Chairman’s and Chief Executive Officer’s statement

**Strong profit growth**

In what has been an eventful time for GlaxoSmithKline and our industry, we are pleased to report that our sales in the first six months have continued to grow strongly. Our US sales now represent 55 per cent of our pharmaceutical business and have fuelled our global pharmaceuticals growth of ten per cent at constant exchange rates (CER) to £9 billion.

This growth has been achieved against a background of highly turbulent and unpredictable financial markets. The pharmaceutical sector has certainly not been immune from this and has also had its own issues. Patent litigation, corporate governance and merger activity have all featured prominently in the headlines.

At such a time, it has been important for GSK to remain focused on achieving the key goals for long-term growth, namely, strengthening the product pipeline, maximising the existing portfolio and pursuing opportunities for cost savings and efficiencies.

New products are the lifeblood of our business. Over the next 18 months we expect to launch several key products such as Avandamet for diabetes, Avodart (formerly known as Proscar) for the treatment of benign prostate hypertrophy, and Wellbutrin XL for depression.

Among the new licensing agreements announced during the period was an alliance with Nobex Corporation for the development of orally administered insulin products for the treatment of diabetes. In mid-April GSK announced licensing agreements with Aventis and the University of California for Astellas’ prostate cancer treatment, and with Nektar for its oral insulin.

The success of any new pharmaceutical product is limited by its patent life and as a large and successful pharmaceutical company, we will always face challenges to our intellectual property by generic manufacturers to which we will mount a robust defence.

In July, following the launch in the USA of the first generic version of Avodart, we confirmed our revised business performance forecast for earnings per share (EPS) growth of at least ten per cent in 2002 and high single digits in 2003, assuming GSK successfully defends its intellectual property surrounding Wellbutrin in the USA.

We are currently engaged in legal proceedings regarding the validity and infringement of the Group’s patents relating to Avanafil, which is the generic form of Avodart, and Seroxat/Paxil in the USA. Despite the ruling of a federal judge in the USA in respect of our patents for Avodart, GSK continues to believe its patents are valid and we are appealing against the judgement.

Matters of corporate governance have captured the headlines during the period covered by this document. GSK believes it has effective internal audit procedures and governance processes. In addition there are regular and thorough reviews of our financial systems and controls.

Merger and acquisition activity has also been in the news. We believe we have a strong position in the industry and the right strategy to succeed. In particular, we are focused on exploiting and maturing our strong early-stage pipeline to fuel our long-term growth. We would always consider an opportunity that would increase shareholder value but at GSK our efforts are focused on realising the benefits of our own merger.

Our strong half-year results demonstrate the breadth and strength of our product portfolio. Total revenues for this period have grown by eight per cent (CER). Sales growth and merger costs savings are reflected in the business performance EPS growth of 15 per cent (CER).

As well as strong profit growth, the Group has generated operating cash flow of £3.6 billion, of which £2.9 billion has been returned to shareholders by way of dividends and shares which have been purchased for cancellation.

We have continued to make an important contribution to improving healthcare in the developing world. In July we published “Facing the Challenge – One Year On”, a report of the significant progress we have made towards the commitments we made in June 2001. This includes the fact that shipments of preferentially-priced Combivir to the developing world have increased tenfold.

We also pledged to communicate our progress and achievements with regard to corporate and social responsibility and in May 2002 published “Performance with Integrity” a review of our commitment to society and the environment.

Our commitment to our global community partnerships remains firm and among the many achievements during the past six months was the announcement in May of the 100 millionth preventative treatment of albendazole in the battle to eliminate lymphatic filariasis.

We would like to express our appreciation to Sir Richard Sykes who retired as Chairman at the annual general meeting in May, 30 years after first joining the company. Two other senior Non-Executive Directors, Sir Peter Walters and John Young also retired at the end of that meeting and we thank them also for their services to the Group.

The past six months have presented a number of major challenges to our business and our industry but we remain committed to producing better medicines and healthcare products for people around the world while building shareholder value.

We thank all our employees who work so hard to help us achieve this aim and also our shareholders for their continued support.

**Financial highlights**

- **Total sales** – £10,525 million
- **Trading profit** – £3,434 million
- **Earnings** – £2,439 million
- **Q2 dividend** – 9p

**Chairman’s and Chief Executive Officer’s statement**

**Sir Christopher Hogg**

Chairman

**JP Garnier**

Chief Executive Officer
GlaxoSmithKline delivered business performance EPS growth of 15 per cent driven by a 21 per cent growth in trading profit. Total pharmaceutical sales grew ten per cent to £9 billion. New product sales of £2.3 billion represent 26 per cent of pharmaceutical sales.

**Pharmaceuticals**

Central nervous system sales grew 16 per cent driven by anti-depressant products. Seroxat/Paxil continues to grow strongly particularly in the USA where sales grew by 18 per cent helped by the launch in mid-April of a new formulation, Paxil CR. Sales of Wellbutrin grew to £394 million benefiting from the continued growth in the anti-depressant market in the USA. In June the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved the marketing of Wellbutrin SR, and an application for approval of the new once daily version of Wellbutrin XL is expected later this year. In the migraine sector sales of Imigran/Imitrex and Naramig/Amerge continued to grow steadily.

In respiratory, worldwide sales grew by 19 per cent driven by Seretide/Advair. It has continued to grow strongly and is now GSK’s second largest pharmaceutical product with over eight million prescriptions written in the USA since its launch in April 2001. Additional data has been submitted to the FDA on the use of Seretide/Advair in the treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and this is currently under review.

The half-year sales for Augmentin grew by two per cent and were not impacted by the US launch in July of a generic Augmentin. Augmentin ES was launched in the USA last year and now represents over 35 per cent of the product’s paediatric prescriptions. GSK has also submitted the additional data requested by the FDA to support its filing for Augmentin XR.

Anti-viral sales grew by 15 per cent reflecting strong performance by Trizivir in all regions. Trizivir is now the most frequently prescribed treatment for new HIV patients in the USA.

Metabolic and gastro-intestinal sales were stable over the period as increased sales of Avandia were offset by a decrease in Zantac sales due to ongoing generic competition. GSK expects approval of Avandamet (Avandia and metformin) from the FDA in the second half of the year.

In other therapeutic areas, vaccines showed strong growth worldwide of 13 per cent reflecting good performances in both the Hepatitis portfolio and Infanrix. In Oncology and emesis sales growth of 18 per cent continued to be driven by Zofran.

**Consumer Healthcare**

In Oral care sales of Sensodyne increased by 16 per cent but much of this was offset by a decrease in other brands particularly Aquafresh which experienced strong competition in the USA. Growth in OTC medicines was driven by smoking control products which grew 12 per cent. During the period, approval was given for Flonase to be sold over-the-counter in the UK for the effective treatment of hayfever and airborne allergies.

Nutritional healthcare grew by two per cent. Growth of both Lucozade and Ribena was partially offset by poor sales of Horlicks in India.

**Trading profit and earnings per share**

Growth in business performance trading profit exceeded growth in sales and trading margins improved by 3.1 per cent to 32.6 per cent. The quality of earnings has improved as reliance on other income has reduced from £187 million to £11 million. Business performance earnings and earnings per share increased by 13 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.


**Implementation of new Financial Reporting Standard**

This unaudited Half-Year Review for the period ended 30th June 2002 is prepared in accordance with the accounting policies expected to apply for 2002. These are unchanged from those set out in the Annual Report 2001, except that during 2002, FRS 19 ‘Deferred tax’ has been implemented by the Group. This requires deferred tax to be accounted for on a full provision basis, rather than a partial provision basis as in 2001 and earlier years. Prior period results have been restated and the effect for the six months ended 30th June 2001 is to increase the business performance tax charge by £4 million and the total tax charge by £3 million from the previously reported numbers.

The summary financial statements presented on the opposite page have been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP. The adjacent table represents summary financial information as if US GAAP had been applied instead of UK GAAP.
Summary financial statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>H1 2002 (restated) £m</th>
<th>H1 2002 £m</th>
<th>H1 2001 £m</th>
<th>H1 2001 (restated) £m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Business performance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sales</strong></td>
<td>13,012</td>
<td>11,955</td>
<td>8,974</td>
<td>8,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>8,974</td>
<td>8,302</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Consumer Healthcare</td>
<td>2,249</td>
<td>2,271</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>1,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total sales</td>
<td>15,261</td>
<td>14,226</td>
<td>10,525</td>
<td>9,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Manufacturing, selling and administration)</td>
<td>(8,478)</td>
<td>(8,296)</td>
<td>(5,847)</td>
<td>(5,761)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Research and development)</td>
<td>(1,804)</td>
<td>(1,738)</td>
<td>(1,244)</td>
<td>(1,207)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,979</td>
<td>4,192</td>
<td>3,434</td>
<td>2,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net interest payable</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>(63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trading profit</strong></td>
<td>4,959</td>
<td>4,450</td>
<td>3,420</td>
<td>3,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other income/(expense)</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>(62)</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>(43)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit before taxation</strong></td>
<td>4,999</td>
<td>(1,194)</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net interest payable</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>(91)</td>
<td>(63)</td>
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<td>4,999</td>
<td>(1,194)</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>(66)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>3,537</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>2,439</td>
<td>2,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjusted earnings per share</strong></td>
<td>$1.19</td>
<td>$1.04</td>
<td>$0.19</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjusted earnings per ADS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To illustrate business performance, which is the primary measure used by management, merger items, integration and restructuring costs and disposal of subsidiaries have been excluded and an adjusted earnings per share has been presented. Management believes that exclusion of these non-recurring items provides a better comparison of business performance for the periods presented.

**Merger, restructuring and disposal of subsidiaries**

|                      | (54)                  | (454)      | (37)       | (67)                |
| Manufacturing and other restructuring | D(96)                | (673)      | (313)      | (467)               |
| Merger costs         | D(10)                | (94)       | (7)        | (65)                |
| Other items          | (518)                | (863)      | (357)      | (599)               |
| Profit/(loss) before taxation | (354)              | (705)      | (244)      | (489)               |

**Summary consolidated balance sheet**

|                      | 17,786               | 15,809     | 11,701     | 11,212               |
| Fixed assets         | 16,407               | 15,278     | 10,794     | 10,836               |
| Current assets       | (14,998)             | (12,426)   | (9,867)    | (8,813)              |
| Creditors: amounts due within one year | 1,409               | 2,852      | 927        | 2,023                |
| Net current assets   | 19,195               | 18,661     | 12,628     | 13,235               |
| Total assets less current liabilities | (4,060)             | (2,422)    | (2,671)    | (1,718)              |
| Creditors: amounts due after one year | (3,662)             | (3,222)    | (2,409)    | (2,356)              |
| Provisions for liabilities and charges | 11,473               | 12,917     | 7,548      | 9,161               |
| Net assets           | 11,260               | 11,778     | 6,750      | 8,353               |
| Equity shareholders’ funds | 1,213               | 1,139      | 798        | 808                 |
| Capital employed     | 11,473               | 12,917     | 7,548      | 9,161               |

**Summary consolidated cash flow statement**

|                      | 5,147                | 4,281      | 3,550      | 2,973                |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | 1,612               | (325)      | 1,112      | (226)                |
| Net cash inflow/(outflow) before management of liquid resources and financing | 602                 | (691)      | 415        | (480)                |

The summary financial statements have also been provided in US$ for the convenience of US shareholders. The profit and loss account and cash flow statement have been translated at the average exchange rate (£1/US$1.45) and the balance sheet at the period end exchange rate (£1/US$1.52).
Shareholder information

Dividends

GlaxoSmithKline pays dividends quarterly. At present, it is expected that there will be a level dividend for each of the first three quarters, with a higher dividend in the fourth quarter. Each quarter's dividend is announced at the time of the quarterly Results Announcement. The Board has declared interim dividends in respect of the first and second quarters, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>H1 2002</th>
<th>H1 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First interim</td>
<td>9.0p</td>
<td>9.0p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second interim</td>
<td>9.0p</td>
<td>9.0p</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dividend calendar

First quarter 2002
- Ex-dividend date: 1st May 2002
- Record date: 3rd May 2002
- Paid: 4th July 2002

Second quarter 2002
- Results Announcement: 24th July 2002
- Ex-dividend date: 31st July 2002
- Record date: 2nd August 2002
- Payable: 3rd October 2002

Third quarter 2002
- Results Announcement: 23rd October 2002
- Ex-dividend date: 30th October 2002
- Record date: 1st November 2002
- Payable: 3rd January 2003

Fourth quarter 2002
- Results Announcement: 12th February 2003
- Ex-dividend date: 19th February 2003
- Record date: 21st February 2003
- Payable: 17th April 2003

Share price

- H1 2002: £17.23
- At 1st January 2002: 17.23
- High during the period: 17.80
- Low during the period: 13.21
- At 30th June 2002: 14.18
- Decrease over period: (18%)

Market capitalisation

The market capitalisation of GlaxoSmithKline at 30th June 2002 was £86 billion. At that date GlaxoSmithKline was the second largest company by market capitalisation on the FTSE index.

Financial reporting

Half-Year Review

The Half-Year Review was approved by the Board of Directors on 24th July 2002. The Half-Year Review is a summary of information in the company's Half-Year Report, which is available from the company's registrar in the UK and from the company's Customer Response Center in the USA. Both documents are available on GlaxoSmithKline's corporate website at www.gsk.com.

Trade marks

Brand names appearing in italics throughout this review are trade marks of GlaxoSmithKline plc, its subsidiaries or associated companies.

Production details

Printed by Westerham Press. The paper used is made from virgin wood fibre from sawmill residues, forest thinnings and sustainable forests. It is elemental chlorine-free.
Solid financial performance is closely connected to ethical business practices and we believe that to continue as an industry leader we must understand and address the impact of our business on society. In May 2002, we published “Performance with Integrity”, a review of our commitment to society and the environment.

Two months later we published ‘Facing the Challenge – One Year On’, an update on the significant progress we are making in improving healthcare in the developing world. In the last year we have increased access to our HIV/AIDS medicines by securing almost 100 arrangements to supply preferentially-priced anti-retrovirals to 31 of the world’s poorest countries. We have also launched the African Malaria Partnership, a new funding programme designed to kick start the scale-up of malaria control activities.

New products continue to drive our sales growth and have increased by 44 per cent (CER) to represent 26 per cent of total pharmaceutical sales.

Seretide/Advair has had outstanding acceptance among the patient population and has achieved first half global sales of £779 million. It is now our second largest pharmaceutical product with more than 8.4 million prescriptions written in the US market since its launch in April 2001.

Sales of Avandia, for type 2 diabetes, grew by 14 per cent to £418 million with benefits still being seen from recent launches in Europe and the Rest of the World. Paxil CR was launched in the US market in April. This controlled release treatment for major depressive and panic disorders has a favourable tolerability profile with a low incidence of patient drop-out due to adverse events.

Our stated intention is to build the best late-stage product pipeline in the industry by 2005 and we currently have one of the strongest early-stage pipelines in the pharmaceutical industry.

Over the next 18 months we expect to launch several key products including Avandamet, Augmentin XR, vardenafil and Wellbutrin XL. Meanwhile our R&D organisation is focused on progressing our substantial early-stage pipeline through development to create an outstanding late-stage product pipeline that will deliver long-term growth for GSK.

Our current pipeline chart includes 118 projects in clinical development comprising 56 new chemical entities, 21 new vaccines and 41 line extensions.

Half-year business performance earnings per share (EPS) growth of 15 per cent (CER) continues to reflect sales growth and merger cost savings. Merger and manufacturing restructuring plans remain on track to deliver forecast annual savings of £1.8 billion by 2003.

In May, a federal judge in a US Federal District Court ruled in favour of three generic manufacturers in respect of GSK’s patents for Augmentin. GSK believes its patents are valid and is appealing against this ruling and previous rulings from the same court in respect of other patents concerning Augmentin.