



Corporate Presentation

October 2025



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Disclaimer

This presentation contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this presentation are forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to, forecasts and estimates with respect to Inventiva’s pre-clinical programs and clinical trials, including design, duration, timing, recruitment costs, last patient first visit, screening, randomization, enrollment, and last patient last visit for those trials, including the ongoing NATIV3 Phase clinical trial with lanifibranor in MASH, and the results and timing thereof and regulatory matters with respect thereto, clinical trial data releases and publications, the information, insights and impacts that may be gathered from clinical trials, the potential therapeutic benefits of Inventiva’s product candidates, including lanifibranor alone and in combination with empagliflozin in patients with MASH and T2D, the potential of lanifibranor to address patient needs, market forecasts including with respect to products developed by other companies, estimates of addressable markets, and targeted development and commercial timelines, including with respect to relative market position, potential regulatory submissions, approvals and commercialization, Inventiva’s pipeline and preclinical and clinical development plans, the expected benefit of having received Breakthrough Therapy Designation from the FDA, including its impact on the development and review timeline of Inventiva’s product candidates, the opportunity for lanifibranor based on the current clinical program, future activities, expectations, plans, growth and prospects of Inventiva and its partners, the expected benefit of Inventiva’s partnerships, conclusions drawn from expectations in survey results and analyses of blinded interim results, the anticipated proceeds from Inventiva’s multi-tranche equity financing and Inventiva’s expected use of such proceeds. Certain of these statements, forecasts and estimates can be recognized by the use of words such as, without limitation, “believes”, “anticipates”, “expects”, “intends”, “plans”, “seeks”, “estimates”, “may”, “will”, “would”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “designed”, “hopefully”, “target”, “potential”, “opportunity”, “possible”, “aim”, and “continue” and similar expressions. Such statements are not historical facts but rather are statements of future expectations and other forward-looking statements that are based on management’s beliefs. These statements reflect such views and assumptions prevailing as of the date of the statements and involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause future results, performance, or future events to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements. Actual events are difficult to predict and may depend upon factors that are beyond Inventiva’s control. There can be no guarantees with respect to pipeline product candidates that the clinical trial results will be available on their anticipated timeline, that future clinical trials will be initiated as anticipated, that product candidates will receive the necessary regulatory approvals, or that any of the anticipated milestones by Inventiva or its partners will be reached on their expected timeline, or at all. Future results may turn out to be materially different from the anticipated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these statements, forecasts and estimates due to a number of factors, including that Inventiva cannot provide assurance on the impacts of the SUSAR, including the ultimate impact on the results or timing of the NATIV3 trial or regulatory matters with respect thereto, that Inventiva is a clinical-stage company with no approved products and no historical product revenues, Inventiva has incurred significant losses since inception, Inventiva has a limited operating history and has never generated any revenue from product sales, Inventiva will require additional capital to finance its operations, in the absence of which, Inventiva may be required to significantly curtail, delay or discontinue one or more of its research or development programs or be unable to expand its operations or otherwise capitalize on its business opportunities and may be unable to continue as a going concern, Inventiva’s ability to obtain financing and to enter into potential transactions or further arrangements with its creditors and the impacts therefrom, Inventiva’s future success is dependent on the successful clinical development, regulatory approval and subsequent commercialization of current and any future product candidates, preclinical studies or earlier clinical trials are not necessarily predictive of future results and the results of Inventiva’s and its partners’ clinical trials may not support Inventiva’s and its partners’ product candidate claims, Inventiva’s expectations with respect to its clinical trials may prove to be wrong and regulatory authorities may require holds and/or amendments to Inventiva’s clinical trials, Inventiva’s expectations with respect to the clinical development plan for lanifibranor for the treatment of MASH may not be realized and may not support the approval of a New Drug Application, Inventiva and its partners may encounter substantial delays beyond expectations in their clinical trials or fail to demonstrate safety and efficacy to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities, the ability of Inventiva and its partners to recruit and retain patients in clinical studies, enrollment and retention of patients in clinical trials is an expensive and time-consuming process and could be made more difficult or rendered impossible by multiple factors outside Inventiva’s and its partners’ control, Inventiva’s product candidates may cause adverse drug reactions or have other properties that could delay or prevent their regulatory approval, or limit their commercial potential, Inventiva faces substantial competition and Inventiva’s and its partners’ business, and preclinical studies and clinical development programs and timelines, survey results may not be indicative of broader views and the views expressed in survey results may be inaccurate and/or may change over time, results of prior trials may not be indicative of future trial results, Inventiva’s financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by geopolitical events, such as the war in Ukraine and related sanctions, impacts and potential impacts on the initiation, enrollment and completion of Inventiva’s and its partners’ clinical trials on anticipated timelines and the conflict in the Middle East and the related risk of a larger conflict, health epidemics, and macroeconomic conditions, including global inflation, rising interest rates, uncertain financial markets and disruptions in banking systems. Given these risks and uncertainties, no representations are made as to the accuracy or fairness of such forward-looking statements, forecasts, and estimates. Furthermore, forward-looking statements, forecasts and estimates only speak as of the date of this presentation. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any of these forward-looking statements. Please refer to the Universal Registration Document for the year ended December 31, 2024 filed with the Autorité des Marchés Financiers on April 15, 2025 and the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2024 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on April 15, 2025 for other risks and uncertainties affecting Inventiva, including those described under the caption “Risk Factors”, and in future filings with the SEC. 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Dedicated global team with extensive experience

 **Andrew Obenshain, CEO**



 **Jean Volatier, MA, CFO**



 **Jason Campagna, MD, PhD, President R&D and CMO**



 **Martine Zimmermann, PharmD, EVP Regulatory Affairs and Quality Assurance**



 **Pascaline Clerc, PhD, EVP Strategy and Corporate Affairs**



 **Alice Roudot-Ketelers, PharmD, COO**



 **David Nikodem, PhD, VP US Operations**



 **Eric Duranson, JD, General Counsel**



Lanifibranor well positioned to treat MASH

Fous on the most at-risk patients: MASH and T2D

Best in Class Oral Efficacy Data

Phase 2b demonstrated **18% fibrosis placebo-adjusted improvement at 6 months**

Differentiated profile that **has been observed to improve cardiovascular, glycemic and metabolic markers and reduce insulin resistance**

Differentiated pan-PPAR Agonist

Balanced pan-PPAR agonist activity, once-daily dosing, IP protection through 2040

Differentiated Safety & Tolerability Profile

Differentiated safety profile in the PPAR class

Non-overlapping AE profile with incretin agonists, allowing for combination therapy

Significant Near-Term Commercial Opportunity

Phase 3 fully enrolled and 2H26 Phase 3 data readout

A multi-tranche equity financing of \$400M+ secured in October 2024 led by New Enterprise Associates, BVF Partners and Samsara BioCapital⁽¹⁾

(1) In October 2024, Inventiva announced a multi-tranche equity financing of up to €348 million, subject to conditions, and up to \$30 million in milestone payments.

Clinicians and industry have recognized the value of PPAR agonists

Prescriptions and M&A support the potential of this class of drugs

Physicians continue to prescribe pioglitazone with close to 6M scrips written in 2024 in the U.S.

Pioglitazone U.S. Annual TRx

	2022	2023	2024
ACTOPLUS MET	369	259	225
ACTOPLUS MET XR	1	1	-
ACTOS	1,941	1,340	1,001
AVANDIA	7	1	1
DUETACT	35	16	4
PIOGLIT/GLIMEPIRID	11,361	10,660	9,840
PIOGLIT/METFORMIN	139,794	119,237	106,172
PIOGLITAZONE HCL	6,025,851	5,882,329	5,703,614
TOTAL	6,179,359	6,013,843	5,820,857

- ▶ Pioglitazone is one of the recommended diabetes pharmacotherapy for patients with MASLD F0 to compensated cirrhosis⁽¹⁾

“It is my opinion that PPAR gamma activation remains most effective in repletion of adiponectin levels and adiponectin is the missing link that connects the health of visceral adipose depot to systemic inflammation.”

– Kris Kowdley, Director at Liver Institute Northwest, Washington.

In 2024, the FDA liver division has approved two PPARs in PBC

IQIRVO®
elafibranor 80 mg tablets

Livdelzi®
seladelpar 10mg Capsules

Gilead acquires Cymabay for \$4.3B in February 2024

 **GILEAD**

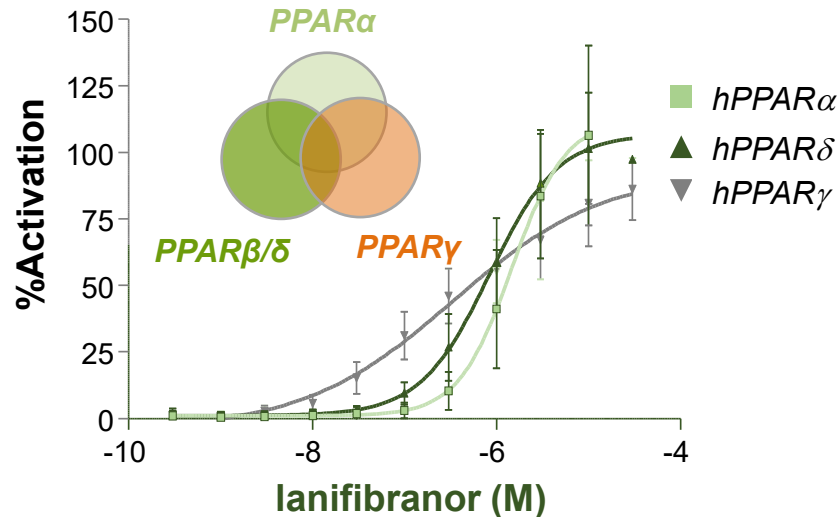

CYMABAY

- ▶ Cymabay was developing seladelpar, a PPARδ-agonist in PBC, an orphan chronic liver indication
- ▶ At time of Cymabay acquisition, results of the Phase 3 had been published but seladelpar was not yet approved by FDA nor EMA

Lanifibranor: a pan-PPAR agonist with differentiated profile

A new chemical entity: not a fibrate, not a TZD

Moderate and balanced pan-PPAR agonist activity



- ▶ Small molecule that activates **all three PPAR isoforms** in humans
- ▶ **Balanced activity** across the three human PPAR isoforms
- ▶ Differentiated chemical structure: not a fibrate or a TZD
- ▶ Once daily oral administration
- ▶ FDA confirmation that the **non-clinical toxicology package is complete and acceptable for NDA filing**
- ▶ In 2020, FDA granted lanifibranor **breakthrough therapy and fast track designation** for the treatment of MASH
- ▶ **IP protection** through 2040

Pan-PPAR activity likely required for efficacy across MASH disease drivers

METABOLISM	STEATOSIS	INFLAMMATION AND BALLOONING	FIBROSIS	VASCULAR
PPAR α PPAR δ PPAR γ	PPAR γ	PPAR α PPAR δ PPAR γ	PPAR δ PPAR γ	PPAR α PPAR γ
↑ Insulin sensitivity ↑ HDLc ↓ Triglycerides	↓ FA uptake ↑ FA catabolism ↓ Lipogenesis	↓ NFkB-dependent gene activation ↓ Inflammasome ↓ Ballooning	↓ Stellate cell proliferation and activation ↓ Collagen and fibronectin production	↓ Portal pressure ↓ LSEC capillarization ↓ Intrahepatic vascular resistance

TZD: Thiazolidinediones

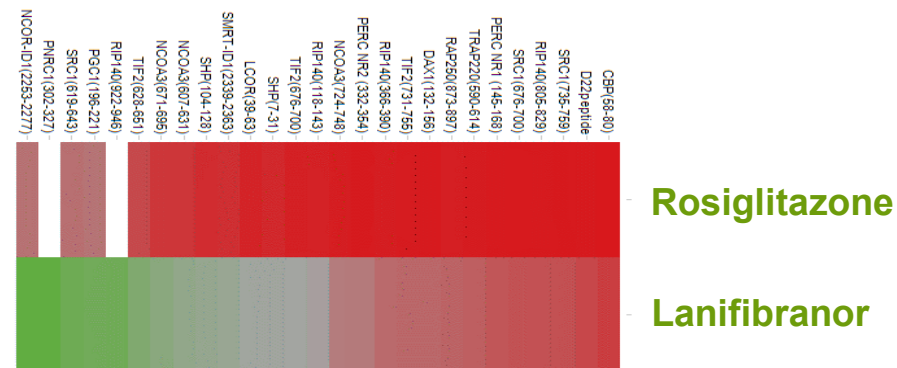
Balanced PPAR activity with differential binding/target engagement

Lanifibranor did not lead to the adverse events and toxicity previously seen in single/dual PPAR agonists

Moderate pan-PPAR agonist activity...

Compound	PPAR α EC50 (nM)	PPAR δ EC50 (nM)	PPAR γ EC50 (nM)
Lanifibranor*	1630	850	230
Fenofibrate	2400	-	-
Pioglitazone	-	-	263
Rosiglitazone	-	-	13
Elafibranor**	10	100	-
Seladelpar^	-	2	-

... that engages PPAR γ differently



► Induces different coactivator recruitment^^

Adverse events and toxicity previously seen in other single and dual PPAR agonists have not been observed with lanifibranor in preclinical studies

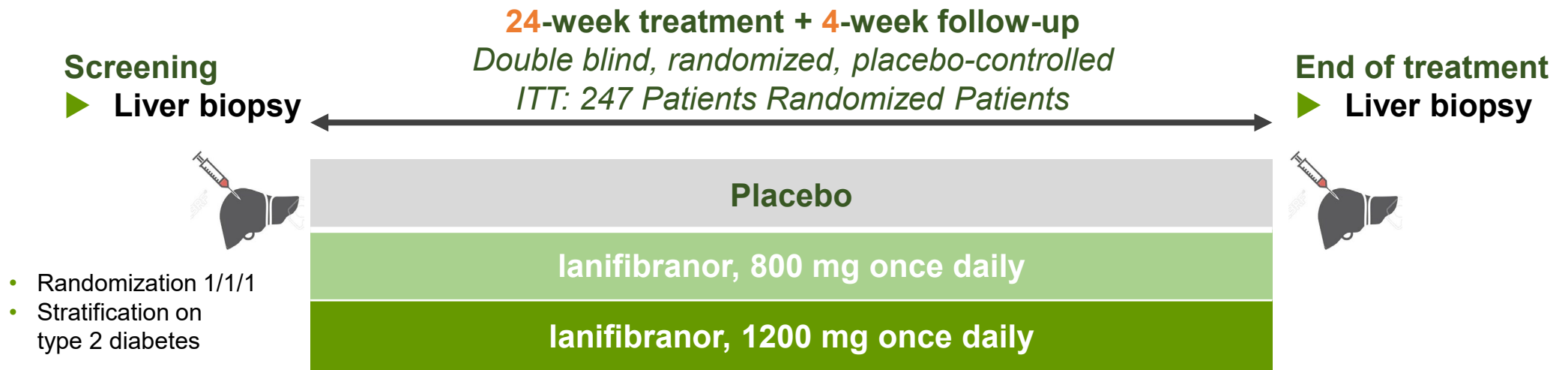
Organ	Isoforms activated	Reported PPAR side effects	Lanifibranor effects
HEART	PPAR γ	► Fluid retention ► Cardiac hypertrophy	Adverse events and toxicity of single / dual PPAR agonists not observed in primate and rodent studies
SKELETAL MUSCLE	PPAR α	► Myofiber degeneration	
KIDNEY	PPAR α	► > 50% increases in creatinine, degenerative changes in renal tubules	
URINARY BLADDER	PPAR γ	► Proliferative changes in bladder epithelium	

Source: * Company data ** Hanf R et al, Diabetes & Vascular Dis Res 2014 ^ Cymabay company presentation ^^ J Med Chem. 2018 Feb 15. doi: 10.1021/acs.jmedchem.7b01285

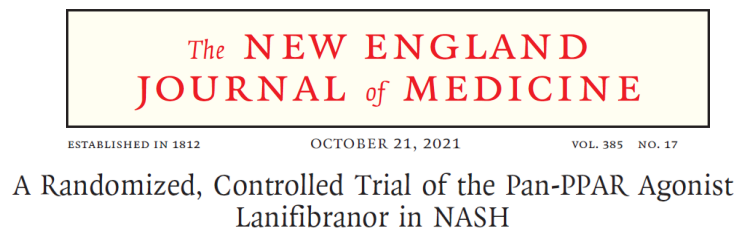
NATIVE Phase 2 Study of lanifibranor in MASH

The Phase 2b NATIVE trial published in NEJM

Evaluated 800 and 1200mg, oral, once-daily, 247 patients



- ▶ **Main inclusion criteria:** patients with biopsy-proven MASH confirmed by central reader having Steatosis-Activity-Fibrosis (SAF) scores of 1-3 for steatosis, 3-4 for activity, and <4 for fibrosis
- ▶ **Results published in the New England Journal of Medicine ⁽¹⁾ and additional analysis in Nature Communications ⁽²⁾**



(1) A Randomized, Controlled Trial of the Pan-PPAR Agonist Lanifibranor in NASH, N Engl J Med 2021;385:1547-1558 (2) The pan-PPAR agonist lanifibranor improves cardiometabolic health in patients with metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis | Nature Communications

Patient population (I/II)



Parameters (unit) n (%) or mean $\pm$ SD		Placebo - N = 81	Ianifibranor 800 mg/day N = 83	Ianifibranor 1200 mg/day N = 83	Overall - N = 247
Demographics					
	Female	41 (51%)	54 (65%)	49 (59%)	144 (58%)
	Age (years)	53.4 $\pm$ 13.1	55.0 $\pm$ 10.4	52.2 $\pm$ 13.8	53.6 $\pm$ 12.5
	White	74 (91%)	80 (96%)	78 (94%)	232 (94%)
	Weight (kg)	95.1 $\pm$ 17.3	91.6 $\pm$ 19.3	93.0 $\pm$ 19.9	93.2 $\pm$ 18.9
	Body Mass Index (kg/m²)	32.8 $\pm$ 5.1	32.5 $\pm$ 5.5	33.3 $\pm$ 5.5	32.9 $\pm$ 5.4
	Type 2 diabetes	35 (43%)	33 (40%)	35 (42%)	103 (42%)
Liver biopsy characteristics					
	SAF Activity score (inflammation + ballooning)	3.3 $\pm$ 0.5	3.2 $\pm$ 0.5	3.3 $\pm$ 0.5	3.3 $\pm$ 0.5
	NAFLD Activity Score (NAS) $\geq$ 6	56 (69.1%)	63 (75.9%)	61 (73.5%)	180 (72.9%)
	Fibrosis stage F2/F3	57 (70.4%)	68 (81.9%)	63 (75.9%)	188 (76.1%)

Patient population (II/II)



Parameters (unit) mean ± SD	Placebo - N = 81	Ianifibranor 800 mg/day N = 83	Ianifibranor 1200 mg/day N = 83
Liver enzymes			
Alanine aminotransferase, ALT (UI/L)	56.9 ± 31.6	64.1 ± 41.4	63.6 ± 43.4
Aspartate aminotransferase, AST (UI/L)	43.3 ± 24.1	53.9 ± 43.4	43.9 ± 24.8
Gamma glutamyl transferase, GGT (UI/L)	67.9 ± 80.4	101.6 ± 146.1	67.1 ± 93.1
Plasma lipid levels			
HDL-Cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.2 ± 0.3	1.3 ± 0.3	1.2 ± 0.3
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	2.0 ± 0.8	1.9 ± 0.9	2.0 ± 0.9
Glucose metabolism for patients with T2D (n= 103)			
Fasting Glucose (mmol/L)	6.9 ± 2.0	7.3 ± 2.2	6.6 ± 1.2
HbA1c (%)	6.5 ± 0.7	6.7 ± 0.8	6.6 ± 0.7
Insulin (pmol/L)	222.7 ± 186.5	246.3 ± 213.4	278.5 ± 233.5

Resolution of MASH and fibrosis improvement $\geq$ least 1 stage

Compares favourably to other oral and injectable compounds



ORAL

PPARs



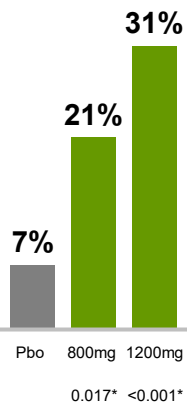
Lanifibranor

Phase 2
6 months

N=247

ITT

Effect size
24%*



THR-β



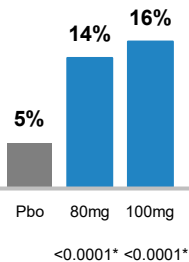
Resmetirom**

Phase 3
12 months

N=955

ITT

Effect size
11%



INJECTABLE

FGF-21



Efruxifermin

Phase 2b
6 months

N=128

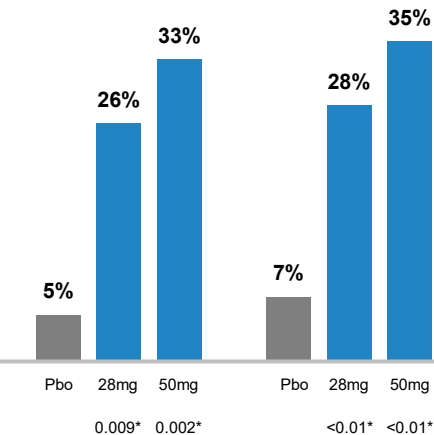
ITT

Effect size
28%

Phase 2b
24 months

N=126

Effect size
28%



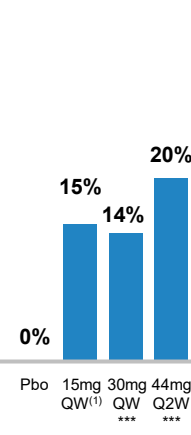
Pegozafermin

Phase 2
6 months

N=222

PP

Effect size
20%



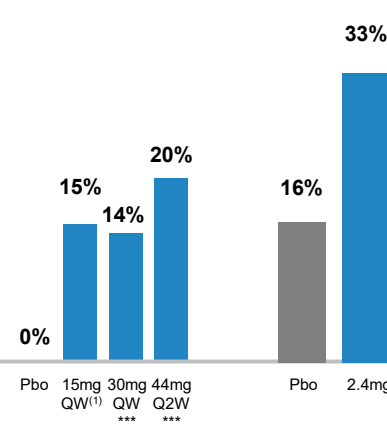
Semaglutide

Phase 3
18 months

N=800

PP

Effect size
16.6%



Survodutide

Phase 2
12 months

N=223 (F2/F3)



Tirzepatide

Phase 2
12 months

N=190

Endpoint
not
disclosed

No head-to-head clinical trials have been conducted; results obtained from different trials, with different designs, endpoints and patient populations. Results may not be comparable.

*Effect size was 26% in the 1200 mg arm in patients with T2D **Resmetirom has been approved under accelerated approval by the FDA.

Source: **lanifibranor** native results; **Efruxifermin** Safety and efficacy of once-weekly efruxifermin versus placebo in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (HARMONY): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase 2b trial, Lancet Gastroenterology October 2023 ; **Semaglutide** Phase 3 ESSENCE trial of semaglutide 2.4mg in participants with non-cirrhotic non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; Newsome et al.; **Resmetirom** MAESTRO MASH top-line results webcast Dec. 19 2022, pg 10 and EASL 2023 presentation pg. 8; **Efruxifermin** EASL 2023 presentation pg. 8, corporate presentation of March 2024 pg 22; **Survodutide** A Phase 2 randomized trial for Survodutide in MASH and fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401755; **Tirzepatide** Tirzepatide for Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatohepatitis with Liver Fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401943

Fibrosis improvement ≥ 1 stage with no worsening of MASH

Compares favourably to other oral and injectable compounds



ORAL

PPARs



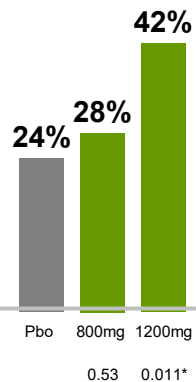
Lanifibranor

Phase 2
6 months

N=247

ITT

Effect size
18%



THR- β



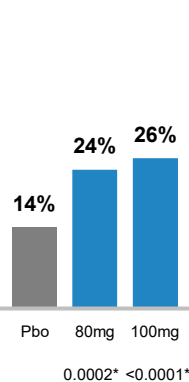
Resmetirom**

Phase 3
12 months

N=955

ITT

Effect size
12%



INJECTABLE

FGF-21



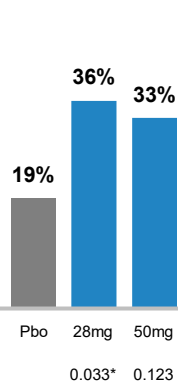
Efruxifermin

Phase 2b
6 months

N=128

ITT

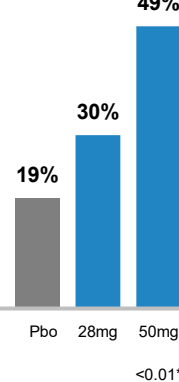
Effect size
14%



Phase 2b
24 months

N=126

Effect size
30%



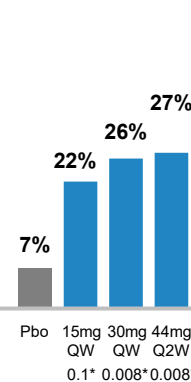
Pegozafermin

Phase 2
6 months

N=222

PP

Effect size
20%



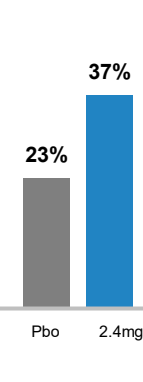
Semaglutide

Phase 3
18 months

N=800

PP

Effect size
15%



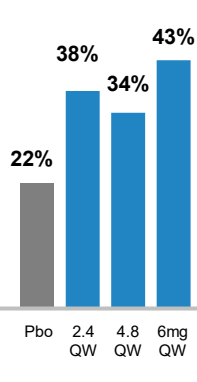
Survodutide

Phase 2
12 months

N=293

ITT

Effect size
21%



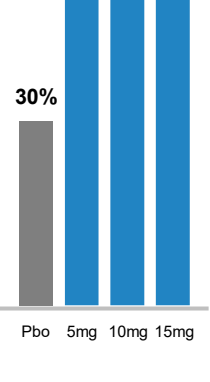
Tirzepatide

Phase 2
12 months

N=190

ITT

Effect size
21%



No head-to-head clinical trials have been conducted; results obtained from different trials, with different designs, endpoints and patient populations. Results may not be comparable.

* Resmetirom has been approved under accelerated approval by the FDA.

Source: **lanifibranor** native results; **resmetirom** MAESTRO NASH top-line results webcast Dec. 19 2022, pg 10; resmetirom : Harrison et al, Lancet 2019 ; S0140-6736(19) 32517-6 **Efruxifermin** Safety and efficacy of once-weekly efruxifermin versus placebo in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (HARMONY): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase 2b trial. Lancet Gastroenterology October 2023; corporate presentation of March 2024 pg15; **Semaglutide** Phase 3 ESSENCE trial of semaglutide 2.4mg in participants with non-cirrhotic non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; Newsome et al.; **Pegozafermin**, 89Bio Phase 2b ENLIVEN Topline Results presentation; **Survodutide** A Phase 2 randomized trial for Survodutide in MASH and fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401755 ; **Tirzepatide** Tirzepatide for Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatohepatitis with Liver Fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401943

MASH resolution with no worsening of fibrosis

Compares favourably to other oral and injectable compounds



ORAL

PPARs



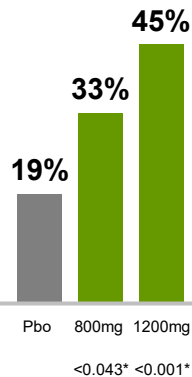
Lanifibranor

Phase 2
6 months

N=247

ITT

Effect size
26%



THR-β



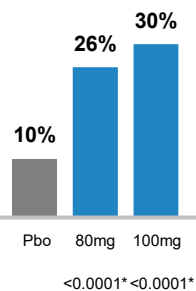
Resmetirom**

Phase 3
12 months

N=955

ITT

Effect size
20%



INJECTABLE

FGF-21



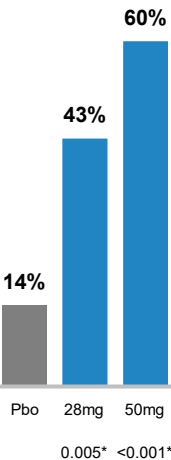
Efruxifermin

Phase 2b
6 months

N=128

ITT

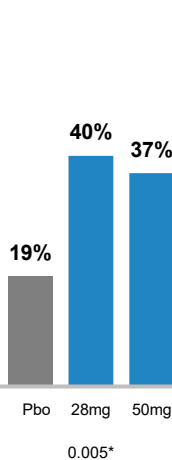
Effect size
46%



Phase 2b
24 months

N=126

Effect size
18%



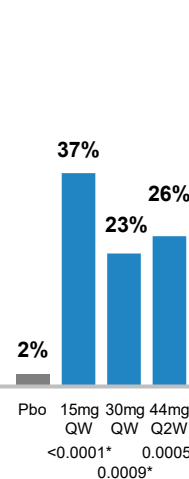
Pegozafermin

Phase 2
6 months

N=222

PP

Effect size
24%



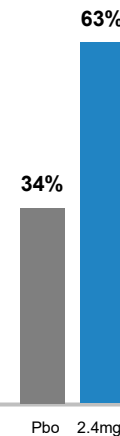
Semaglutide

Phase 3
18 months

N=800

PP

Effect size
40%



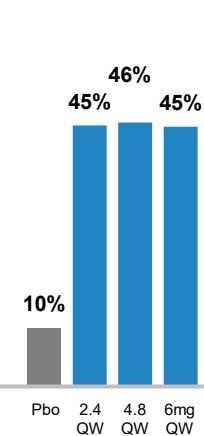
Survodutide

Phase 2
12 months

N=293

ITT

Effect size
35%



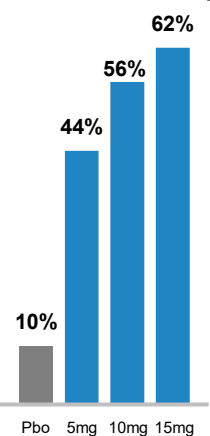
Tirzepatide

Phase 2
12 months

N=190

ITT

Effect size
52%



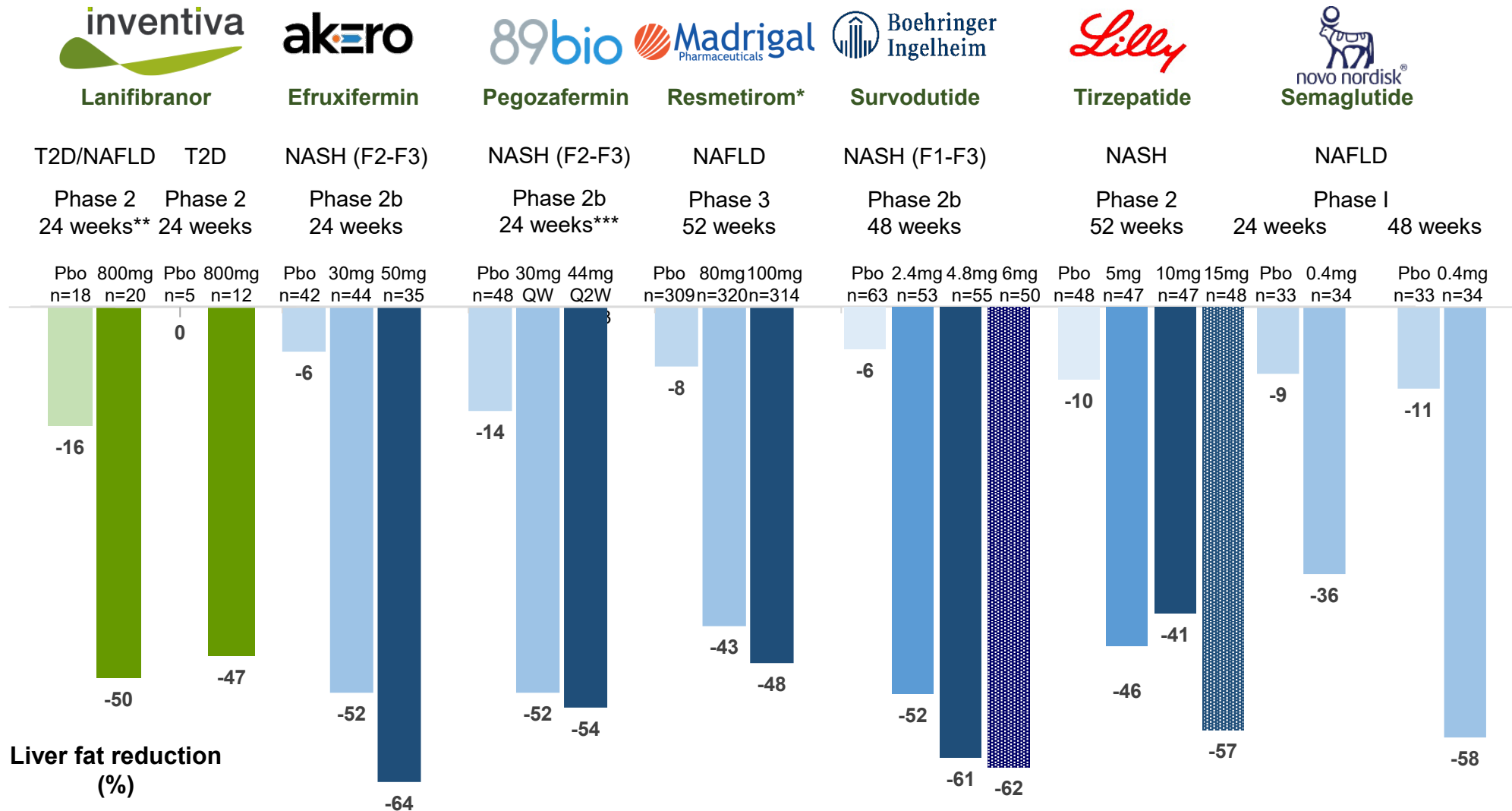
No head-to-head clinical trials have been conducted; results obtained from different trials, with different designs, endpoints and patient populations. Results may not be comparable.

* Resmetirom has been approved under accelerated approval by the FDA.

Source: **lanifibranor** native results;; **resmetirom** MAESTRO NASH top-line results webcast Dec. 19 2022, pg 10; resmetirom : Harrison et al, Lancet 2019 ; S0140-6736(19) 32517-6 **Efruxifermin** Safety and efficacy of once-weekly efruxifermin versus placebo in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (HARMONY): a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase 2b trial. Lancet Gastroenterology October 2023; corporate presentation of March 2024 pg15; **Semaglutide** Phase 3 ESSENCE trial of semaglutide 2.4mg in participants with non-cirrhotic non-alcoholic steatohepatitis; Newsome et al.; **Pegozafermin**, 89Bio Phase 2b ENLIVEN Topline Results presentation; **Survodutide** A Phase 2 randomized trial for Survodutide in MASH and fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401755 ; **Tirzepatide** Tirzepatide for Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatohepatitis with Liver Fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401943

Reduction in Steatosis measured by MRI-PDFF

Compares favourably to other oral and injectable compounds



No head-to-head clinical trials have been conducted; results obtained from different trials, with different designs, endpoints and patient populations. Results may not be comparable.

* Resmetirom has been approved under accelerated approval by the FDA

** Results reported among completers

***Reductions reported only for subset of patients with liver fat content ≥ 10 at baseline

Efruxifermin – Akero's Phase 2b Harmony Study Results presentation (sept. 2022), Pegzofermin – 89Bio' Corporate Presentation (May 2023); Resmetirom – Madrigal's corporate presentation (May 2023); Semaglutide – Flint A, Andersen G, Hockings P, Johansson L, Morsing A, Sundby-Palle M, Vogl T, Loomba R, Plum-Mörschel L. Randomised clinical trial: semaglutide versus placebo reduced liver steatosis but not liver stiffness in subjects with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease assessed by magnetic resonance imaging. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2021 Nov;54(9):1150-1161. doi: 10.1111/apt.16608. Epub 2021 Sep 27. PMID: 34570916; PMCID: PMC9292692; Survodutide A Phase 2 randomized trial for Survodutide in MASH and fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401755; Tirzepatide Tirzepatide for Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatohepatitis with Liver

Fibrosis, The NEJM DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2401943

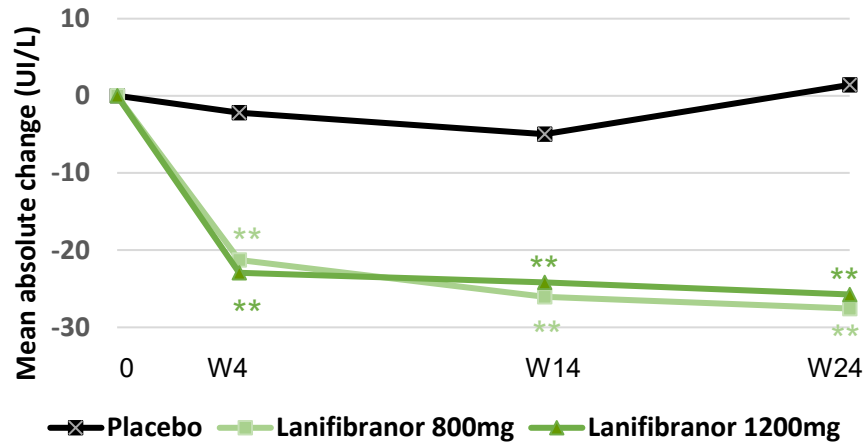
Statistically significant decrease in liver enzymes

Liver biomarkers show rapid and sustained improvement

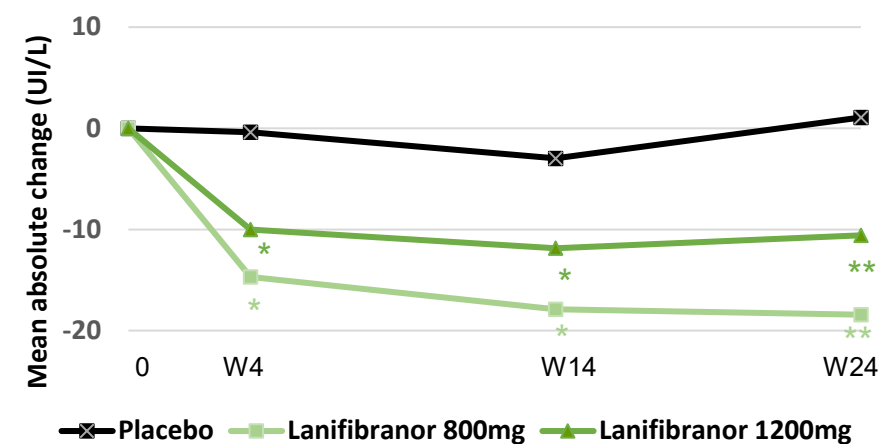


Other secondary endpoints in ITT (N = 247)

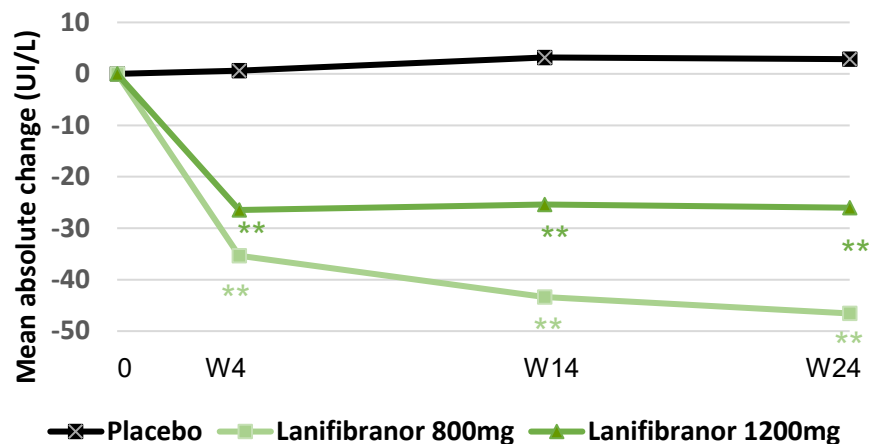
Absolute change from baseline in ALT



Absolute change from baseline in AST



Absolute change from baseline in GGT



* p<0.01 **p<0.001

A statistically significant decrease of ALT, AST and GGT in both lanifibranor dose groups observed after 4 weeks

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Statistically significant change in lipid profile

Improvements in HDL-cholesterol & triglycerides without a change in LDL-cholesterol

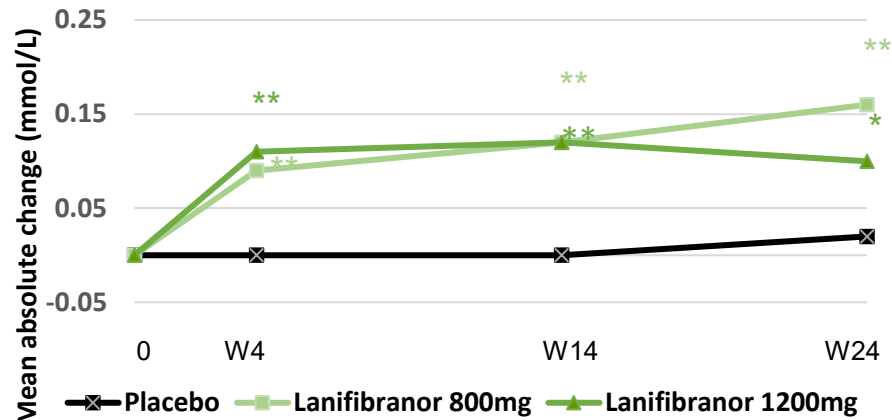


Other secondary endpoints in ITT (N = 247)

* p<0.01 **p<0.001

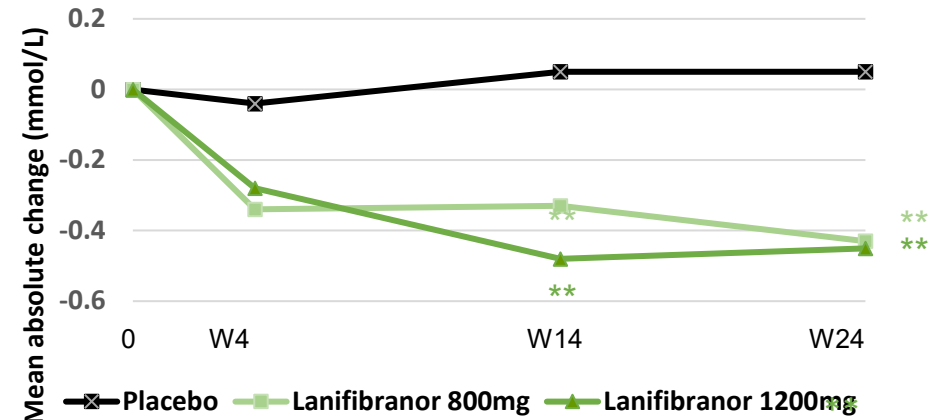
SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

Absolute change from baseline in HDL-C



Statistically significant change in HDL-cholesterol

Absolute change from baseline in triglycerides



A Statistically significant change in triglycerides

► No change in LDL-cholesterol

Clear benefit in MASH patients with T2D, across multiple studies

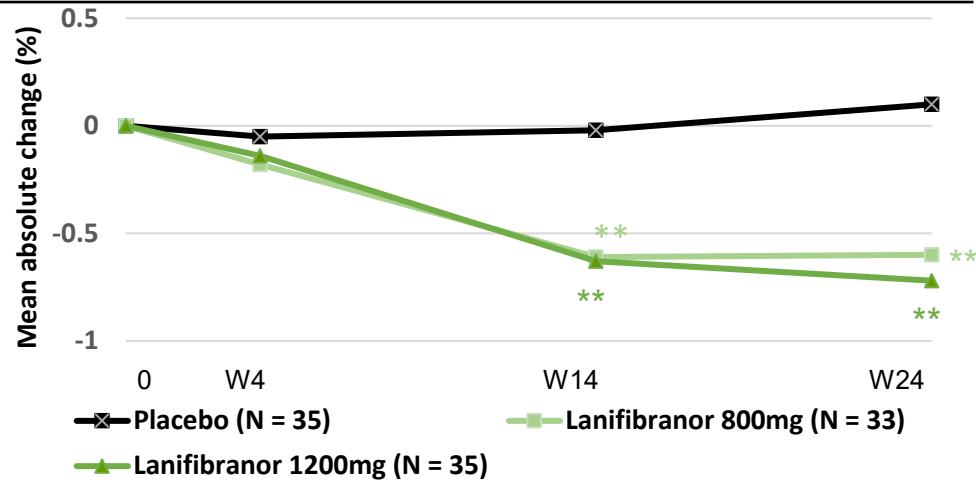
Significant reductions in HbA1c and fasting glucose



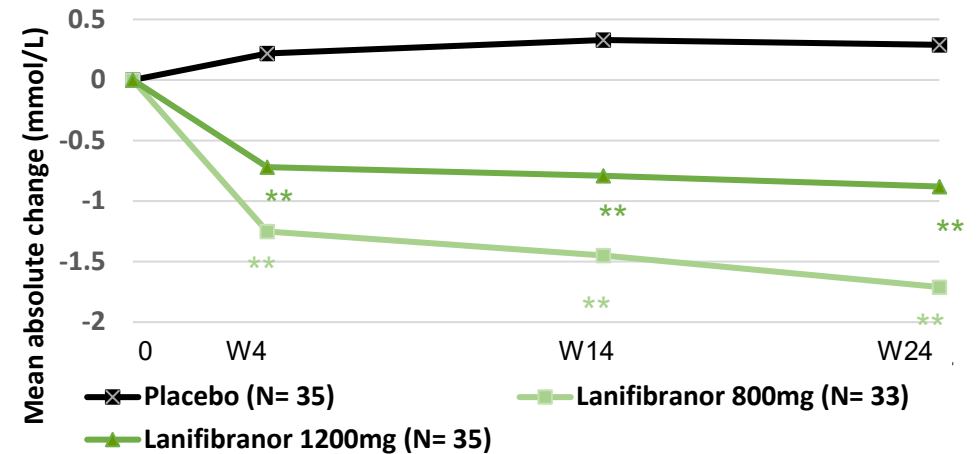
Secondary endpoints in patients with NASH/MASH and T2D (N = 103)

SECONDARY ENDPOINTS

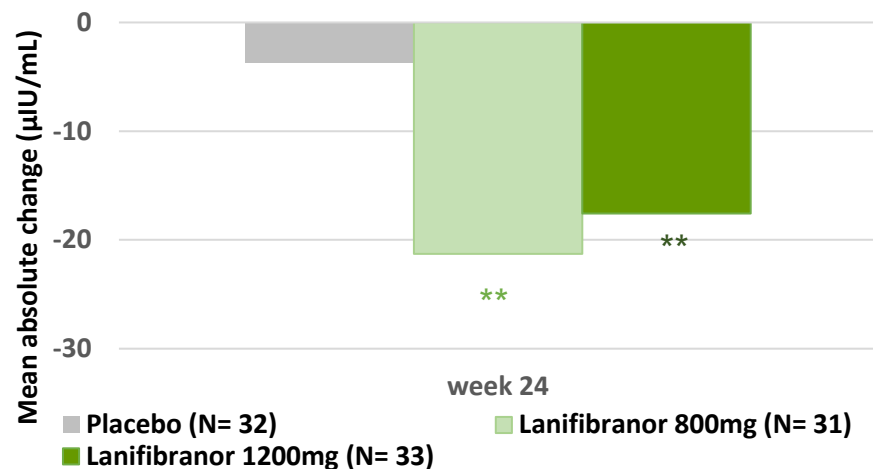
Absolute change from baseline in HbA1c



Absolute change from baseline in fasting glucose



Absolute change from baseline in insulin at W24

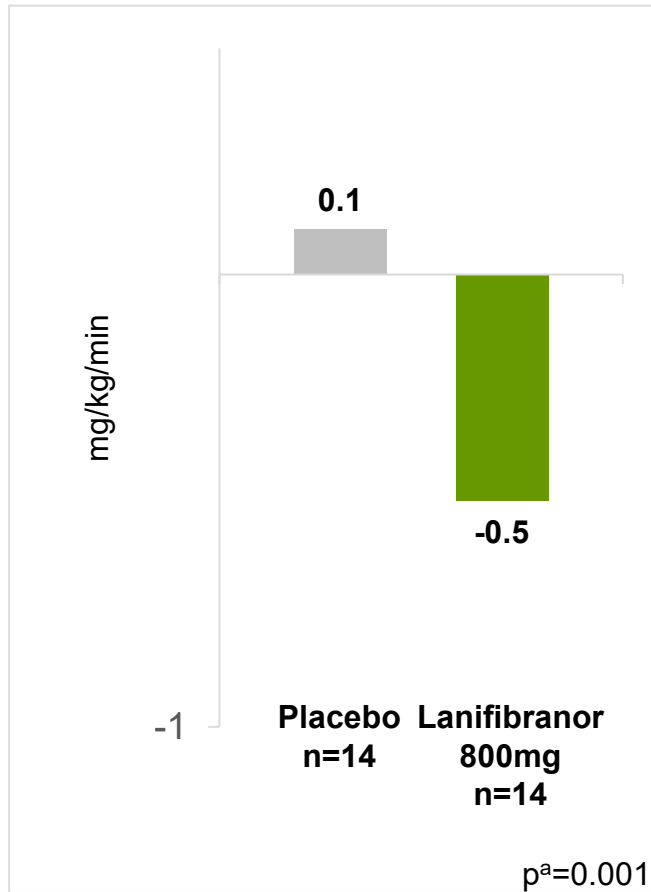


Lanifibranor associated with improvements in insulin sensitivity and glycemic control in MASH patients

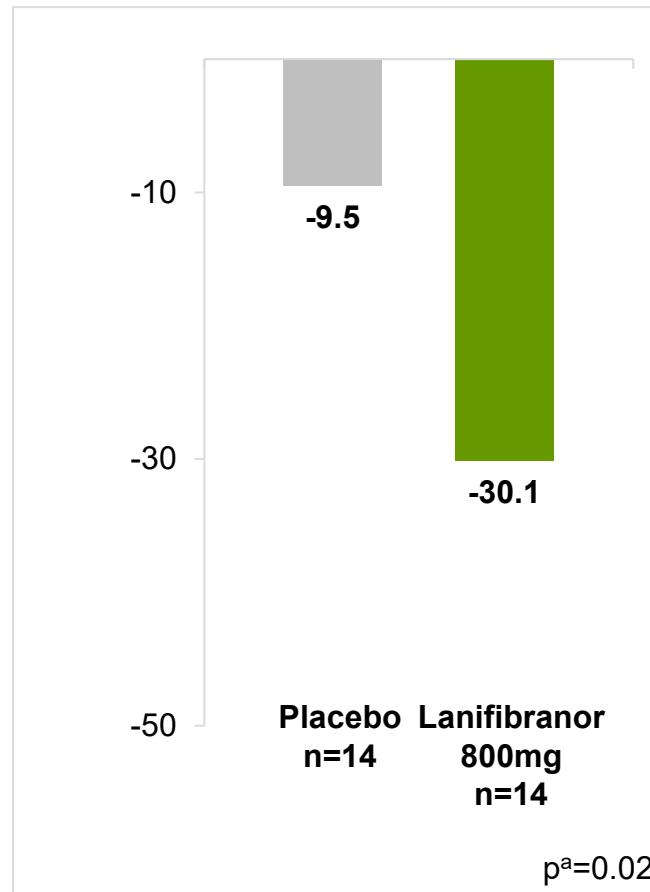
Significant improvements in hepatic and muscular insulin sensitivity⁽¹⁾

Strong benefit has been observed across multiple studies

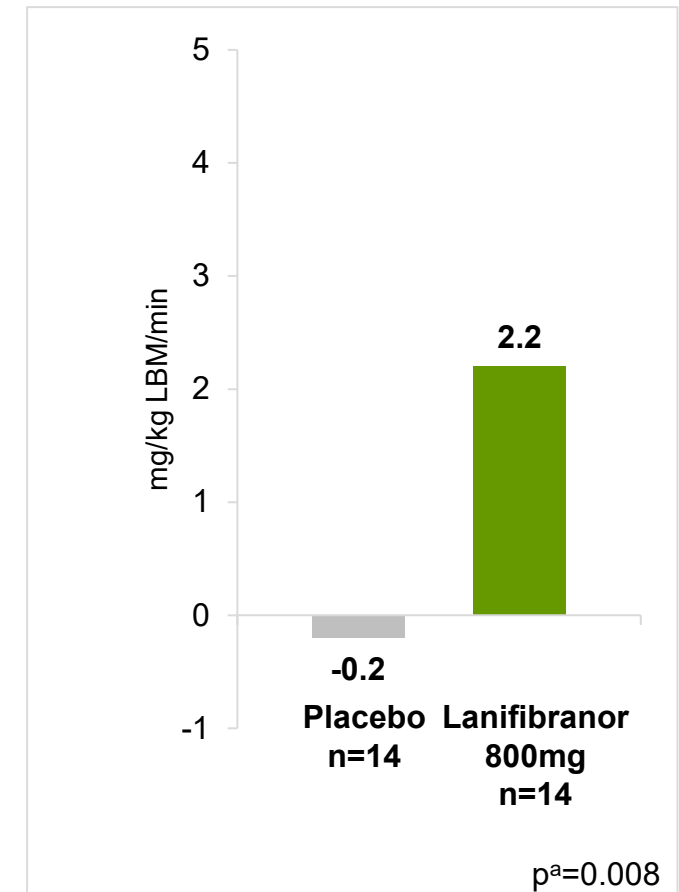
LS mean absolute change from baseline to week 24 in
endogenous glucose production
(completers N=28)



LS mean absolute change from baseline to week 24 in
hepatic insulin resistance index
(completers N=28)



LS mean absolute change from baseline to week 24 in
insulin-stimulated muscle glucose disposal
(completers N=28)



(1) Data from the clinical study conducted by Dr. Kenneth Cusi from the University of Florida, evaluating lanifibranor (800mg/day) in patients with NAFLD and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) for 24 weeks

Lanifibranor observed to induce a decrease in serum biomarkers

Increasing use of biomarkers to measure MASH/fibrosis in clinical practice



- ▶ Data from Phase 2b NATIVE clinical trial evaluating lanifibranor (800mg/day and 1200mg/day) in patients with MASH for 24 weeks

Median relative change (%)		Placebo	Ianifibranor (Two doses pooled)	Pvalue
OTHER OUTCOME MEASURES	Fibrosis			
	Pro-C3	(4.1%)	(13.9%)	$p = 0.005^*$
	Pro-C3 >14 at baseline ⁽¹⁾	(12.8%)	(20.5%)	$p = 0.017^*$
	Ratio TIMP-1/MMP-2	(4.6%)	(22.5%)	$p < 0.001^*$
	Apoptosis			
	CK18-M30	0.5%	(41.1%)	$p < 0.001^*$
	Inflammation			
	Ferritin	(9.1%)	(29.4%)	$p < 0.001^*$
	hs-CRP	13.0%	(35.5%)	$p < 0.001^*$

(1) Level where it is estimated that fibrogenesis is active and corresponding to F2/F3 patients

FAS (Full Analysis Set) population with available data at baseline and at week 24

* Statistically significant

Lanifibranor has a favourable safety profile



N (%) patients reporting Adverse Event (AE)	Placebo (N = 81)	800 mg (N = 83)	1200 mg (N = 83)
► Any Treatment-Emergent AE (TEAE)	50 (61.7%)	59 (71.1%)	62 (74.7%)
<i>Drug-related TEAE</i>	19 (23.5%)	25 (30.1%)	23 (27.7%)
► Any TEAE leading to drug withdrawal	3 (3.7%)	4 (4.8%)	3 (3.6%)
<i>Drug-related TEAE leading to drug withdrawal</i>	2 (2.5%)	1 (1.2%) ⁽¹⁾	2 (2.4%) ⁽²⁾
► Any Serious TEAE	3 (3.7%)	3 (3.6%)	7 (8.4%)
<i>Drug-related Serious TEAE</i>	2 (2.5%) ⁽³⁾	-	-

Focus of next slide

(1) One patient with moderate diarrhea ; (2) One patient with mild cardiac failure; one patient with mild diarrhea, abdominal pain, dizziness ; (3) 2 SUSARs in the placebo arm: one patient with mild cardiac failure; one patient with moderate urticaria

- Consistent with known insulin sensitizing pharmacology, a mean weight increase from baseline of 2.4 kg (2.6%) at the 800 mg/day dose and 2.7 kg (3.1%) at the 1200 mg/day dose was observed.

	Placebo (N = 81)	800 mg (N = 83)	1200 mg (N = 81)
► Peripheral edema	2 (2.5%)	5 (6.0%)	7* (8.4%)
<i>Drug-related peripheral edema</i>	-	2 (2.4%)	2 (2.4%)

- Peripheral edema (bilateral ankle edema): usually mild, in most cases no treatment was required, a few patients received diuretics. 4 cases were considered study drug related by the investigator (2 at 800 and 1200 mg each). One case of severe intensity, which resolved by stopping treatment (lanifibranor 1200mg) for 12 days, without reoccurrence when the study treatment was resumed. All were female patients.

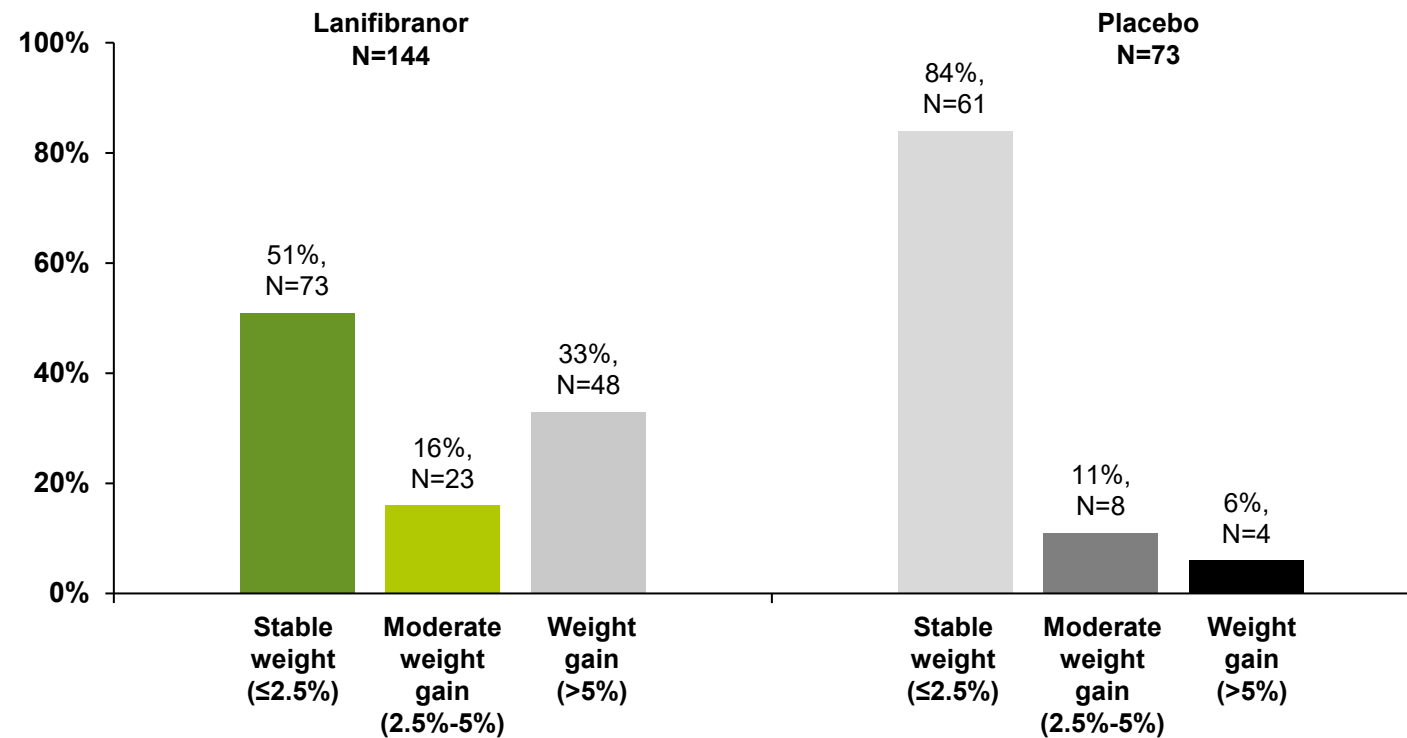
* One AE of severe intensity

A limited number of serious TEAEs occurred

Patients reporting treatment-emergent Serious AE (SAE); N (%)	Placebo (N = 81)	800 mg (N = 83)	1200 mg (N = 83)
Total	3 (3.7%)	3 (3.6%)	7 (8.4%)
Treatment-Emergent Serious AE linked to biopsy procedure			
<i>Post-procedural haematoma/haemorrhage</i>	-	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.2%)
<i>Post-procedural pain</i>	-	-	1 (1.2%)
<i>Pneumobilia (post-procedural)</i>	-	-	1 (1.2%)
Other Treatment-Emergent Serious AE			
<i>Wrist fracture</i>	1 (1.2%)	-	-
<i>Angina unstable</i>	-	-	1 (1.2%)
<i>Cardiac failure</i>	1 (1.2%)	-	-
<i>Gastroenteritis</i>	-	-	1 (1.2%)
<i>Pyelonephritis</i>	-	-	1 (1.2%)
<i>Pancreatitis</i>	-	1 (1.2%)	-
<i>Undifferentiated connective tissue disease</i>	-	1 (1.2%)	-
<i>Urticaria</i>	1 (1.2%)	-	-
<i>Foot operation</i>	-	-	1 (1.2%)

Weight gain is observed in ~50% of patients

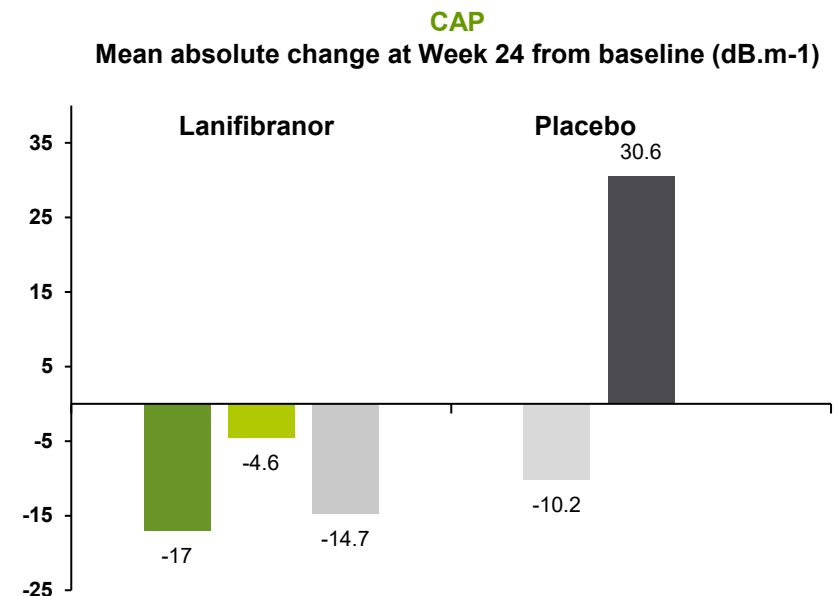
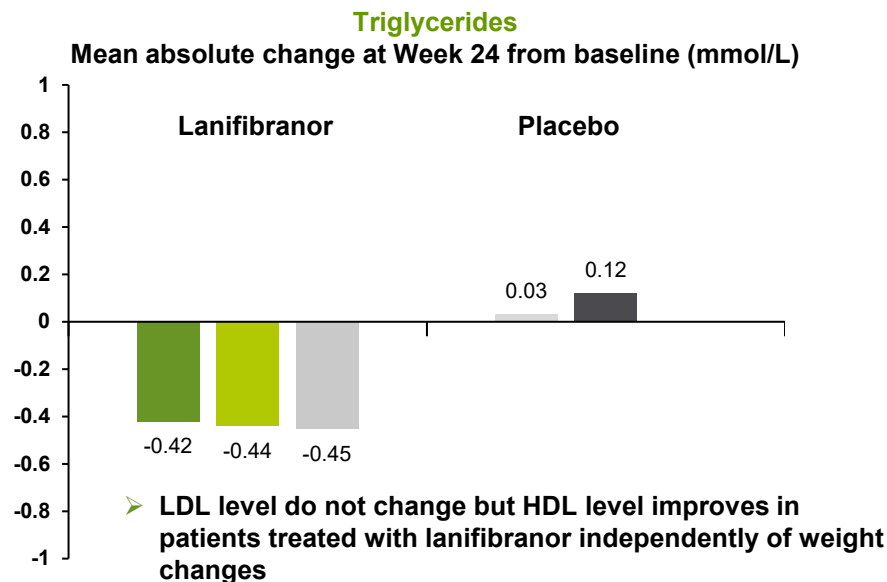
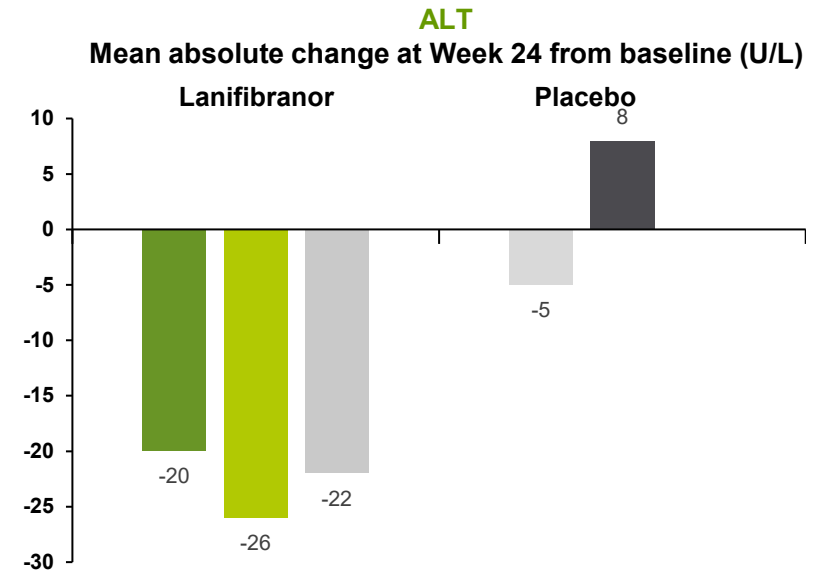
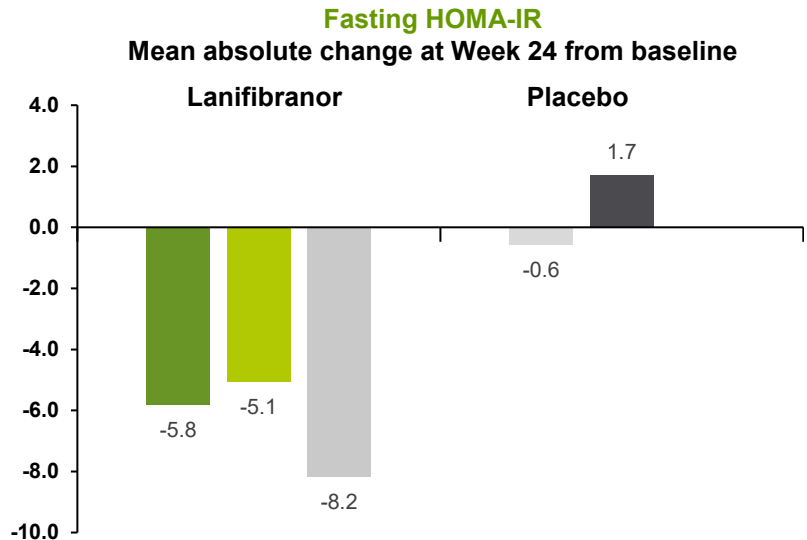
Weight changes at end of treatment (week 24) in patients treated with lanifibranor versus placebo



Source: MP. Cooreman, Lanifibranor improves markers of cardio-metabolic health in NASH patients independent of weight change – EASL 2022

Weight gain comes with improvements in metabolic, cardiometabolic, and liver markers (I/II)

■ Stable weight ($\leq 2.5\%$) ■ Moderate weight gain ($2.5\%-5\%$) ■ Weight gain ($>5\%$) ■ Stable weight ($\leq 2.5\%$) ■ Weight gain ($>5\%$)



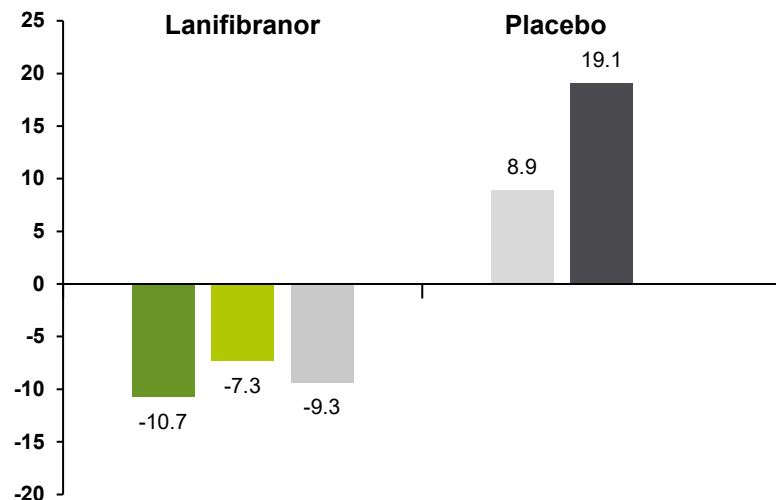
Source: MP. Cooreman, Lanifibranor improves markers of cardio-metabolic health in NASH patients independent of weight change – EASL 2022

Weight gain comes with improvements in metabolic, cardiometabolic, and liver markers (II/II)

■ Stable weight ($\leq 2.5\%$) ■ Moderate weight gain ($2.5\%-5\%$) ■ Weight gain ($>5\%$) ■ Stable weight ($\leq 2.5\%$) ■ Weight gain ($>5\%$)

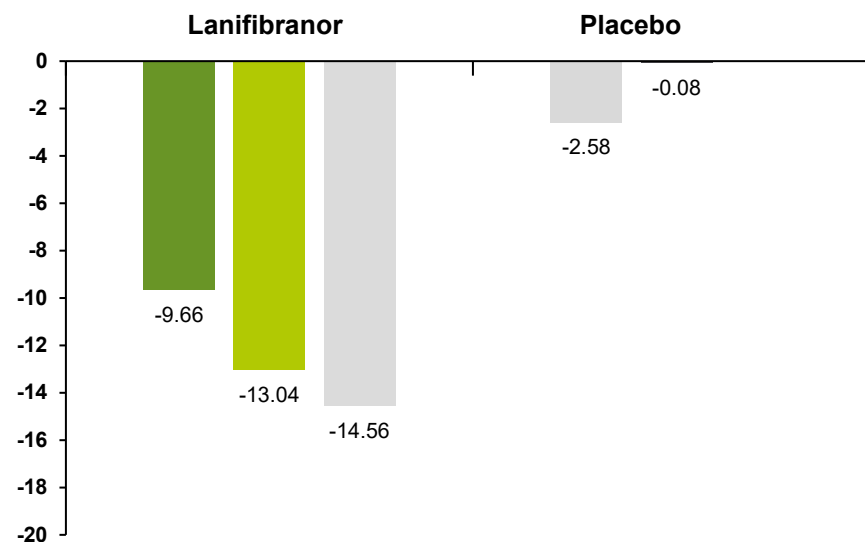
APO-C3

Mean absolute change at week 24 from baseline ($\mu\text{g/ml}$)



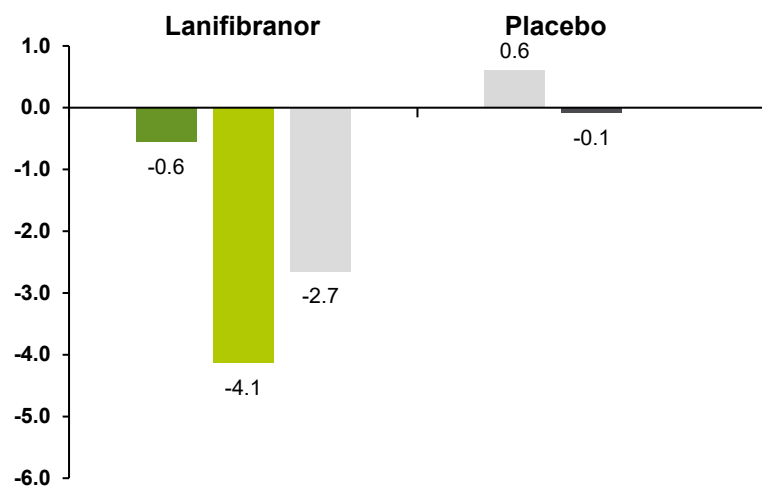
APO-B

Mean absolute change at week 24 from baseline (mg/dl)



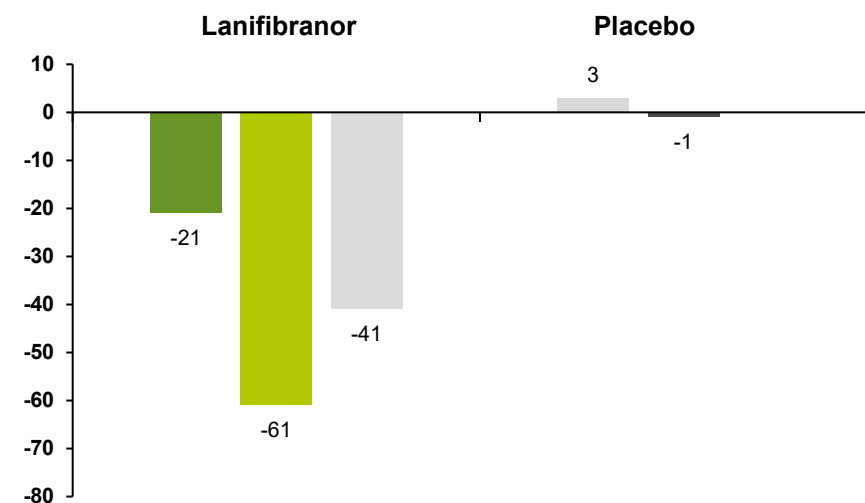
hs-CRP

Mean absolute change at Week 24 from baseline (%)



hs-CRP

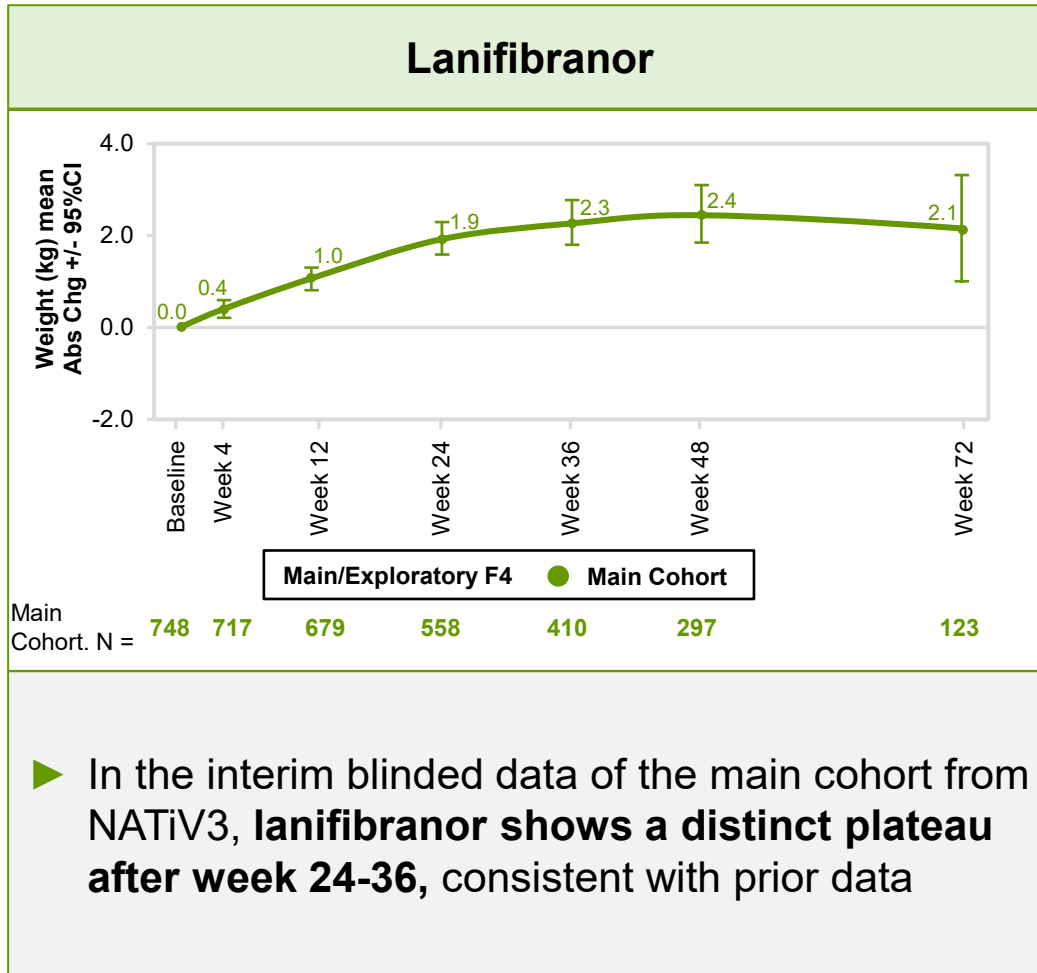
Mean relative change at Week 24 from baseline (%)



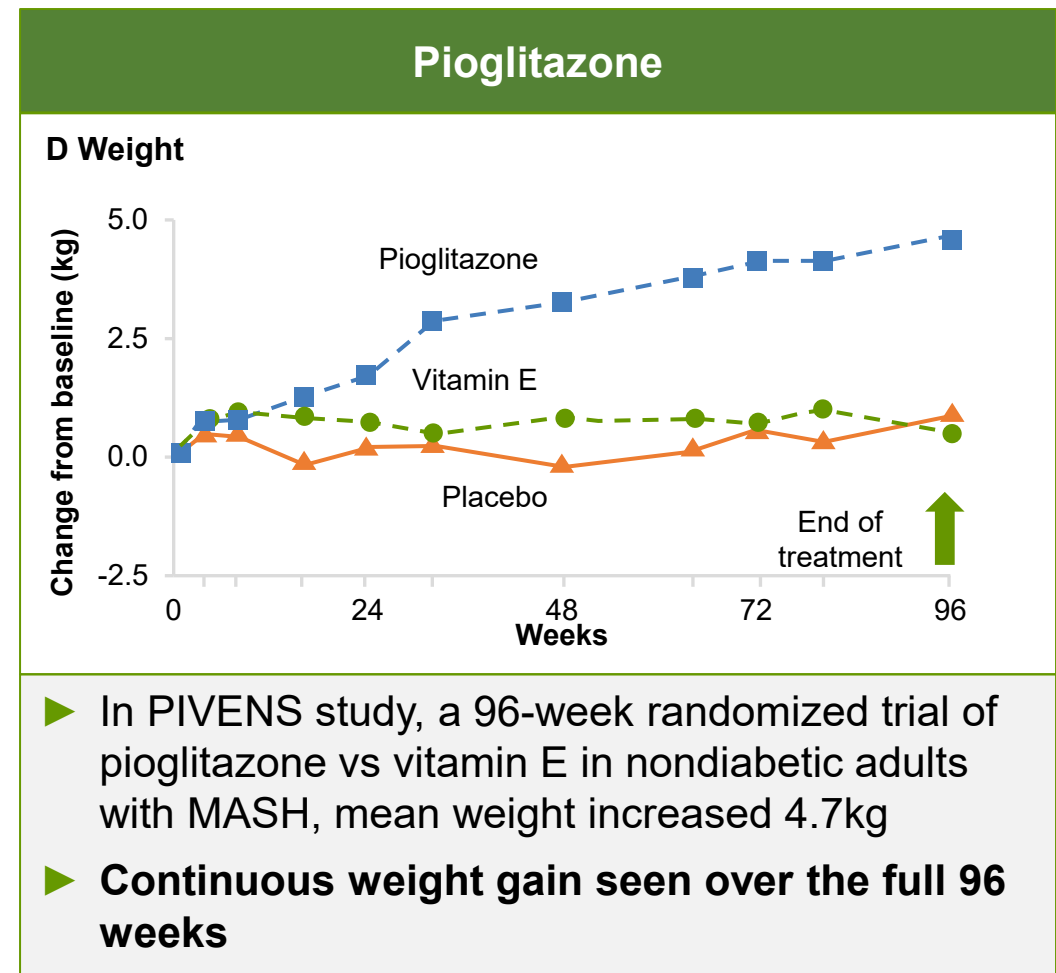
Source: MP. Cooreman, Lanifibranor improves markers of cardio-metabolic health in NASH patients independent of weight change – EASL 2022

Lanifibranor has a differentiated weight gain profile relative to pioglitazone

Weight gain plateaus with lanifibranor after 24-36 weeks



While not conclusive, data suggests that lanifibranor weight gain stops after 24-36 weeks



"If you can get PPAR activation without the liabilities it could be a best-in-class drug" – Kris Kowdley



LEGEND Study of lanifibranor in Combination with SGLT2 inhibitor

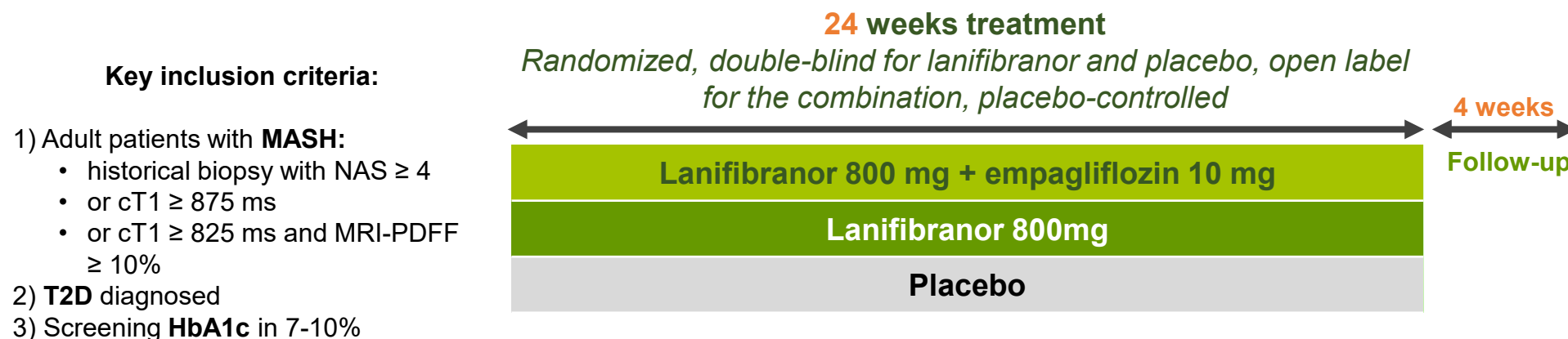
LEGEND, a study of lanifibranor in combination with empagliflozin



Strong mechanistic rationale for combination of lanifibranor with an SGLT2 inhibitor agent

Lanifibranor in Combination with the SGLT2 Inhibitor empagliflozin in patients with MASH and Type 2 Diabetes LEGEND Trial

- Clinical data suggest that **lanifibranor** improves insulin sensitivity, lipid and glucose metabolism, inflammation, liver tissue injury (MASH activity) and fibrosis.
- **Empagliflozin** improves glycaemia, insulin sensitivity, has weight reducing and diuretic effects.
- **The combination of lanifibranor + empagliflozin** may
 - Add additional metabolic benefits
 - Address metabolically healthy weight gain observed in some patients on lanifibranor



Primary outcome measure:

**HbA1c reduction
at Week 24**

Secondary outcome measures:

- Insulin resistance
- Hepatic fat (MRI-PDFF)
- Liver injury markers (AST, ALT)
- Lipid markers

Other outcome measures:

- Body weight
- Body fat composition
- Hepatic inflammation and fibrosis markers

**Safety and
tolerability**

Patient population (I/II)



Parameters (unit) n (%) or mean $\pm$ SD		Lanifibranor 800 mg N=12	Lanifibranor + Empagliflozin N=13	Placebo N=14	Total N=39
Disposition					
24-week completed		12 (100%)	12 (92%)	9 (64%)	33 (85%)
Prematurely discontinued		0 (0%)	1 (8%)	5 (36%)	6 (15%)
Demographics					
Female		6 (50%)	8 (62%)	7 (50%)	21 (54%)
Age (years)		55.1 $\pm$ 11.4	54.2 $\pm$ 13.5	54.7 $\pm$ 13.0	54.6 $\pm$ 12.4
White		10 (91%)	10 (77%)	9 (69%)	29 (78%)
Weight (kg)		93.3 $\pm$ 11.6	103.3 $\pm$ 12.4	94.5 $\pm$ 21.3	97.1 $\pm$ 16.2
Body Mass Index (kg/m ²)		33.3 $\pm$ 2.3	37.6 $\pm$ 4.3	34.5 $\pm$ 5.4	35.2 $\pm$ 4.6
MASH diagnosis					
Based on LiverMultiScan® (cT1 $\geq$ 875 ms or cT1 $\geq$ 825 ms and MRI-PDFF $\geq$ 10%)		12 (100%)	12 (92%)	13 (93%)	37 (95%)

Patient population (II/II)



Parameters (unit) mean $\pm$ SD	Lanifibranor 800 mg N=12	Lanifibranor + Empagliflozin N=13	Placebo N=14	Total N=39
Liver enzymes				
Alanine aminotransferase, ALT (UI/L)	54.0 $\pm$ 36.9	54.8 $\pm$ 40.5	38.9 $\pm$ 22.2	48.8 $\pm$ 33.7
Aspartate aminotransferase, AST (UI/L)	37.3 $\pm$ 24.8	35.2 $\pm$ 20.5	31.1 $\pm$ 15.6	34.4 $\pm$ 20.0
Gamma glutamyl transferase, GGT (UI/L)	44.9 $\pm$ 26.4	54.9 $\pm$ 31.0	63.3 $\pm$ 66.1	54.8 $\pm$ 45.4
Plasma lipid levels				
HDL-Cholesterol (mmol/L)	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3	1.1 $\pm$ 0.3
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	3.0 $\pm$ 2.6	2.0 $\pm$ 0.9	2.2 $\pm$ 1.3	2.4 $\pm$ 1.7
Glucose metabolism for patients with T2D (n= 103)				
Fasting Glucose (mmol/L)	8.8 $\pm$ 2.7	8.7 $\pm$ 1.7	9.5 $\pm$ 5.0	9.0 $\pm$ 3.4
HbA1c (%)	8.0 $\pm$ 1.1	8.2 $\pm$ 1.0	8.1 $\pm$ 1.2	8.1 $\pm$ 1.1
Insulin (pmol/L)	174.0 $\pm$ 86.3	285.2 $\pm$ 175.4	280.6 $\pm$ 169.0	249.3 $\pm$ 155.7

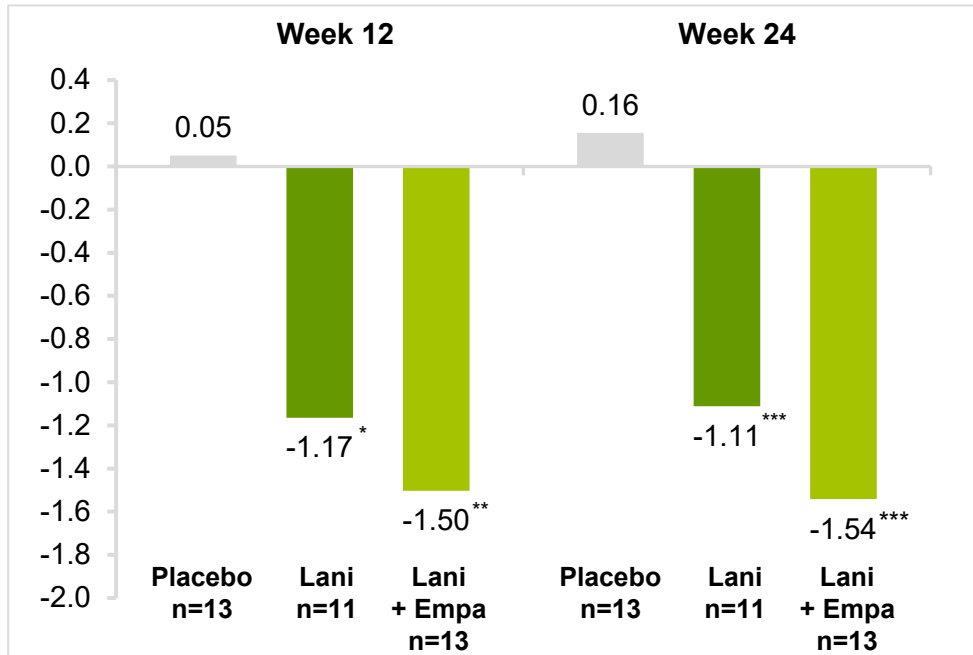
Primary endpoint was met

Statistically significant reduction in HbA1c with lanifibranor alone and in combination



HbA1c (%) – FAS N=37

LS Mean Absolute Change from Baseline to Week 24



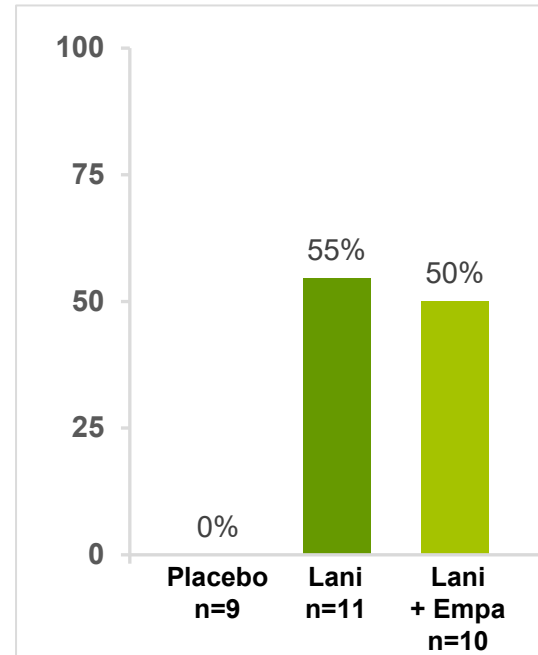
*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, versus placebo (Mixed Model Repeated Measure [MMRM])

Two patients were not considered in the FAS because not having post-treatment values available:

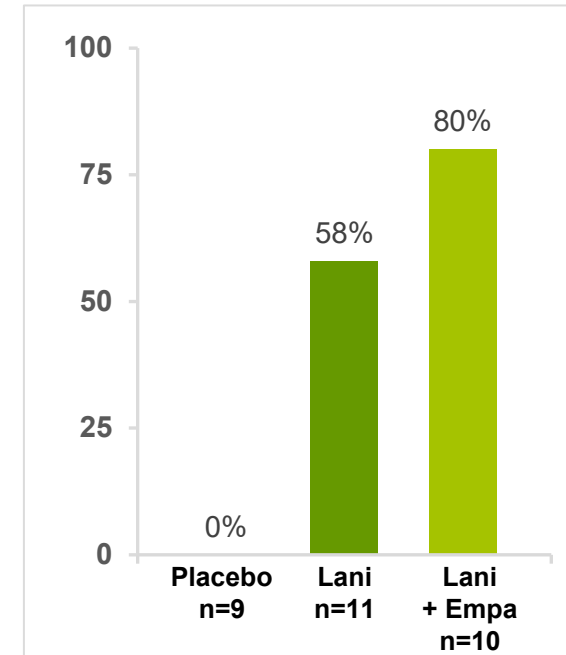
- 1 patient under placebo who prematurely stopped before Week 4
- 1 patient under lanifibranor who received 'Metformin' as a rescue medication (intercurrent event) before Week 4 (Results were similar including this patient in a sensitivity analysis).

HbA1c < 6.5% Completers, N=30

Percentage of responders at Week 24



HbA1c absolute decrease ≥1% Completers, N=30



Nine patients were not considered in the Completers set:

- 5 patients under placebo who prematurely stopped before Week 24
- 1 patient under lanifibranor who received 'Metformin' as a rescue medication (intercurrent event) before Week 4
- 1 patient under lani+empa who prematurely stopped before Week 24, 1 patient with missing data at Week 24, and 1 patient under lani+empa who significantly modified his/her diet (intercurrent event) before Week 24

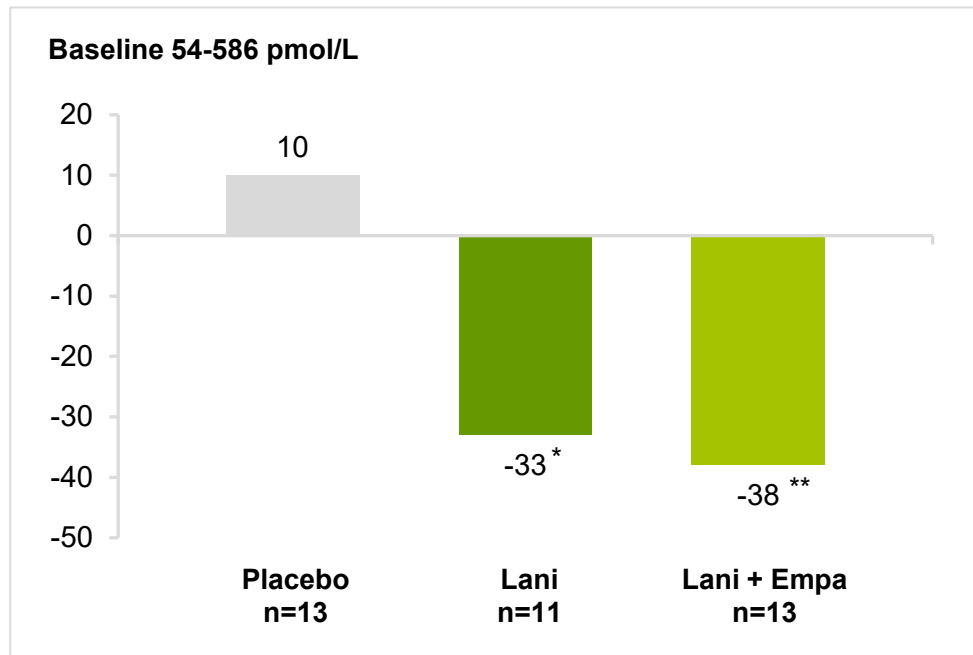
Insulin sensitivity was improved, consistent with other studies

Additional improvement was observed in combination with empagliflozin



Insulin – FAS N=37

LS Mean Relative change (%) from Baseline to Week 24



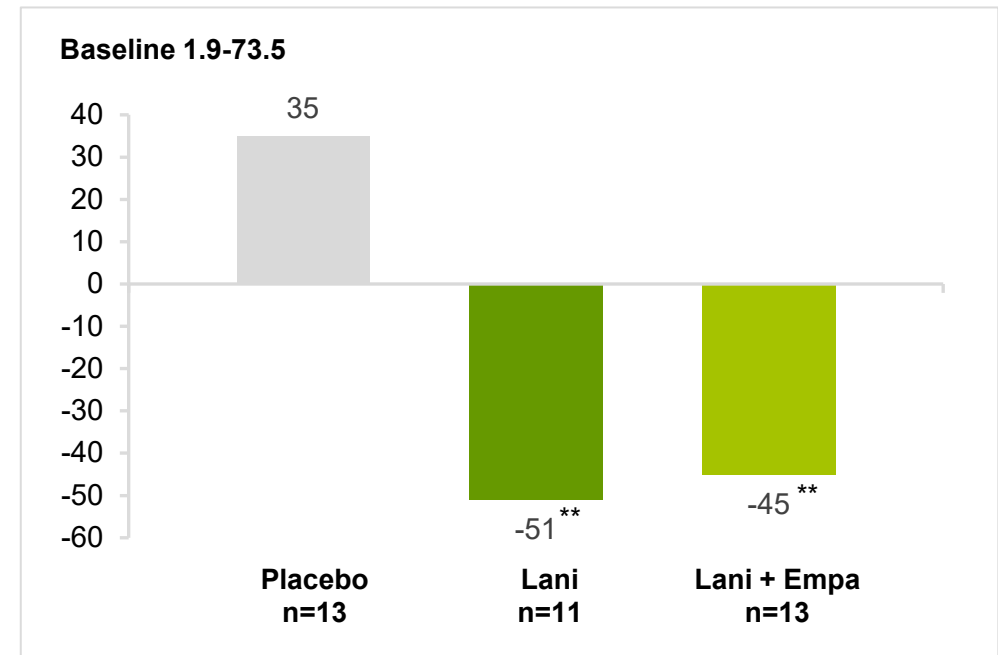
*p<0.1, **p<0.05, versus placebo (MMRM)

Two patients were not considered in the FAS because not having post-treatment values available:

- 1 patient under placebo who prematurely stopped before Week 4
- 1 patient under lanifibranor who received 'Metformin' as a rescue medication (intercurrent event) before Week 4

HOMA-IR – FAS N=37

LS Mean Relative change (%) from Baseline to Week 24



*p<0.1, **p<0.05, versus placebo (MMRM)

Two patients were not considered in the FAS because not having post-treatment values available:

- 1 patient under placebo who prematurely stopped before Week 4
- 1 patient under lanifibranor who received 'Metformin' as a rescue medication (intercurrent event) before Week 4

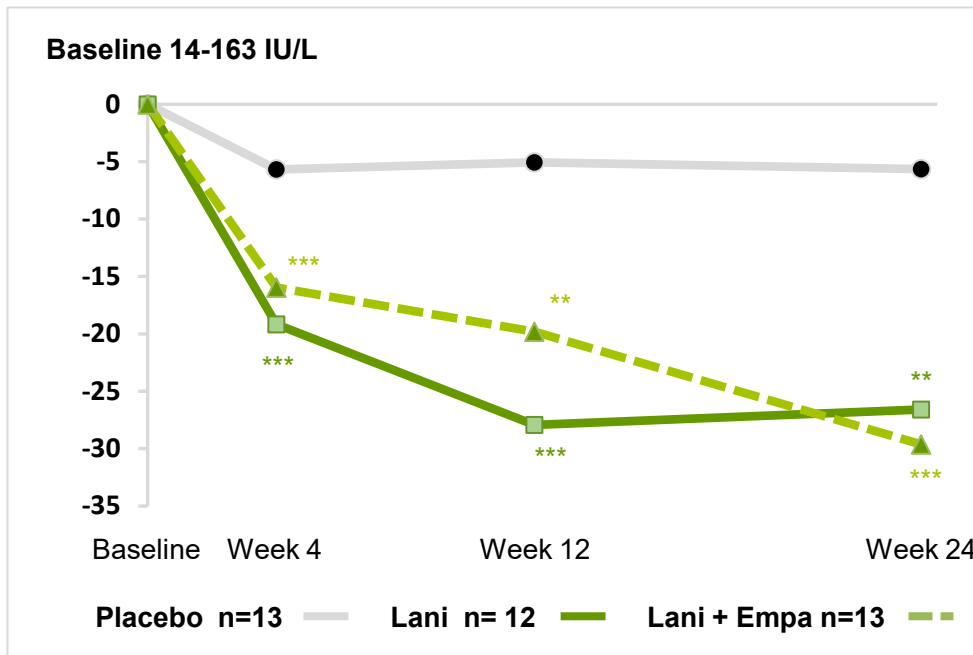
Markers of liver injury were significantly improved

Improvement was solely driven by lanifibranor; empagliflozin did not add any additional benefit



ALT – FAS N=38

LS Mean Relative change (%) from Baseline to Week 24

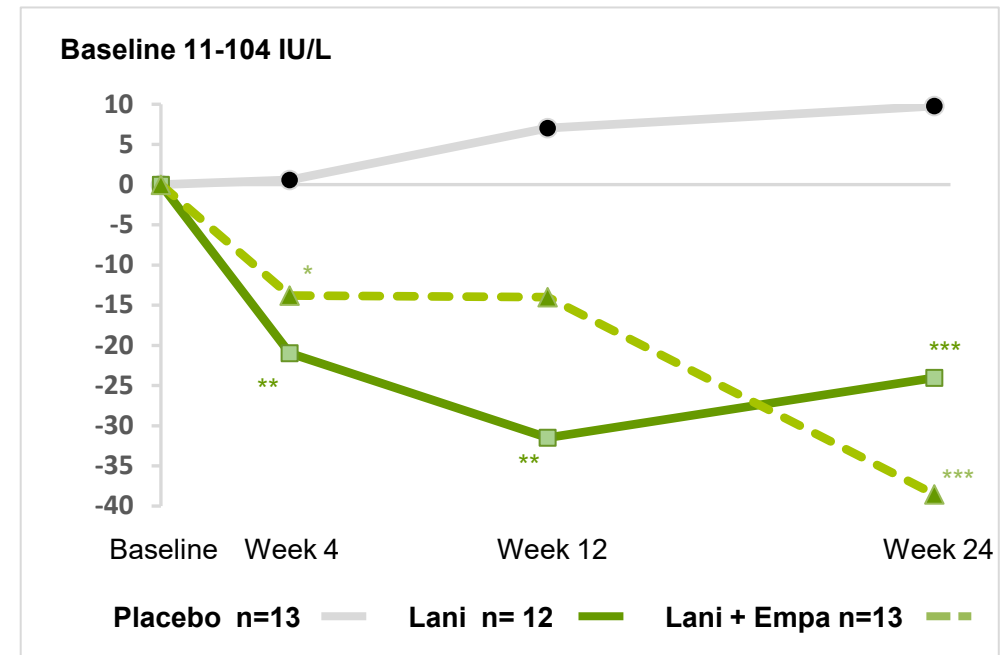


*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, versus placebo (MMRM)

One patient under placebo was not considered in the FAS because no post-treatment values available (Premature discontinuation before Week 4)

AST – FAS N=38

LS Mean Relative change (%) from Baseline to Week 24



*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001, versus placebo (MMRM)

One patient under placebo was not considered in the FAS because no post-treatment values available (Premature discontinuation before Week 4)

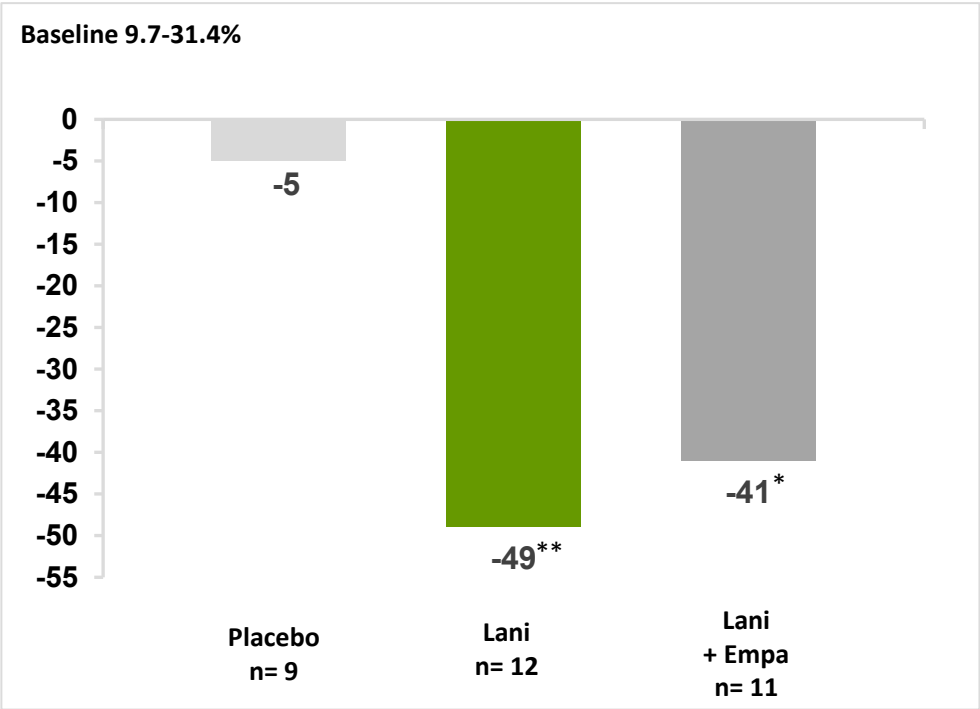
Hepatic steatosis measured by MRI-PDFF was reduced significantly

Improvement was observed with lanifibranor alone and in combination with empagliflozin

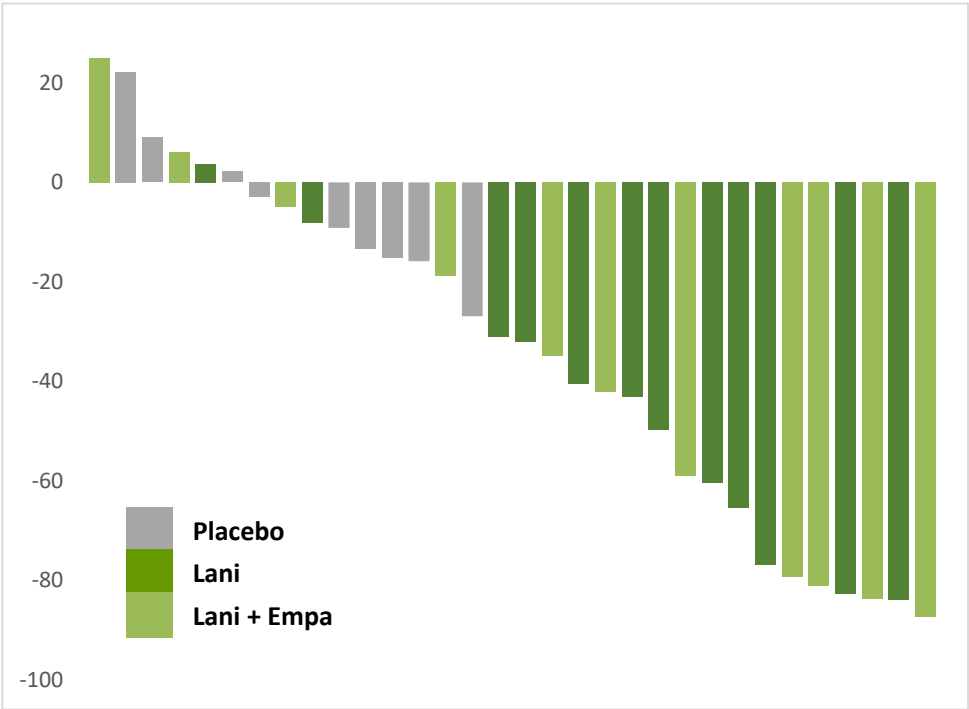


Liver fat measured by MRI-PDFF, N=32 from Baseline at Week 24

LS Mean Relative change (%)



Individual Relative changes (%)



*p<0.05, **p<0.01 versus placebo (ANCOVA – Analysis of Covariance)
Seven patients were not considered in the FAS because no MRI-PDFF values available at Week 24:
- 5 patients under placebo who prematurely stopped before Week 24
- 1 patient under lani+empa who prematurely stopped before Week 24, and 1 patient under lani+empa who significantly modified his/her diet (intercurrent event) before Week 24

Percentage of responders at Week 24	Placebo (n=9)	Lanifibranor (n=12)	Lanifibranor + empagliflozin (n=11)
Relative reduction ≥ 30%	0%	83%	64%
Absolute reduction of ≥ 5%	11%	67%	64%

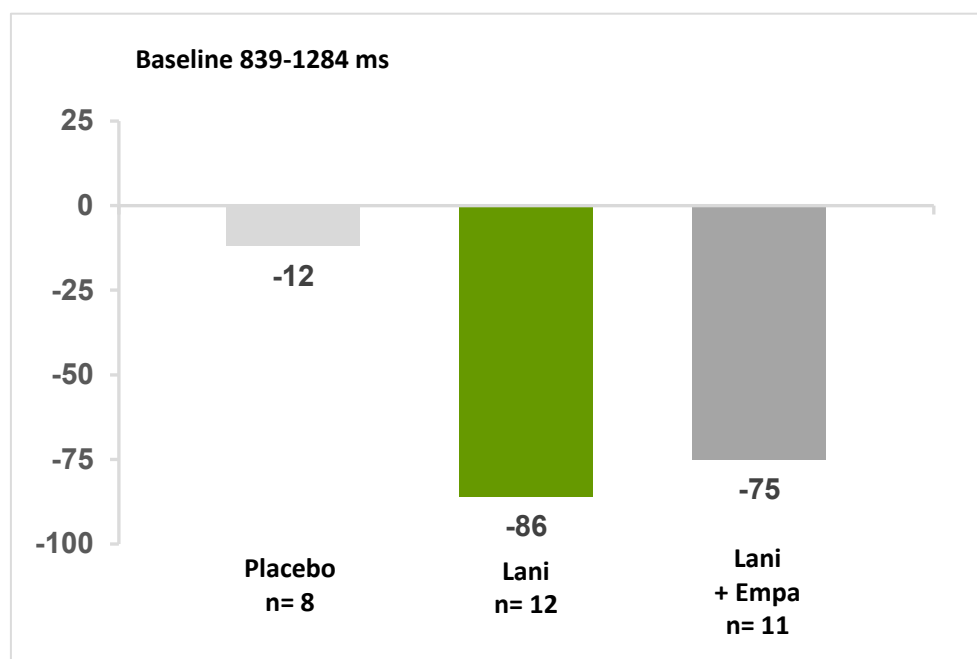
Markers of inflammation and fibrosis measured by cT1 were improved

Improvement were similar with lanifibranor alone or in combination with empagliflozin

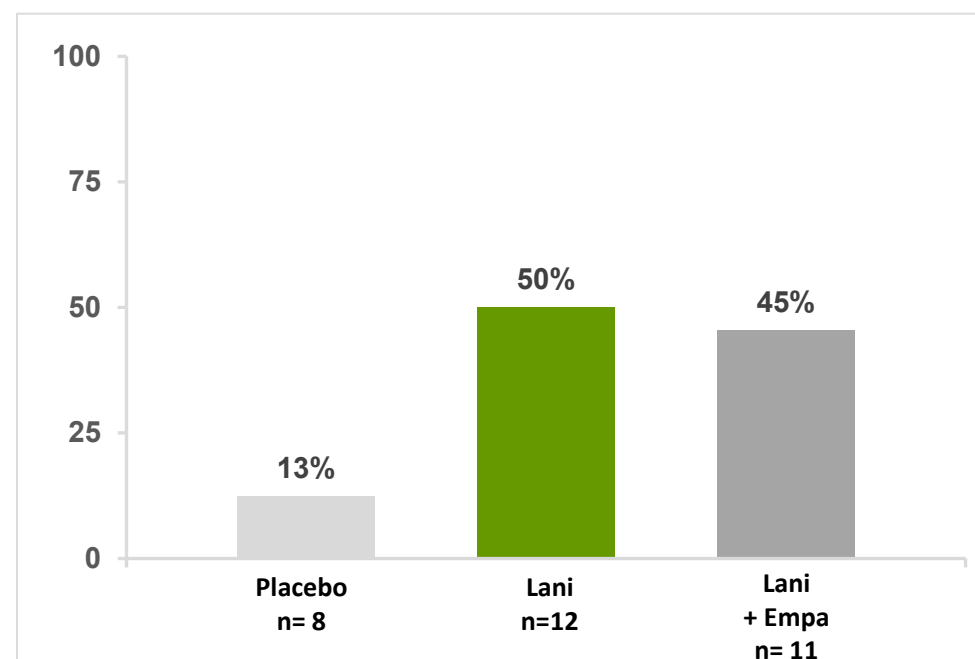


Changes in Inflammation and Fibrosis measured by cT1, N=31

LS Mean Absolute change (ms) from Baseline to Week 24



cT1 Absolute Reduction of >80 ms Percentage of responders at Week 24



Eight patients were not considered in the FAS because of no cT1 values available at Week 24:

- 5 patients under placebo who prematurely stopped before Week 24 and 1 patient under placebo with a missing value at Week 24
- 1 patient under lani+empa who prematurely stopped before Week 24, and 1 patient under lani+empa who significantly modified his/her diet (intercurrent event) before Week 24

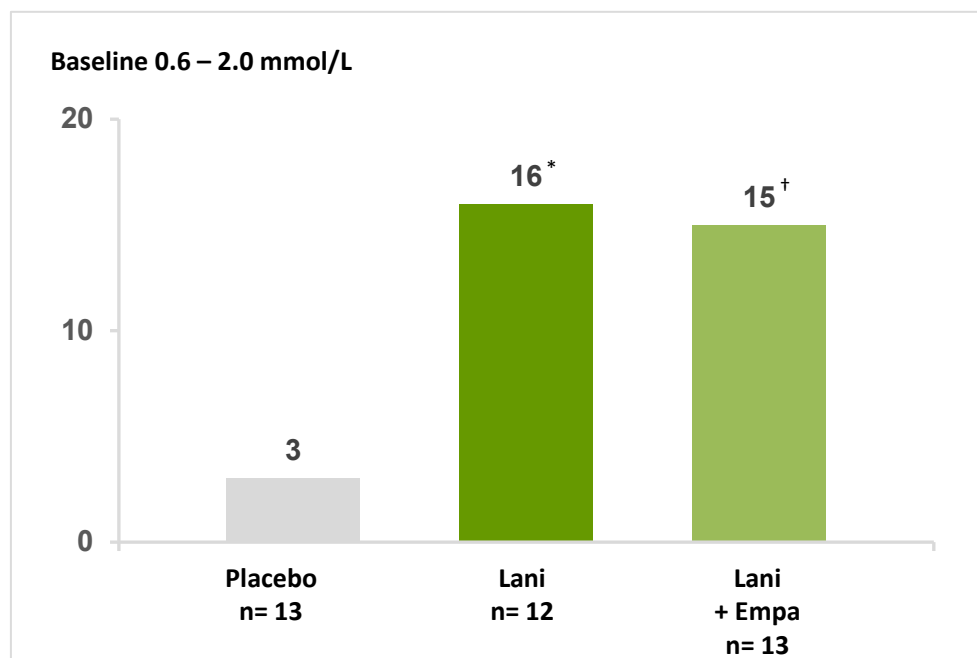
HDL-C and adiponectin improved

Improvement were similar with lanifibranor alone or in combination with empagliflozin



HDL-C, N=38

LS Mean Relative change (%) from Baseline to Week 24

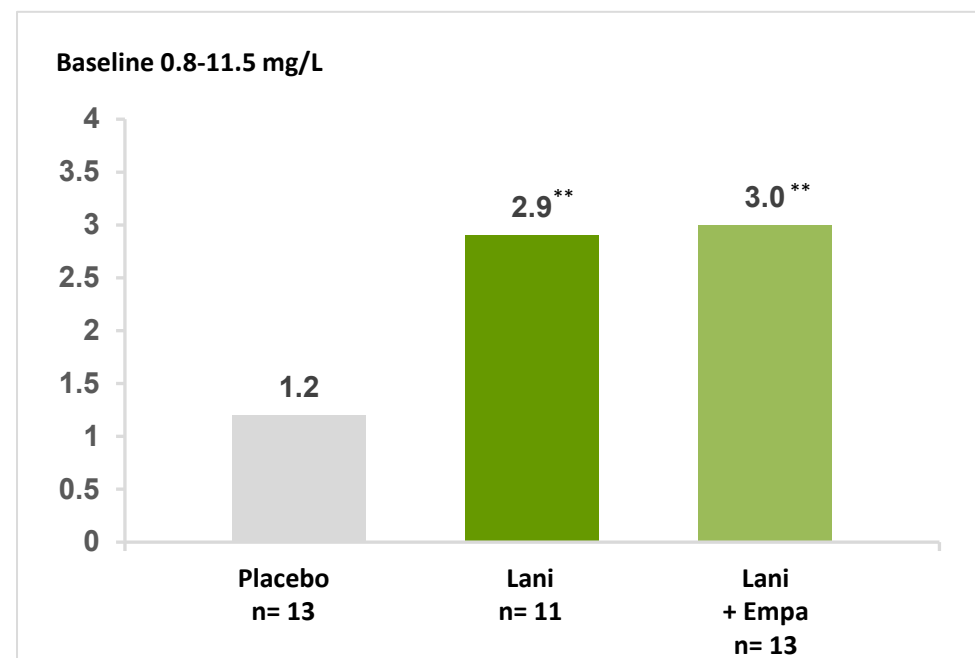


*p<0.10, versus placebo (MMRM) †p<0.01, versus baseline (MMRM)

One patient under placebo was not considered in the FAS because of no post-treatment HDL-C values available (premature discontinuation before Week 4)

Adiponectin, N=37

LS Mean Fold change from Baseline to Week 24



**p<0.01, versus placebo (MMRM)

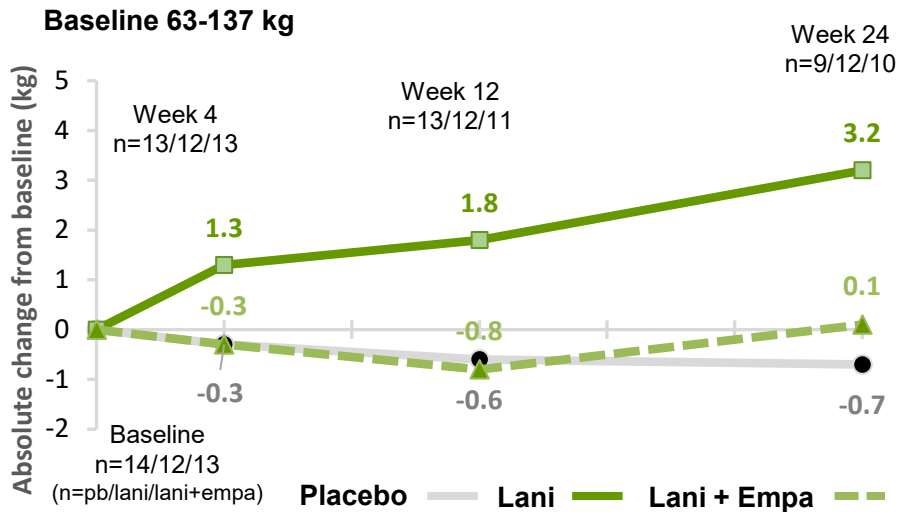
Two patients were not considered in the FAS because not having post-treatment adiponectin values available:

- 1 patient under placebo who prematurely stopped before Week 4
- 1 patient under lanifibranor who received 'Metformin' as rescue medication (intercurrent event) before Week 4

SGLT2 inhibitor empagliflozin mitigates lanifibranor weight gain

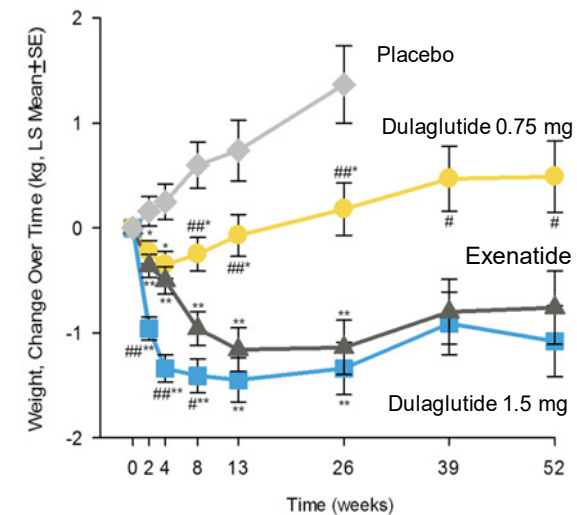
Meta-analysis data suggest that GLP-1s have a similar effect when combined with PPARs

Lanifibranor + empagliflozin



- In the LEGEND trial, albeit with a small n, results suggested that empagliflozin, an **SGLT2i**, **completely mitigated the lanifibranor weight gain profile over 24 weeks**

Pioglitazone + GLP1 or SGLT2i

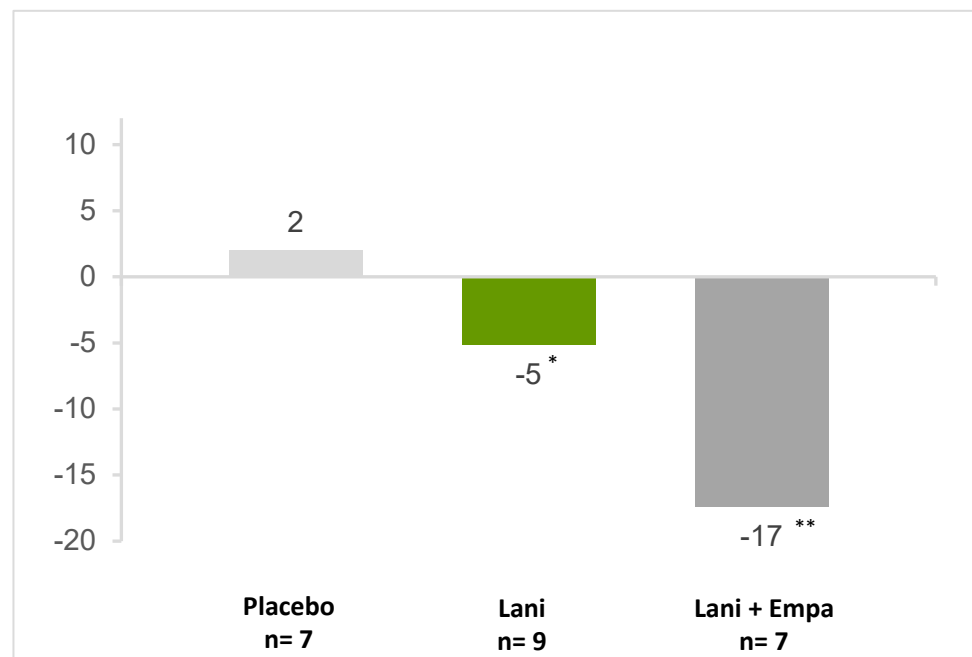


- Recently published meta-analyses suggested that pioglitazone with GLP1 or SGLT2i is associated with increased weight loss and reduced risk of heart failure compared with monotherapy

Lanifibranor alone and in combination with empagliflozin leads to a shift towards metabolically healthy adipose tissue

Ratio VAT/SAT, N=23

LS Mean Relative change (%) from Baseline to Week 24



SAT=Subcutaneous Adipose Tissue, VAT=Visceral Adipose Tissue

* p=0.08, **p<0.05, versus placebo (ANCOVA)

Sixteen patients were not considered in the FAS because of no VAT/SAT values available at Week 24:

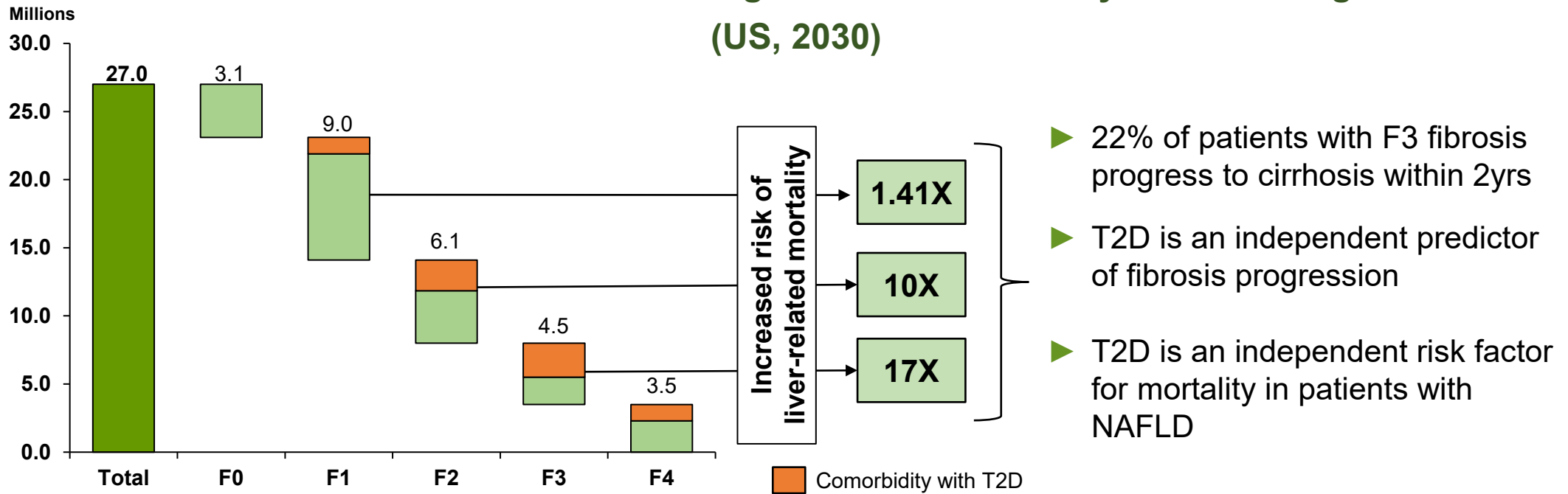
- 5 patients under placebo and 1 patient under lani+empa who prematurely stopped before Week 24
- 2 patients under placebo / 3 patients under lanifibranor / 5 patients under lani+empa with missing values at Week 24

Lanifibranor for the Treatment of MASH

MASH with advanced fibrosis represents a high unmet medical need

Patients with MASH and type 2 diabetes are at higher risk

MASH U.S. Prevalence and Progression Estimates by Fibrosis Stage (US, 2030)



Despite Rezdiffra approval, treatment needs still exist for patients with advanced fibrosis...

- ▶ Rezdiffra™'s published rates of fibrosis improvement are indirect and at best modest with 12% effect size
- ▶ Rezdiffra™ has no impact on glycemic parameters
- ▶ Rezdiffra™ does not appear to synergize with incretins, where use is growing in obesity
- ▶ Pipeline agents targeting FGF21 are injectable and have an unfavorable GI AE profile
- ▶ MASH patients need more than one oral option available to them

Source: Estes. 2018. Hepatology; Sanyal. EASL. 2024; Lomanoco Diabetes Care 2021;44(2):399-406; Angulo P, et al. Gastroenterology. 2015;149:389-397. 2. Loomba R, Adams L. Hepatology. 2019;70(6):1885-1888; Nouredin et al. AASLD 2024; KOL Interviews; Inventiva Analysis.

NAFLD: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease; MASH: Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis

Lanifibranor is well-positioned in the MASH market

Multiple competitive advantages vs. other therapies

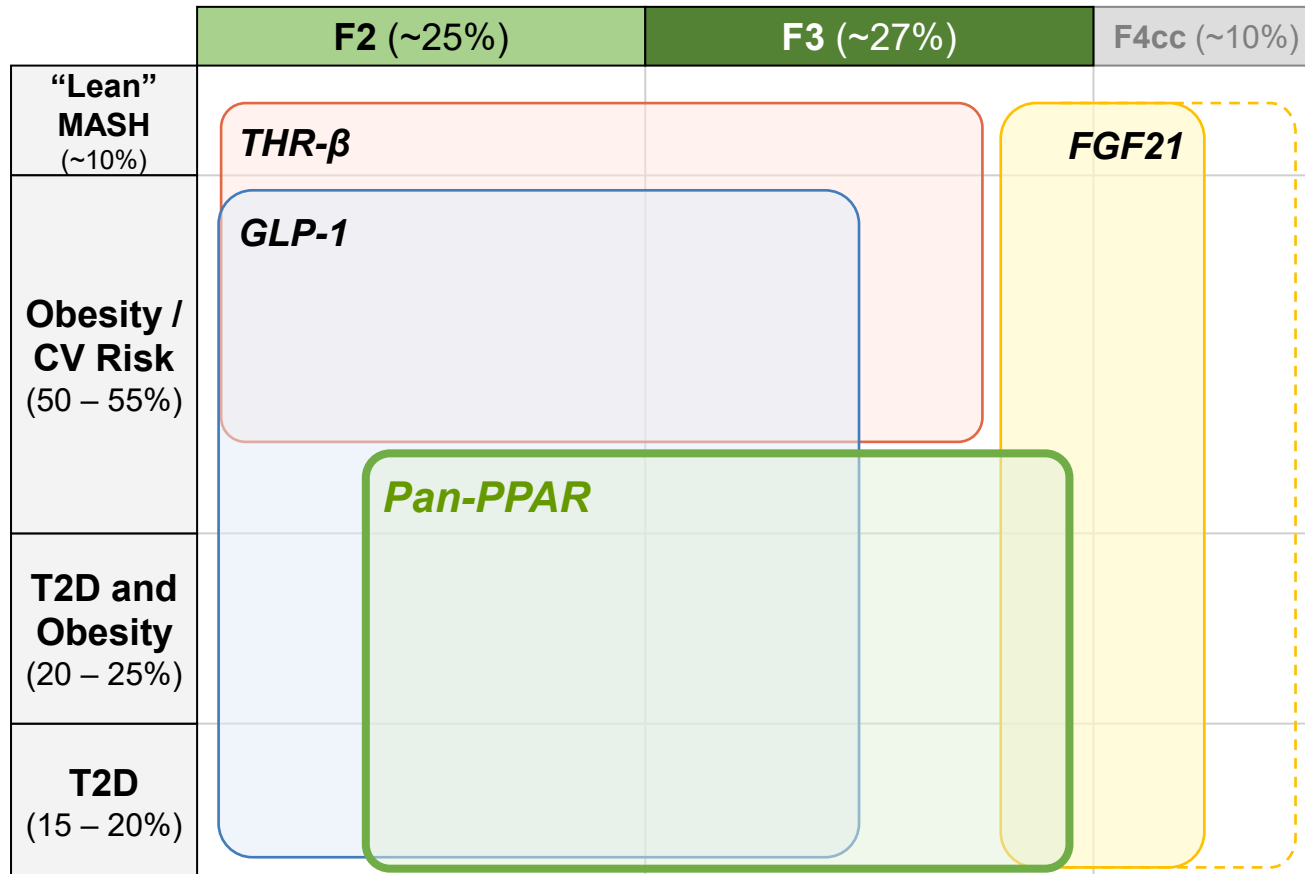
	 pan-PPAR	  THR-β	 FGF-21	  GLP-1
Route of administration	Oral	Oral	Injectable	Injectable
Fibrosis improvement	Direct activity seen at 6 months	Indirect seen after 12 months	Direct activity seen at 6 months	Indirect seen with sema. after 18 month. Reported by BI & Lilly after 12 months
MASH resolution	✓	✓	✓	✓
Insulin resistance	✓	X	✓	✓
Tolerability	Limited dropout Limited GI side effects	Limited dropout GI side effects on initiation	High dropout due to GI side-effects & injections	High dropout due to GI side-effects & injections

Lanifibranor

- ▶ Data suggests fibrosis improvement, MASH resolution and cardiometabolic benefits
- ▶ Balanced *pan-PPAR* agonists have a favorable insulin sensitivity profile, manageable AEs and oral route of administration making them a promising candidate for patients with advanced fibrosis and/or for combination therapy, particularly in patients with comorbid T2D

Lanifibranor could play a key role in several high unmet need segments

Priority patient segment based on KOL feedback at time of lanifibranor launch



Pan-PPAR agonists have **strong** antifibrotic and insulin sensitivity profile, and the AEs are manageable

FGF21s likely to be used in advanced patients due to GI side effects, bone density reduction and injectable RoA

THR-β agonists have modest efficacy best suited for early-stage patients,

GLP-1s are modestly effective anti-fibrotic, but key backbone therapy with cardiometabolic benefits

Lanifibranor: well positioned in MASH, especially in patients with T2D

Based on patient type, can be used as a monotherapy or in combination with anti-diabetic agents

Lanifibranor Profile

Improvements observed in Fibrosis, CV, and Metabolic Markers

- ▶ Superior fibrosis improvement to Rezdiffra™*
- ▶ Oral dosing differentiates from FGF21 and incretin agents
- ▶ Sustained improvements in hepatic, CV, and glycaemic biomarkers
- ▶ Synergy with SGLTs agents

Comprehensive impact on MASH and associated cardiometabolic morbidities

Balanced Safety Profile Without GLP-1 overlapping AEs

- ▶ Manageable safety and tolerability issues and no carry-over of AEs and toxicity associated with single and dual PPAR agonists
- ▶ Weight gain is limited to one-third of patients with lanifibranor, plateaus after 6-8 months, and did not impact efficacy or metabolic parameters
- ▶ Limited overlap of AEs associated with GLP-1s

Clinical results suggest a positive risk-benefit profile

Top-Line Results targeted H2 2026

- ▶ \$375M multi-tranche financing from existing and new investors in 2024 marks the largest financing of a French biotech and will fully fund Inventiva through NATIV3 TLR if all tranches close
- ▶ Phase 3 fully enrolled in H1 2025 and Top-Line Data in H2 2026

Lanifibranor could be the second liver-directed therapy approved for MASH

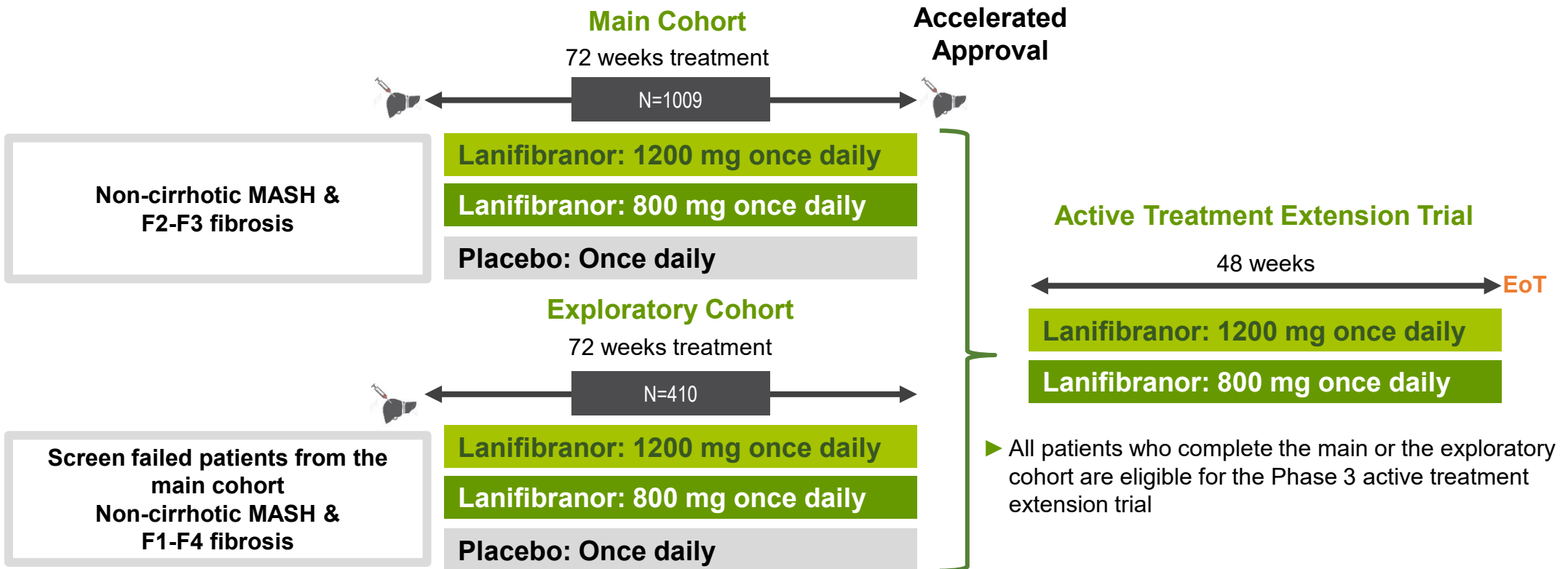
*Not a head to head comparison

Source: KOL Interviews; Inventiva Analysis.

NATiV3 Phase 3 Study of lanifibranor in MASH

NATiV3 fully recruited

Trial design mirrors the successful Phase 2b study



- Primary endpoint: Composite endpoint of patients having both MASH resolution and one stage fibrosis improvement
- Key secondary endpoints: MASH resolution and no worsening of fibrosis, Fibrosis improvement and no worsening of MASH
- GLP1: Patients under a stable dose of GLP1-RA for at least 3 months prior to screening can be included
- Statistical powering: 90% considered for sample size calculations
- Stratification by fibrosis stage and diabetic status
- NATiV3 fully recruited with 1009 patients in the main cohort and 410 in the exploratory cohort
- In a blinded analysis conducted comparing Phase 2b and NATiV3, baseline values and magnitude of changes in relevant biomarkers are consistent

NATiV3 baseline characteristics are aligned with those of NATIVE Phase 2b

► Status September 10, 2024

		Exploratory N=261	Main N=798	Randomized N=1059	NATIVE N=247
Actual Diabetic status (eCRF)	N	259	795	1054	247
	No	152 (59%)	355 (45%)	507 (48%)	144 (58%)
	Yes	107 (41%)	440 (55%)	547 (52%)	103 (42%)
Actual Fibrosis stage (Perspectum)	N	260	798	1058	-
	1-3	190 (73%)	7 (1%)	197 (19%)	F0: 6 (2%) F1: 53 (22%)
	2	1 (0%)	243 (30%)	244 (23%)	102 (41%)
	3	1 (0%)	547 (69%)	548 (52%)	86 (35%)
	4	68 (26%)	1 (0%)	69 (7%)	0 (0%)
GLP-1 concomitant to Baseline	N	261	798	1059	-
	No	228 (87%)	692 (87%)	920 (87%)	-
	Yes	33 (13%)	106 (13%)	139 (13%)	-
GLP-1 post Baseline	N	261	798	1059	-
	No	252 (97%)	742 (93%)	994 (94%)	-
	Yes	9 (3%)	56 (7%)	65 (6%)	-
SGLT2i concomitant to Baseline	N	261	798	1059	247
	No	233 (89%)	725 (91%)	958 (90%)	240 (97%)
	Yes	28 (11%)	73 (9%)	101 (10%)	7 (3%)
SGLT2i post Baseline	N	261	798	1059	-
	No	259 (99%)	781 (98%)	1040 (98%)	-
	Yes	2 (1%)	17 (2%)	19 (2%)	-

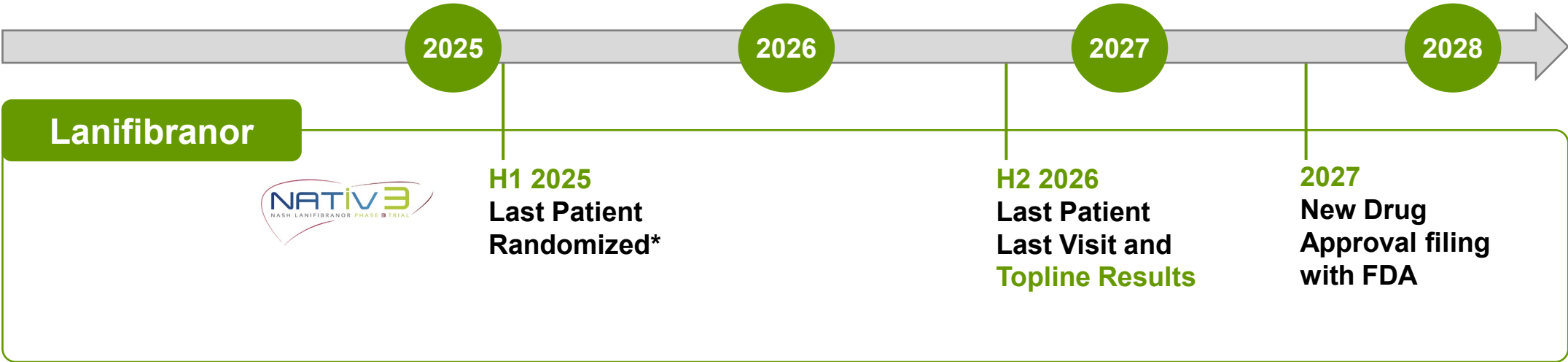
		Exploratory N=261	Main N=798	Randomized N=1059	NATIVE N=247
Weight (kg)	N	261	798	1059	247
	Mean ± SD	94.9 ± 21.3	98.7 ± 23.6	97.8 ± 23.1	93.3 ± 18.8
	Median	95	96	95	92
	Min; Max	44; 163	46; 249	44; 249	50; 147
BMI (kg/m2)	N	260	798	1058	247
	Mean ± SD	34.2 ± 7.0	35.3 ± 7.0	35.0 ± 7.0	32.9 ± 5.4
	Median	33	34	34	32
	Min; Max	20; 64	21; 77	20; 77	21; 45
BMI class	Non obese	65 (25%)	175 (22%)	240 (23%)	86 (35%)
	Obese	195 (75%)	623 (78%)	818 (77%)	161 (65%)

- Higher percentage of patients with T2D in the Phase 3 versus the Phase 2b: 55% vs 42%. The effect size of lanifibranor in the Phase 2b on the primary efficacy endpoint of NATiV3 (MASH resolution and fibrosis improvement) was higher in patients with T2D: 21% and 26% for lanifibranor 800 and 1200 mg/day in patients with T2D versus 7% and 22% in patients who did not have diabetes
- NATiV3 expected to generate data of lanifibranor in combination with GLP1 and with SGLT2 inhibitors
- Blinded analyses of Phase 3 data suggest preliminary biomarkers in line with Phase 2b NATIVE study results

NATiV3 data expected in H2 2026

Lanifibranor could be the second oral liver-directed agent for the treatment of MASH if approved

Targeted timeline for anticipated catalysts



Financing
<i>A \$400M+ Financing in October 2024 capitalized Inventiva to execute on the clinical trial through to NDA¹</i>

Targeted Timeline to Potential Launch
<i>Lanifibranor could be the second oral, liver-targeted agent on the market in 2028 if NDA is filed and approved.</i> <i>Best-in-class fibrosis, cardiovascular, and metabolic benefits.</i>

(1) In October 2024, Inventiva announced a multi-tranche equity financing of up to €348 million, subject to conditions, and up to \$30 million in milestone payments.
* Announced on April 2, 2025

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