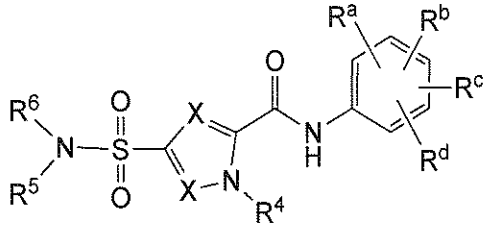
There is a need for additional HBV inhibitors that may overcome at least one of these disadvantages or that have additional advantages such as increased potency or an increased safety window.

~~Description of the Invention~~Summary

~~The present~~One aspect of the ~~invention~~ disclosure relates to a compound of Formula (ID)



(ID)

or a stereoisomer or tautomeric form thereof, wherein:

Each X independently represents CR^7;

R^a, R^b and R^c are independently selected from the group consisting of Hydrogen, Fluoro, Bromo, Chloro, $-CHF_2$, $-CF_2$-methyl, $-CH_2F$, $-CF_3$, $-OCF_3$, -CN, C_1-C_3alkyl and C_3-C_4cycloalkyl;

R^d is Hydrogen or Fluoro;

R^4 is Hydrogen, C_1-C_3alkyl or C_3-C_4cycloalkyl;

R^5 is Hydrogen;

R^6 is selected from the group consisting of C_2-C_6alkyl, C_1-C_4alkyl-R^8 optionally substituted with one or more Fluoro, C_1-C_4alkyl-R^9 optionally substituted with one or more Fluoro, and a 3-7 membered mono or polycyclic saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 3-7 membered saturated ring or C_2-C_6alkyl optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of Hydrogen, -OH, Fluoro, oxo, R^9, R^{10} and C_1-C_4alkyl optionally substituted with R^{10};

R^7 represents hydrogen, -CN, Fluoro, Chloro, Bromo, $-CHF_2$, $-CF_2$-methyl, $-CH_2F$, $-CF_3$, C_1-C_3alkyl optionally substituted with methoxy, C_2-C_3alkenyl or C_3-C_4cycloalkyl;

R^8 represents 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 3-7 membered

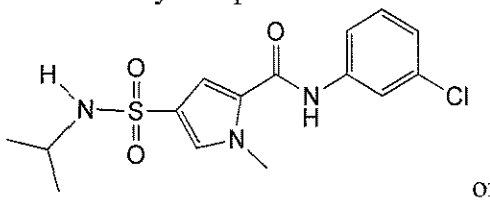
saturated ring optionally being substituted with one or more C_1-C_4alkyl optionally substituted with R^{10};

R^9 represents, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, -SO_2-methyl, -C(=O)-OR^{11} or -C(=O)-$N(R^{11})_2$;

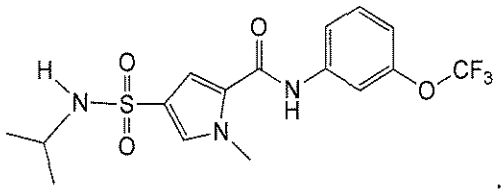
R^{10} represents -CN, -OH, Fluoro, -CHF_2, -CH_2F or -CF_3;

R^{11} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_3alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or a solvate thereof wherein such compound is not



or



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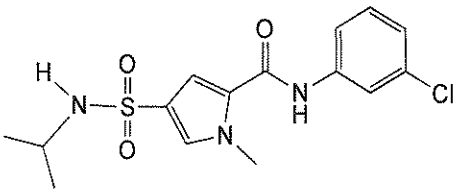
~~The invention further~~Another aspect of the disclosure relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound ~~of Formula (ID)~~as defined herein, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The ~~invention~~ disclosure also relates to the compounds of Formula (ID) for use as a medicament, preferably for use in the prevention or treatment of an HBV infection in a mammal. Another aspect of the disclosure relates to a compound as defined herein for use in the prevention or treatment of an HBV infection in a mammal.

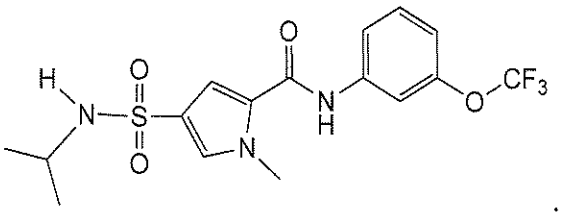
~~In a further aspect, t~~The ~~invention~~ disclosure relates to a combination of a compound of Formula (ID), and another HBV inhibitor.

In another aspect of the disclosure, there is provided a product containing (a) a compound of formula (ID) as defined herein and (b) another HBV inhibitor, as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in the treatment of HBV infections.

The pharmaceutical composition, use and combination of compounds of Formula (ID) as provided according to the present ~~invention~~ disclosure includes the pharmaceutical composition, use and combination of



and



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Definitions

The terms "C_{1-x}alkyl" and C_1-$C_x$alkyl can be used interchangeably.

The term "C_{1-3}alkyl" as a group or part of a group refers to a hydrocarbyl radical of Formula C_nH_{2n+1} wherein n is a number ranging from 1 to 3. In case C_{1-3}alkyl is coupled to a further radical, it refers to a Formula C_nH_{2n}. C_{1-3}alkyl groups comprise from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 2 carbon atoms. C_{1-3}alkyl includes all linear, or branched alkyl groups with

heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 3-7 membered saturated ring or C_2-C_6alkyl optionally being substituted with one or more substituents each independently selected from the group consisting of Hydrogen, -OH, Fluoro, oxo, R^9, R^{10} and C_1-C_4alkyl optionally substituted with R^{10};

R^7 represents hydrogen, -CN, Fluoro, Chloro, Bromo, $-CHF_2$, $-CF_2$-methyl, $-CH_2F$, $-CF_3$, C_1-C_3alkyl optionally substituted with methoxy, C_2-C_3alkenyl or C_3-C_4cycloalkyl;

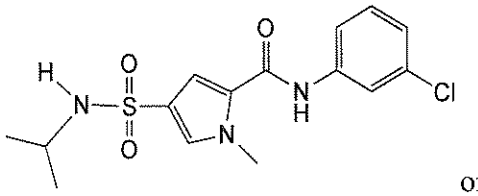
R^8 represents 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally containing one or more heteroatoms each independently selected from the group consisting of O, S and N, such 3-7 membered saturated ring optionally being substituted with one or more C_1-C_4alkyl optionally substituted with R^{10};

R^9 represents, C_1-C_4alkyloxy, $-SO_2$-methyl, $-C(=O)-OR^{11}$ or $-C(=O)-N(R^{11})_2$;

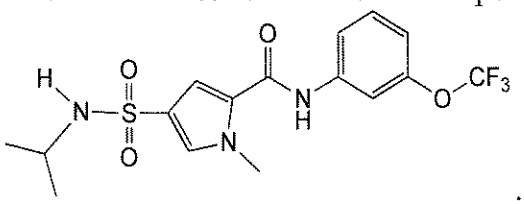
R^{10} represents -CN, -OH, Fluoro, $-CHF_2$, $-CH_2F$ or $-CF_3$;

R^{11} represents hydrogen or C_1-C_3alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or a solvate thereof wherein such compound is not

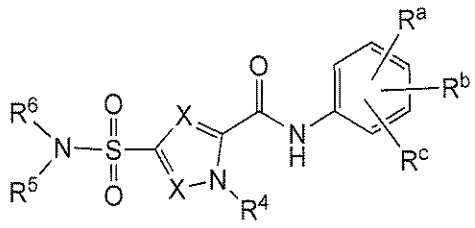


or



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In a further aspect, ~~aspect,~~ the present invention relates to a compound of Formula (IA)



(IA)

or a stereoisomer or tautomeric form thereof, wherein:

Each X independently represents CR^7;

R^a, R^b and R^c are independently selected from the group consisting of Hydrogen, Fluoro, Bromo, Chloro, $-CHF_2$, $-CF_2$-methyl, $-CH_2F$, $-CF_3$, $-OCF_3$, -CN, C_1-C_3alkyl and C_3-C_4cycloalkyl;