Date"), the portions of the following premises that are not part of the Regeneron Sublease Premises. The Quad I & II Premises and Quad III & IV Premises (including the Regeneron Sublease Premises) are referred to herein collectively as the "Swap Premises." The Swap Premises consist of approximately 77,178 rentable square feet.

a. Quad I Premises. Approximately 13,462 rentable square feet of space located on the second floor of the 765 Building, as shown on Exhibit A attached hereto (the "Quad I Premises");

b. Quad II Premises. Approximately 22,219 rentable square feet of space located on the second floor of the 765 Building, as shown on Exhibit A attached hereto (the "Quad II Premises" and, collectively with the Quad I Premises, the "Quad I & II Premises");

c. Quad III Premises. Approximately 20,748 rentable square feet of space located on the second floor of the 765 Building, as shown on Exhibit A attached hereto (the "Quad III Premises"); and

d. Quad IV Premises. Approximately 20,749 rentable square feet of space located on the second floor of the 765 Building, as shown on Exhibit A attached hereto (the "Quad IV Premises" and, collectively with the Quad III Premises, the "Quad III & IV Premises").

3. Surrender Premises. The parties acknowledge that, as part of the Additional Premises, Tenant currently leases approximately 35,681 rentable square feet in the North portion of the Building located at 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, as shown on Exhibit B attached hereto (the "Surrender Premises"). The Additional Premises less the Surrender Premises shall be referred to herein as the "Modified Additional Premises." Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Lease, the Term for the Surrender Premises shall expire on August 31, 2009, and Landlord and Tenant shall be released from each of their respective obligations under the Lease with respect to the Surrender Premises (including the payment of Rent), except for those obligations that expressly survive the expiration or earlier termination of the Lease.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4301
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4301

4. Tenant's Pro Rata Shares. From and after the Execution Date until the Swap Premises Commencement Date, (a) the Premises shall be deemed to include the Regeneron Sublease Premises, (b) Tenant's Pro Rate Share of the 765 Building shall increase from 15.25% to 22.94%, (c) Tenant's Pro Rata Share of the Existing Project (based on Retained Premises, Additional Premises and Regeneron Sublease Premises only) shall increase from 15.75% to 17.57%, and (iv) Tenant's Pro Rata Share of the Entire Project shall increase from 31.29% to 32.52%. From and after the Swap Premises Commencement Date, Section 2.2 of the Lease is hereby deleted and replaced in its entirety with the following:

> The Premises, the Buildings, and certain related terms are defined as follows. In these definitions, each Rentable Area is expressed in rentable square footage. Rentable Area and Tenant's Pro Rata Shares are all subject to adjustment under this Lease, including under Section 9.2.

Definition or Provision	Means the Following (As of the Swap Premises Commencement Date)
"Premises"	Retained Premises, New Premises, Additional Premises, and Swap Premises
"Buildings"	735 Building, 745 Building, 765 Building and 777 Building
Rentable Area of Premises	389,529
Rentable Area of Buildings	117,935 for 735 Building 111,708 for 745 Building 177,203 for 765 Building 311,104 for 777 Building
Rentable Area of Existing Project	751,648
Rentable Area of New Project	360,520
Rentable Area of Entire Project	1,112,168
Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Buildings	100% of 735 Building 100% of 745 Building 58.80 % of 765 Building 17.90% of 777 Building
Tenant's Pro Rata Share of the Existing Project (Based on Retained Premises, Additional Premises and Swap Premises only)	21.27%
Tenant's Pro Rata Share of the New Project (Based on New Premises only) Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Entire Project	63.70% 35.02%

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4302
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4302

5. Rent.

a. Basic Annual Rent. Commencing as of (i) the Swap Premises Commencement Date with respect to the Quad I Premises and (ii) September 1, 2009, with respect to the remainder of the Swap Premises (the relevant dates in (i) and (ii), the "Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date"), and continuing through the Term, Tenant shall pay Landlord Basic Annual Rent for the Swap Premises ("Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent") in the following amounts (in addition to Rent otherwise due under the Lease) and in accordance with the terms for payment of Basic Annual Rent set forth in the Lease:

Quad I Premises				
Date	Rentable s.f.	Per Rentable s.f. Annually	Total Annual	Total Monthly
Swap Premises Commencement Date – August 31, 2009	13,462	$26.50	$356,743.00 (to be prorated)	$29,728.58
September 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010	13,462	$28.00	$376,936.00 (to be prorated)	$31,411.33
July 1, 2010 – remainder of the Term	13,462	Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent to increase annually every July 1 by 2.5% of the then-current Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent applicable to Quad I Premises		
Quad II Premises				
Date	Rentable s.f.	Per Rentable s.f. Annually	Total Annual	Total Monthly
Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date – June 30, 2010	22,219	$28.00	$622,132.00	$51,844.33
July 1, 2010 – remainder of the Term	22,219	Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent to increase annually every July 1 by 2.5% of the then-current Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent applicable to Quad II Premises		
Quad III Premises				
Date	Rentable s.f.	Per Rentable s.f. Annually	Total Annual	Total Monthly
Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date – June 30, 2010	20,748	$26.50	$549,822 (to be prorated)	$45,818
July 1, 2010–June 30, 2011	20,748	$27.16	$563,515.68	$46,959.64
July 1, 2011–June 30, 2012	20,748	$27.84	$577,624.32	$48,135.36
July 1, 2012–June 30, 2013	20,748	$28.00	$580,944	$48,412.00

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4303
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4303

July 1, 2013–June 30, 2014	20,748	$28.00	$580,944	$48,412.00
July 1, 2014–remainder of Term	20,748	Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent to increase annually every July 1 by 2.5% of the then-current Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent applicable to Quad III Premises		
Quad IV Premises				
Date	Rentable s.f.	Per Rentable s.f. Annually	Total Annual	Total Monthly
Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date – June 30, 2010	20,749	$26.50	$549,848.50 (to be prorated)	$45,820.71
July 1, 2010–June 30, 2011	20,749	$27.16	$563,542.84	$46,961.90
July 1, 2011–June 30, 2012	20,749	$27.84	$577,652.16	$48,137.68
July 1, 2012–June 30, 2013	20,749	$28.00	$580,972.00	$48,414.33
July 1, 2013–June 30, 2014	20,749	$28.00	$580,972.00	$48,414.33
July 1, 2014–remainder of Term	20,749	Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent to increase annually every July 1 by 2.5% of the then-current Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent applicable to Quad IV Premises		

b. Operating Expenses.

i. In addition to Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent, commencing as of the Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date, Tenant shall pay to Landlord as Additional Rent, at times specified in the Amended Lease, Tenant's Pro Rata Share of Operating Expenses with respect to the applicable portion of the Swap Premises.

ii. Notwithstanding anything in the Amended Lease to the contrary, and solely with respect to the Quad II Premises and the Quad III & IV Premises, commencing as of the Swap Premises Commencement Date and continuing until (but not including) the Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date, Tenant shall pay to Landlord monthly, on the first day of each month as Additional Rent, a fixed amount of One Hundred Twenty Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($120,500). The parties hereby agree and confirm that the foregoing amount shall be the sole obligation of Tenant with respect to Operating Expenses for the Quad II Premises and the Quad III & IV Premises during such period.

iii. For the avoidance of doubt, HVAC for the Additional Premises and the Swap Premises shall be calculated in the same manner as provided in the Amended Lease with respect to the Retained Premises.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4304
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4304

6. Rent Credit. Tenant shall be entitled to the following Rent credits:

a. Effective as of December 1, 2009, a Rent credit equal to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000) to be applied against any portion of Rent due to Landlord under the Amended Lease; and

b. Effective as of December 1, 2012, a Rent credit equal to One Million Fifty Thousand Three Hundred Dollars ($1,050,300) to be applied against any portion of Rent due to Landlord under the Amended Lease (except that the foregoing credit shall not be applicable to cure a monetary default of Tenant).

7. Swap Premises Term Expiration Date. The Term for the Swap Premises shall expire on the Term Expiration Date for the New Premises, subject to (a) Tenant's option to extend the Term of the Lease as provided in Article 44 of the Lease (as amended by this Amendment), and (b) Tenant's termination options set forth in Section 13 below.

8. Lease Extension Options. From and after the Swap Premises Commencement Date, the first paragraph of Article 44 of the Lease is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

> 44. Option to Extend Term. Tenant shall have three (3) options (each, an "Option") to extend the Term of this Lease (and, in each case, the Term Expiration Date) by five (5) years, in each case on the same terms and conditions as this Lease, except as provided below. If Tenant desires to exercise any Option, Tenant must do so by giving Landlord written notice of such exercise at least one (1) year before the Term would otherwise expire. Tenant may exercise its Option to extend the Term only as to any one or more of the following: (a) the entire Retained Premises, (b) the entire New Whole Building Premises, (c) the entire New Multiple Tenant Building Premises, (d) the Modified Additional Premises or (e) the Swap Premises. If Tenant fails to exercise an Option with respect to less than all of the Premises and the time to do so has lapsed (or if a Retained Premises Early Termination or a termination pursuant to a Swap Premises Termination Option (as defined below)has occurred), then Tenant shall no longer have an Option with respect to those portions of the Premises for which it failed to exercise an Option. Tenant's Options for the remaining Premises shall remain in full force and effect.

9. Delivery of Possession.

a. Tenant acknowledges that it is currently in possession of and occupies the Regeneron Sublease Premises. Landlord shall deliver to Tenant (i) on the Execution Date, the Regeneron Sublease Premises for construction of the Swap Premises Tenant Improvements (as defined below), and (ii) on the Swap Premises Commencement Date, the remainder of the Swap Premises for possession, occupancy and construction of the Swap Premises Tenant Improvements. As of each such date, Tenant's possession and occupancy of the applicable portions of the Swap Premises shall be governed by and pursuant to the Amended Lease; provided, however, that Tenant shall have no obligation to pay Swap Premises Basic Annual Rent with respect to its occupancy and possession of the Swap Premises prior to the applicable Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date. Landlord shall permit Tenant, accompanied by an employee of Landlord, to enter the portion of the Swap Premises that is not the Regeneron Sublease Premises at a time mutually acceptable to Landlord and Tenant (but in no event more than three (3) days prior to the Swap Premises Commencement Date) for the purpose of Tenant planning its move into the Swap Premises.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4305
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4305

b. If Landlord fails to deliver all or a portion of the Swap Premises to Tenant on the Swap Premises Commencement Date (such portion, the "Late Delivery Premises"), then Tenant shall not be obligated to pay Base Rent or Operating Expenses with respect to the Late Delivery Premises until Landlord delivers the Late Delivery Premises to Tenant.

10. Tenant Improvements.

a. Landlord shall make available to Tenant a tenant improvement allowance of Ten Dollars ($10) per rentable square foot of the Quad I & II Premises (the "Quad I & II Premises TI Allowance") at any time after the Swap Premises Commencement Date until such time as Tenant has exercised a Quad I & II Termination Option (as defined below). Further, Landlord shall make available to Tenant a tenant improvement allowance of Twenty Dollars ($20) per rentable square foot of the Quad III & IV Premises (the "Quad III & IV Premises TI Allowance"). Up to Ten Dollars ($10) per rentable square foot of the Quad III & IV Premises TI Allowance (the "Phase 1 Quad III & IV Premises TI Allowance") shall be available to Tenant at any time after the Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date. The balance of the Quad III & IV Premises TI Allowance (not to exceed an additional Ten Dollars ($10) per rentable square foot (the "Phase 2 Quad III & IV Premises TI Allowance")) shall be available to Tenant at any time during the Term after June 30, 2013; provided that Tenant has not exercised a Quad III & IV Termination Option (as defined below). If Tenant has exercised a Quad III & IV Termination Option with respect to the Quad III Premises or the Quad IV Premises only, then Tenant shall still be entitled to its pro rata amount of the Phase 2 Quad III & IV Premises TI Allowance allocable to the non-terminated portion of the Quad III & IV Premises.

b. The Quad I & II Tenant Improvement Allowance and the Quad III & IV Tenant Improvement Allowance (collectively, the "Swap Premises TI Allowance") shall be disbursed in the same manner as the Base TI Allowance under the applicable provisions of Article 5 of the Lease, including, without limitation, the Disbursement Conditions, in order to finance improvements to the Swap Premises consistent with the provisions of the Lease and the Permitted Use (such improvements, the "Swap Premises Tenant Improvements"). Tenant shall be responsible for performing and completing the Swap Premises Tenant Improvements, and Tenant shall pay Landlord a construction oversight fee of two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the total cost of the Swap Premises Tenant Improvements, including, without limitation, the Swap Premises TI Allowance to the extent disbursed to Tenant, which construction oversight fee may be paid out of the Swap Premises TI Allowance.

11. Reduction in Additional Premises TI Allowance. The Additional Premises TI Allowance, as set forth in Section 10 of the Second Amendment, is hereby reduced by Three Hundred Fifty-Six Thousand Eight Hundred Ten Dollars ($356,810). For the avoidance of doubt, Landlord and Tenant acknowledge that the reduction in the Additional Premises TI Allowance results from Tenant surrendering the Surrender Premises, and that Tenant shall continue to have available to it, to the extent not previously disbursed, Ten Dollars ($10) per rentable square foot of the Modified Additional Premises.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4306
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4306

12. Parking. The parties acknowledge that, in accordance with the Lease, Tenant shall be entitled to its pro rata share of unreserved parking spaces on the South side of the Entire Project with respect to the Swap Premises. As of the Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date, Tenant shall be entitled to an additional two (2) parking spaces per thousand (1,000) rentable square feet of Swap Premises. In addition, Tenant's pro rata share of unreserved parking spaces on the North side of the Entire Project shall be reduced proportionately to reflect Tenant's surrendering of the Surrender Premises.

13. Termination Options:

a. Tenant shall be entitled to terminate the Lease with respect to (i) the entire Quad III Premises, (ii) the entire Quad IV Premises or (iii) the entire Quad III & IV Premises (each, a "Quad III & IV Termination Option," and collectively, the "Quad III & IV Termination Options"). In each case, upon not less than eighteen (18) months' prior written notice to Landlord, effective as of (l) June 30, 2013, upon payment to Landlord of Fifteen and 57/100 Dollars ($15.57) per rentable square foot of terminated space, (m) June 30, 2014, upon payment to Landlord of Fourteen and 16/100 Dollars ($14.16) per rentable square foot of terminated space, (n) December 31, 2015, upon payment to Landlord of Twelve and 03/100 Dollars ($12.03) per rentable square foot of terminated space, or (o) December 31, 2016, upon payment to Landlord of Ten and 62/100 Dollars ($10.62) per square foot of terminated space. If Tenant terminates less than all of the Quad III & IV Premises prior to June 30, 2014, then Tenant's right to exercise its remaining Quad III & IV Termination Options with respect to the portion of the Quad III & IV Premises not terminated shall survive until June 30, 2015 (i.e., eighteen (18) months prior to the last termination date). If Tenant receives any portion of the Phase 2 Quad III & IV Premises TI Allowance, then the payment required to terminate the Quad III & IV Premises shall increase by the unamortized portion of the Phase 2 Quad III & IV TI Allowance allocable to the terminated portion or portions of the Quad III & IV Premises as of the applicable termination date using straight-line amortization (such amortization period to commence as of the Swap Premises Rent Commencement Date). If Tenant timely exercises a Quad III & IV Termination Option, then Tenant shall (y) surrender the applicable Premises to Landlord on the applicable surrender date in the condition required by the Amended Lease for surrendering Premises upon the expiration or earlier termination of the Term, and (z) if less than all of the Quad III & IV Premises are terminated by Tenant, demise the terminated Premises at its expense, such demising to be performed in accordance with Applicable Laws. Nothing in the foregoing clause (z) shall be deemed to require Tenant to perform any work to conform the terminated portion of the Premises with Applicable Laws (other than the demising thereof), except as may be expressly required by the Amended Lease.

b. Additionally, Tenant shall be entitled to terminate the Lease with respect to the entire Quad I & II Premises (the "Quad I & II Termination Option" and, together with the Quad III & IV Premises Termination Options, the "Swap Premises Termination Options") upon not less than eighteen (18) months' prior written notice to Landlord, effective as of (a) June 30, 2014, upon payment to Landlord of Twenty-Nine and 45/100s Dollars ($29.45) per rentable square foot of terminated space, (b) December 31, 2015, upon payment to Landlord of Twenty and 02/100s Dollars ($20.02) per rentable square foot of terminated space, or (c) December 31, 2016 upon payment to Landlord of Ten and 50/100s Dollars ($10.50) per square foot of terminated space.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4307
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4307

14. Emisphere Lease; Regeneron Sublease.

a. Landlord represents and warrants that, as of the date hereof, Landlord and Emisphere have executed a lease termination agreement (the "Emisphere Termination Agreement") that terminated the Emisphere Lease, except for those provisions that, by their express terms, survive the expiration or earlier termination thereof. Landlord shall use commercially reasonable efforts to enforce any obligations of Emisphere under the Emisphere Termination Agreement to the extent necessary to deliver the Swap Premises to Tenant on the Swap Premises Commencement Date. In addition, Landlord agrees that it shall provide copies of any cleaning records, surveys, swipes or other reports that it obtains from Emisphere as a result of the Emisphere Termination Agreement regarding the presence of Hazardous Materials in the Swap Premises.

b. Landlord represents and warrants that, to its knowledge, as of the Execution Date, no Hazardous Materials exist in the Swap Premises in violation of Applicable Laws.

c. Tenant hereby represents and warrants to Landlord that, with respect to the Regeneron Sublease, (a) Tenant has not prepaid to Emisphere more than one (1) month's Rent, (b) Landlord shall have no liability for any security deposits or other amounts Tenant has paid to Emisphere, (c) Tenant shall look solely to Emisphere (not Landlord) for reimbursement of any prepaid Rent or return of any security deposit and (d) to its knowledge, there are no defaults, or conditions existing that with the passage of time may become a default, whether on behalf of Tenant or Emisphere.

15. Condition of Premises. Tenant acknowledges that (a) it is in possession of and is fully familiar with the condition of that portion of the Swap Premises occupied by Tenant pursuant to the Regeneron Sublease, (b) is familiar with the condition of the remainder of the Swap Premises and, notwithstanding anything contained in the Amended Lease to the contrary, agrees to take the Swap Premises in its condition "as is" as of the Swap Premises Commencement Date; provided, however, that Landlord shall deliver the Swap Premises (other than the Regeneron Sublease Premises) in broom clean condition, taking into account that Tenant has entered into a separate agreement with Emisphere to have those certain items of Emisphere's personal property set forth in the attached Exhibit C (the "Emisphere FF&E") remain in the Swap Premises after the termination of the Emisphere Lease. Landlord shall have no liability with respect to the Emisphere FF&E, except to the extent that the same form a part of the Buildings or the Common Areas and Landlord would otherwise be required to repair and maintain the same pursuant to Section 19.1 of the Amended Lease, in which case Landlord shall be obligated to fulfill such repair and maintenance obligations. For the avoidance of doubt, Landlord and Tenant agree that: (y) Landlord shall have no liability for the existence or condition of the Emisphere FF&E as of the Swap Premises Commencement Date and (z) the following items being left in the Swap Premises by Emisphere shall constitute and form a part of the Building: base building HVAC systems, elevators, restrooms, and exhaust fans and stacks.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4308
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4308

16. Hazardous Materials. From and after the Swap Premises Commencement Date, the second to last sentence of Section 40.1 of the Lease shall be deleted and replaced in its entirety with the following:

> Landlord acknowledges that Tenant shall not be responsible for environmental conditions or contamination now or hereafter existing on, under or in the Entire Project, in the New Whole Building, in the New Multiple Tenant Building, in the Retained Premises, in the Additional Premises or in the Swap Premises caused by Landlord or tenants other than Tenant or by third parties in the Entire Project prior to the Execution Date or after such date, or for environmental conditions or contamination coming from off-site so long as Tenant, Tenant's Affiliates, its permitted sublessees or its agents did not cause or contribute to such environmental conditions or contamination.

17. PsychoGenics License Agreement. Landlord and Tenant acknowledge that Tenant, as an accommodation to Landlord, intends to enter into a license agreement with PsychoGenics Inc. in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit D (the "PsychoGenics License Agreement"). Landlord, Tenant and PsychoGenics shall, prior to execution of the PsychoGenics License Agreement, enter into a consent to the PsychoGenics License Agreement on Landlord's customary form, a copy of which has been provided to Tenant prior to the date hereof.

18. Broker. Each of Landlord and Tenant represents and warrants to the other that it has not dealt with any broker or agent in the negotiation for or the obtaining of this Amendment, other than Studley ("Broker"), and each agrees to indemnify, defend and hold the other harmless from any and all cost or liability for compensation claimed by any such broker or agent, other than Broker, employed or engaged by it or claiming to have been employed or engaged by it. Broker is entitled to a leasing commission in connection with this Amendment, and Landlord shall pay such commission to Broker pursuant to a separate agreement between Landlord and Broker, which commission shall be calculated on the rentable square footage of the Quad III & IV Premises only.

19. No Default; Authority; Non-Contravention. Each of Landlord and Tenant represents, warrants and covenants that, to the best of its respective knowledge, neither Landlord nor Tenant is in default of any of its respective obligations under the Lease and no event has occurred that, with the passage of time or the giving of notice (or both), would constitute a default by either Landlord or Tenant thereunder. Each of Landlord and Tenant further represents, warrants and covenants that it has the full power and authority to execute, deliver and comply with the terms of this Amendment, and doing so will not conflict with or result in the violation of or default under any provision of any agreement or other instrument to which it is a party (including without limitation, with respect to Landlord, the Emisphere Lease and the Emisphere Termination Agreement).

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4309
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4309

20. Effect of Amendment. Except as modified by this Amendment, the Lease and all the covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions thereof shall remain in full force and effect and are hereby ratified and affirmed. The covenants, agreements, terms, provisions and conditions contained in this Amendment shall bind and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and, except as otherwise provided in the Lease, their respective assigns. In the event of any conflict between the terms contained in this Amendment and the Lease, the terms herein contained shall supersede and control the obligations and liabilities of the parties. From and after the date hereof, the term "Lease" as used in the Lease shall mean the Lease, as modified by this Amendment.

21. Miscellaneous. This Amendment becomes effective only upon execution and delivery hereof by Landlord and Tenant. The captions of the paragraphs and subparagraphs in this Amendment are included solely for convenience and shall not be considered or given any effect in construing the provisions hereof. All exhibits hereto are incorporated herein by reference.

22. Counterparts. This Amendment may be executed in one or more counterparts that, when taken together, shall constitute one original.

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Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4310
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4310

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Landlord and Tenant have hereunto set their hands as of the date and year first above written, and acknowledge that they possess the requisite authority to enter into this transaction and to execute this Amendment.

LANDLORD:

BMR-LANDMARK AT EASTVIEW LLC,
a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ Kevin M Simonsen
Name: Kevin M. Simonsen
Title: VP, Real Estate Counsel

TENANT:

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,
a New York corporation

By: /s/ Murray A. Goldberg
Name: Murray A. Goldberg
Title: Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT A

SWAP PREMISES

[DIAGRAM]

EXHIBIT B

SURRENDER PREMISES

[Diagram]

EXHIBIT C

EMISPHERE FF&E

Item	Qty.
VWR double-door refrigerator	1
Revco laboratory freezer	1
Fisher Scientific Isotemp Plus, double door	1
NuAire biological safety cabinet	2
Ice machine	1
Misc. stainless steel tables	14
Mobile benches	15
Bedding dump station	1
Narcotics safe	1
Flammable cabinets	10
Corrosive & acid cabinets	3
Cagewasher	1
Lab casework, incl. fume hoods	throughout
Cold room	1
Downdraft table	1
Animal watering system	1
Liebert air handling system in data center	1
Office furniture (not including chairs)	throughout

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4314
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4314

EXHIBIT D

FORM OF PSYCHOGENICS LICENSE AGREEMENT

LICENSE AGREEMENT

This LICENSE AGREEMENT (this "Agreement") is made as of this ___ day of April, 2009 (the "Effective Date") by and between REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. ("Licensor") and PSYCHOGENICS INC. ("Licensee").

BACKGROUND

A. The Licensor is a tenant in the Building located at 765 Old Saw Mill River Road (the "Building"), located within the project the ("Project") known as The Landmark at Eastview, in the Towns of Mt. Pleasant and Greenburgh, New York. As tenant, Licensor has entered into a lease (as amended, supplemented or modified, the "Lease") with BMR-Landmark at Eastview, LLC (the "Landlord") for certain premises within the Project and, as of the Effective Date, is entering into an amendment of the Lease (the "Amendment") to lease from Landlord additional premises thereunder, comprising approximately 77,178 rentable square feet in the Building (the "Leased Premises").

B. Prior to the date hereof, Licensee occupied an approximately 2,275 rentable square foot portion of the Leased Premises as more precisely described and designated on Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof (the "License Area") pursuant to a sublease (the "Sublease"), by and between Licensee, as subtenant and Emisphere Technologies Inc., as sublessor, which Sublease has been terminated as of the date hereof. Licensee desires to continue to occupy the License Area and, in furtherance thereof, to obtain a license from the Licensor for the temporary occupancy of the License Area. Licensor is willing to grant a license to Licensee, all subject to the terms and conditions set forth in this Agreement.

TERMS

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises and agreements set forth herein and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, Licensor hereby grants to Licensee a license (the "License")to use the Licensed Area, subject to the following conditions:

1. License Area. Licensor hereby grants to Licensee a non-transferable right and revocable license for the temporary use of the License Area. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to create any relationship between the parties other than that of licensor and licensee.

2. Term. The term of the License (the "Term") shall commence on May 1, 2009 (the "Commencement Date") and shall expire on January 15, 2010, unless sooner terminated as provided in this Agreement (the "Expiration Date"). If Licensee remains in the License Area after the Expiration Date, then, in addition to all other remedies Licensor may have at law, in equity or under this Agreement, Licensee shall be deemed to be a licensee at sufferance only and the License Fee (as such term is defined in paragraph 4 below) shall be increased to two hundred percent (200%) of the License Fee (as such term is defined below). If Licensee fails to surrender and vacate the License Area upon the termination or expiration of this Agreement, then Licensee shall indemnify, defend and hold Licensor harmless from and against all loss and liability, including, without limitation, all costs to remove Licensee's personal property and any claims made by any succeeding licensee, subtenant, or any other occupant founded on or resulting from such failure to surrender or vacate, including, without limitation, any attorneys' fees, disbursements or other costs associated therewith.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4315
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4315

3. Use. Licensee shall occupy and use the License Area during the term of this Agreement for the sole purposes of general, administrative, and executive use in rooms 721, 722 and 723, and laboratory use in Rooms 724, 726 and 727, and no other purpose without Licensor's prior written consent.

4. Fees.

A. Licensee shall pay to Licensor a monthly license fee of Eight Thousand, Six Hundred Twenty-Six and 40/100 Dollars ($8,626.40) (the "Fixed Fee"), provided that the following additional amounts shall also be due hereunder: (i) for the payment due on September 1, 2009 an additional amount equal to One Thousand, Two Hundred Sixty-Three and 35/100 Dollars ($1,263.35), and (ii) for the payment due on January 1, 2009, an additional amount equal to One Hundred Ninety-Seven and 12/100 Dollars ($197.12) (such additional amounts, together with the Fixed Fee, the "License Fee").

B. The License Fee for the month of May, 2009 shall be paid by Licensee on the date of the full execution of this Agreement, and thereafter, the License Fee shall be payable in advance on a monthly basis during the Term, on the first day of each month commencing on June 1, 2009, without notice, demand, set-off, claim, or counterclaim, by check or money order, made payable to Licensor at Licensor's address set forth below. If the first month or the last month of the Term shall be partial months, the License Fee for any such partial month shall be prorated on a daily basis.

5. Security Deposit. Licensee has deposited with Licensor a security deposit in the amount of Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) (the "Security Deposit"), which sum shall be held by Licensor as security for the faithful performance by Licensee of all of the terms, covenants and conditions of this Agreement to be kept and performed by Licensee during the term. If Licensee defaults with respect to any provision of this Agreement, including, but not limited to, any provision relating to the payment of the License Fee, then Licensor may (but shall not be required to) use, apply or retain all or any part of the Security Deposit for the payment of any License Fees or any other sum in default, or to compensate Licensor for any other loss or damage that Licensor may suffer by reason of Licensee's default. If any portion of the Security Deposit is so used or applied, then Licensee shall, within ten (10) days following demand therefor, deposit cash with Licensor in an amount sufficient to restore the Security Deposit to its original amount, and Licensee's failure to do so shall be a material breach of this Agreement. Licensor shall not be required to keep this Security Deposit separate from its general funds, and Licensee shall not be entitled to interest on the Security Deposit. In the event of bankruptcy or other debtor-creditor proceedings against Licensee, the Security Deposit shall be deemed to be applied first to the payment of License Fee and other charges due Licensor for all periods prior to the filing of such proceedings. If Licensee shall fully and faithfully perform every provision of this Agreement to be performed by it, then the Security Deposit, or any balance thereof, shall be returned to Licensee within thirty (30) days after the expiration or earlier termination of this Agreement.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4316
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4316

6. Late Charges. Late payment by Licensee to Licensor of the License Fee or any other sums due shall cause Licensor to incur costs not contemplated by this Agreement, the exact amount of which shall be extremely difficult and impracticable to ascertain. Such costs include, but are not limited to, processing and accounting charges and late charges that may be imposed on Licensor by the terms of its Lease. Therefore, if any installment of License Fee or other fees due from Licensee pursuant to this Agreement is not received by Licensor within five (5) days after the date such payment is due, Licensee shall pay to Licensor an additional sum of six percent (6%) of the overdue amount as a late charge. The parties agree that this late charge represents a fair and reasonable estimate of the costs that Licensor shall incur by reason of late payment by Licensee. In addition to the late charge, amounts not paid when due shall bear interest from the fifth (5th) day after the date due until paid at the lesser of (a) twelve percent (12%) per annum or (b) the maximum rate permitted by applicable laws.

7. Common Areas. Licensee shall have the right, subject to the provisions of this License, to use, without additional charge, on a non-exclusive basis, the common areas leased by Licensor pursuant to the Lease and the areas of the Leased Premises specified as "common areas" in the attached Exhibit A. Licensee shall be responsible for any and all damage caused by Licensee or its employees, agents and invitees in or to such common areas. Licensee shall not permit any of its files, furniture, personal property or other matters to be placed in such common areas, and shall keep such common areas free of debris and refuse. In addition to the foregoing, Licensee shall be entitled to access to the portion of the Leased Premises specified as "restricted access area" in the attached Exhibit A. Access to such restricted access areas shall be permitted only if (i) a representative of Licensor is present at all times during such access, and (ii) such access is solely for the purpose of allowing Licensee to use the elevator. Licensee agrees that it shall make available a representative for the purpose of such access during reasonable business hours and upon one (1) business days' advance notice, provided that Licensor shall use reasonable efforts (but shall not be obligated) to provide a representative on shorter notice, should exigent circumstances require the same.

8. Licensee's Maintenance; No Improvements. Licensee shall at all times maintain the License Area, and any equipment or property used or installed by Licensee in the License Area, in good, clean and safe condition, free of all debris and trash. Licensee shall not make any improvements, alterations or changes of any kind to the License Area without Licensor's prior written approval. In addition to all of Licensor's remedies under this Agreement, if (a) Licensee does not maintain the License Area as required under this Section or (b) repairs or replacement of any portion of the License Area is made necessary by any act, omission or negligence of Licensee or its agents, employees or invitees, then Licensor may make such repairs or provide such maintenance without liability to Licensee for any loss or damage to Licensee or its merchandise, fixtures or other property, or to Licensee's business by reason of such repairs or maintenance. Further, upon completion of any such repairs or maintenance, Licensee shall pay upon demand, as additional License Fee, one hundred percent of Licensor's costs for making such repairs or providing such maintenance, evidenced by invoices, together with Licensor's administrative costs related thereto, which administrative costs the parties agree to be an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) of the total cost of such repair. Licensee shall not make any changes, alterations, installations, additions or improvements to the License Area without first obtaining the written consent of Licensor, which consent may be granted or withheld in the sole discretion of Licensor.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4317
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4317

9. Hazardous Materials. Licensee shall not cause or permit any Hazardous Materials (as hereinafter defined) to be brought upon, kept or used in or about the License Area, the Building or the Project in violation of Applicable Laws (as hereinafter defined) by Licensee, its agents, employees, contractors or invitees. If Licensee breaches such obligation, or if the presence of Hazardous Materials as a result of such a breach results in contamination of the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building, the Project or any adjacent property, or if contamination of the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building, the Project or any adjacent property by Hazardous Materials otherwise occurs during the Term or any extension or renewal hereof or holding over hereunder due to such breach by Licensee, then Licensee shall indemnify, save, defend and hold Licensor, its agents and contractors harmless from and against any and all losses, costs, damages or judgments (including sums paid in settlement, attorneys' fees, consultants' fees and experts' fees) that arise during or after the Term as a result of such breach or contamination. This indemnification of Licensor by Licensee includes, without limitation, costs incurred in connection with any investigation of site conditions or any cleanup, remedial, removal or restoration work required by any federal, state, regional, local or municipal governmental authority, agency or subdivision (collectively, the "Governmental Authorities") because of Hazardous Materials present in the air, soil or groundwater above, on or under the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building, the Project or any adjacent property. Without limiting the foregoing, if the presence of any Hazardous Materials in, on, under or about the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building, the Project or any adjacent property caused or permitted by Licensee results in any contamination of the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building, the Project or any adjacent property, then Licensee shall promptly take all actions at its sole cost and expense as are necessary to return the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building, the Project and any adjacent property to their respective condition existing prior to the time of such contamination; provided that Licensor's written approval and the written approval of Landlord of such action shall first be obtained, which approval Licensor shall not unreasonably withhold; and provided, further, that it shall be reasonable for Licensor to withhold its consent if (i) Landlord withholds such consent, or (ii) such actions could have a material adverse long-term or short-term effect on the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building, the Project or any adjacent property. Licensor acknowledges that Licensee shall not be responsible for environmental conditions or contamination now or hereafter existing on, under or in the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building or the Project, or for environmental conditions or contamination coming from off site, to the extent the same was not caused or contributed to by Licensee, Licensee's affiliates, or their agents. Licensee's obligations under this paragraph shall survive the Expiration Date. During any period of time needed by Licensee or Licensor after the Expiration Date to complete the removal from the License Area of any such Hazardous Materials, Licensee shall continue to pay License Fee for the affected area(s) in accordance with this Agreement, which License Fee shall be pro-rated daily. As used herein, the term "Hazardous Material" means any hazardous or toxic substance, material or waste that is so designated by Applicable Laws and/or becomes regulated by any Governmental Authority.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4318
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4318

10. Damage and Repairs. Any damage, destruction, graffiti or debris around, to, or on the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building or the Project caused by Licensee, its agents, employees or invitees shall be Licensee's responsibility. If Licensee fails to repair, clean or replace any such damage or debris within two (2) days of Licensor's demand to do so, then Licensor may make such repairs, clean-up or replacement. Upon completion of any such repairs, clean-up or replacement, Licensee shall pay upon demand, as additional License Fee, one hundred percent (100%) of Licensor's costs for making such repairs or providing such clean-up or replacement, evidenced by invoices, together with Licensor's administrative costs related thereto, which administrative costs the parties agree to be an amount equal one twenty percent (20%) of the total cost of such repairs, clean-up or replacement. Any damage to the License Area caused directly by Licensor shall be Licensor's responsibility to repair and maintain.

11. Fire and Casualty Damage. If the License Area is rendered partially or wholly untenantable by fire or other casualty, this License shall terminate as to such affected License Area as of the date of such fire or casualty as if that date had been originally fixed in this Agreement for the Expiration Date for the affected License Area.

12. Transfer and Assignment. Licensee shall have no right to assign or transfer this License or rights arising under this License. Any assignment by operation of law or otherwise shall be deemed a prohibited assignment hereunder. In the event of a transfer or such assignment, this License shall automatically terminate and thereafter shall be considered null and void.

13. Inspections. Provided that Licensor uses reasonable efforts not to interfere with Licensee's use of the Licensed Area, Licensor shall have the right to enter the License Area at any reasonable time for the following purposes: (a) to ascertain the condition of the License Area; (b) to determine whether Licensee is diligently fulfilling Licensee's responsibilities under this License, or; (c) to do any other act or thing which Licensor deems reasonably necessary to preserve the Licensed Area or to comply with its obligations hereunder or under the Lease.

14. Termination of Agreement. On the Expiration Date, Licensee shall (a) return the License Area to Licensor in good, sanitary and satisfactory condition and (b) remove its equipment and any other of its property from the License Area, the Leased Premises, the Building and the Project, unless otherwise agreed to by Licensor. Licensee acknowledges and agrees that it shall reimburse Licensor upon demand for one hundred percent (100%) of Licensor's costs to repair any damage caused by such removal by Licensee, evidenced by invoices, together with Licensor's administrative costs related thereto, which administrative costs the parties agree to be an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) of the total costs such repair. Any equipment or property not removed within two (2) days of the date of termination or expiration of this Agreement shall be deemed abandoned by Licensee, and Licensor shall have the right, but not the obligation, to remove and dispose of such abandoned equipment or property at Licensee's sole cost and risk, and Licensor shall be entitle to Licensor's administrative costs related thereto, which administrative costs the parties agree to be an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) of the total costs such removal and disposal.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4319
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4319

15. Personal Property Taxes. Licensee shall pay all sales and use taxes, if any, imposed as a result of Licensee's business conducted on the License Area and all taxes assessed against property of Licensee situated thereon during the Term.

16. Compliance with Laws; Liens. Licensee shall at all times observe and comply with all federal, state and local laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and code requirements (collectively, the "Applicable Laws"). Licensee shall obtain all permits and licenses for the operation of its business at the Building or its use or occupancy of the License Area and shall comply with all current and future rules and regulations of Landlord for tenants or licensees of the Leased Premises, the Building, or the Project. Licensee shall at all times maintain sufficient supervision and control of its employees and invitees. Licensee shall not (a) obstruct the free flow of pedestrian or vehicular traffic in any area of the Property, (b) harm the License Area, commit any waste, create a nuisance or make any use of the License Area that is offensive or (c) act or fail to act in any manner that could result in injury or harm to any person in or about the Property. Licensee shall, and shall instruct its employees, agents and invitees to, act in accordance with Landlord's rules and regulations as they may be promulgated by Landlord from time to time, provided Licensee is given copies thereof. Licensee shall keep the License Area free and clear of any mechanics' liens and other liens. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as consent on the part of Licensor to subject the Leased Premises, the Building or the Project to any lien or liability under the lien laws of the State of New York.

17. Insurance. Licensee shall, at all times during the Term, and at its own cost and expense, procure and continue in force insurance in the amounts and on the terms set forth in this Section 17. Said insurance shall name Landlord and Licensor as additional insureds and shall be subject to reasonable approval of Licensor and Landlord. Licensee shall obtain from the insurance companies, or cause the insurance companies to furnish, certificates of coverage. The delivery of proof of such insurance is a condition precedent to this Agreement. All certificates of insurance shall provide that the insurer will provide Licensor twenty (20) days notice of cancellation of or any change of said policies by certified mail, return receipt requested or via established overnight courier. In the event Licensee shall fail to comply with any or all of the provisions of this paragraph, Licensor is hereby authorized to purchase said insurance and charge Licensee for the premiums of same and any other costs incurred thereon, and such sums shall be deemed additional License Fee and may be collected by Licensor as such in the next ensuing installment of License Fee. At a minimum, Licensee shall procure Comprehensive General Liability Insurance, in the broadest form available in New York State, with a minimum amount of $3,000,000 combined single limit and which shall contain personal injury liability, fire damage liability on real property (with sublimits for such events in amounts no less than the minimum amount of $3,000,000), Workers Compensation Insurance, and such other insurance as was required pursuant to the Sublease.

Licensee agrees to use commercially reasonable efforts to include in each of its policies insuring against loss, damage or destruction by fire or other casualty, a waiver of the insurer's right of subrogation against Licensor. If such waiver shall not be, or shall cease to be, obtainable without additional charge, or is otherwise not available at all, Licensee shall promptly so notify Licensor. In such case, if the other party shall so elect and shall pay the insurer's additional charge therefore, such waiver shall be included in the policy.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4320
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4320

18. Consent of Landlord. This Agreement is subject to the written consent of Landlord (the "Consent"), which consent shall be evidenced by Landlord's customary form of consent, with such changes as may be agreed to by the parties thereto. In the event Landlord rejects this Agreement, neither party shall have any rights against the other, and this Agreement shall be deemed null and void.

19. Utilities, Services. Licensor shall use commercially reasonable efforts to cause Landlord to furnish the License Area with all services required by the Lease to the extent Licensee was receiving the same pursuant to the Sublease. Licensor shall not be liable to Licensee for any loss, injury or damage to persons or property caused by or resulting from any variation, failure, or interruption of any services or utilities to be provided by Landlord under the Lease due to any cause whatsoever. Licensee's use or occupancy of the License Area shall not in any manner (i) cause the design loads for the Building or the systems providing exhaust, heating, cooling, ventilation, electrical, life safety, water, sewer or other utility or safety services to be exceeded or (ii) adversely affect the Building or the operation of said systems in the License Area, the Leased Premises or the Building or cause deterioration or damage to the Building or such systems.

20. Access and Parking. Licensee and its agents, employees and invitees may have access to the License Area during its above term twenty-four (24) hours a day. Licensee agrees that it shall not park in any reserved spot on the Property or in front of any roll access/loading doors to the other buildings. Licensee must also keep a fire lane available around the Building. Any costs or liability associated with enforcing this parking access shall be Licensee's or violator's sole responsibility.

21. Default. Any failure by Licensee to perform any term or condition of this Agreement shall constitute a default under this Agreement and, in such event, Licensor may exercise any remedy available to it under this Agreement, at law or in equity. Without limiting the foregoing, in the event any such default is not cured within forty-eight (48) hours of Licensor's notice to Licensee thereof, Licensor may, at its option, terminate this Agreement and revoke the license granted hereby. Licensee shall reimburse Licensor for any and all costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees and costs) that Licensor incurs in connection with enforcing Licensee's obligations under this Agreement.

22. Limitation of Recovery; Waiver. There shall be no personal liability of Licensor with respect to any of the terms of this Agreement. In the event of any breach or default by Licensor under this Agreement, Licensee shall look solely to the equity of Licensor in the Building for satisfaction of Licensee's remedies. Licensee releases and waives all right of recovery that it might otherwise have against Licensor, or other tenants or licensees of the Building, and their respective agents and employees, by reason of any loss or damage resulting from any recovery, claim, action or cause of action against Licensor, damage or injury or other occurrence no matter how caused, to the extent the same is either covered by Licensee's insurance (assuming no deductible) or would have been covered had Licensee complied with the requirements of this Agreement.

23. Entire Agreement. Other than Licensee's lease agreement with Licensor, this Agreement contains the entire agreement between the parties and all prior understandings and agreements between the parties are merged into this Agreement. This Agreement may be modified only by a writing signed by both of the parties hereto.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4321
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4321

24. Acceptance of License Area. By taking possession of the License Area, Licensee shall be deemed to have inspected the License Area and accepted the License Area "as is" in its present condition. Licensee acknowledges and agrees that neither Licensor, nor any employee, agent nor representative of Licensor, has made any representation or warranty, express or implied, of any kind as to the condition of the License Area or its suitability for Licensee's proposed use. Licensee further acknowledges and agrees that Licensor has no obligation to improve, maintain or repair the License Area unless said obligation is expressly set forth in this Agreement.

25. Waiver of Responsibility; Indemnification. Licensee shall assume liability for, and shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless Licensor and its shareholders, members, officers, directors, employees, contractors, subcontractors, agents, customers, mortgagees, lenders and invitees from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, fines, damages, claims, demands, judgments, penalties, expenses (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees and costs) arising, directly or indirectly, from (a) any labor dispute involving Licensee or its contractors or agents, (b) the use or enjoyment of the License Area or the Project by Licensee or its contractors, agents, employees and/or customers or invitees, (c) injury to or death of any person or persons, or damage to or destruction of any property (including, without limitation, the cost of investigation, removal or remedial action and disposal of any Hazardous Materials) occurring in, on or about the License Area or (d) a breach of this Agreement by Licensee or any act or omission of Licensee or its agents, employees or contractors ("Claims"). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Section, nothing in this Section shall relieve Licensor from responsibility for its proportionate share of fault attributable to its negligence in causing any Claims. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Licensee's activities on and use of the License Area and the Property shall be at Licensee's sole risk. Licensee's obligations under this Section shall survive the Expiration Date.

26. Representations and Warranties.

A. Licensee represents and warrants to Licensor that, as of the Effective Date, the Sublease has been terminated and Licensee waives all rights of possession and occupancy of any portion of the Leased Premises pursuant thereto.

27. Licensor hereby represents and warrants to Licensee that (i) as of the Effective Date, the Lease and the Amendment are in full force and effect and grant to Licensor a leasehold interest in and to the Leased Premises, and (ii) the Amendment does not materially modify the Lease with respect to Licensee's obligations under the Consent. Licensor shall provide Licensee with a fully-executed copy of the Amendment within five (5) business days of the date on which the same is made a part of the public record.

28. Signage. Licensee is responsible for all of Licensee's signage. All signage must be pre-approved in writing by Licensor and Landlord and hand-written signs are not permitted.

29. Miscellaneous.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4322
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4322

A. Whenever under this License Agreement provision is made for any demand, notice, requests or declaration of any kind, or where it is deemed desirable or necessary by either party to give or serve any such notice, demand, request or declaration to the other party, it shall be in writing and such notices shall be deemed given when personally delivered, or the next business day after delivery to a reputable overnight delivery service such as Federal Express or United Parcel Service to the following addresses:

To the Licensor at:

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591
Attn: General Counsel

with copy to:

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
777 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591
Attn: Joanne Deyo, Vice President Facilities

To Licensee at:

PSYCHOGENICS INC.
765 Old Saw Mill River Road
Tarrytown, New York 10591
Attn: William Fasnacht, CFO/COO

B. The terms, provisions and covenants and conditions contained in this License shall apply to, inure to the benefit of, and be binding upon, the parties hereto and upon their respective heirs, legal representatives, successors and permitted assigns.

C. All obligations of Licensee hereunder not fully performed as of the Expiration Date shall survive the Expiration Date.

D. Licensor and Licensee agree to indemnify the other for any claims made by any other brokers arising under the acts of such party.

E. Licensee represents that it has used no broker in connection with this transaction.

F. This Agreement may be signed in counterparts; each, when taken together, shall constitute one instrument.

G. If any term, provision or condition of this License shall, to any extent, be finally adjudicated to be invalid or unenforceable, the remainder of this License (or the application of such term, provision or condition to persons or circumstances other than those in respect of which it is finally adjudicated to be invalid or unenforceable) shall not be affected thereby and each and every other term, provision and condition of this License shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4323
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4323

H. Licensee shall pay to Licensor all costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, incurred by Licensor in connection with any action between Licensor and Licensee arising out of this License or incurred by Licensor as a result of any litigation to which Licensor becomes a party as a result of this License or Licensee's use and occupancy of the Licensed Area or any portion thereof.

I. Licensor and Licensee waive trial by jury in the event of any action, proceeding or counterclaim brought by either Licensor or Licensee against the other in connection with this License.

J. If Licensee fails timely to perform any of its duties under this License, Licensor shall have the right (but not the obligation), after the expiration of any grace or notice and cure period elsewhere under this License expressly granted to Licensee for the performance of such duty, to perform such duty on behalf and at the expense of Licensee (but only upon prior notice to Licensee), and all sums expended or expenses incurred by Licensor in performing such duty together with Licensor's administrative costs related thereto, which administrative costs the parties agree to be an amount equal to twenty percent (20%) of Licensor's cost of performing such duty, shall be deemed to be additional License Fee under this License and shall be due and payable upon demand by Licensor.

K. This Agreement shall be governed by, and construed and interpreted in accordance with New York law, without regard to conflicts of law principles.

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Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4324
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4324

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Licensor and Licensee have hereunto set their hands as of the date and year first above written, and acknowledge that they possess the requisite authority to enter into this transaction and to execute this Agreement.

LICENSOR:

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,
a New York corporation

By: _____
Name: Murray A. Goldberg
Title: Senior Vice President,
Finance & Administration
and Chief Financial Officer

LICENSEE:

PSYCHOGENICS INC.,
a Delaware corporation

By: _____
Name: William Fasnacht
Title: CFO/COO

EXHIBIT A

LICENSE AREA

[Diagram]

Exhibit 31.1

Certification of CEO Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Leonard S. Schleifer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 30, 2009

/s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Certification of CFO Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Murray A. Goldberg, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 30, 2009

/s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG
Murray A. Goldberg
Senior Vice President, Finance & Administration,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and
Assistant Secretary

Exhibit 32

Certification of CEO and CFO Pursuant to
18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D., as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Murray A. Goldberg, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ LEONARD S. SCHLEIFER
Leonard S. Schleifer, M.D., Ph.D.
Chief Executive Officer
April 30, 2009

/s/ MURRAY A. GOLDBERG
Murray A. Goldberg
Chief Financial Officer
April 30, 2009

Lexis® Securities Mosaic®

Company: REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS INC

Form Type: 10-Q

Filing Date: 11/3/2009

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

(X) QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2009

OR

( ) TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____to _____

Commission File Number 0-19034

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-3444607
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
777 Old Saw Mill River Road Tarrytown, New York	10591-6707
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(914) 347-7000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes X No __

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes __ No __

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer X Accelerated filer __
Non-accelerated filer ___ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company __

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes __ No X

Number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock as of October 15, 2009:

Class of Common Stock	Number of Shares
Class A Stock, $0.001 par value	2,246,698

Common Stock, $0.001 par value	78,247,674

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
Table of Contents
September 30, 2009

		Page Numbers
PART I	**FINANCIAL INFORMATION**	
Item 1	Financial Statements	
	Condensed balance sheets (unaudited) at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008	3
	Condensed statements of operations (unaudited) for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008	4
	Condensed statement of stockholders' equity (unaudited) for the nine months ended September 30, 2009	5
	Condensed statements of cash flows (unaudited) for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008	6
	Notes to condensed financial statements (unaudited)	7-17
Item 2	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	18-42
Item 3	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	43
Item 4	Controls and Procedures	43
PART II	**OTHER INFORMATION**	
Item 1	Legal Proceedings	43
Item 1A	Risk Factors	44-59
Item 6	Exhibits	59
SIGNATURE PAGE		60

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2009 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008 (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except share data)

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008 *(Revised - see Note 9)*
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 250,321	$ 247,796
Marketable securities	129,475	226,954
Accounts receivable from the sanofi-aventis Group	63,953	33,302
Accounts receivable - other	3,813	1,910
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,032	11,480
Total current assets	461,594	521,442
Restricted cash	1,600	1,650
Marketable securities	57,200	51,061
Property, plant, and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	215,169	142,035
Other assets	6,629	8,032
Total assets	$ 742,192	$ 724,220
LIABILITIES and STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 55,291	$ 36,168
Deferred revenue from sanofi-aventis, current portion	21,580	21,390
Deferred revenue - other, current portion	37,294	26,114
Total current liabilities	114,165	83,672
Deferred revenue from sanofi-aventis	90,251	105,586
Deferred revenue - other	49,421	56,835
Facility lease obligation	62,571	54,182
Other long-term liabilities	3,341	2,431
Total liabilities	319,749	302,706
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, $.01 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding-none		
Class A Stock, convertible, $.001 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 2,246,698 in 2009 and 2,248,698 in 2008	2	2
Common Stock, $.001 par value; 160,000,000 shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding - 78,243,286 in 2009 and 77,642,203 in 2008	78	78
Additional paid-in capital	1,323,432	1,294,813
Accumulated deficit	(904,606)	(873,265)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,537	(114)
Total stockholders' equity	422,443	421,514
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 742,192	$ 724,220

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
		(Revised - see Note 9)		*(Revised - see Note 9)*
Revenues				
Contract research and development from sanofi-aventis	$ 68,536	$ 42,006	$ 178,928	$ 116,346
Other contract research and development	13,946	10,872	40,176	33,568
Research progress payments	20,000		20,000	
Technology licensing	10,000	10,000	30,000	30,000
Net product sales	4,973	2,706	13,364	2,706
	117,455	65,584	282,468	182,620
Expenses				
Research and development	105,434	72,089	279,972	200,335
Selling, general, and administrative	12,840	11,103	35,892	35,652
Cost of goods sold	472	292	1,299	292
	118,746	83,484	317,163	236,279
Loss from operations	(1,291)	(17,900)	(34,695)	(53,659)
Other income (expense)				
Investment income	857	3,674	3,935	15,513
Interest expense	(581)	(1,772)	(581)	(7,457)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		(7)		(938)
	276	1,895	3,354	7,118
Net loss before income tax expense	(1,015)	(16,005)	(31,341)	(46,541)
Income tax expense		3,079		3,079
Net loss	$ (1,015)	$ (19,084)	$ (31,341)	$ (49,620)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.01)	$ (0.24)	$ (0.39)	$ (0.63)
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	79,866	78,937	79,663	78,706

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4336
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4336

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited)
For the nine months ended September 30, 2009
(In thousands)

	Class A Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in	Accumulated	Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Total Stockholders'	Comprehensive
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Income (Loss)	Equity	Loss
Balance, December 31, 2008 *(Revised see Note 9)*	2,249	$ 2	77,642	$ 78	$ 1,294,813	$ (873,265)	$ (114)	$ 421,514	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with exercise of stock options, net of shares tendered			518		4,626			4,626	
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution			81		1,391			1,391	
Conversion of Class A Stock to Common Stock	(2)		2						
Stock-based compensation expense					22,602			22,602	
Net loss						(31,341)		(31,341)	$ (31,341)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities							3,651	3,651	3,651
Balance, September 30, 2009	2,247	$ 2	78,243	$ 78	$ 1,323,432	$ (904,606)	$ 3,537	$ 422,443	$ (27,690)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4337
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4337

REGENERON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Nine months ended September 30, 2009	2008 *(Revised - see Note 9)*
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	$ (31,341)	$ (49,620)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	9,312	8,661
Non-cash compensation expense	22,602	24,716
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		938
Net realized (gain) loss on marketable securities	(56)	1,166
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase in accounts receivable	(32,554)	(23,886)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other assets	(370)	(5,279)
Decrease in deferred revenue	(11,379)	(10,076)
Increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities	17,960	134
Total adjustments	5,515	(3,626)
Net cash used in operating activities	(25,826)	(53,246)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(190,666)	(478,276)
Sales or maturities of marketable securities	284,934	443,587
Capital expenditures	(75,002)	(19,117)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	50	(50)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	19,316	(53,856)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Extinguishment of long-term debt		(83,304)
Proceeds in connection with facility lease obligation	5,182	
Payments in connection with facility lease obligation	(773)	
Net proceeds from the issuance of Common Stock	4,626	6,165
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	9,035	(77,139)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,525	(184,241)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	247,796	498,925
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 250,321	$ 314,684

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4338
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4338

1. Interim Financial Statements

The interim Condensed Financial Statements of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. ("Regeneron" or the "Company") have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all information and disclosures necessary for a presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for such periods. The results of operations for any interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full year. The December 31, 2008 Condensed Balance Sheet data were derived from audited financial statements, but do not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008. In addition, the previously issued balance sheet of the Company at December 31, 2008 contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, and the previously issued condensed statement of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008 and condensed statement of cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2008, contained in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2008, have been revised in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q with respect to the Company's December 2006 lease of office and laboratory facilities in Tarrytown, New York by applying authoritative guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). See Note 9b below.

Included in research and development expenses is the Company's share of VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses incurred by Bayer HealthCare LLC, including the Company's share of Bayer HealthCare's estimated VEGF Trap-Eye development expenses for the most recent interim fiscal quarter. The Bayer HealthCare estimate each quarter is adjusted to agree with actual expenses for such quarter in the subsequent interim fiscal quarter.

Effective in the first quarter of 2009, the estimated useful lives of laboratory and other equipment, which is a component of property, plant, and equipment, has been extended from 3 – 5 years to 3 – 10 years. The effect of this change in estimate was to lower depreciation expense by $0.2 million and $0.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009. The impact on the net loss per share as a result of this change in estimate was not material.

2. ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Product Revenue

In February 2008, the Company received marketing approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") for ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Injection for Subcutaneous Use for the treatment of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes ("CAPS"). The Company recognizes ARCALYST net product sales as revenue when the right of return no longer exists and rebates can be reasonably estimated. ARCALYST net product sales revenue totaled $5.0 million and $13.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, and $2.7 million for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008. At September 30, 2009 and 2008, deferred revenue related to ARCALYST net product sales totaled $5.0 million and $3.8 million, respectively.

Cost of goods sold related to ARCALYST sales, which consisted primarily of royalties, totaled $0.5 million and $1.3 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, and $0.3 million for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008. To date, ARCALYST shipments to the Company's customers have consisted of supplies of inventory manufactured and expensed prior to FDA approval of ARCALYST; therefore, the costs of these supplies were not included in costs of goods sold. At September 30, 2009, the Company had $0.4 million of inventoried work-in-process costs related to ARCALYST, which is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets. There were no capitalized inventory costs at December 31, 2008.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4339
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4339

3. Per Share Data

The Company's basic and diluted net loss per share amounts have been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding. Net loss per share is presented on a combined basis, inclusive of Common Stock and Class A Stock outstanding, as each class of stock has equivalent economic rights. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company reported net losses; therefore, no common stock equivalents were included in the computation of diluted net loss per share for these periods, since such inclusion would have been antidilutive. The calculations of basic and diluted net loss per share are as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Net loss (Numerator)	$ (1,015)	$ (19,084)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	79,866	78,937
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.24)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Net loss (Numerator)	$ (31,341)	$ (49,620)
Weighted-average shares, in thousands (Denominator)	79,663	78,706
Basic and diluted net loss per share	$ (0.39)	$ (0.63)

Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, vesting of restricted stock awards, and conversion of convertible debt, which have been excluded from the September 30, 2009 and 2008 diluted per share amounts because their effect would have been antidilutive, include the following:

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	19,860	17,454
Weighted average exercise price	$ 17.65	$ 17.31
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	500	500
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands		3,890
Conversion price		$ 30.25

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Stock Options:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	20,059	17,572
Weighted average exercise price	$ 17.59	$ 17.24
Restricted Stock:		
Weighted average number, in thousands	500	500
Convertible Debt:		
Weighted average number, in thousands		5,450
Conversion price		$ 30.25

4. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental disclosure of noncash investing and financing activities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were $10.5 million and $7.0 million, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures. Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 were $5.1 million and $1.7 million, respectively, of accrued capital expenditures.

In connection with the application of FASB authoritative guidance to the Company's lease of office and laboratory facilities in Tarrytown, New York (see Note 9b), the Company recognized a facility lease obligation of $4.0 million and $23.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, in connection with capitalizing, on the Company's books, the landlord's costs of constructing new facilities that the Company has leased.

Included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were $1.5 million and $1.1 million, respectively, of accrued Company 401(k) Savings Plan contribution expense. In the first quarter of 2009 and 2008, the Company contributed 81,086 and 58,575 shares, respectively, of Common Stock to the 401(k) Savings Plan in satisfaction of these obligations.

Included in marketable securities at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 were $1.0 million and $1.7 million, respectively, of accrued interest income. Included in marketable securities at both September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2007 was $2.2 million of accrued interest income.

5. Marketable Securities

Marketable securities at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 consisted of debt securities, as detailed below, and equity securities, the aggregate fair value of which was $7.1 million and $3.7 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, and the aggregate cost basis of which was $4.0 million and $4.1 million at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The following tables summarize the amortized cost basis of debt securities included in marketable securities, the aggregate fair value of those securities, and gross unrealized gains and losses on those securities at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The Company classifies its debt securities, other than mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, based on their contractual maturity dates. Maturities of mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities have been estimated based primarily on repayment characteristics and experience of the senior tranches that the Company holds.

At September 30, 2009	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized (Losses)	Unrealized Net
Maturities within one year					
U.S. government obligations	$ 105,253	$105,353	$ 100		$ 100
Corporate bonds	15,819	16,109	290		290
Mortgage-backed securities	3,417	3,211		$ (206)	(206)
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	4,717	4,802	85		85
	129,206	129,475	475	(206)	269
Maturities between one and three years					
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	48,608	49,086	478		478
Mortgage-backed securities	1,278	999		(279)	(279)
	49,886	50,085	478	(279)	199
	$ 179,092	$179,560	$ 953	$ (485)	$ 468

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4342
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4342

At December 31, 2008	Amortized Cost Basis	Fair Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized (Losses)	Unrealized Net
Maturities within one year					
U.S. government obligations	$ 170,993	$172,253	$1,260		$1,260
Corporate bonds	26,894	26,662	25	$ (257)	(232)
Mortgage-backed securities	9,098	8,420		(678)	(678)
Other asset-backed securities	7,842	7,829		(13)	(13)
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	11,742	11,792	50		50
	226,569	226,956	1,335	(948)	387
Maturities between one and three years					
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	29,853	29,811	82	(124)	(42)
Corporate bonds	10,446	10,414	77	(109)	(32)
Mortgage-backed securities	1,821	1,556		(265)	(265)
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	5,297	5,570	273		273
	47,417	47,351	432	(498)	(66)
	$ 273,986	$274,307	$1,767	$(1,446)	$ 321

At September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, marketable securities included an additional unrealized gain of $3.1 million and an additional unrealized loss of $0.4 million, respectively, related to one equity security in the Company's marketable securities portfolio.

The following table shows the fair value of the Company's marketable securities that have unrealized losses and that are deemed to be only temporarily impaired, aggregated by investment category and length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The debt securities listed at September 30, 2009 mature at various dates through December 2011.

	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
At September 30, 2009	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Mortgage-backed securities			$ 4,210	$ (485)	$ 4,210	$ (485)
At December 31, 2008						
Corporate bonds	$ 15,559	$ (287)	$ 2,933	$ (79)	$ 18,492	$ (366)
Government guaranteed corporate bonds	11,300	(124)			11,300	(124)
Mortgage-backed securities	871	(74)	9,104	(869)	9,975	(943)
Other asset-backed securities	7,829	(13)			7,829	(13)
Equity securities	3,608	(436)			3,608	(436)
	$ 39,167	$ (934)	$ 12,037	$ (948)	$ 51,204	$ (1,882)

Realized gains and losses are included as a component of investment income. For both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, realized gains on sales of marketable securities totaled $0.2 million and realized losses on sales of marketable securities were not significant. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008, realized gains on sales of marketable securities totaled $1.0 million and $1.1 million, respectively, and realized losses on sales of marketable securities were not significant. In computing realized gains and losses, the Company computes the cost of its investments on a specific identification basis. Such cost includes the direct costs to acquire the security, adjusted for the amortization of any discount or premium.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4343
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4343

The Company's assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, were as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Description	Fair Value at September 30, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale marketable securities				
U.S. government obligations	$ 105,353		$ 105,353	
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	49,086		49,086	
Corporate bonds	16,109		16,109	
Mortgage-backed securities	4,210		4,210	
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	4,802		4,802	
Equity securities	7,115	7,115		
Total	$ 186,675	$ 7,115	$ 179,560	$

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Description	Fair Value at December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Available-for-sale marketable securities				
U.S. government obligations	$ 172,253		$ 172,253	
U.S. government guaranteed corporate bonds	29,811		29,811	
Corporate bonds	37,076		37,076	
Mortgage-backed securities	9,976		9,976	
Other asset backed securities	7,829		7,829	
U.S. government guaranteed collateralized mortgage obligations	17,362		17,362	
Equity securities	3,708	$ 3,608		$ 100
Total	$ 278,015	$ 3,608	$ 274,307	$ 100

Marketable securities included in Level 2 were valued using a market approach utilizing prices and other relevant information, such as interest rates, yield curves, prepayment speeds, loss severities, credit risks and default rates, generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets. The Company considers market liquidity in determining the best price for these securities. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company did not record any charges for other-than-temporary impairment of its Level 2 marketable securities. During the third quarter of 2008, deterioration in the credit quality of a marketable security from one issuer subjected the Company to the risk of not being able to recover the security's $2.0 million carrying value. As a result, the Company recognized a $1.7 million charge related to this Level 2 marketable security, which the Company considered to be other than temporarily impaired.

Marketable securities included in Level 3 were valued using information provided by the Company's investment advisors, including quoted bid prices which take into consideration the securities' current lack of liquidity. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, deterioration in the credit quality of a marketable security included in Level 3 subjected the Company to the risk of not being able to recover the carrying value of the investment. As such, the Company recorded charges for other-than-temporary impairment of this Level 3 marketable security totaling $0.1 million for both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, and $0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4344
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4344

There were no unrealized gains or losses related to the Company's Level 3 marketable securities for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008. In addition, there were no purchases, sales, or maturities of Level 3 marketable securities, and no transfers of marketable securities between the Level 2 and Level 3 classifications, during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008.

Changes in marketable securities included in Level 3 during the three months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Level 3 marketable securities	
	2009	2008
Balance, July 1	$ 100	$ 4,995
Settlements		(5,665)
Realized gain		940
Impairments	(100)	
Balance, September 30	$	$ 270

Changes in marketable securities included in Level 3 during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Level 3 marketable securities	
	2009	2008
Balance, January 1	$ 100	$ 7,950
Settlements		(8,090)
Realized gain		940
Impairments	(100)	(530)
Balance, September 30	$	$ 270

On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews its portfolio of marketable securities, using both quantitative and qualitative factors, to determine if declines in fair value below cost are other-than-temporary. With respect to debt securities, this review process also includes an evaluation of the Company's (a) intent to sell an individual debt security or (b) need to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery or maturity. With respect to equity securities, this review process includes an evaluation of the Company's ability and intent to hold the securities until their full value can be recovered.

The current economic environment, the deterioration in the credit quality of some of the issuers of securities that the Company holds, and the recent volatility of securities markets increase the risk that there could be further declines in the market value of marketable securities in the Company's investment portfolio and that such declines could result in charges against income in future periods for other-than-temporary impairments, and such amounts could be material.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4345
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4345

6. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses as of September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 consist of the following:

	September 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Accounts payable	$ 13,855	$ 6,268
Payable to Bayer HealthCare	2,753	9,799
Accrued payroll and related costs	15,706	5,948
Accrued clinical trial expense	11,637	4,273
Accrued property, plant, and equipment expenses	5,838	5,994
Accrued expenses, other	5,502	3,886
	$ 55,291	$ 36,168

7. Research Progress Payment from Bayer HealthCare LLC

In connection with the Company's license and collaboration agreement with Bayer HealthCare LLC to globally develop and commercialize outside the United States the Company's VEGF Trap-Eye for the treatment of eye disease by local administration, the Company received a $20.0 million substantive milestone payment in July 2009 in connection with the dosing of the first patient in a Phase 3 trial of VEGF Trap-Eye in Central Retinal Vein Occlusion ("CRVO"). The $20.0 million payment was recognized in revenues as a research progress payment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009.

8. Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss of the Company includes net loss adjusted for the change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, the components of comprehensive loss are:

	Three months ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Net loss	$ (1,015)	$ (19,084)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	2,523	(3,645)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	$ 1,508	$ (22,729)

	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009	2008
Net loss	$ (31,341)	$ (49,620)
Change in net unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	3,651	(4,130)
Total comprehensive loss	$ (27,690)	$ (53,750)

9. Lease – Tarrytown, New York Facilities

a. Lease Amendment

The Company leases laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York. In December 2006, the Company entered into an agreement (which was amended in October 2007 and September 2008) to lease laboratory and office space at the Company's Tarrytown location, including newly constructed space that was completed during the third quarter of 2009 (the "new facilities"). The term of the lease commenced effective June 2008 and will expire in June 2024. In April 2009, the Company amended the lease agreement to increase the amount of space the Company will lease. As amended, the lease contains early termination options for the portion of the space that excludes the new facilities. Other terms and conditions, as previously described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, remain unchanged. In connection with the lease amendment, in April 2009, the Company terminated an April 2008 sublease for space in Tarrytown, New York.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4346
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4346

In connection with the April 2009 lease amendment, the Company's total estimated future minimum noncancelable lease commitments, previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, will increase to $9.4 million, $14.5 million, $14.7 million, $13.7 million, and $15.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively, and increase to an aggregate amount of $182.5 million for the eleven-year period commencing on January 1, 2014.

b. Revisions of Previously Issued Financial Statements

The application of FASB authoritative guidance, under certain conditions, can result in the capitalization on a lessee's books of a lessor's costs of constructing facilities to be leased to the lessee. In mid-2009, the Company became aware that certain of these conditions were applicable to its December 2006 lease, as amended, of new laboratory and office facilities in Tarrytown, New York. As a result, the Company is deemed, in substance, to be the owner of the landlord's buildings, and the landlord's costs of constructing these new facilities were required to be capitalized on the Company's books as a non-cash transaction, offset by a corresponding lease obligation on the Company's balance sheet. In addition, the land element of the lease should have been accounted for as an operating lease; therefore, adjustments to non-cash rent expense previously recognized in connection with these new facilities were also required. Lease payments on these facilities commenced in August 2009.

The Company revised its previously issued financial statements to capitalize the landlord's costs of constructing the new Tarrytown facilities which the Company is leasing and to adjust the Company's previously recognized rent expense in connection with these facilities, as described above. These revisions primarily resulted in an increase to property, plant, and equipment and a corresponding increase in facility lease obligation (a long-term liability) at each balance sheet date. The Company also revised its statements of operations and statements of cash flows to reflect rent expense in connection with only the land element of its lease, with a corresponding adjustment to other long-term liabilities. In addition, the Company's statement of cash flows for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 was revised to reclassify, from an operating activity to a financing activity, a $5.2 million reimbursement received from the Company's landlord for tenant improvement costs that the Company incurred. Under FASB authoritative guidance, such payments that the Company receives from its landlord are deemed to be a financing obligation.

As previously disclosed, the above described revisions consisted entirely of non-cash adjustments. They had no impact on the Company's business operations, existing capital resources, or the Company's ability to fund its operating needs, including the preclinical and clinical development of its product candidates. The revisions also had no impact on the Company's previously reported net increases or decreases in cash and cash equivalents in any period and, except for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 (as described above), had no impact on the Company's previously reported net cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. In addition, these revisions had no impact on the Company's previously reported current assets, current liabilities, and operating revenues. We have not amended previously issued financial statements because, after considering both qualitative and quantitative factors, the Company determined that the judgment of a reasonable person relying on the Company's previously issued financial statements would not have been changed or influenced by these revisions.

Balance Sheet Impact at December 31, 2007 and 2008, and March 31, 2009
(in millions)

For comparative purposes, the impact of the above described revisions to the Company's balance sheets as of the dates set forth below is as follows:

	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2008	March 31, 2009
As originally reported			
Property, plant, and equipment, net	$ 58.3	$ 87.9	$ 109.8
Total assets	936.3	670.0	681.4
Other long-term liabilities		5.1	13.2
Total liabilities	476.0	251.2	271.1
Accumulated deficit	(793.2)	(875.9)	(893.4)
Total stockholders' equity	460.3	418.8	410.3
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	936.3	670.0	681.4
As revised			
Property, plant, and equipment, net	$ 79.9	$ 142.0	$ 164.6
Total assets	957.9	724.2	736.2
Facility lease obligation	21.6	54.2	60.0
Other long-term liabilities	0.9	2.4	3.2
Total liabilities	498.5	302.7	321.1
Accumulated deficit	(794.1)	(873.3)	(888.7)
Total stockholders' equity	459.4	421.5	415.1
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	957.9	724.2	736.2

For comparative purposes, the impact of the above described revisions to the Company's statements of operations and statement of cash flows for the period(s) set forth below is as follows:

Statements of Operations Impact for the three, six, and nine month periods ended March 31, June 30, and September 30, 2008, the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, and the three months ended March 31, 2009
(in millions, except per share data)

	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2008	March 31, 2009
As originally reported						
Research and development expenses	$ 61.3	$ 127.8	$ 201.7	$ 201.6	$278.0	$ 82.1
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	11.0	24.5	35.9	37.9	49.3	11.7
Total expenses	72.3	152.3	237.9	239.5	328.3	94.2
Net loss	(11.6)	(30.1)	(51.2)	(105.6)	(82.7)	(17.5)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.15)	$ (0.38)	$ (0.65)	$ (1.59)	$ (1.05)	$ (0.22)
As revised						
Research and development expenses	$ 61.5	$ 128.2	$ 200.3	$ 202.5	$274.9	$ 80.3
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	11.1	24.6	35.7	37.9	48.9	11.4
Total expenses	72.5	152.8	236.3	240.4	324.7	92.1
Net loss	(11.8)	(30.5)	(49.6)	(106.5)	(79.1)	(15.4)
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	$ (0.15)	$ (0.39)	$ (0.63)	$ (1.61)	$ (1.00)	$ (0.19)

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4348
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4348

Statement of Cash Flows Impact for the three months ended March 31, 2009
(in millions)

	As Originally Reported	As Revised
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (10.2)	$ (15.4)
Net cash used in investing activities	(39.5)	(39.5)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1.0	6.2
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	$ (48.7)	$ (48.7)

These revised amounts, as applicable, are reflected in the Company's financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2009, and will be reflected in the Company's financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2010.

c. Facility Lease Obligation

As described above in Note 9b, in connection with the application of FASB authoritative guidance to the Company's lease of office and laboratory facilities constructed in Tarrytown, New York by the Company's landlord, the Company capitalized the landlord's costs of constructing the new facilities, which totaled $58.2 million as of September 30, 2009, and recognized a corresponding facility lease obligation of $58.2 million. The Company also recognized, as an additional facility lease obligation, a $5.2 million reimbursement received from the Company's landlord for tenant improvement costs that the Company incurred since, under FASB authoritative guidance, such payments that the Company receives from its landlord are deemed to be a financing obligation. Monthly lease payments on these facilities are allocated between the land element of the lease (which is accounted for as an operating lease) and the facility lease obligation, based on the estimated relative fair values of the land and buildings. The imputed interest rate applicable to the facility lease obligation is approximately 11%. The new facilities were placed in service by the Company in September 2009. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company recognized $0.6 million of interest expense in connection with the facility lease obligation in the Company's statement of operations. At September 30, 2009, the facility lease obligation balance was $62.6 million.

10. Royalty Agreements with Novartis Pharma AG

In June 2009, the Company entered into two royalty agreements with Novartis Pharma AG ("Novartis") that replaced a previous collaboration and license agreement. Under the first royalty agreement, the Company is entitled to receive royalties on worldwide sales of Novartis' canakinumab (ACZ885), a fully human anti-interleukin-IL1ß antibody approved to treat CAPS and in development for a number of other inflammatory diseases. On the basis of the same agreement, the Company waived its rights to opt-in to the development and commercialization of canakinumab. Under the second royalty agreement, Novartis is entitled to receive royalties on worldwide sales of a second-generation interleukin-1 Trap, should the Company decide to proceed in the development of, and ultimately commercialize, this Trap. The financial terms of both agreements are identical in relation to stepped royalties to be paid on the basis of future sales, which start at 4% and reach 15% when annual sales exceed $1.5 billion. The agreements do not provide for any upfront or milestone payments or any sharing of development expenses.

The royalty agreements replace a 2003 collaboration and license agreement under which the Company had the right to opt in to the development and commercialization of Novartis' interleukin-1 antibody and Novartis had the right to opt in to the development and commercialization of the Company's second-generation interleukin-1 Trap. That collaboration and license agreement has been terminated.

11. Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is a party to legal proceedings in the course of its business. The Company does not expect any such current legal proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Company's business or financial condition.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4350
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4350

12. Future Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In October 2009, the FASB amended its authoritative guidance on multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. The amended guidance provides greater ability to separate and allocate arrangement consideration in a multiple element revenue arrangement by requiring the use of estimated selling price to allocate arrangement consideration, thereby eliminating the use of the residual method of allocation. The amended guidance also requires expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures surrounding multiple deliverable revenue arrangements. This guidance may be applied retrospectively or prospectively for new or materially modified arrangements. The Company will be required to adopt this amended guidance effective for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011, although earlier adoption is permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact that this guidance will have on the Company's financial statements.

13. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through November 3, 2009, the date on which the financial statements were issued, and has determined that there are no subsequent events that require adjustments to the financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2009.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4351
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4351

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties relating to future events and the future financial performance of Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., and actual events or results may differ materially. These statements concern, among other things, the possible success and therapeutic applications of our product candidates and research programs, anticipated sales of our marketed product, the timing and nature of the clinical and research programs now underway or planned, and the future sources and uses of capital and our financial needs. These statements are made by us based on management's current beliefs and judgment. In evaluating such statements, stockholders and potential investors should specifically consider the various factors identified under the caption "Risk Factors" which could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. We do not undertake any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc. is a biopharmaceutical company that discovers, develops, and commercializes pharmaceutical products for the treatment of serious medical conditions. We currently have one marketed product: ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Injection for Subcutaneous Use, which is available for prescription in the United States for the treatment of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), including Familial Cold Auto-inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS) in adults and children 12 and older.

We also have six product candidates currently in clinical development, including three in late-stage clinical development. Our late stage programs are aflibercept (VEGF Trap), which is being developed in oncology in collaboration with the sanofi-aventis Group, VEGF Trap-Eye, which is being developed in eye diseases using intraocular delivery in collaboration with Bayer HealthCare LLC, and ARCALYST, which is being developed for the treatment of gout. Our earlier stage clinical programs are REGN88, an antibody to the interleukin-6 receptor (IL-6R), which is being developed in rheumatoid arthritis, REGN421, an antibody to Delta-like ligand-4 (Dll4), which is being developed in oncology, and REGN475, an antibody to Nerve Growth Factor (NGF), which is being developed for the treatment of pain. All three of these antibodies are being developed in collaboration with sanofi-aventis.

We expect that our next generation of product candidates will be based on our proprietary technologies for developing human monoclonal antibodies. Our antibody program is being conducted primarily in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. Our preclinical research programs are in the areas of oncology and angiogenesis, ophthalmology, metabolic and related diseases, muscle diseases and disorders, inflammation and immune diseases, bone and cartilage, pain, cardiovascular diseases, and infectious diseases.

Our core business strategy is to maintain a strong foundation in basic scientific research and discovery-enabling technology and combine that foundation with our clinical development and manufacturing capabilities to build a successful, integrated biopharmaceutical company. However, developing and commercializing new medicines entails significant risk and expense.

We believe that our ability to develop product candidates is enhanced by the application of our *VelociSuite*™ technology platforms. Our discovery platforms are designed to identify specific genes of therapeutic interest for a particular disease or cell type and validate targets through high-throughput production of mammalian models. Our human monoclonal antibody technology (*VelocImmune®*) and cell line expression technologies (*VelociMab™*) may then be utilized to design and produce new product candidates directed against the disease target. Our first three antibody product candidates currently in clinical trials were developed using *VelocImmune*. Over the course of the next several years, we plan to advance an average of two to three new antibody product candidates into clinical development each year. We continue to invest in the development of enabling technologies to assist in our efforts to identify, develop, and commercialize new product candidates.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4352
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4352

Commercial Product:

ARCALYST® (rilonacept) – Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS)

In February 2008, we received marketing approval from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for ARCALYST® (rilonacept) Injection for Subcutaneous Use for the treatment of Cryopyrin-Associated Periodic Syndromes (CAPS), including Familial Cold Auto-inflammatory Syndrome (FCAS) and Muckle-Wells Syndrome (MWS) in adults and children 12 and older. We shipped $5.3 million and $15.0 million of ARCALYST to our distributors during the third quarter and first nine months of 2009, respectively, compared to $4.3 million and $6.7 million in the same periods of 2008. We expect to ship approximately $20 million of ARCALYST to our U.S. distributors in 2009, compared to $10.7 million in 2008.

In October 2009, rilonacept was approved under exceptional circumstances by the European Medicines Agency (EMEA) for the treatment of CAPS with severe symptoms in adults and children aged 12 years and older. Such authorizations are permissible for products for which a company can demonstrate that comprehensive data cannot be provided, for example, because of the rarity of the condition. Each year, we will need to provide for review by the EMEA any new or follow-up information that may become available. We own worldwide rights to ARCALYST (rilonacept).

ARCALYST is a protein-based product designed to bind the interleukin-1 (called IL-1) cytokine and prevent its interaction with cell surface receptors. ARCALYST is approved in the United States for patients with CAPS, a group of rare, inherited, auto-inflammatory conditions characterized by life-long, recurrent symptoms of rash, fever/chills, joint pain, eye redness/pain, and fatigue. Intermittent, disruptive exacerbations or flares can be triggered at any time by exposure to cooling temperatures, stress, exercise, or other unknown stimuli. CAPS is caused by a range of mutations in the gene NLRP3 (formerly known as *CIAS1*) which encodes a protein named cryopyrin. In addition to FCAS and MWS, CAPS includes Neonatal Onset Multisystem Inflammatory Disease (NOMID). ARCALYST has not been studied for the treatment of NOMID.

Clinical Programs:

1. Aflibercept (VEGF Trap) – Oncology

Aflibercept is a protein-based product candidate designed to bind all forms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-A (called VEGF-A, also known as Vascular Permeability Factor or VPF), VEGF-B and the related Placental Growth Factor (called PlGF), and prevent their interaction with cell surface receptors. VEGF-A (and to a less validated degree, VEGF-B and PlGF) is required for the growth of new blood vessels (a process known as angiogenesis) that are needed for tumors to grow and is a potent regulator of vascular permeability and leakage.

Aflibercept is being developed globally in cancer indications in collaboration with sanofi-aventis. We and sanofi-aventis are enrolling patients in three Phase 3 trials that are evaluating combinations of aflibercept with standard chemotherapy regimens for the treatment of cancer. One trial (called VELOUR) is evaluating aflibercept as a 2nd line treatment for metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with FOLFIRI (folinic acid (leucovorin), 5-fluorouracil, and irinotecan). A second trial (VITAL) is evaluating aflibercept as a 2nd line treatment for metastatic non-small cell lung cancer in combination with docetaxel. The third trial (VENICE) is evaluating aflibercept as a 1st line treatment for metastatic androgen-independent prostate cancer in combination with docetaxel/prednisone. All three trials are studying the current standard of chemotherapy care for the cancer being studied with and without aflibercept. At the end of the third quarter of 2009, each of these trials was more than 80% enrolled. Analyses of the data from these studies will be conducted when a prespecified number of events have occurred in each trial. Based on current enrollment and event rates, an interim analysis of the Phase 3 study in colorectal cancer is expected to be conducted by an Independent Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC) in the second half of 2010. Complete results from this study in colorectal cancer and from the study in non-small cell lung cancer are anticipated in the first half of 2011. Based on current enrollment and event rates, an interim analysis of the prostate study is expected to be conducted by an IDMC in mid-2011, with complete results anticipated in 2012. In addition, we and sanofi-aventis are conducting a Phase 2 study (called AFFIRM) of aflibercept in 1st line metastatic colorectal cancer in combination with folinic acid (leucovorin), 5-fluorouracil, and oxaliplatin.

Samsung Bioepis Exhibit 1012 - Page 4353
Biocon Exhibit 1012 - Page 4353