

167,476

116.83

Gilead Sciences Inc GILD (NAS) | ★★★

Fair Value **Last Price Consider Buy Consider Sell** Uncertainty Economic Moat™ Moat Trend™ Stewardship **Industry Group** 113.96 USD 114.00 USD 79 80 usp 153 90 usp Medium Wide Stable Exemplary Biotechnology

Gilead Sees Strong 1Q, Raises Guidance; High Cash Levels Mean Acquisitions Will Be Tough to Avoid

Updated Forecasts and Estimates from 17 May 2015

Karen Andersen, CFA Strategist karen.andersen@morningstar.com +1 (312) 384-4826

Damien Conover, CFA Sector Director damien.conover@morningstar.com +1 (312) 696-6052

The primary analyst covering this company does not own its stock.

Research as of 30 Apr 2015 Estimates as of 17 May 2015 Pricing data through 05 Jun 2015 Rating updated as of 05 Jun 2015

Currency amounts expressed with "\$" are in U.S. dollars (USD) unless otherwise denoted.

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Investment Thesis 17 Mar 2015

Gilead's focus on infectious disease has paid off in spades. With a small salesforce, inexpensive manufacturing, and selective research and development, it generates stellar profit margins, and the firm's pipeline is extending its reach into other high-margin markets like hepatitis C and hematological oncology. With the approval of hepatitis C drug Sovaldi in late 2013, we think Gilead's competitive advantages have strengthened, moving it into wide-moat territory.

Gilead's tenofovir molecule--in Viread, Truvada, and all single-tablet regimens--forms the heart of the firm's \$10 billion HIV franchise. Its newest single-tablet regimens, Complera and Stribild, are seeing rapid uptake and strong reimbursement. Such regimens offer patients convenience and affordability, as they are less likely to miss doses and develop drug resistance, and they only need to make one copayment. Gilead will see new competitive threats in HIV; Glaxo could introduce a Truvada/Tivicay single-tablet regimen once Truvada patents begin to expire in 2018, and generic versions of Atripla should be available beyond 2021. However, we think Complera and Stribild will have a strong grasp on the market by this time, resetting the firm's HIV patent cliff into the 2020s. Gilead's pipeline drug TAF appears to have bone and renal safety advantages over tenofovir, and the first TAF combination regimen is poised to reach the market by the end of 2015.

Management is diversifying with acquisitions, including the \$11 billion Pharmasset deal and key hepatitis C drug Sovaldi. While AbbVie launched its all-oral regimen in late 2014 and Bristol and Merck also look capable of launching competitive regimens by 2016, Gilead's regimens set a high bar. Sovaldi and Harvoni (a combination of Sovaldi and ledipasvir launched in October 2014) saw \$12.4 billion in sales in 2014. While negotiated discounts have rapidly increased, the number of patients seeking therapy is set to increase, and we think Gilead will see more than \$14 billion in hepatitis C sales in 2015, or 80% of the global market. Gilead's first cancer drug, Zydelig (idelalisib), launched in 2014, and we forecast \$3 billion in peak sales in CLL and NHL.

Market Cap (USD Mil)	
52-Week High (USD)	
52-Week Low (USD)	

Vital Statistics

 52-Week Low (USD)
 78.50

 52-Week Total Return %
 37.6

 YTD Total Return %
 20.9

 Last Fiscal Year End
 31 Dec 2014

 5-Yr Forward Revenue CAGR %
 1.4

 5-Yr Forward EPS CAGR %
 5.2

 Price/Fair Value
 1.00

Valuation Summary and Forecasts Fiscal Year: 2015(E) 2016(E) 2013 2014 Price/Earnings 34.8 11.7 11.0 11.8 EV/EBITDA 24.6 8.8 8.6 9.6 FV/FRIT 26.5 90 94 10 1 Free Cash Flow Yield % 2.5 8.4 8.7 8.7 Dividend Yield % 1.2 1.6

Financial Summary	and Fore	ecasts ((USD Mil)		
	Fiscal Year:	2013	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)
Revenue		11,202	24,891	29,289	26,927
Revenue YoY %		15.5	122.2	17.7	-8.1
EBIT		4,524	15,266	18,723	16,652
EBIT YoY %		12.8	237.4	22.7	-11.1
Net Income, Adjusted		3,451	13,315	16,244	14,622
Net Income YoY %		11.9	285.9	22.0	-10.0
Diluted EPS		2.16	8.09	10.35	9.64
Diluted EPS YoY %		18.8	274.2	27.9	-6.9
Free Cash Flow		2,846	11,010	14,003	14,460
Free Cash Flow YoY %		-133.3	286.9	27.2	3.3

Historical/forecast data sources are Morningstar Estimates and may reflect adjustments. Analyst Note: Adjusted EPS excludes stock-based comp, amortization, acquisition costs

Profile

Gilead Sciences develops and markets therapies to treat life-threatening infectious diseases, with the core of its portfolio focused on HIV and hepatitis B and C. The acquisitions of Corus Pharma, Myogen, CV Therapeutics, Arresto Biosciences, and Calistoga have broadened this focus to include pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases and cancer. Gilead's acquisition of Pharmasset brought rights to hepatitis C drug Sovaldi, which is also part of the recently approved combination regimen Harvoni.



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Morningstar Analysis

Gilead Sees Strong 10, Raises Guidance; High Cash Levels Mean Acquisitions Will Be Tough to Avoid 30 Apr 2015

We're maintaining our \$114 fair value estimate for Gilead Sciences, which reported a 52% increase in sales to \$7.6 billion and a 99% increase in adjusted EPS to \$2.94 in the first quarter. Management boosted its 2015 product sales guidance to \$28 billion-\$29 billion based largely on expected continued strong uptake of hepatitis C combo pill Harvoni. Despite the tough environment for Harvoni reimbursement and Merck's potential launch later this year, we believe Gilead's portfolio and pipeline are diverse and innovative, and the firm's wide moat looks secure.

In hepatitis C, sales of Sovaldi and Harvoni combined grew to \$4.6 billion in the first guarter, up 19% from the fourth quarter and essentially doubling since the first quarter last year, as volume increases are outweighing the impact of higher discounting. Sovaldi is now approved in Japan for genotype 2 patients, which should boost international sales growth beginning in the second half of 2015.

Other antiviral products (mostly HIV) grew 9% to \$2.4 billion despite lower inventories and higher discounting in the U. S., as newer regimens Complera (27% growth) and Stribild (66%) continue to see strong uptake. TAF-based versions of Truvada, Complera, and Stribild should all reach the market by mid-2016, giving the firm time to begin converting patients before HIV patents begin to expire in 2018.

Gilead's \$14.5 billion cash balance raises the question of what it will acquire next. Even with the new dividend program (\$2 billion in 2015), a three-year \$15 billion share repurchase program (started in April), and lagging rebates owed for previous hepatitis C sales, Gilead will still have plenty of cash for acquisitions. Management said that it feels ready to consider new deals tied to Gilead's focus therapeutic areas, but will likely target firms with programs in Phase II or earlier. Hepatitis B, oncology, and immunology (e.g., fibrosis and autoimmune diseases) seem like the most likely areas of interest.

Diving deeper into hepatitis C results, we think higher eligibility is contributing to a dramatic increase in patients treated so far in 2015. Gilead still appears to be assuming a 46% discount to list prices for its hepatitis C therapies in the U.S. this year, but now views capacity of the U.S. healthcare system ahead of its previous 250,000 patient/year guidance, perhaps approaching 300,000. As many of the negotiated contracts with payers went into effect during the first quarter, we expect that discounts weren't as severe in the first quarter, but will ramp higher for the remainder of the year. We still think Gilead has a leading pipeline for pan-genotypic regimens with potentially shorter durations of treatment, and with 1.6 million diagnosed with hepatitis C in the U.S., that could make even a lower-growth market an attractive opportunity for several years.

Despite a flattening U.S. HCV market, we see growth prospects beyond 2015 in Europe and Japan. The big five European markets and Japan together have similar numbers of diagnosed hepatitis C patients as the U.S., with Japan standing out as the largest single market opportunity outside the U.S. We expect European growth to accelerate in 2015 as reimbursement discussions proceed, but competition also looks strong in this market, given the higher proportion of patients with Genotype 1b (where efficacy is generally strong across treatment options). However, the higher prevalence of Genotype 2 in Japan gives Gilead an edge in this market.

Valuation, Growth and Profitability 17 Mar 2015

Our fair value estimate for Gilead stands at \$114 per share, as increases to our near-term hepatitis C estimates and a slightly lower cost of capital are countered by lower HIV sales assumptions in the long term. Overall, we now assume global Gilead hepatitis C sales of \$14.4 billion in 2015 (up from \$12.5 billion). We think higher discounting in 2015 will be more than countered by a strong increase in the number

disclosures at the end of this report.



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of patients treated and Gilead's ability to maintain strong global market share. We expect Gilead's hepatitis C sales to peak in 2015, with sales declining to \$11.9 billion in 2016 and \$10 billion by 2024. We think U.S. treatment rates could flatten in 2016 as warehoused patients and those with cirrhosis will have been treated, and we think market growth beyond this year-due to improved diagnosis and treatment rates--will be spread among more competitors. We also think U.S. rebates are poised to increase slowly from the anticipated 46% level in 2015, reaching 55% by 2024.

Overall, we think Gilead's HIV franchise will peak at \$11.1 billion in 2017, with relatively flat sales from 2018 until heavier generic competition begins in 2022. We now assume that the TAF (next-generation Viread) quad regimen will receive FDA approval in late 2015, but we have also lowered our long-term Stribild sales estimates. We continue to view Stribild and Complera generics as strong long-term competition for TAF-based regimens.

After more than doubling revenue in 2014, we expect Gilead to see low-single-digit top-line growth over the next few years, on average. Sovaldi and Harvoni's high gross margins,

strong operating leverage, and lower tax rate, as well as share buybacks (as Gilead will have to put massive cash flows to work either via acquisitions or returns to shareholders) should allow for mid-single-digit EPS growth during this time. Gilead saw a 61% operating margin in 2014, and we think Gilead will be able to maintain these margins despite new competitive threats.

We now assume a 7.2% cost of capital for Gilead (down from 7.6%). While we still rate the systematic risk surrounding Gilead shares as below average, we're lowering our cost of equity assumption from 8% to 7.5% as part of a broader change in our valuation methodology, to better align our capital cost assumptions with the returns equity investors are likely to demand over the long run. We also assume a 5.8% pre-tax cost of debt (up from 3.9%) to reflect a more normalized long-term rate environment.

Scenario Analysis

Gilead's portfolio is now more diverse, as its HIV focus has expanded with exposure to hepatitis C and cancer markets, but we still think the firm warrants a medium uncertainty rating, due to the potential volatility in hepatitis C market demand and pricing. In a bullish scenario, we expect Gilead to achieve stronger conversion to newer HIV products and stronger U.S. hepatitis C pricing power. In this scenario, we assume HIV franchise sales peak at \$12.2 billion in 2021, largely due to the smaller impact that Atripla and Truvada generics would have on the firm's top line by this time. We also assume less aggressive rebating in the U.S. hepatitis C market our bull-case scenario (flat at 2015 levels), resulting in \$11.4 billion in hepatitis C sales for Gilead in 2024. We also use a slightly higher (5%) earnings-growth rate in stage II (post-2024) of our model. This results in a fair value estimate of \$160 per share.

In a more pessimistic scenario, we assume that Complera and Stribild are unable to gain a significant share of the HIV market due to lack of perceived efficacy, safety, or

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convenience benefits to older regimens. HIV franchise sales peak in 2017 at \$10.7 billion, but then fall rapidly owing to the severe pressure this scenario incorporates following Viread's patent expiration. In this scenario, efforts to expand R&D capabilities and non-HIV-related salesforces counter the benefit of the Bristol agreement expiration on Gilead's gross margin. We also assume additional price competition in the hepatitis C market, with rebates eventually rising above 60% for the U.S. market. This results in \$9 billion in hepatitis C sales for Gilead in 2024. We also use a slightly lower (0%) earnings-growth rate in stage II (post-2024) of our model. This yields a \$95 per share fair value estimate.

Economic Moat

We assign Gilead a wide economic moat rating. We think patent protection on newer HIV regimens as well as the recent Food and Drug Administration approval of Gilead's oral hepatitis C drug Sovaldi (sofosbuvir) will be enough to ensure strong returns for the next couple of decades, making visibility on profits clearer at Gilead than at many of its large-cap biotech peers. We think Gilead is capable of achieving more than \$14 billion in hepatitis C-related sales in 2015, or roughly 80% of our estimate of the global market this year. Gilead's expertise in infectious diseases and single-pill formulations is a part of its research and development strategy, which we see as one of the strongest intangible assets supporting the firm's wide moat.

Gilead's moat was formed by its leadership position in the treatment of HIV, with three patented products that form the backbone of today's treatment regimens. Despite numerous competitors, the company has established leading market share and spectacular profitability with its convenient, effective, and safe treatments. Gilead now serves about 85% of treated HIV patients in the United States. Management has done an excellent job of maximizing sales of the tenofovir molecule, which is present in Viread, Truvada, Atripla, Complera, and Stribild. That said, key patents begin to expire in 2018, and improvement beyond the firm's most recently approved products such as Stribild and Complera will be difficult to achieve, limiting the profit potential for this franchise beyond the 2020s.

However, we think the firm has shown that it can translate its extensive understanding of the drug discovery and development process in HIV into new therapeutic areas, allowing it to achieve wide-moat status. Despite initial criticism of the high price that Gilead paid for Pharmasset in early 2012, we think the \$11 billion acquisition gave Gilead the most valuable hepatitis C drug in the industry and also demonstrated the firm's ability to recognize the potentially unique nature of Sovaldi's safety and efficacy profile compared with other, toxic nucleotide analogs. We think the firm's experience with another nucleotide analog, tenofovir, a key ingredient in all of Gilead's HIV combination regimens, probably contributed to its recognition of Sovaldi's value at an early stage in its development.

We think Sovaldi could redefine Gilead as a powerhouse in the broader infectious disease market. The drug is leading the way for all-oral treatments in the fast-growing hepatitis C market, and we expect Gilead has a multi-billion-dollar product, with longevity extending as far as 2029. We think the low resistance potential and pan-genotypic efficacy of Sovaldi will allow Gilead to retain a significant portion (more than 50%) of the global market in the long run, despite emerging competition from firms like AbbVie and Bristol.

Moat Trend

We assign Gilead a stable moat trend rating. Gilead's product platform reflects a growing record of recognizing potential in infectious disease, from the discovery of foundational HIV drug tenofovir to deals that brought rights to emtricitabine (another ingredient in all of Gilead's combination regimens) elvitegravir (the integrase inhibitor in Stribild), and now Sovaldi. Gilead's oncology pipeline is



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Morningstar Analysis

also growing and advancing, and we think the firm's smart acquisitions and the potential for future combination regimens in hematological oncology are further diversifying the firm and strengthening its intangible assets. However, we think Gilead's HIV-related patent exposure and price competition in the hepatitis C market are preventing its moat from expanding further.

We're seeing growing evidence that the firm's acquisition strategy could serve it well in the field of oncology, following the acquisitions of Calistoga, CGI, Arresto, and YM Biosciences. Gilead's first oncology therapy, Zydelig (idelalisib, via Calistoga), launched in 2014, and we're bullish on the potential for the drug to combine well with standards of care (like Roche's Rituxan/Gazyva) and other products in Gilead's oncology pipeline.

Gilead's products are not biologics, so the firm will be vulnerable to generic versions of many of its current HIV products within a decade. However, its newest HIV regimens Complera and Stribild are seeing strong launches, and we think the products offer enough of a benefit to older standards of care (namely, Atripla and a combination of Truvada and Merck's integrase inhibitor, Isentress) that Gilead will successfully achieve significant conversion of patients to these newer regimens, extending patent protection on its HIV franchise and preventing moat erosion. With Stribild, Gilead can also retain all of the economics behind its HIV sales, rather than sharing with a partner as it does for Complera (Johnson & Johnson) and Atripla (Bristol-Myers Squibb), benefiting the firm's return on invested capital. That said, the approval of Glaxo's integrase inhibitor Tivicay could bring strong competition for Stribild; Glaxo has already filed for FDA approval of an in-house combination tablet (Epzicom/Tivicay), and more important, could create a Truvada/Tivicay pill once Truvada's patents begin expiring in 2018.

In addition, global pricing pressure and consolidation of pharmacy-benefit managers could reduce Gilead's ability to charge price premiums for new drugs or extend patent protection. For example, Express Scripts could exclude Stribild from its formularies once safe and effective competition--like Gilead's own Atripla and Complera--lose patent protection. Payers are already aggressively negotiating with drug firms in hepatitis C, and while Gilead appears to be gaining the majority of contracts and access to patients, it is sacrificing on price.



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Bulls Say/Bears Say

Bulls Say

- Gilead markets the three single-tablet regimens for HIV: Atripla, Stribild, and Complera. Once-daily dosing greatly increases patient compliance and reduces the risk of drug resistance.
- ► Guidelines that aim to improve diagnosis and treatment rates provide strong tailwinds for growth in the HIV and hepatitis C markets.
- ► With the approval of Sovaldi and Harvoni, Gilead is the market leader in all-oral hepatitis C treatments. None of Gilead's competitors have other proven nucleotide analogs approaching the market, making the \$11 billion acquisition of Pharmasset look like a bargain.

Bears Say

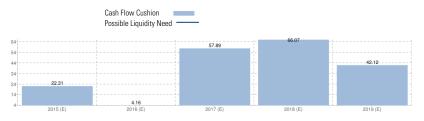
- Gilead's HIV franchise historically provided three fourths of sales. Heavy dependence on tenofovir, which loses exclusivity in 2018, puts pressure on Gilead's hepatitis C portfolio to support long-term growth.
- Pricing pressure and reduced willingness to pay for convenience could weigh on Gilead's growth. Atripla will become a formidable generic competitor to Gilead's newer HIV products by 2021, and competing hepatitis C regimens are giving PBMs the ability to negotiate aggressively.
- Ongoing litigation with Merck and AbbVie could shave off some of Gilead's Sovaldi profits.



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Five Year Adjusted Cash Flow Forecast (USD Mil)					
	2015(E)	2016(E)	2017(E)	2018(E)	2019(E)
Cash and Equivalents (beginning of period)	11,726	18,089	23,588	30,302	37,083
Adjusted Available Cash Flow	12,483	12,273	12,076	12,159	11,735
Total Cash Available before Debt Service	24,209	30,363	35,664	42,461	48,818
Principal Payments	-483	-6,714	_	_	-500
Interest Payments	-525	-516	-542	-570	-588
Other Cash Obligations and Commitments	-78	-71	-74	<i>-73</i>	-71
Total Cash Obligations and Commitments	-1,085	<i>-7,302</i>	-616	-643	-1,159

Cumulative Annual Cash Flow Cushion



Adjusted Cash Flow Summary

		70 UI	
	USD Millions	Commitments	
Beginning Cash Balance	11,726	108.5	
Sum of 5-Year Adjusted Free Cash Flow	60,727	562.0	
Sum of Cash and 5-Year Cash Generation	72,453	670.6	
Revolver Availability Asset Adjusted Borrowings (Repayment)	_	_	
Sum of Cash, 5-Year Cash Generation, Revolver and Adjustments Sum of 5-Year Cash Commitments	72,453 -10,805	670.6	

Financial Health

Gilead's credit profile remains solid, as the Sovaldi launch has lived up to the hype and should have legs despite push back from third party payers on price. The firm's cash flow has risen rapidly to \$12 billion in 2014 from \$3 billion in 2013 prior to Sovaldi's launch. We currently estimate annual free cash flow could rise to about \$14 billion by 2019, which could further improve Gilead's financial flexibility. Given its much higher bottom line, Gilead's leverage has remained relatively stagnant even as debt has risen since our last update. At the end of December, the company owed \$12.4 billion in debt, which was nearly covered by its \$11.7 billion cash position. With only \$3.2 billion of that cash held overseas at that time, we do not expect the company to need external financing in the immediate future, which could cause leverage to trend downward as profits grow. On a trailing 12-month basis, debt/EBITDA stood at just 0.8 times on a gross basis (down from about 2 times at the end of 2013) and interest coverage has ballooned to about 30 times pro forma for the new debt costs. At the end of December, the firm's capital structure consisted of senior unsecured notes and convertible notes (in-the-money 2016 notes); key senior note maturities due within the next five years include \$700 million due 2016 and \$500 million due 2019. Given these easily manageable intermediate-term debt maturities and Gilead's large ongoing cash flows, we weren't surprised to see the firm boost plans to return more cash to shareholders. In February, Gilead's board added a new \$15 billion share repurchase program to the \$3 billion program that remained outstanding at the end of 2014. The company also instituted a dividend that will push out over \$2 billion in cash annually. Overall, we believe Gilead's substantial free cash flow prospects will be sufficient to manage these increasing returns to shareholders. We would not be surprised to see Gilead make acquisitions with excess cash flow to continue diversifying its business, as well.



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Enterprise Risk

Increasing competition and pricing pressures in the HIV and hepatitis C markets are risks for Gilead. If Gilead's HIV franchise does not maintain its superior efficacy and safety status, a large portion of its sales foundation could be at risk. Key patents on Gilead's top marketed HIV products will expire by 2021, and the firm will need to see significant switching to newer products Complera and Stribild to counter the negative impact from generic competitors. More than 60% of Gilead's U.S.-based HIV sales volume represents government purchases, and higher rebates on some of these sales were implemented in 2010. Austerity measures also had a higher-than-average impact on prices in Europe in 2010, and escalating overall health-care costs and tight budgets could lead to continued, elevated pricing pressure in both the U.S. and Europe. Gilead also paid a significant premium to acquire Myogen, and the failure of darusentan puts even more pressure on Letairis to make this deal accretive. That said, the \$11 billion Pharmasset acquisition is largely derisked, as Sovaldi and Harvoni brought in more than \$12 billion in revenue in 2014. However, growth beyond 2014 is still uncertain, as competition is emerging and as pharmacy benefit managers like Express Scripts aggressively negotiate pricing.



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Management & Ownership

Management Activity

Name	Position	Shares Held	Report Date*	InsiderActivity
DR. JOHN C. MARTIN,M. D.	CEO/Chairman of the Board/ Director, Director	4,255,876	01 Jun 2015	450,000
DR. JOHN F. MILLIGAN, PHD	COO/President	1,029,108	07 May 2015	100,000
MR. ETIENNE F. DAVIGNON	Director	837,605	05 May 2015	_
DR. NORBERT W. BISCHOFBERGER, PHD	Executive VP, Divisional/Chief Scientific Officer	165,168	15 May 2015	210,000
MR. GREGG H. ALTON	Executive VP, Divisional/Secretary	141,422	01 Jun 2015	66,000
MR. PER WOLD-OLSEN	Director	90,077	05 May 2015	_
MR PAUL RUTHERFORD CARTER	Executive VP, Divisional	47,632	01 Jun 2015	13,000

^{*}Represents the date on which the owner's name, position, and common shares held were reported by the holder or issuer.

Fund Ownership

· unu o vinoromp				
Top Owners	% of Shares Held	% of Fund Assets	Change (k)	Portfolio Date
VA CollegeAmerica Growth Fund of America	2.32	2.46	104	31 Mar 2015
VA CollegeAmerica Invmt Co of America	1.90	3.88	1,052	31 Mar 2015
Vanguard Total Stock Mkt Idx	1.79	0.65	77	30 Apr 2015
Fidelity® Contrafund® Fund	1.29	1.73	-382	30 Apr 2015
VA CollegeAmerica Cap World Gr and Inc	1.18	2.07	11	31 Mar 2015
Concentrated Holders				
ProFunds VP Biotechnology	0.01	18.26	3	31 Mar 2015
Market Vectors® Biotech ETF	0.08	15.92	_	04 Jun 2015
Vanguard Market Neutral	_	15.31	_	31 Mar 2015
ProFunds Biotechnology UltraSector Fund	0.06	11.67	24	31 Jan 2015
Merchbanc SICAV Cube	_	10.96	_	31 Oct 2014
Institutional Transactions				

Institutional Transactions

Top 5 Buyers Swedbank Robur Fonder AB Walter Scott & Partners Limited Capital Research Global Investors Renaissance Technologies Corp Robeco Investment Management, Inc.	% of Shares Held 0.27 0.52 6.84 0.27 0.29	% of Fund Assets 2.92 3.53 3.39 0.84 0.62	Shares Bought/ Sold (k) 4,019 3,552 3,112 3,091 2,695	Portfolio Date 31 Dec 2014 31 Mar 2015 31 Mar 2015 31 Mar 2015 31 Mar 2015
Top 5 Sellers T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. Marsico Capital Management, LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. American Century Inv Mgt, Inc. Winslow Capital Management, LLC	3.17	0.95	-4,752	31 Mar 2015
	0.18	2.23	-3,403	31 Mar 2015
	1.04	0.63	-3,248	31 Mar 2015
	0.54	0.87	-2,808	31 Mar 2015
	0.31	1.40	-2,549	31 Mar 2015

Management 04 Feb 2015

We assign Gilead exemplary marks for stewardship based on its moat-building investment strategies, good allocation of capital, and superior board independence and qualifications. Gilead has made several acquisitions and collaborative deals over the years that have supported its infectious disease portfolio. For example, the acquisition of Triangle in 2003 brought Emtriva, a critical component of Truvada and all of the firm's single-tablet HIV regimens. While outside of Gilead's therapeutic area focus, the acquisition of CV Therapeutics was also a wise investment, as angina drug Ranexa is growing strongly. In addition, our investment thesis rests on the (now largely proven) theory that the \$11 billion bet on Pharmasset--and hepatitis C drug Sovaldi--was an excellent use of capital.

Chairman and CEO John Martin is the only insider on Gilead's 11-member board, which has an independent lead director. Experienced board members offer a diverse skill set, including expertise in public policy, infectious disease, and global health initiatives. Martin, who was previously Bristol-Myers' director of antiviral chemistry and has more than a quarter-century of experience, replaced Gilead's founder as CEO in 1996. We like that management is rewarded for R&D progress rather than earnings per share. Gilead's decision to boost share repurchases has been a smart one, in our view, as shares have traded below our fair value estimate over the past two years. We see the blood cancer market as a key area of growth for Gilead going forward, and this will be supported by the recent hiring of Dr. Philippe Bishop (formerly at Roche) to head its oncology efforts.



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Analyst Notes

Raising Our Gilead Fair Value Estimate on Higher HCV Treatment Numbers, Despite Higher Discounting 04 Feb 2015

Gilead Sciences reported fourth-quarter results and 2015 guidance that were ahead of our expectations, and the new quarterly dividend and aggressive \$15 billion share-repurchase program give us an answer for how the firm will use the tremendous cash flow from its HIV and hepatitis C portfolio (almost \$13 billion in operating cash flow in 2014). We expect to raise our fair value estimate as we increase our assumptions for 2015 and beyond and as we give the firm credit for some of the earlier-stage programs in development, in oncology and inflammatory diseases. Overall, despite the tough negotiating environment for Harvoni reimbursement and new competitors launching over the next couple of years, we believe Gilead's portfolio and pipeline are diverse and innovative, and the firm's wide moat looks secure.

Gilead's \$3.8 billion in hepatitis C revenue in the fourth quarter (\$12.4 billion for the year) was higher than our \$3.5 billion estimate for the quarter (and \$12.1 billion estimate for the year), as Harvoni saw \$2 billion in sales in the U.S. market in its first quarter. While our HIV sales estimates were in line with the company's results and we're comfortable with our HIV projections, Gilead forecasts total product sales in 2015 of \$26 billion-\$27 billion, which we believe is ahead of our projection of \$24 billion largely because of our lower hepatitis C estimates. Hepatitis C discounts are rising higher than we expected in 2015, but our assumption for the number of patients treated will also increase as a result of anticipated higher eligibility, and we expect this to lead to a net increase in our hepatitis C projections.

We think higher eligibility will lead to a dramatic increase in patients treated in 2015, as fewer patients could be denied treatment. Gilead did offer some insights into U.S. reimbursement and potential treated patients in 2015, as the firm assumes it will see a 46% discount to list prices for its hepatitis C therapies this year, and as many as 250,000 patients could be treated by the U.S. health-care system at full capacity. On discounts, this is much higher than the 22% rate we had in our model for 2015 and closer to our long-term assumption approaching 50%. However, Gilead's negotiation process was not solely dictated by new competition from AbbVie, but also by a desire to increase eligibility for insurance coverage among hepatitis C patients with lower fibrosis scores (that is, healthier patients). Gilead noted that 60% of covered lives in the U.S. have now been negotiated with payers, and of these, its hepatitis C regimens are available to 80% of patients.

If the U.S. health-care system does approach hepatitis C treatment capacity in 2015, there could still be several years of solid performance for Gilead, given its leading pipeline for pan-genotypic regimens with potentially shorter durations of treatment, as well as the 1.6 million diagnosed with hepatitis C in the U.S. However, this would imply that growth prospects beyond 2015 will be focused on Europe and Japan. The big five European markets and Japan together have similar numbers of diagnosed hepatitis C patients as the U.S., with Japan standing out as the largest single market opportunity outside the U.S. We expect European growth to accelerate in 2015 as reimbursement discussions proceed, but competition also looks strong in this market, given the higher proportion of patients with Genotype 1b (where efficacy is generally strong across treatment options). However, the higher prevalence of Genotype 2 in Japan gives Gilead an edge in this market, and we expect the firm could begin to book sales in this indication in the second half of 2015.

AbbVie's Viekira Favored by Express Scripts Over Gilead's Harvoni; Maintaining Our FV Estimates 22 Dec 2014

AbbVie received FDA approval on Dec. 19 for its all-oral



Last Price	Fair Value	Consider Buy	Consider Sell	Uncertainty	Economic Moat™	Moat Trend™	Stewardship	Industry Group
113.96 USD	114.00 USD	79.80 USD	153.90 USD	Medium	Wide	Stable	Exemplary	Biotechnology

Analyst Notes

hepatitis C treatment Viekira for genotype 1 patients, who represent about three quarters of hepatitis C patients in the U.S. market. In addition, Express Scripts announced Dec. 22 that Sovaldi, Harvoni, and Olysio are being removed from its national formulary for 2015, in favor of Viekira (which is now part of a multiyear agreement that provides a significant discount to Viekira's list price, according to Express Scripts). We're not making any changes to our fair value estimates for Gilead and AbbVie, as we had already assumed that Gilead would lose 30% of the U.S. genotype 1 hepatitis C market (and a slightly higher percentage of patients, after factoring in price discounts) to AbbVie in 2015. Given Express Scripts' roughly 30% share of U.S. prescriptions and the 30% of Express Scripts customers who follow the national formulary, this translates to minimum of 10% of U.S. genotype 1 patients who will take AbbVie's regimen next year.

Overall, we think Gilead will see U.S. hepatitis C sales of \$7.9 billion in 2015, versus \$2.3 billion for AbbVie. For AbbVie, we expect the robust high-margin hepatitis C sales to boost 2015 earnings per share by 35%, well ahead of consensus expectations. For Gilead, we assume global hepatitis C sales of \$10.9 billion in 2015 (down from \$11.5 billion), which remains well below consensus expectations. We don't expect this news to affect the moat ratings for these firms; we still think that Gilead warrants a wide moat rating, and that a pan-genotypic hepatitis C regimen in the pipeline, progress in oncology, continued HIV innovation and leadership, and a strong track record in business development will allow the firm to see growth beyond what might be a tough 2015-16.

At about \$83,000 for 12 weeks, Viekira's list price is about a 10% discount to Gilead's \$95,000 list price for 12 weeks of Harvoni, also approved in genotype 1 patients. However, average list price per patient could be a slightly different story, as we have previously estimated that Harvoni's

average list price (factoring in eight- and 24-week regimens) is likely closer to \$90,000, and we think Viekira's list price could actually be slightly higher than this amount, after including patients who require 24 weeks of therapy (genotype 1a cirrhotics). However, if we assume that AbbVie's discounted price must put it at least on par with Gilead's discounted price for Harvoni's eight-week regimen, this implies that the firm is offering Express Scripts a much steeper discount (potentially 30%) that more than counters this list price differential.

From AbbVie's perspective, this is a steeper discount than we had previously assumed, but it will also likely increase the number of patients receiving therapy, as Express Scripts is not limiting treatment to patients with higher fibrosis scores as it had been with Gilead's regimens. For Gilead, given that it still holds the leading therapy in efficacy, convenience, and safety (most Viekira patients need to take ribavirin, adding anemia and fatigue to its side-effect profile), we don't expect discounts to rise this steeply overall. Therefore, we think the Express Scripts decision fits with the significant step-up in rebates we had assumed in our Gilead model (rising from 12% in 2014 to 22% in 2015), as it will no doubt need to negotiate steeper discounts to keep other private payer formulary positions.



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Morningstar Analyst Forecasts

Financial Summary and Forecasts						_	
Fiscal Year Ends in December						Forecast	
	3-Year						5-Year
Growth (% YoY) Revenue	Hist. CAGR 43 .7	2012 15.7	2013 15.5	2014 122.2	2015 17.7	2016 -8.1	Proj. CAGR 1.4
EBIT	59.1	5.8	12.8	237.4	22.7	-0.1 -11.1	1.7
EBITDA	58.6	5.6 4.8	13.5	237.4	22.7 20.5	-11.1 -10.5	1.7
Net Income	63.4	4.0 1.0	11.9	285.9	20.5 22.0	-10.5 -10.0	2.0
						-10.0 -6.9	
Diluted EPS	27.9	-52.9	18.8	274.2	27.9		5.2
Earnings Before Interest, after Tax	59.3	-7.5	17.6	271.5	21.4	-10.5	1.6
Free Cash Flow	15.4	-219.6	-133.3	286.9	27.2	3.3	4.9
	3-Year						5-Year
Profitability	Hist. Avg	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Proj. Avg
Operating Margin %	47.7	41.3	40.4	61.3	63.9	61.8	62.5
EBITDA Margin %	51.1	44.2	43.5	65.6	67.2	65.3	65.9
Net Margin %	38.7	31.8	30.8	53.5	55.5	54.3	54.8
Free Cash Flow Margin %	-6.2	-88.2	25.4	44.2	47.8	53.7	51.5
ROIC %	39.6	31.2	23.7	63.8	68.3	56.2	56.1
Adjusted ROIC %	37.4	29.0	22.5	60.6	65.3	53.9	53.8
Return on Assets %	23.3	13.5	14.0	42.3	38.7	29.7	28.3
Return on Equity %	94.8	32.3	54.1	198.1	106.9	57.4	55.1
	3-Year						5-Year
Leverage	3-rear Hist. Avg	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	ə-rear Proj. Avg
Debt/Capital	0.66	0.47	0.89	0.63	0.50	0.29	0.30
Total Debt/EBITDA	2.09	1.92	3.28	1.08	0.90	0.25	0.72
EBITDA/Interest Expense	22.46	11.88	15.86	39.64	37.49	34.10	33.37

•	2013	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)
Price/Fair Value	0.98	0.89	_	_
Price/Earnings	34.8	11.7	11.0	11.8
EV/EBITDA	24.6	8.8	8.6	9.6
EV/EBIT	26.5	9.4	9.0	10.1
Free Cash Flow Yield %	2.5	8.7	8.4	8.7
Dividend Yield %	_		1.2	1.6
Key Valuation Drivers				
Cost of Equity %				7.5
Pre-Tax Cost of Debt %				5.8
Weighted Average Cost of Capi	ital %			7.2
Long-Run Tax Rate %				20.0
Stage II EBI Growth Rate %				2.0
Stage II Investment Rate %				22.2
Perpetuity Year				20

Valuation Summary and Forecasts

Additional estimates and scenarios available for download at http://select.morningstar.com.

Discounted Cash Flow Valuation	n	E	
	USD Mil	Firm Value (%)	Per Share Value
Present Value Stage I	92,895	53.0	63.11
Present Value Stage II	33,844	19.3	22.99
Present Value Stage III	48,452	27.7	32.92
Total Firm Value	175,192	100.0	119.03
Cash and Equivalents	11,726	_	7.97
Debt	-17,668	_	-12.00
Preferred Stock	_	_	_
Other Adjustments	-5,000	_	-3.40
Equity Value	164,250	_	111.59
Projected Diluted Shares	1,472		
Fair Value per Share (USD)	_		
The data in the table above represent ha	se-case forecast	s in the compar	v's renortina

The data in the table above represent base-case forecasts in the company's reporting currency as of the beginning of the current year. Our fair value estimate may differ from the equity value per share shown above due to our time value of money adjustment and in cases where probability-weighted scenario analysis is performed.



Last Price Fair Value Moat Trend™ **Consider Buy Consider Sell** Uncertainty Economic Moat™ Stewardship **Industry Group** 79.80 USD 153.90 USD 113.96 USD 114.00 USD Medium Wide Stable Exemplary Biotechnology

Morningstar Analyst Forecasts

Income Statement (USD Mil) Fiscal Year Ends in December				Fax	ecast
riscal feal clius III Decellibel	2012	2013	2014		2016
Revenue	9,703	11,202	24,891	29,289	<i>26,927</i>
Cost of Goods Sold	2,471	2,859	3,788	4,122	3,812
Gross Profit	7,231	8,343	21,102	25,167	23,115
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses	1,461	1,699	2,983	3,222	3,231
Research & Development	1,760	2,120	2,854	3,222	3,231
Other Operating Expense (Income)	_	_		_	_
Depreciation & Amortization (if reported separately)	_	_	_	_	_
Operating Income (ex charges)	4,010	4,524	15,266	18,723	16,652
Restructuring & Other Cash Charges	_	_	_	_	_
Impairment Charges (if reported separately)	_	_	_	_	_
Other Non-Cash (Income)/Charges			_	_	
Operating Income (incl charges)	4,010	4,524	15,266	18,723	16,652
Interest Expense	361	307	412	525	516
Interest Income	-37	-9	3	117	181
Pre-Tax Income	3,612	4,208	14,857	18,316	16,317
Income Tax Expense	1,038	1,151	2,797	3,448	3,072
Other After-Tax Cash Gains (Losses)	_	_	_	_	_
Other After-Tax Non-Cash Gains (Losses)	_	_	_	_	_
(Minority Interest)	18	18	42	42	42
(Preferred Dividends)	_	_	_	_	_
Net Income	2,592	3,075	12,102	14,910	<i>13,287</i>
Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding	1,694	1,596	1,646	1,570	1,517
Diluted Earnings Per Share	1.53	1.93	7.35	9.50	8.76
Adjusted Net Income	3,084	3,451	13,315	16,244	14,622
Diluted Earnings Per Share (Adjusted)	1.82	2.16	8.09	10.35	9.64
Dividends Per Common Share	_	_	_	1.29	1.81
EBITDA	4,288	4,869	16,316	19,666	17,595
Adjusted EBITDA	4,288	4,869	16,316	19,666	17,595



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Morningstar Analyst Forecasts

Balance Sheet (USD Mil)					
Fiscal Year Ends in December	2012	2013	2014	Fore	ecast 2016
Cash and Equivalents	2.582	2.571	11.726	18.089	23.588
Investments					
Accounts Receivable	1,751	2,182	4,635	5,454	5,014
Inventory	1,745	1,697	1,386	2,371	2,193
Deferred Tax Assets (Current)		331	508	508	508
Other Short Term Assets	798	656	1,057	1,057	1,057
Current Assets	6,876	7,436	19,312	27,480	32,360
Net Property Plant, and Equipment	1,100	1,166	1,674	2,099	2,549
Goodwill	1,061	1,169	1,172	1,172	1,172
Other Intangibles	11,736	11,900	11,073	10,255	9,437
Deferred Tax Assets (Long-Term)	131	190	236	236	236
Other Long-Term Operating Assets	176	199	466	466	466
Long-Term Non-Operating Assets	159	519	731	731	731
Total Assets	21,240	22,579	34,664	42,439	46,951
Accounts Payable	1,327	1,256	955	1,129	1,044
Short-Term Debt	1,169	6,746	483	6,714	_
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Current)	_	_	_	_	_
Other Short-Term Liabilities	1,773	2,372	4,323	4,323	4,323
Current Liabilities	4,270	10,375	5,761	12,167	5,367
Long-Term Debt	7,055	9,203	17,185	10,971	11,471
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Long-Term)		83	51	51	51
Other Long-Term Operating Liabilities	364	405	1,112	1,112	1,112
Long-Term Non-Operating Liabilities	_	_			-,,2
Total Liabilities	11,689	20,066	24,109	24,301	18,001
Preferred Stock	_		_		
Common Stock	1	2	2	2	2
Additional Paid-in Capital	5,650	5,387	2,391	2,391	2,391
Retained Earnings (Deficit)	3,705	6,105	12,732	25,617	36,164
(Treasury Stock)		0,100	12,702	-5,000	-10,000
Other Equity	-46	-9,438	-4,963	-5,264	-10,000
Shareholder's Equity	9,310	2,056	10,162	17,745	28,557
Minority Interest	241	375	393	393	393
Total Equity	9,551	2,431	10,555	18,138	28,950



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Morningstar Analyst Forecasts

Cash Flow (USD Mil)					
Fiscal Year Ends in December					ecast
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Net Income	2,574	3,057	12,059	14,868	13,245
Depreciation	83	103	125	125	125
Amortization	195	242	925	818	818
Stock-Based Compensation	209	252	360	389	390
Impairment of Goodwill	_	_	_	_	_
Impairment of Other Intangibles	_	_	_	_	_
Deferred Taxes	-39	-98	-236	_	_
Other Non-Cash Adjustments	-3	112	103	_	_
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	198	-315	-2,578	-819	440
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	-350	-343	143	-985	178
Change in Other Short-Term Assets	-129	-170	-371	_	_
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	117	-98	-289	174	-85
Change in Other Short-Term Liabilities	341	364	2,577	_	_
Cash From Operations	3,195	3,105	12,818	14,570	15,111
(Capital Expenditures)	-397	-191	-557	-550	-575
Net (Acquisitions), Asset Sales, and Disposals	-10,752	-379		_	_
Net Sales (Purchases) of Investments	_	_		_	_
Other Investing Cash Flows	-697	315	-1,266	_	_
Cash From Investing	-11,846	-254	-1,823	-550	-575
Common Stock Issuance (or Repurchase)	-201	-269	-5,018	-5,000	-5,000
Common Stock (Dividends)	_	_		-2,025	-2,740
Short-Term Debt Issuance (or Retirement)	_	_	_	6,231	-6,714
Long-Term Debt Issuance (or Retirement)	308	-5,480	-940	-6,214	500
Other Financing Cash Flows	457	3,205	2,933	-347	-348
Cash From Financing	563	-2,544	-3,025	<i>-7,355</i>	-14,302
Exchange Rates, Discontinued Ops, etc. (net)	8	2	-56	-301	5,264
Net Change in Cash	-8,080	309	7,914	6,363	5,498



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Comparable Company Analysis

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Valuation Analysis																
		Price/Ea	rnings		EV/EBITD	Α		Price/Fre	ee Cash Flo	w	Price/Bo	ok		Price/Sa	les	
Company/Ticker	Price/Fair Value	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)
Pfizer Inc PFE USA	1.00	13.7	<i>15.2</i>	14.1	10.3	10.4	9.7	12.5	17.3	16.0	2.7	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.3	4.1
Merck & Co Inc MRK USA	0.85	16.3	17.2	15.1	12.4	12.3	10.8	24.6	14.8	15.7	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.9
GlaxoSmithKline PLC GSK USA	0.91	14.6	15.1	14.8	26.9	14.3	14.2	28.7	29.6	22.2	26.8	132.0	NM	5.0	4.3	4.2
Abbott Laboratories ABT USA	0.99	29.6	22.7	20.7	18.2	15.2	14.1	39.1	34.8	22.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc VRTX USA	0.96	NM	NM	29.9	NM	NM	28.8	NM	NM	35.4	26.7	53.8	22.1	49.5	30.1	11.0
Average		18.6	17.6	18.9	17.0	13.1	15.5	26.2	24.1	22.3	12.5	39.2	8.0	13.1	9.3	5.3
Gilead Sciences Inc GILD US	1.00	11.7	11.0	11.8	8.8	8.6	9.6	11.5	11.9	11.5	13.9	9.4	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.2

Returns Analysis																
-		ROIC %			Adjusted	ROIC %		Return o	n Equity %		Return o	n Assets %		Dividen	d Yield %	
Company/Ticker	Last Historical Year Total Assets (Mil)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)
Pfizer Inc PFE USA	169,274 USD	9.6	9.4	9.7	14.0	14.7	16.2	12.4	12.7	14.8	5.4	5.3	6.3	3.4	2.6	2.8
Merck & Co Inc MRK USA	98,335 USD	_	_	_	8.1	15.8	21.2	24.2	10.9	17.7	11.7	5.1	7.9	3.2	3.0	3.4
GlaxoSmithKline PLC GSK USA	40,651 USD	_	_	_	9.7	15.9	16.9	49.0	121.8	NM	6.7	8.0	10.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
Abbott Laboratories ABT USA	41,275 USD	_	_	_	16.6	26.3	31.6	9.9	11.5	12.5	5.0	6.3	7.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc VRTX USA	2,335 USD	<u> </u>	_	_	-16.2	-6.4	22.5	-60.8	-60.2	83.6	-31.7	-24.0	36.5	-	_	_
Average		9.6	9.4	9.7	6.4	13.3	21.7	6.9	19.3	32.2	-0.6	0.1	13.6	3.0	2.8	2.9
Gilead Sciences Inc GILD US	34,664 USD	63.8	<i>68.3</i>	<i>56.2</i>	60.6	65.3	<i>53.9</i>	198.1	106.9	57.4	42.3	38.7	29.7	_	1.2	1.6

Growth Analysis																
L	ast Historical Year	Revenue	Growth %		EBIT Gro	wth %		EPS Gro	wth %		Free Cas	h Flow Gro	wth %	Dividend	I/Share Gro	wth %
Company/Ticker	Revenue (Mil)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)
Pfizer Inc PFE USA	49,605 USD	-3.8	-2.3	6.8	-17.5	17.9	10.4	2.4	-1.5	8.1	-6.0	-129.7	-377.9	-	11.1	8.1
Merck & Co Inc MRK USA	42,237 USD	-4.1	-7.2	8.0	-13.1	34.0	27.5	0.1	-2.0	14.0	67.0	-89.1	490.3	2.6	_	14.0
GlaxoSmithKline PLC GSK USA	23,006 USD	-13.2	3.9	1.5	-39.1	78.5	1.7	-15.0	-4.3	2.2	-43.0	71.5	-45.2	4.9	_	_
Abbott Laboratories ABT USA	20,247 USD	-7.3	3.7	4.8	-10.1	31.8	13.0	-7.5	39.8	10.0	-340.4	171.9	-59.8	56.8	5.0	5.0
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc VRTX USA	580 USD	-52.1	77.7	173.7	221.7	-35.5	-339.5	140.3	-45.4	-459.3	-887.9	-25.5	-242.9	_	_	_
Average		-16.1	15.2	39.0	28.4	25.3	-57.4	24.1	-2.7	-85.0	-242.1	-0.2	-47.1	21.4	8.1	9.0
Gilead Sciences Inc GILD US	24,891 USD	122.2	17.7	-8.1	237.4	22.7	-11.1	274.2	27.9	-6.9	286.9	27.2	3.3	_	_	40.0



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Comparable Company Analysis

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Profitability Analysis																
Li	ast Historical Year Net Income	Gross M	argin %		EBITDA I	Margin %		Operatin	g Margin %	6	Net Mar	gin %		Free Cas	sh Flow Ma	rgin %
Company/Ticker	(Mil)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)
Pfizer Inc PFE USA	14,587 USD	80.7	81.1	80.5	38.4	43.3	43.2	27.2	32.8	33.9	29.4	28.9	28.9	31.6	25.0	25.4
Merck & Co Inc MRK USA	10,215 USD	60.3	75.4	75.9	31.9	37.6	39.6	16.0	23.1	27.3	24.2	24.9	26.1	15.5	28.7	25.1
GlaxoSmithKline PLC GSK USA	4,584 USD	68.2	68.9	68.8	22.1	33.8	33.5	15.6	26.9	26.9	19.9	17.7	17.5	17.3	14.5	19.1
Abbott Laboratories ABT USA	2,328 USD	54.5	57.0	58.0	19.3	22.4	23.0	11.7	14.8	16.0	11.5	15.4	16.1	8.6	9.9	14.7
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc VRTX USA	-511 USD	93.2	92.1	92.0	-99.6	-33.4	37.8	-110.5	-40.1	35.1	-88.1	-27.5	36.2	-97.2	-38.2	31.1
Average		71.4	74.9	75.0	2.4	20.7	35.4	-8.0	11.5	27.8	-0.6	11.9	25.0	-4.8	8.0	23.1
Gilead Sciences Inc GILD US	13,315 USD	84.8	<i>85.9</i>	85.8	65.6	67.2	<i>65.3</i>	61.3	63.9	61.8	53.5	<i>55.5</i>	54.3	49.3	47.9	54.0

Leverage Analysis																
		Debt/Eq	uity %		Debt/Tota	al Cap %		EBITDA/	Interest Ex	p.	Total Del	ot/EBITDA		Assets/E	quity	
Company/Ticker Pfizer Inc PFE USA	Last Historical Year Total Debt (Mil) 36.682 USD	2014 51.5	2015(E) 50.2	2016(E) 46.9	2014 34.0	2015(E) 33.4	2016(E) 31.9	2014 14.0	2015(E) 22.5	2016(E) 26.2	2014 1.9	2015(E) 1.6	2016(E)	2014 2.4	2015(E) 2.4	2016(E) 2.3
Merck & Co Inc MRK USA	21,403 USD	44.0	64.5	59.9	30.6	39.2	37.4	18.4	18.4	15.6	1.6	1.9	1.5 1.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
GlaxoSmithKline PLC GSK USA	18,784 USD	440.6	2,412.3	-3,374.2	81.5	96.0	103.1	7.0	12.2	13.8	3.7	2.3	2.3	9.5	46.7	-63.1
Abbott Laboratories ABT USA	7,845 USD	36.4	31.9	27.6	26.7	24.2	21.6	24.9	25.9	27.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.7
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc VRTX USA	295 USD	27.4	48.6	19.9	21.5	32.7	16.6	-7.9	-4.7	14.6	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	2.2	3.1	1.9
Average		120.0	521.5	-644.0	38.9	45.1	42.1	11.3	14.9	19.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	3.6	11.2	-11.0
Gilead Sciences Inc GILD US	17,668 USD	173.9	99.7	40.2	63.5	49.9	28.7	39.6	37.5	34.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.4	2.4	1.6

Liquidity Analysis																
	Market Cap	Cash per	Share		Current R	atio		Quick Ra	ntio		Cash/Sh	ort-Term De	ebt	Payout F	Ratio %	
Company/Ticker	(Mil)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)	2014	2015(E)	2016(E)
Pfizer Inc PFE USA	209,915 USD	5.62	2.72	3.14	2.67	1.92	2.07	2.41	1.65	1.78	7.03	3.78	4.32	55.7	62.1	57.3
Merck & Co Inc MRK USA	166,660 USD	5.37	4.91	5.11	1.77	1.70	1.70	1.47	1.51	1.51	5.81	6.68	6.03	43.4	100.1	73.7
GlaxoSmithKline PLC GSK USA	102,782 USD	0.92	1.20	1.02	1.10	1.25	1.18	0.79	0.94	0.86	1.50	1.88	1.58	139.4	120.4	100.8
Abbott Laboratories ABT USA	72,130 USD	2.66	3.94	3.93	1.66	3.03	3.21	1.36	2.61	2.77	0.92	5.03	6.77	62.9	55.9	51.5
Vertex Pharmaceuticals Inc VRTX USA	31,042 USD	5.89	3.26	6.13	4.20	2.98	4.41	4.12	2.79	4.01	97.64	_	_	-	_	_
Average		4.09	3.21	3.87	2.28	2.18	2.51	2.03	1.90	2.19	22.58	4.34	4.68	75.4	84.6	70.8
Gilead Sciences Inc GILD US	167,476 USD	7.12	11.52	15.55	3.35	2.26	6.03	3.11	2.06	5.62	24.28	2.69	_	-	13.6	20.6



Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

Components of Our Methodology

- ► Economic MoatTM Rating
- ► Moat Trend™ Rating
- ► Moat Valuation
- ► Three-Stage Discounted Cash Flow
- Weighted Average Cost of Capital
- ► Fair Value Estimate
- ► Scenario Analysis
- ► Uncertainty Ratings
- ► Margin of Safety
- ► Consider Buying/Selling
- ► Stewardship Rating

The Morningstar Rating for stocks identifies companies trading at a discount or premium to our analysts' assessment of their fair value. A number of components drive this rating: (1) our assessment of the firm's economic moat, (2) our estimate of the stock's intrinsic value based on a discounted cash-flow model, (3) the margin of safety bands we apply to our Fair Value Estimate, and (4) the current stock price relative to our fair value estimate.

The concept of the Morningstar Economic Moat™ Rating plays a vital role not only in our qualitative assessment of a firm's investment potential, but also in our valuation process. We assign three moat ratings—none, narrow, or wide—as well as the Morningstar Moat Trend™ Rating—positive, stable, or negative—to each company we cover. There are two major requirements for firms to earn either a narrow or wide moat rating: (1) the prospect of earning above-average returns on capital; and (2) some competitive edge that prevents these returns from quickly eroding. The assumptions we make about a firm's moat determine the length of "economic outperformance" that we assume in the latter stages

of our valuation model. We also quantify the value of each firm's moat, which represents the difference between a firm's enterprise value and the value of the firm if no future net investment were to occur. Said differently, moat value identifies the value generated by the firm as a result of any future net new investment. Our Moat Trend Rating reflects our assessment of whether each firm's competitive advantage is either getting stronger or weaker, since we think of moats as dynamic, rather than static.

At the heart of our valuation system is a detailed projection of a company's future cash flows. The first stage of our three-stage discounted cash flow model can last from 5 to 10 years and contains numerous detailed assumptions about various financial and operating items. The second stage of our model—where a firm's return on new invested capital (RONIC) and earnings growth rate implicitly fade until the perpetuity year—can last anywhere from 0 years (for no-moat firms) to 20 years (for wide-moat companies). In our third stage, we assume the firm's RONIC equals its weighted average cost of capital, and we calculate a continuing value using a standard

Morningstar Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

Fundamental Analysis

Economic Moat™ Rating

Company Valuation

Fair Value Estimate

Uncertainty Assessment **** *** ***

Analyst conducts company and industry research:

- Financial statement analysis
- ► Channel checks
- ► Trade-show visits
- Industry and company reports and journals
- ► Conference calls
- Management and site visits

Strength of competitive advantage is rated: None, Narrow, or Wide

Advantages that confer an economic moat:

High Switching Costs (Microsoft)

Cost advantage (Wal-Mart)

Intangible assets (Johnson & Johnson)

Network Effect (Mastercard)

Efficient Scale (Lockheed Martin)

Analyst considers past financial results and focuses on competitive position and future prospects to forecast future cash flows.

Assumptions are entered into Morningstar's proprietary discounted cash-flow model.

Analyst uses a discounted cash-flow model to develop a Fair Value Estimate, which serves as the foundation for the Morningstar Rating for stocks.

The analyst then evaluates the range of potential intrinsic values for the company and assigns an Uncertainty Rating: Low, Medium, High, Very High, or Extreme.

The Uncertainty Rating determines the margin of safety required before we would recommend the stock. The higher the uncertainty, the wider the margin of safety.

The current stock price relative to Morningstar's Fair Value Estimate, adjusted for uncertainty, determines the Morningstar Rating for stocks.

The Morningstar Rating for stocks is updated each evening after the market closes.



Research Methodology for Valuing Companies

Detailed Methodology Documents and Materials*

- ► Comprehensive Equity Research Methodology
- ► Uncertainty Methodology
- ► Cost of Equity Methodology
- ► Morningstar DCF Valuation Model
- Stewardship Rating Methodology
- Please contact a sales representative for more information.

perpetuity formula. In deciding on the rate at which to discount future cash flows, we ignore stock-price volatility. Instead, we rely on a system that measures the estimated volatility of a firm's underlying future free cash flows, taking into account fundamental factors such as the diversity of revenue sources and the firm's fixed cost structure.

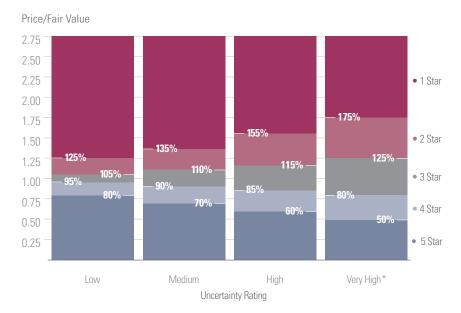
We also employ a number of other tools to augment our valuation process, including scenario analysis, where we assess the likelihood and performance of a business under different economic and firm-specific conditions. Our analysts typically model three to five scenarios for each company we cover, stress-testing the model and examining the distribution of resulting fair values.

The Morningstar Uncertainty Rating captures the range of these potential fair values, based on an assessment of a company's future sales range, the firm's operating and financial leverage, and any other contingent events that may impact the business. Our analysts use this range to assign an appropriate margin of safety—or the discount/premium

to a fair value we apply in setting our consider buying/consider selling prices. Firms trading below our consider-buying prices receive our highest rating of five stars, whereas firms trading above our consider-selling prices receive our lowest rating of one star.

Our corporate Stewardship Rating represents our assessment of management's stewardship of shareholder capital, with particular emphasis on capital allocation decisions. Analysts consider companies' investment strategy and valuation, financial leverage, dividend and share buyback policies, execution, compensation, related party transactions, and accounting practices. Corporate governance practices are only considered if they've had a demonstrated impact on shareholder value. Analysts assign one of three ratings: "Exemplary," "Standard," and "Poor." Analysts judge stewardship from an equity holder's perspective. Ratings are determined on an absolute basis. Most companies will receive a Standard rating, and this is the default rating in the absence of evidence that managers have made exceptionally strong or poor capital allocation decisions.

Morningstar Margin of Safety and Star Rating Bands



^{*} Occasionally a stock's uncertainty will be too high for us to estimate, in which case we label it Extreme



Last Price	Fair Value	Consider Buy	Consider Sell	Uncertainty	Economic Moat™	Moat Trend™	Stewardship	Industry Group
113.96 USD	114.00 USD	79.80 USD	153.90 USD	Medium	Wide	Stable	Exemplary	Biotechnology



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