As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 8, 2022

# **UNITED STATES** SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

# **FORM 20-F**

#### REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE $\square$ **ACT OF 1934**

OR

#### ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 $\times$

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF  $\square$ 1934

OR

#### SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE $\square$ **ACT OF 1934**

to

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from

**Commission file number 1-15170** 

# **GlaxoSmithKline plc**

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

England

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9GS England (Address of principal executive offices)

> Victoria Whyte **Company Secretary** GlaxoSmithKline plc 980 Great West Road Brentford, TW8 9GS

England

+44 20 8047 5000 company.secretary@gsk.com (Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

	Trading	
Title of Each Class	Symbol(s)	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
American Depositary Shares, each representing	GSK	New York Stock Exchange
2 Ordinary Shares, Par value 25 pence		
2.850% Notes due 2022	<b>GSK/22</b>	New York Stock Exchange
2.8750% Notes due 2022	GSK/22A	New York Stock Exchange
2.800% Notes due 2023	<b>GSK/23</b>	New York Stock Exchange
3.375% Notes due 2023	GSK/23B	New York Stock Exchange
0.534% Notes due 2023	GSK/23C	New York Stock Exchange
3.000% Notes due 2024	GSK/24	New York Stock Exchange
3.625% Notes due 2025	GSK/25	New York Stock Exchange
3.875% Notes due 2028	<b>GSK/28</b>	New York Stock Exchange
3.375% Notes due 2029	GSK/29	New York Stock Exchange
6.375% Notes due 2038	GSK/38	New York Stock Exchange
4.200% Notes due 2043	GSK/43	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

#### None (Title of class)

# Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

(Title of class)

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

# Ordinary Shares of Par value 25 pence each

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

 $\boxtimes$  Yes  $\Box$  No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

#### 🗆 Yes 🖾 No

Note - Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

🛛 Yes 🗆 No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files).

# 🖾 Yes 🗆 No

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

Large accelerated filer ⊠ Accelerated filer  $\Box$ 

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards<sup>†</sup> provided pursuant to Section 13 (a) of the Exchange Act.  $\Box$ 

Non-accelerated filer  $\square$ 

The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued U.S. GAAP  $\Box$ by the International Accounting Standards Board  $\boxtimes$ 

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

# Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

🗆 Yes 🖾 No

# 5,387,015,059

Other □

Emerging growth company  $\Box$ 

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I		2
	Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers	2
	Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable	2
	Item 3. Key Information	2 2
	Item 4. Information on the Company	10
	Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments	11
	Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects	11
	Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees	36
	Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions	36
	Item 8. Financial Information	37
	Item 9. The Offer and Listing	37
	Item 10. Additional Information	37
	Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	41
	Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities	41
Part II		42
	Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinguencies	42
	Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds	42
	Item 15. Controls and Procedures	42
	Item 16. [Reserved]	45
	Item 16A. Audit committee financial expert	45
	Item 16B. Code of Ethics	45
	Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	45
	Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees	45
	Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers	45
	Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant	45
	Item 16G. Corporate Governance	45
	Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure	61
	Item 16I. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	61
Part III		61
	Item 17. Financial Statements	61
	Item 18. Financial Statements	61
	Item 19. Exhibits	65
<u>Signatu</u>	<u>ires</u>	66

Pursuant to Rule 12b-23(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the information for GlaxoSmithKline plc's Form 20- F for the year ended December 31, 2021 as set out below is being incorporated by reference from the "GSK Annual Report 2021" included as exhibit 15.2 to this Form 20-F dated and submitted on March 8, 2022 (the "GSK Annual Report 2021").

All references in this Form 20-F to "GlaxoSmithKline," the "Group," "GSK," "we" or "our" mean GlaxoSmithKline plc and its subsidiaries; the "company" means GlaxoSmithKline plc.

References below to major headings include all information under such major headings, including subheadings, unless such reference is a reference to a subheading, in which case such reference includes only the information contained under such subheading.

In addition to the information set out below, the information set forth under the headings "Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements" on the inside back cover, "Directors' Report" on page 117, "Directors' statement of responsibilities" on pages 154 to 155, "Share capital and control" on pages 288 to 289, "Financial calendar 2022", "Results announcements", "Financial reports" and "Annual General Meeting 2022" on page 291, "Registrar" on page 294, "ADS Depositary", "Donating shares to Save the Children", "Contacts" and "Share scam alert" on page 295, "Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act" on page 297 and "Glossary of terms" on page 311 in each case of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated by reference.

# Notice regarding limitations on Director Liability under English Law

Under the UK Companies Act 2006, a safe harbour limits the liability of Directors in respect of statements in and omissions from certain portions of the GSK Annual Report 2021 incorporated by reference herein, namely "Directors' Report" (for which see page 117 thereof), the "Strategic Report" (pages 1 to 81 thereof, portions of which are incorporated by reference as described below) and the report on "Remuneration" (pages 119 to 152 portions of which are incorporated by reference as described below). These reports have been drawn up and presented in accordance with, and in reliance upon, English company law. Under English law, the Directors would be liable to the company, but not to any third party, if these sections of the GSK Annual Report 2021 contain errors as a result of recklessness or knowing misstatement or dishonest concealment of a material fact, but would not otherwise be liable.

Portions of the GSK Annual Report 2021 incorporated by reference herein contain references to our website. Information on our website or any other website referenced in the GSK Annual Report 2021 is not incorporated into this Form 20-F and should not be considered to be part of this Form 20-F. We have included any references to the website as an inactive textual reference only.

# **Recent Developments**

GSK is monitoring the effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. While the broader economic consequences of the invasion are currently difficult to predict, geopolitical instability, the imposition of sanctions and other restrictive measures against Russia and any retaliatory actions taken by Russia in response to such measures could adversely affect the global geopolitical and economic environment, which could in turn adversely impact GSK's business.

# PART I

 Item 1.
 Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers

 Not applicable.

 Item 2.
 Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

- Item 3. Key Information
- 3.A [Reserved]
- 3.B Capitalization and indebtedness Not applicable.
- 3.C Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds Not applicable.

#### 3.D Risk Factors

# Principal risks and uncertainties

We outline below the principal risks and uncertainties relevant to GSK's business, financial condition and operations that may affect our performance and ability to achieve our objectives. These are the risks that we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results.

Operating in the pharmaceutical sector carries various inherent risks and uncertainties that may affect our business.

We must comply with a broad range of laws and regulations which apply to the research and development, manufacturing, testing, approval, distribution, sales, and marketing of pharmaceutical, vaccine and consumer healthcare products. These affect the cost of product development, the time required to reach the market and the likelihood of doing so successfully on an uninterrupted basis.

As rules and regulations change, government interpretation evolves, and our business activities develop, the nature of a particular risk may also alter. Changes to regulatory regimes may be substantial. Any alteration in, and failure to comply with, applicable laws and regulations could materially and adversely affect our financial results.

Similarly, our global business exposes us to litigation and government investigations, including product liability litigation, patent and antitrust litigation and sales and marketing litigation. Litigation and government investigations, and the related provisions we may make for unfavourable outcomes and increases in related costs such as insurance premiums, could also materially and adversely affect our financial results.

More detail on the status and various uncertainties in our significant unresolved disputes and potential litigation is set out in Note 46, 'Legal proceedings' on pages 248 to 250 of the GSK Annual Report 2021, which is incorporated by reference herein.

# Patient safety

# Risk definition

Potential failure to appropriately collect, review, follow up, or report human safety information (HSI), including adverse events from all potential sources, and to act on any relevant findings in a timely manner.

#### Risk impact

GSK has zero tolerance for an unfavourable benefit-to-risk ratio for patients who use our products. We collect, review, follow up and report human safety information from all potential sources, and use this to conduct robust and timely safety signal detection and take all appropriate measures to safeguard patients and consumers. If we do not effectively manage risks to our patient safety activities, the most serious repercussion could be harm to patients. If we are not compliant with all pharmacovigilance (or 'drug safety') regulations globally, consequences could include inspection findings, regulatory scrutiny, civil or criminal sanctions and either temporary or permanent loss of product marketing authorisation. Ineffective management of patient safety risks could also lead to reputational damage, loss of trust by patients and healthcare providers, product-related litigation, and loss of shareholder confidence.

#### Context

We are fully accountable for safeguarding patients, and our licence to operate depends on our compliance with increasingly complex and variable global regulatory requirements. These include not only pharmacovigilance regulations, but also stringent privacy protections and information security considerations. Our compliance depends on employees and third parties acting on our behalf managing human safety information in accordance with our internal processes.

We balance routine pharmacovigilance activities against a variety of business change initiatives. While supporting our current product portfolio, we are optimising how we perform pharmacovigilance so we are prepared to deliver our future strategy, including an increased focus on oncology, vaccines and specialty medicines and the successful separation of the Consumer Healthcare business in 2022.

We collect information on the safety and efficacy of our products in humans during clinical development and gain more comprehensive information on real-world use once our products are on the market. In addition to our own safety surveillance activities, external parties analyse publicly-available clinical trial results or other data, while new external initiatives use real-world evidence from sources which are not accessible to GSK, but may be used by regulatory agencies to supplement and validate the evidence we use to support the safety and efficacy of our products.

Extensive news and social media coverage of the safety and efficacy of COVID vaccines and therapies has increased the public's recognition of the importance of pharmacovigilance in the drug development process and in the product marketing phase, but a rise in misinformation has also led to distrust and vaccine hesitancy. This environment could undermine regulatory, governmental, and public trust in medicines for treating COVID-19, which could negatively influence healthcare decisions for other diseases, leading to reputational damage or product liability lawsuits.

# **Product** quality

# Risk definition

Failure by GSK, its contractors or suppliers to ensure:

- Appropriate controls and governance of quality in product development;
- Compliance with good manufacturing practice or good distribution practice regulations in commercial or clinical trials manufacture and distribution activities;
- Compliance with the terms of GSK product licences and supporting regulatory activities.

#### Risk impact

A failure to ensure product quality could have far-reaching implications for patient and consumer safety, cause product launch delays, drug shortages or product recalls, and have regulatory, legal, and financial consequences. These could materially and adversely affect GSK's reputation and financial results.

#### Context

The external environment for product quality remains challenging, affected by misinformation fuelling vaccine hesitancy, and increased cyber-attacks and data breaches across the industry. Cyber-attacks remain a key risk to the integrity of product quality data and its audit trail.

We are prepared to meet the 2021 European Medicines Agency (EMA) requirements for licensing of Medical Devices and continue to prepare for the in Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Regulation which becomes effective May 2022. We continue to plan for the implementation of the New Annex 1 guidance for the manufacture of Sterile Medicinal products in the first half of 2022.

We are increasingly using new technology to enhance the manufacture and testing of our products. For example, we use new electronic documentation systems and advanced laboratory information management tools.

Significant changes are taking place in GSK as we implement our new strategy and structure. Our quality organisations assess these changes to make sure our quality procedures and governance can facilitate the strategy, while also ensuring that no unintended consequences increase our product quality risk. The industry is experiencing an increased regulatory on-site inspection presence - resumed since the onset of the pandemic and we are taking steps to ensure our inspection readiness.

# Financial controls and reporting

# Risk definition

Failure to comply with current tax laws or incurring significant losses due to treasury activities; failure to report accurate financial information in compliance with accounting standards and applicable legislation.

#### Risk impact

Non-compliance with existing or new financial reporting and disclosure requirements, or changes to the recognition of income and expenses, could expose GSK to litigation and regulatory action and could materially and adversely affect our financial results. In the current global pandemic, there can be significant changes at short notice. Failure to comply with changes in the substance or application of the laws governing transfer pricing, dividends, tax credits and intellectual property could also materially and adversely affect our financial results.

Inconsistent application of treasury policies, transactional or settlement errors, or counterparty defaults could lead to significant losses.

#### Context

We are required by the laws of various jurisdictions to publicly disclose our financial results and events that could materially affect the Group's financial results. Regulators routinely review the financial statements of listed companies for compliance with new, revised, or existing accounting and regulatory requirements. We believe that we comply with the appropriate regulatory requirements concerning our financial statements and the disclosure of material information, including any transactions relating to business restructuring such as acquisitions and divestitures. However, should we be subject to an investigation into potential non-compliance with accounting and disclosure requirements, this could lead to restatements of previously reported results and significant penalties.

Our Treasury group deals daily in high value transactions, mostly foreign exchange, and cash management transactions. These transactions involve market volatility and counterparty risk.

The Group's effective tax rate reflects the locations of our activities and the value they generate, which determine the jurisdictions in which profits arise and the applicable tax rates. These may be higher or lower than the UK statutory rate and may reflect regimes that encourage innovation and investment in R&D by providing tax incentives which, if changed, could affect GSK's tax rate. In addition, the worldwide nature of our operations means that our cross-border supply routes, necessary to ensure supplies of medicines, can result in conflicting claims from tax authorities as to the profits to be taxed in individual countries. This can lead to double taxation, with profits taxed in more than one country. The complexity of tax regulations also means that we may occasionally disagree with tax authorities on the technical interpretation of a particular area of tax law. The tax charge included in our financial statements is our best estimate of tax liability pending any audits by tax authorities.

We expect there to be a continued focus on tax reform, driven by initiatives by the OECD and the EC to address the tax challenges arising from digitalisation of the economy. Together with domestic initiatives around the world, these may result in significant changes to established tax principles and an increase in tax authority disputes. Regardless of their merit or outcomes, these may be costly, divert management attention and adversely impact our reputation and relationship with key stakeholders.

# Anti-bribery and corruption (ABAC)

# Risk definition

The bribery and corruption risk is the failure of GSK employees, consultants and third parties to comply with our Anti-bribery & corruption (ABAC) principles and standards, as well as with all applicable legislation.

# Risk impact

Failure to mitigate this risk could expose the Group and associated persons to governmental investigation, regulatory action, and civil and criminal liability and may compromise the Group's ability to supply its products under certain government contracts. In addition, failure to prevent bribery or corruption could have substantial implications for GSK's reputation and the credibility of senior leaders and might erode investor confidence in our governance and risk management. It could also lead to legal and financial penalties.

#### Context

The overall environment for ABAC continues to be challenging. Countries are holding individuals, as well as corporations, accountable by increasing the employer duty of care. Divergence of legislation, increasing political protectionism, social inequality and pricing pressures are making compliance harder. Society is holding corporations to ever higher standards, with technology providing a rapid and anonymous avenue for dissemination of previously confidential information and even for damaging false reports.

Enforcement actions and penalties continued across the globe with the focus on use of third-party intermediaries. Proposed EU legislation would require businesses to conduct due diligence on potential human rights and related environmental impacts of their operations and supply chains, imposing a legal standard of care. In addition, the ongoing impact of COVID-19 could increase the risk of bribery and corruption.

Supportive aspects of the external environment include an increase in transparency and collaboration among enforcement authorities with the aim of reducing bribery and corruption globally. Advances in technology and the use of data analytics are also providing better platforms to streamline processes and detect potential issues.

#### **Commercial practices**

# Risk definition

Failure to engage in commercial activities that are consistent with the letter and spirit of the law, industry regulations, or the Group's requirements relating to sales and promotion of our medicines and vaccines; appropriate interactions with healthcare professionals/ organisations and patients; legitimate and transparent transfers of value; and competition (or antitrust) regulations in commercial practices, including trade channel activities and tendering business.

#### Risk impact

Failure to engage in activities that are consistent with the letter and spirit of the law, industry regulations, or the Group's requirements relating to sales and promotion of medicines and vaccines; with appropriate interactions with healthcare professionals (HCPs), organisations and patients; with legitimate and transparent transfers of value; and with pricing and competition (or antitrust) regulations in commercial practices, including trade channel activities and business tendering, could, materially and adversely affect our ability to deliver our strategy and long-term priorities. Additionally, it may result in incomplete awareness of the risk/benefit profile of our products and possibly suboptimal treatment of patients and consumers; governmental investigation, regulatory action and legal proceedings brought against the Group by governmental and private plaintiffs which could result in government sanctions, and criminal and/or financial penalties. Any practices that are found to be misaligned with our values and expectations could also result in reputational harm and dilute trust established with external stakeholders.

#### Context

We operate in a highly regulated and extremely competitive biopharma and consumer industry, amongst peers who make significant product innovations and technical advances and intensify price competition. Additional external factors impacting our business operations include the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic, access limitations to our customers, macroeconomic inflationary dynamics, and pricing pressure across markets.

To achieve our strategic objectives, we must continue to develop commercially viable new products and deliver additional uses for existing products that address the needs of patients, consumers, HCPs and payers. Financially, new products/indications carry with them an uncertainty with regards to future success. Product development is costly, timely, and uncertain, and carries with it the potential for failure at any stage. Even upon successful product development, we still face challenges in how we launch and how our competitors' products or pricing strategies could render our assets less competitive. Supporting our efforts on product innovation is a continued focus on creating an omnichannel way of engagement, with a continued focus on our patient.

Once we have an approved medicine or vaccine, it is our obligation to provide important information to the healthcare community in various ways, always in a responsible, legal, and ethical manner. Appropriate product promotion ensures HCPs have access to the information they need, that patients and consumers have the facts about the medicines and vaccines they require, and prescribed, recommended, or used in a manner that provides healthcare benefit.

We are committed to the ethical and responsible commercialisation of our products in support of our purpose to improve the quality of human life by enabling people to do more, feel better, and live longer.

#### Non-promotional engagement

# Risk definition

Failure to engage in non-promotional activities that are consistent with local laws, regulations and guidance, Industry Codes, internal GSK policies, standards and other controls, and GSK values, including i) communications to HCP/OHS or non-HCPs relating to our medicines and/or associated disease areas; ii) appropriate conduct of non-promotional interactions; and iii) legitimacy and transparency of non-promotional interactions.

# Risk impact

Without controls in place, the risk could result in real, perceived, or disguised promotion including off-label and prior-authorisation promotion, and real or perceived provision of medical advice. This in turn could lead to criminal investigations and penalties, civil litigation, or competitor complaints. At the same time, if we do not engage fully and appropriately, this could result in patient harm, failure to advance science and innovation, reputational damage, and financial loss. Such consequences may reduce the trust of the public, patients, healthcare professionals, payers, regulators, and governments.

#### Context

Non-promotional engagements are diverse activities directed at healthcare professionals, as well as patients, payers, and external stakeholders. Such engagements are conducted to improve patient care through the exchange or provision of knowledge on the use of our products and related diseases. Non-promotional engagement with external stakeholder groups is vital to GSK, as a research-based healthcare company, and necessary for scientific and medical advances. We expect our non-promotional activities to be scientifically sound and accurate, conducted ethically and transparently, and compliant with applicable codes, laws, and regulations. However, non-promotional engagements are largely unregulated. Therefore, measured risk-taking, rooted in sound values, and principles- based decision-making, training, communication, and monitoring of such activities are key to managing the risk and enabling full and appropriate engagement.

#### Privacy

#### Risk definition

The failure to collect, secure, use, share and destroy Personal Information (PI) in accordance with data privacy laws can lead to harm to individuals (e.g. financial, stress, prejudice) and GSK (e.g. fines, operational, financial and reputational).

#### Risk impact

Non-compliance with data privacy laws globally could lead to harm to individuals and GSK. It could also damage trust between GSK and individuals, communities, business partners and government authorities. Many countries have increased the enforcement powers of their data protection authorities by allowing them to impose significant fines, impact cross-border data flows, or temporarily ban data processing. Many new country laws also give individuals the right to bring collective legal actions against companies like GSK for failure to follow data privacy laws.

#### Context

Data privacy legislation is diverse with limited harmonisation or simplification. It is challenging for multinationals to standardise their approach to compliance with data privacy laws. Governments are enforcing compliance with data privacy laws more rigorously. The focus on the ethical use of personal information is growing, over and above compliance with data privacy laws, due to an increase in the volume of data processed and advances in technology.

Workforce protection and effective privacy controls for research during the COVID-19 pandemic create unique challenges. Additionally, new data privacy laws, such as the Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL) in China, and court decisions - like the Court of Justice of the European Union ruling for Schrems II – are invalidating established international data transfer mechanisms that international companies had relied on. The increasing trend for data sovereignty affects our ability to drive medical innovation and to effectively operate internationally.

#### **Research practices**

#### Risk definition

Research Practices risk is the failure to adequately conduct ethical and sound pre-clinical and clinical research. In addition, it is the failure to engage in scientific activities that are consistent with the letter and spirit of the law and industry, or the Group's requirements. It comprises the following sub-risks: Data Governance, Laboratory Research, and Human Subject Research.

#### Risk impact

The potential impacts of the risk include harm to human subjects, reputational damage, failure to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for our products, governmental investigation, legal proceedings brought against the GSK by governmental and private plaintiffs (product liability suits and claims for damages), loss of revenue due to inadequate patent protection or inability to supply our products, and regulatory action such as fines, penalties, or loss of product authorisation. Poor data integrity and governance could compromise GSK's R&D efforts and negatively impact our reputation. Any of these could materially and adversely affect our financial results and damage the trust of patients and customers.

#### Context

Research involving animals can raise ethical concerns. In many cases, however, research in animals is the only way to investigate the effects of a potential new medicine in a living body other than in humans. Animal research provides critical information about the causes and mechanisms of diseases and therefore remains a vital part of our research. We continually seek ways in which we can minimise our use of animals in research, development, and testing, while complying with regulatory requirements and reducing the impact on the animals used.

Human subject research is critical to assessing and demonstrating the safety and efficacy of our investigational products or further evaluate our products once they have been approved. This research includes clinical trials in healthy volunteers and patients and follows regulations and high ethical, medical, and scientific standards. We disclose the results of this research externally regardless of whether they reflect positively or negatively on our products, so that the scientific community can learn from the outcomes of our research.

We also work with human biological samples which are fundamental to the discovery, development, and safety monitoring of our products. We are committed to managing human biological samples in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and ethical principles, and in a manner that respects the interests of sample donors.

Data is pivotal to our R&D strategy and we are maximising the use of data to serve patients. Governing our data in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, contractual obligations, expectations, and our culture across privacy, information security, and data integrity is essential.

We use a wide variety of biological materials in the discovery, research, and development of our assets. Through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol, the international community has established a global framework regulating access to, and use of, genetic resources of non-human origin in research and development.

We support the principles of access to, and benefit-sharing of, genetic resources as outlined in the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. We also recognise the importance of appropriate, effective, and proportionate implementation measures at national and regional levels.

#### Environment, health and safety

# Risk definition

Failure in management of:

- execution of hazardous activities;
- GSK's physical assets and infrastructure;
- handling and processing of hazardous chemicals and biological agents;
- control of releases of substances harmful to the environment in both the short and long-term;

leading to incidents which could disrupt our R&D and Supply activities, harm employees, harm the communities and harm the local environments in which we operate.

#### Risk impact

Failure to manage EHS risks could lead to significant harm to people, the environment and the communities in which we operate; fines; inability to meet stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements; litigation or regulatory action; and damage to the company's reputation, which could materially and adversely affect our financial results.

#### Context

GSK is subject to the health, safety, and environmental laws of various jurisdictions. These laws impose duties to protect people, the environment, and the communities in which we operate.

#### **Environmental sustainability**

# Risk definition

Failure in the management of:

- Physical climate and environmental risks;
- Current and future regulatory requirements for environmental policies and taxes;
- Delivery and performance of management environmental objectives;

leading to: reduced supply chain resilience; product life cycle management issues, loss of trust/reputation with employees, investors, customers, regulators and other stakeholders; increased costs; loss of sales or market access; negative impacts on the environment.

# Risk impact

We recognise that the way we respond to climate change and manage environmental risks affects our ability to supply products to patients and consumers and could lead to harm to the environment and our reputation. Failure to meet fast-evolving regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations could result in litigation or regulatory actions, which may have a material adverse impact on our financial results and longer term loss of trust, undermining the credibility of the company.

#### Context

It is increasingly understood that the interconnected effects of climate change, nature loss, and society's impact on both are influencing human health. Internal and external expectations for companies to address their impact on the environment are increasing, as are the effects of climate change on operational resilience, in regard to access to energy, water and the natural resources used in products, along with potential cost increases from any regulatory changes or environmental taxes.

#### Information security

# Risk definition

Risk in Information Security at GSK is characterised as the unauthorised disclosure, theft, unavailability or corruption of GSK's Information or key information systems that may lead to harm to our patients, workforce and customers, disruption to our business and/or loss of commercial or strategic advantage, regulatory sanction, or damage to our reputation.

#### Risk impact

Failure to adequately protect our information, or key information systems, may cause harm to our patients, workforce and customers, disruption to our business and/or loss of commercial or strategic advantage, regulatory sanction, or damage to our reputation.

#### Context

The overall information security environment is challenging, because of the difficulty of keeping pace with increasingly sophisticated cyber threats. This is due to many factors including, the complexity of large regulated organisations; the well-resourced nature of hacking activities; and the increasing demands for accountability of data handled by companies. Additionally, the GSK separation is a period of significant change which increases our risk and requires additional vigilance. We continue to reassess our reliance on interconnectivity with third party contractors, partners, and suppliers.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues as another significant external factor affecting how we manage information security at GSK. COVID-19-related threats include an increase in ransomware attacks against the healthcare sector, as hackers continue to use the opportunity to disrupt critical healthcare operations and, in some cases, seize healthcare research related to COVID-19 vaccines and treatments.

We operate a highly connected information network which holds confidential research and development, manufacturing, commercial, workforce and financial data. This means that our systems and information have been and will continue to be the target of cyberattacks. We continue to consolidate information systems to reduce attack points and enable more focused controls. GSK's strategic approach to digital analytics will further increase our dependency on digital assets and distributed data. Our continued analysis and assessment of our critical data assets and the threats to those assets will require a continuous re-evaluation of emerging risks to GSK. Mitigating actions identified in these areas include the secure deployment and operation of our resources in high-risk markets, the risk posed by GSK having data in the Cloud, and the potential for complexity resulting from agile business-led IT development across the enterprise.

#### Supply continuity

#### Risk definition

Failure to deliver a continuous supply of compliant finished product; inability to respond effectively to a crisis incident in a timely manner to recover and sustain critical operations.

#### Risk impact

We recognise how important the continuity of supply of our products is to the patients and consumers who rely on them.

Supply disruption can lead to:

- Product shortages and product recalls
- Regulatory intervention
- Reputational harm
- Lost sales revenue

Consequently, we need sophisticated end-to-end supply chain management with robust crisis management and business continuity plans in place to respond.

#### Context

We run our supply chains in a continually evolving, highly regulated environment. There is no single set of global regulations which governs the manufacture and distribution of medicines and we must adhere to the requirements in all those markets in which we licence, sell, or manufacture our products. We rely upon our internal Quality Management System and our internal Control Framework to ensure we continue to preserve our licence to operate.

Our complex end-to-end supply chains often involve third party suppliers, from Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) manufacturers and raw material suppliers through to Third Party Logistics Providers and contract engineering firms. We embed integrated risk management into our sourcing and day to day business processes, alongside our Third-Party Oversight programme.

COVID-19 is an exemplar of events in the external environment which result in unforeseen, significant supply challenges, including staffing shortages for essential manufacturing operations, critical raw materials supply pressures (e.g. glass vials, plastic tubing) and interruptions in distribution.

Cybersecurity remains a significant threat to our supply chain operations. The global cyber threat has increased during the global pandemic and we remain hyper-vigilant to data security breaches and Operational Technology risks.

#### Transformation and separation

# Risk definition

Failure to deliver the plan for successful transformation and separation of GSK into two new, leading companies: one BioPharma and one Consumer Healthcare.

#### Risk impact

The failure to manage the macro level risk due to COVID-19 and a highly competitive labour market, in relation to the delivery of the separation plan, could materially and adversely affect our ability to deliver GSK's strategy and long-term priorities.

#### Context

In February 2020, GSK announced a new 'Future Ready' programme to prepare for its separation into two companies: new GSK, a pharma company with an R&D approach focused on science related to the immune system, the use of genetics and new technologies; and a new leader in consumer healthcare. As GSK increases investment in R&D and new product launches, the two-year separation programme aims to drive a common approach to innovation with improved capital allocation; to align and improve the capabilities and efficiencies of global support functions to support new GSK; to further optimise the supply chain and portfolio, including divesting non-core assets; and to prepare Consumer Healthcare to operate as a standalone company. Once complete, the outlook of both companies will have been fundamentally strengthened, making them more efficient, modern, and automated, with skills and capabilities that will serve them into the future.

# **Risks associated with COVID-19**

The potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on GSK's trading performance and all our principal risks has been assessed. In 2021, as anticipated, the pandemic impacted Group performance primarily in demand for vaccines and reflected the prioritisation of COVID-19 vaccination programmes by governments, including social distancing rules resulting from COVID-19 that affected customers' ability and willingness to access vaccination services across all regions.

This continues to be a dynamic situation, with the future severity, duration and impact unknown at this point including potential impacts on trading results, clinical trials, supply continuity and our employees. The situation could change at any time and there can be no assurance that the COVID-19 pandemic will not have a material adverse impact on the future results of the Group.

#### Risks relating to the demerger and separation

# Completion of the demerger and separation of the Consumer Healthcare business is subject to conditions which may not be satisfied or waived

The demerger and separation of the Consumer Healthcare business to form Haleon are subject to a number of conditions, including the approval of a demerger resolution by GSK shareholders at a general meeting and the approval of a demerger dividend by the GSK Board. There can be no assurance that any or all of these conditions will be satisfied or, where relevant, waived. If any condition is not satisfied or waived, the demerger and separation will not complete.

Failure to complete the demerger and separation would result in the potential benefits of the demerger and separation not being realised and may have an adverse effect on the reputation of the Group and on the external perception of its ability to implement large-scale projects successfully. This may be the case even where the failure to implement the demerger and separation is due to factors outside the control of the Group.

In addition, if completion of the demerger and separation does not occur, the Consumer Healthcare business will remain part of the Group, which may: (i) result in a delay in the execution of the strategic objectives of the Group and the Consumer Healthcare business; (ii) have a disruptive effect on management and employees of the Group and/or the Consumer Healthcare business; or (iii) prevent the anticipated benefits and opportunities that GSK's management believes will result from the demerger and separation from being realised. There are also costs associated with the implementation of the demerger and separation which will still be payable if the demerger and separation does not proceed.

The aggregate consequences of a failure to complete the demerger and separation could have a material impact on the business, financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects of the Group.

# The Group post-demerger may fail to realise any or all of the anticipated benefits of the demerger and separation, and could fail to meet the challenges involved in operating as a standalone business

The realisation of the anticipated benefits of the demerger and separation is subject to a number of factors, including many which are outside the control of the post-demerger Group. There can be no guarantee that the anticipated benefits of the demerger and separation will be realised in full or in part, or as to the timing of when any such benefits may be realised. In addition, even if the anticipated benefits of the demerger and separation are realised, the market price of the GSK shares may not reflect such benefits.

The post-demerger Group will face a number of challenges relating to the implementation of the demerger and separation and operating as a standalone business. There may be adverse financial, operational, regulatory, consumer, patient and reputational implications if the Group fails (either wholly or in part) to meet these challenges. Such adverse implications could impact on the ordinary course business of the Group following the demerger and, consequently, its financial condition, results of operations and/or prospects.

# Following the demerger and separation, the post-demerger Group will form a smaller and less diversified group

Following the demerger and separation, GSK will no longer own the companies and assets that comprise the Consumer Healthcare business. Accordingly, GSK's business will be smaller and less diversified than it is currently. As a result of the reduction in GSK's size, should any part of its business underperform, this may have a greater adverse impact on the Group following the demerger and separation than would have been the case prior to the demerger and separation.

Moreover, GSK may be more susceptible to adverse developments in the remaining business and markets in which it operates. In particular, the post-demerger Group will have greater relative exposure to the global pharmaceuticals and vaccines markets and the risks associated with such markets and will no longer benefit from exposure to the consumer healthcare market.

For example, compared to the consumer healthcare business, the post-demerger Group's businesses in global vaccines, specialty medicines and general medicines are more reliant on the complex, risky and lengthy process of R&D, the success of which is in part dependant on factors beyond the Group's control and subject to additional risks. These include disappointing results in preclinical trials for drug candidates, negative study results, clinical trials for drug candidates failing to meet trial endpoints, the need for additional studies, limitations on product scope (e.g., regional limitations, application limitations), failure to obtain adequate patent protection, competitors bringing a product to market first and regulatory approval for a product not being granted for intended use. In addition, the post-demerger Group's business will have greater exposure to the consequences of expiry or loss of patents covering its products, including increased competition and pricing pressure.

# Immediately upon completion of the demerger and separation, the post-demerger Group will continue to hold Haleon shares but cease to have any control

Following the demerger and separation, the post-demerger Group will retain up to 20% of its holding in Haleon, which it intends to monetise in a disciplined manner to strengthen the post-demerger Group's balance sheet further. The post-demerger Group will not have the ability to control Haleon's strategic, financial and operational decisions. Haleon may conduct its business in a manner that differs from the manner in which the post-demerger Group might have conducted the business had it retained control, may fail to develop its business or may fail to meet the expectations of investors. Haleon may also be subject to adverse publicity, increased regulatory scrutiny, or investigations by regulators or law enforcement agencies. The success of the Haleon's business and its financial condition rely on various factors, including, among others, its ability to develop and commercialise new products effectively, negative impacts on Haleon or its brands' reputation, its ability to compete successfully with its competitors in a highly competitive market, and changes in the regulation and perception of the ingredients it uses in its products. These factors could have an adverse effect on the reputation of the post-demerger Group. It could also have an adverse impact on the market price of Haleon shares, which may have an adverse effect on the value of the post-demerger Group's retained investment in Haleon and the proceeds from selling this investment or any portion of it.

The post-demerger Group's retained investment in Haleon may fall in value as a result of any decrease in the market price of Haleon shares. The price at which the post-demerger Group's holding of Haleon shares may be quoted will be influenced by a range of factors.

### Item 4. Information on the Company

4.A

# A History and development of the company

The information set forth under the heading:

- "About GSK" on the inside back cover;
- "Head Office and Registered Office" on the outside back cover; and
- "Note 40 Acquisitions and disposals" on pages 221 to 225

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is http://www.sec.gov. GSK's Internet address is gsk.com.

#### 4.B Business overview

See Item 3.D "Risk factors" above.

In addition, the information set forth under the headings:

- "Our business model" on page 1 (excluding the last sentence of the third paragraph under "Delivering strategic transformation by prioritising Innovation, Performance and Trust");
- "Chair's statement" on pages 3 and 4;
- "CEO's statement" on pages 5 and 6 (excluding (i) the first sentence of the first paragraph and the last sentence of the second paragraph under "2021 performance provides momentum" and (ii) the third paragraph under "New purpose and new ambition", in each case, on page 5);
- "Our long-term priorities" on page 10 (excluding the first bulleted paragraph under "2022 priority objectives" under "Performance");
- "Our culture" on page 11;
- "Our external environment" on pages 13 to 16 (excluding the third sentence of the paragraph under "Our position" on page 13);
- "Stakeholder engagement" on pages 44 and 45 (excluding the second sentence of the first paragraph on page 44);

- "Innovation" on pages 17 to 28;
- "Performance" on pages 29 to 33;
- "Trust" on pages 34 to 40 (excluding the heading and the paragraph under the heading "Our approach to reporting" on page 34);
- "Consumer Healthcare" on pages 41 to 43; excluding:
  - the seventh bulleted paragraph in the box on page 41 under "Our future standalone Consumer Healthcare business, Haleon, which is on track to separate from GSK in mid-2022, will be a new world leader focused on consumer healthcare"; and
  - the second sentence of the first paragraph under "2021 performance" on page 42;
- "Note 6 Turnover and segment information" on pages 180 to 183;
- "Note 40 Acquisitions and disposals" on pages 221 to 225;
- "Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property" on pages 272 to 273;
- "Vaccines products, competition and intellectual property" on page 273; and
- "Consumer Healthcare products and competition" on page 274

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

# 4.C Organizational structure

The information set forth under the headings:

- "Note 45 Principal Group companies" on page 247; and
- "Group companies" on pages 299 to 310

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

# 4.D Property, plant and equipment

The information set forth under the heading "Property, plant and equipment" under "Financial position and resources" in Item 5.A of this annual report on Form 20-F is incorporated herein by reference.

The information set forth under the headings:

- "PP&E, intangible asset and goodwill impairment by segment" and "PP&E and intangible asset impairment reversals by segment" within "Note 6 Turnover and segment information" on page 182; and
- "Note 17 Property, plant and equipment" on pages 193 to 194

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

# Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

# Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

# 5.A Operating results

The information set forth under the headings:

- "Regulatory environment" on page 15;
- "Climate-related financial disclosure" within Risk management on pages 49 to 52; and
- "Five year record" on pages 263 to 265 (excluding the heading and the information under the heading "Financial results Adjusted" on page 264)

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

The following tables reconcile Total results to Adjusted results. References to the reconciliations on page 70 and pages 266 to 268 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 should be read to refer to the information in these tables.

# Adjusted results reconciliation – 31 December 2021

	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction -related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Separation costs £m	Adjusted results £m
Gross profit	22,511	701	(33)	154	28	27		23,388
Operating profit	6,201	802	322	626	1,159	(618)	314	8,806
Profit before taxation	5,442	802	322	628	1,159	(581)	314	8,086
Profit after taxation	5,096	643	241	514	963	(1,051)	265	6,671
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,385	643	241	514	668	(1,051)	265	5,665
Earnings per share	87.6p	12.9p	4.8p	10.3p	13.3p	(21.0)p	5.3p	113.2p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	5,003							5,003
The following adjustments are made in a	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	usted gross p	rofit					5,005
The following aujustments are made in an	Tiving at Auj	usteu gross p	lont					
Cost of sales	(11,603)	701	(33)	154	28	27		(10,726)
The following adjustments are made in an	rriving at Adj	usted operati	ng profit					
Selling, general and administration	(10,975)			426	25	17	282	(10,225)
Research and development	(5,278)	101	355	46				(4,776)
Other operating (expense)/income	(476)				1,106	(662)	32	
The following adjustments are made in an	rriving at Adj	usted profit b	efore tax					
Net finance costs	(756)			2		1		(753)
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)					36		
The following adjustments are made in an	rriving at Adj	usted profit a	fter tax					
Taxation	(346)	(159)	(81)	(114)	(196)	(470)	(49)	(1,415)
The following adjustments are made in an	rriving at Adj	usted profit a	ttributable t	o shareholder	'S			
Profit attributable to non-controlling								
interests	711				295			1,006

# Adjusted results reconciliation – 31 December 2020

	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction -related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Separation costs £m	Adjusted results £m
Gross profit	22,395	699	31	667	116			23,908
Operating profit	7,783	775	263	1,532	1,308	(2,823)	68	8,906
Profit before taxation	6,968	775	263	1,534	1,308	(2,821)	68	8,095
Profit after taxation	6,388	625	216	1,242	1,079	(2,804)	54	6,800
Profit attributable to shareholders	5,749	625	216	1,242	687	(2,804)	54	5,769
Earnings per share	115.5p	12.6p	4.4p	25.0p	13.8p	(56.5)p	1.1p	115.9p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	4,976							4,976
The following adjustments are made in ar	riving at Adj	usted gross pi	rofit					
Cost of sales	(11,704)	699	31	667	116			(10,191)
The following adjustments are made in ar	riving at Adj	usted operation	ng profit					
Selling, general and administration	(11,456)	- 1	18	659	(23)	16	68	(10,717)
Research and development	(5,098)	75	214	206				(4,603)
Other operating (expense)/income	1,624				1,215	(2,839)		
The following adjustments are made in ar	riving at Adj	usted profit b	efore tax					
Net finance costs	(848)			2		2		(844)
The following adjustments are made in ar	riving at Adj	usted profit a	fter tax					
Taxation	(580)	(150)	(47)	(292)	(229)	17	(14)	(1,295)
The following adjustments are made in ar	riving at Adj	usted profit a	ttributable to	o shareholder	S			
Profit attributable to non-controlling								
interests	639				392			1,031

# Adjusted results reconciliation – 31 December 2019

Adjusted results reconclusion – 31 December 2019	Total	Intangible asset	Intangible asset	Major	Transaction	Divestments, significant legal and	Adjusted
	results	amortisation £m	impairment £m	restructuring £m	-related £m	other items £m	results £m
Gross profit	21,891	713	30	658	383		23,675
Operating profit	6,961	777	83	1,105	345	(299)	8,972
Profit before taxation	6,221	777	83	1,110	345	(300)	8,236
Profit after taxation	5,268	621	66	902	221	(160)	6,918
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,645	621	66	902	57	(160)	6,131
Earnings per share	93.9p	12.6p	1.3p	18.2p	1.2p	(3.3)p	123.9p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	4,947						4,947
The following adjustments are made in arriving at Ad	justed gross	profit					
Cost of sales	(11,863)	713	30	658	383		(10,079)
The following adjustments are made in arriving at Ad	ljusted opera	ating profit					
Selling, general and administration	(11,402)	4		332	104	247	(10,715)
Research and development	(4,568)	64	49	114		2	(4,339)
Other operating (expense)/income	689			1	(142)	(548)	—
The following adjustments are made in arriving at Ad	justed profi	t before tax					
Net finance costs	(814)			5	(1)		(810)
The following adjustments are made in arriving at Ad	justed profi	t after tax					
Taxation	(953)	(156)	(17)	(208)	(124)	140	(1,318)
The following adjustments are made in arriving at Ad	justed profi	t attributable	to sharehold	lers			
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	623				164		787

# Group financial review

### Reporting framework

# Total and Adjusted results

The Group financial review discusses the operating and financial performance of the Group, its cash flows and financial position and our resources. The results for each year are compared primarily with the results of the preceding year.

# Total results

Total reported results represent the Group's overall performance.

GSK also uses a number of adjusted, non-IFRS, measures to report the performance of its business. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures may be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, information presented in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted results are defined below and other non-IFRS measures are defined on pages 16 and 17 below.

GSK believes that Adjusted results, when considered together with Total results, provide investors, analysts and other stakeholders with helpful complementary information to understand better the financial performance and position of the Group from period to period, and allow the Group's performance to be more easily compared against the majority of its peer companies. These measures are also used by management for planning and reporting purposes. They may not be directly comparable with similarly described measures used by other companies.

GSK encourages investors and analysts not to rely on any single financial measure but to review GSK's Annual Reports, including the financial statements and notes, in their entirety.

# Adjusted results

Adjusted results exclude the following items from Total results, together with the tax effects of all of these items:

- amortisation of intangible assets (excluding computer software and capitalised development costs)
- impairment of intangible assets (excluding computer software) and goodwill
- Major restructuring costs, which include impairments of tangible assets and computer software, (under specific Board approved programmes that are structural, of a significant scale and where the costs of individual or related projects exceed £25 million) including integration costs following material acquisitions
- transaction-related accounting or other adjustments related to significant acquisitions
- proceeds and costs of disposals of associates, products and businesses; significant settlement income; significant legal charges (net of insurance recoveries) and expenses on the settlement of litigation and government investigations; other operating income other than royalty income, and other items including the impact of the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities following enactment of the increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% (effective 2023)
- separation costs include costs to establish Consumer Healthcare as an independent business, as well as admission listing and demerger costs

Costs for all other ordinary course smaller scale restructuring and legal charges and expenses are retained within both Total and Adjusted results.

As Adjusted results include the benefits of Major restructuring programmes but exclude significant costs (such as amortisation of intangible assets except for computer software and capitalised development costs, significant legal, major restructuring and transaction items), they should not be regarded as a complete picture of the Group's financial performance, which is presented in its Total results. The exclusion of other Adjusting items may result in Adjusted earnings being materially higher or lower than Total earnings. In particular, when significant impairments, restructuring charges and legal costs are excluded, Adjusted earnings will be higher than Total earnings.

GSK is undertaking a number of Major restructuring programmes in response to significant changes in the Group's trading environment or overall strategy, or following material acquisitions. Costs, both cash and non-cash, of these programmes are provided for as individual elements are approved and meet the accounting recognition criteria. As a result, charges may be incurred over a number of years following the initiation of a Major restructuring programme.

Significant legal charges and expenses are those arising from the settlement of litigation or government investigations that are not in the normal course and are materially larger than more regularly occurring individual matters. They also include certain major legacy matters.

Reconciliations between Total and Adjusted results, providing further information on the key Adjusting items for 2021 and 2020 are set out above.

GSK provides earnings guidance to the investor community on the basis of Adjusted results. This is in line with peer companies and expectations of the investor community, supporting easier comparison of the Group's performance with its peers. GSK is not able to give guidance for Total results as it cannot reliably forecast certain material elements of the Total results, particularly the future fair value movements on contingent consideration and put options that can and have given rise to significant adjustments driven by external factors such as currency and other movements in capital markets.



# Historical record of Adjusting items

The reconciliations between Total and Adjusted operating profit can be summarised as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Total operating profit	6,201	7,783	6,961
Intangible asset amortisation	802	775	777
Intangible asset impairment	322	263	83
Major restructuring	626	1,532	1,105
Transaction-related items	1,159	1,308	345
Divestments, significant legal and other items	(618)	(2,823)	(299)
Separation costs	314	68	—
Adjusted operating profit	8,806	8,906	8,972

The analysis of the impact of transaction-related items on operating profit is as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Contingent consideration on former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare JV (including Shionogi preferential dividends)	1,026	1,114	31
ViiV Healthcare put options and Pfizer preferential dividends	48	(52)	(234)
Contingent consideration on former Novartis Vaccines business	27	172	76
Release of fair value uplift on acquired Pfizer inventory	_	91	366
Other adjustments	58	(17)	106
Transaction-related items	1,159	1,308	345

#### Non-controlling interests in ViiV Healthcare

#### Trading profit allocations

Because ViiV Healthcare is a subsidiary of the Group, 100% of its operating results (turnover, operating profit, profit after tax) are included within the Group income statement and then a portion of the earnings is allocated to the non-controlling interests owned by the other shareholders, in line with their respective equity shareholdings (Pfizer 11.7% and Shionogi 10%). Each of the shareholders, including GSK, is also entitled to preferential dividends determined by the performance of certain products that each shareholder contributed. As the relative performance of these products changes over time, the proportion of the overall earnings allocated to each shareholder also changes. In particular, the increasing proportion of sales of dolutegravir and cabotegravir-containing products has a favourable impact on the proportion of the preferential dividends that is allocated to GSK. Adjusting items are allocated to shareholders based on their equity interests. GSK was entitled to approximately 86% of the Total earnings and 83% of the Adjusted earnings of ViiV Healthcare for 2021. Remeasurements of the liabilities for the preferential dividends allocated to Pfizer and Shionogi are included within other operating income/(expense).

# Acquisition-related arrangements

As consideration for the acquisition of Shionogi's interest in the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture in 2012, Shionogi received the 10% equity stake in ViiV Healthcare and ViiV Healthcare also agreed to pay additional future cash consideration to Shionogi, contingent on the future sales performance of the products being developed by that joint venture, dolutegravir and cabotegravir. Under IFRS 3 'Business combinations', GSK was required to provide for the estimated fair value of this contingent consideration at the time of acquisition and is required to update the liability to the latest estimate of fair value at each subsequent period end. The liability for the contingent consideration recognised in the balance sheet at the date of acquisition was £659 million. Subsequent re-measurements are reflected within other operating income/(expense) and within Adjusting items in the income statement in each period.

Cash payments to settle the contingent consideration are made to Shionogi by ViiV Healthcare each quarter, based on the actual sales performance and other income of the relevant products in the previous quarter. These payments reduce the balance sheet liability and hence are not recorded in the income statement. The cash payments made to Shionogi by ViiV Healthcare in 2021 were £826 million.

Because the liability is required to be recorded at the fair value of estimated future payments, there is a significant timing difference between the charges that are recorded in the Total income statement to reflect movements in the fair value of the liability and the actual cash payments made to settle the liability.

The cash payments are reflected in the cash flow statement partly in operating cash flows and partly within investing activities. The tax relief on these payments is reflected in the Group's Adjusting items as part of the tax charge. The part of each payment relating to the original estimate of the fair value of the contingent consideration on the acquisition of the Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture in 2012 of £659 million is reported within investing activities in the cash flow statement and the part of each payment relating to the increase in the liability since the acquisition is reported within operating cash flows.

Movements in contingent consideration payable to Shionogi were as follows:

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Contingent consideration at beginning of the year	5,359	5,103
Remeasurement through income statement	1,026	1,114
Cash payments: operating cash flows	(721)	(751)
Cash payments: investing activities	(105)	(107)
Contingent consideration at end of the year	5,559	5,359

Of the contingent consideration payable (on a post-tax basis) to Shionogi at 31 December 2021, £937 million (31 December 2020 – £745 million) is expected to be paid within one year.

#### Exit rights

Pfizer may request an IPO of ViiV Healthcare at any time and if either GSK does not consent to such IPO or an offering is not completed within nine months, Pfizer could require GSK to acquire its shareholding. Under the original agreements, GSK had the unconditional right, so long as it made no subsequent distribution to its shareholders, to withhold its consent to the exercise of the Pfizer put option and, as a result, in accordance with IFRS, GSK did not recognise a liability for the put option on its balance sheet. However, during Q1 2016, GSK notified Pfizer that it had irrevocably given up this right and accordingly recognised the liability for the put option on the Group's balance sheet during Q1 2016 at an initial value of  $\pounds$ 1,070 million. Consistent with this revised treatment, at the end of Q1 2016 GSK also recognised liabilities for the future preferential dividends anticipated to become payable to Pfizer and Shionogi on the Group's balance sheet.

The closing balances of the liabilities related to Pfizer's shareholding are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Pfizer put option	1,008	960
Pfizer preferential dividend		1

Under the original agreements, Shionogi could also have requested GSK to acquire its shareholding in ViiV Healthcare in six-month windows commencing in 2017, 2020 and 2022. GSK had the unconditional right, so long as it made no subsequent distribution to its shareholders, to withhold its consent to the exercise of the Shionogi put option and, as a result, GSK did not recognise a liability for the put option on its balance sheet.

However, during Q1 2016, GSK notified Shionogi that it had irrevocably given up this right and accordingly recognised the liability for the put option on the Group's balance sheet during Q1 2016 at an initial value of £926 million. In Q4 2016, Shionogi irrevocably agreed to waive its put option and as a result GSK de-recognised the liability for this put option on the Group's balance sheet directly to equity. The value of the liability was  $\pounds$ 1,244 million when it was de-recognised.

GSK also has a call option over Shionogi's shareholding in ViiV Healthcare, which under the original agreements was exercisable in six-month windows commencing in 2027, 2030 and 2032. GSK has now irrevocably agreed to waive the first two exercise windows, but the last six-month window in 2032 remains. As this call option is at fair value, it has no value for accounting purposes.

#### Settlement with Gilead Sciences Inc. (Gilead)

On 1 February 2022, ViiV Healthcare reached agreement with Gilead to settle the global patent infringement litigation relating to the commercialisation of Gilead's Biktarvy. Under the terms of the global settlement and licensing agreement, Gilead made an upfront payment of \$1.25 billion to ViiV Healthcare which was received on 15 February 2022. In addition, Gilead will also pay a 3% royalty on all future US sales of Biktarvy and in respect of the bictegravir component of any other future bictegravir-containing products sold in the US. These royalties will be payable by Gilead to ViiV Healthcare from 1 February 2022 until the expiry of ViiV Healthcare's US Patent No. 8,129,385 on 5 October 2027. Gilead's obligation to pay royalties does not extend into any period of regulatory paediatric exclusivity, if awarded. The settlement resulted in a re-measurement of the existing liabilities for contingent consideration and the Pfizer put option at the 2021 year end.

The impact of the settlement with Gilead on the contingent consideration liability (CCL) is to increase it by £288 million, on a post-tax basis in Q4 2021 due to the obligation ViiV Healthcare has to pay future cash consideration to Shionogi for its share of the upfront and of the future US sales performance of Biktarvy and products containing bictegravir. Including the impact of the settlement at 31 December 2021, the liability which is discounted at 8% stood at £5,559 million, on a post-tax basis.

Pfizer has the right to require GSK to acquire its shareholding in ViiV Healthcare in certain circumstances at any time. A put option liability is therefore recorded on the Group's balance sheet as a current liability. It is measured on the gross redemption basis derived from an internal valuation of the ViiV Healthcare business.

The impact of the settlement on the Pfizer put option liability is an increase of £114 million and is included in the re- measurement at 31 December 2021.

See Note 47 "Post balance sheet events" to the financial statements incorporated by reference in Item 18 below for an explanation of the post balance sheet event impact.

#### Free cash flow

Free cash flow is defined as the net cash inflow from operating activities less capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, contingent consideration payments, net finance costs, and dividends paid to non- controlling interests plus proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, and dividends received from joint ventures and associates. It is used by management for planning and reporting purposes and in discussions with and presentations to investment analysts and rating agencies. Free cash flow growth is calculated on a reported basis. A reconciliation of net cash inflow from operations to free cash flow is set out below.

# CER and AER growth

In order to illustrate underlying performance, it is the Group's practice to discuss its results in terms of constant exchange rate (CER) growth. This represents growth calculated as if the exchange rates used to determine the results of overseas companies in Sterling had remained unchanged from those used in the comparative period. CER% represents growth at constant exchange rates.  $\pounds$ % or AER% represents growth at actual exchange rates.

# Return on capital employed

Return on capital employed is calculated as total profit before taxation as a percentage of average net assets over the year.

#### Net debt

Please see Note 29 'Net Debt' to the financial statements incorporated by reference in Item 18 below for the calculation of net debt. Net debt represents a measure of the capital structure of the Group.

# COVID-19 solutions

COVID-19 solutions include the sales of pandemic adjuvant and other COVID-19 solutions including vaccine manufacturing and *Xevudy* and the associated costs but does not include reinvestment in R&D. This categorisation is used by management and we believe is helpful to investors through providing clarity on the results of the Group by showing the contribution to growth from COVID-19 solutions.

#### General Medicines

General medicines are usually prescribed in the primary care or community settings by general healthcare practitioners. For GSK, this includes medicines in inhaled respiratory, dermatology, antibiotics and other diseases.

# Specialty Medicines

Specialty medicines are typically prescription medicines used to treat complex or rare chronic conditions. For GSK, this comprises medicines in infectious diseases, HIV, oncology, immunology and respiratory.



# **Financial Performance**

GSK uses a number of adjusted, non-IFRS, measures to report the performance of its business. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures may be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, information presented in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures are defined above under "Reporting framework" and reconciliations of Total results to Adjusted results are set out above.

The Total results of the Group are set out below.

		2021 % of		2020 % of	Gro	owth
	£m	turnover	£m	turnover	£%	CER%
Turnover	34,114	100	34,099	100		5
Cost of sales	(11,603)	(34.0)	(11,704)	(34.3)	(1)	2
Selling, general and administration	(10,975)	(32.1)	(11,456)	(33.6)	(4)	
Research and development	(5,278)	(15.5)	(5,098)	(15.0)	4	7
Royalty income	419	1.2	318	0.9	32	32
Other operating (expense)/income	(476)	(1.4)	1,624	4.8		
Operating profit	6,201	18.2	7,783	22.8	(20)	(9)
Net finance costs	(756)		(848)			
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33		33			
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)					
Profit before taxation	5,442		6,968		(22)	(10)
Taxation	(346)		(580)			
Profit after taxation for the year	5,096		6,388		(20)	(9)
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,385		5,749			
Earnings per share (p)	87.6p		115.5		(24)	(13)
Earnings per ADS (US\$)	2.42		2.98			

#### Group turnover

Group turnover by business

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Pharmaceuticals	17,729	17,056	4	10
Vaccines	6,778	6,982	(3)	2
Consumer Healthcare	9,607	10,033	(4)	
	34,114	34,071		5
Corporate and other unallocated turnover		28		
	34,114	34,099		5

# Group turnover by geographic region

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
US	15,093	14,556	4	10
Europe	7,838	8,164	(4)	(2)
International	11,183	11,379	(2)	4
	34,114	34,099	_	5

Group turnover by geographic region

Group turnover was £34,114 million in the year, stable at AER but up 5% CER. Sales of COVID-19 solutions contributed approximately 4 percentage points to growth in the year.

Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines Innovation sales (sales of products launched in the last five years) amounted to £6,841 million in 2021, driven by sales of *Shingrix, Trelegy, Nucala, Benlysta, Dovato, Juluca, and Zejula.* 2021 includes products that have benefited from significant lifecycle innovation.



#### Pharmaceuticals turnover

		2020		
	2021	(revised*)	Growth	Growth
	£m	£m	£%	CER%
Respiratory	2,863	2,360	21	28
HIV	4,777	4,876	(2)	3
Immuno-inflammation	885	727	22	29
Oncology	489	372	31	37
Pandemic	958	—	—	
New and Specialty	9,972	8,335	20	26
Established Pharmaceuticals	7,757	8,721	(11)	(6)
	17,729	17,056	4	10

\* GSK has reviewed the presentation of its pharmaceuticals products and from 1 January 2021 has moved sales of *Arnuity Ellipta*, *Incruse Ellipta* and *Relvar/Breo Ellipta* from the Respiratory therapeutic area to the Established Pharmaceuticals therapeutic area. Comparative information has been revised onto a consistent basis.

Pharmaceuticals turnover in the year was £17,729 million, up 4% AER, 10% CER. Sales of *Xevudy*, the monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19 of £958 million contributed approximately 6 percentage points to Pharmaceuticals growth.

HIV sales were down 2% AER but up 3% CER, to £4,777 million, with growth in *Dovato* and *Juluca* partly offset by *Tivicay* and *Triumeq*. Respiratory sales were up 21% AER, 28% CER, to £2,863 million, on growth of *Trelegy* and *Nucala*. Oncology and Immuno-inflammation therapy areas each continued to show strong double-digit sales growth. Sales of Established Pharmaceuticals decreased 11% AER, 6% CER to £7,757 million.

In the US, sales grew 13% AER, 21% CER including sales of *Xevudy*, which contributed approximately 9 percentage points to total growth. Continued strong performance of *Trelegy*, *Nucala*, *Benlysta* and *Dovato* also drove growth of New and Specialty products in the Region. Established Products were stable at AER but grew 6% CER, reflecting strong demand for Established Respiratory products in the COVID-19 environment and certain supply challenges faced by generic competitor products, plus the benefit of favourable prior period RAR adjustments.

In Europe, sales decreased 4%AER, 2% CER, with decreases in the Established Pharmaceuticals portfolio, impacted by generic competition including *Seretide*, *Duodart* and *Volibris*, lower antibiotic demand, and the divestment of cephalosporin products at the start of the fourth quarter. The decrease was partly offset by strong growth of *Trelegy*, *Benlysta* and Oncology products, and of *Dovato* which more than doubled in the year. Sales of *Xevudy* totalling £69 million also contributed approximately 2 percentage points to total growth.

International sales decreased 3% AER but grew 4% CER. Decreases in Established Pharmaceuticals reflected the impact of COVID-19 suppressed antibiotics markets and increased generic competition in the first half of the year. This was offset by strong growth in Respiratory, *Dovato*, *Tivicay* tenders, and sales of *Xevudy*, which added approximately 6 percentage points to International total growth.

# Respiratory

Total Respiratory sales were up 21% AER, 28% CER, with sales of *Trelegy* and *Nucala* each exceeding £1 billion per year for the first time. International Respiratory sales grew 33% AER, 42% CER including *Nucala* up 23% AER, 34% CER, and *Trelegy* up 81% AER, 92% CER including the impact of the *Trelegy* asthma launch in Japan in Q4 2020. In Europe, Respiratory grew 11% AER, 13% CER with double digit CER growth of *Trelegy* and *Nucala*. In the US, Respiratory grew 23% AER, 30% CER, driven by continued strong performance of *Trelegy* and *Nucala*.

Sales of *Nucala* were £1,142 million in the year and grew 15% AER, 22% CER, with consistent, strong growth across all three regions. US sales were up 15% AER, 23% CER to £690 million and International sales of £195 million grew 23% AER, 34% CER. Europe sales of £257 million grew 8% AER, 11% CER.

*Trelegy* sales were up 49% AER, 57% CER to £1,217 million driven by growth in all regions. In the US, sales continue to grow strongly including benefit of the asthma indication approved and launched in Q3 2020, with sales up 52% AER, 62% CER. In Europe, sales grew 19% AER, 21% CER and in International, where *Trelegy* for asthma was approved in Japan in Q4 2020, sales grew 81% AER, 92% CER to £163 million.

# HIV

HIV sales were £4,777 million a decrease of 2% AER but growth of 3% CER for the year. *Triumeq* sales were £1,882 million, down 18% AER, 14% CER and *Tivicay* sales were £1,381 million, down 10% AER, 4% CER. The mature portfolio resulted in less than 1 percentage point of CER sales decrease.

New HIV products *Juluca*, *Dovato*, *Rukobia* and *Cabenuva* delivered sales of £1,387 million representing 29% of the total HIV portfolio (18% in 2020). Sales of the two drug regimens *Juluca* and *Dovato* were £517 million and £787 million, respectively, with combined growth of 50% AER, 58% CER. *Rukobia* sales were £45 million. *Cabenuva*, the first long acting injectable, recorded £38 million of sales for the full year.

In the US, total sales were £2,898 million with a decrease of 4% AER, but growth of 3% CER. New HIV products delivered sales of £896 million, including: *Dovato* £428 million with growth of 87% AER, 99% CER, *Juluca* £393 million with growth of 2% AER, 8% CER, *Rukobia* £43 million and *Cabenuva* £32 million. Combined *Tivicay* and *Triumeq* sales were £1,953 million declining 16% AER, 11% CER. In Europe, total sales were £1,194 million with a decrease of 2% AER, but growth of 1% CER. New HIV products delivered sales of £420 million, including: Dovato sales of £302 million, which more than doubled at AER and CER, and *Juluca* £111 million with growth of 14% AER, 18% CER. Combined *Tivicay* and *Triumeq* sales were £738 million declining 21% AER, 19% CER. International continued to grow strongly with total sales of £685 million, with growth of 4% AER, 11% CER, driven by the *Tivicay* tender business and new HIV products.

# Immuno-inflammation

Immuno-inflammation sales of £885 million grew 22% AER, 29% CER with *Benlysta* sales up 22% AER, 29% CER to £874 million, benefitting from lupus nephritis launches in US and Japan in H2 2020.

# Oncology

Sales of *Zejula*, the PARP inhibitor treatment for ovarian cancer were £395 million, up 17% AER, 22% CER, impacted by ongoing lower diagnosis rates due to the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the US. Sales included £212 million in the US and £163 million in Europe.

Blenrep for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma was approved and launched in the US and Europe in Q3 2020, with

ongoing launches throughout Europe in 2021. Blenrep sales globally totalled £89 million.

#### Pandemic sales

Sales of *Xevudy* were £958 million in the year, reflecting the ongoing fulfilment of contracts across the world and most significantly in the US, which reported sales of  $\pounds 602$  million. International recorded sales of  $\pounds 287$  million and Europe  $\pounds 69$  million.

#### Established Pharmaceuticals

Sales of Established Pharmaceuticals in the year were £7,757 million, down 11% AER, 6% CER.

Established Respiratory products decreased 7% AER, 2% CER to £4,327 million. This includes the impact of generic competition to *Xyzal* in Japan, and to *Advair/Seretide* globally. The decrease was partially offset by approximately 6 percentage points impact on growth of favourable prior period RAR adjustments.

The remainder of the Established Pharmaceuticals portfolio decreased by 16% AER, 11% CER to £3,430 million on lower demand for antibiotics during the COVID-19 pandemic period, the divestment of GSK's cephalosporin products at the start of the fourth quarter, and the impact of government mandated changes increasing use of generics in markets including France, Japan and China.

#### Vaccines turnover

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Meningitis	961	1,029	(7)	(2)
Influenza	679	733	(7)	(2)
Shingles	1,721	1,989	(13)	(9)
Established Vaccines	2,970	3,231	(8)	(4)
Pandemic Vaccines	6,331	6,982	(9)	(5)
	447			—
	6,778	6,982	(3)	2

Vaccines turnover in the year decreased 3% at AER, but grew 2% CER to £6,778 million, primarily driven by pandemic adjuvant sales, partially offset by lower demand for routine adult vaccination due to COVID-19 vaccination programme deployment and disease circulation across regions, resulting in lower *Shingrix* and Hepatitis vaccines sales. Unfavourable US prior period RAR adjustments reduced overall Vaccines growth by approximately 2 percentage points, particularly in *Fluarix/ FluLaval* and *Shingrix* where the impact on product growth was a decrease of 7% and a decrease of 2% respectively.

Vaccines turnover excluding pandemic vaccines decreased 9% AER, 5% CER to £6,331 million.

#### Meningitis

Meningitis sales decreased 7% AER, 2% CER to £961 million driven primarily by unrepeated International tender volumes for other meningitis vaccines. *Bexsero* sales were stable at AER, but grew 5% CER to £650 million, reflecting increased market share in the US.

*Menveo* sales were up 3% AER, 9% CER to £272 million, primarily driven by 2020 cohort catch-up vaccinations and 2021 higher demand, as well as increased market share in the US.

# Influenza

*Fluarix/FluLaval* sales decreased 7% AER, 2% CER, to £679 million as a result of unfavourable prior period RAR movements in the US, partially offset by higher volume in the US and strong southern hemisphere demand in International.

#### Shingles

*Shingrix* decreased 13% AER, 9% CER to £1,721 million, primarily driven by lower demand in the US and International for routine adult vaccination due to COVID-19 vaccination programme deployment and disease circulation. In Europe, sales growth was driven by Germany and launches in the UK, Spain and Italy. *Shingrix* was sold in 17 countries, including 9 markets launched during 2021.

# Established Vaccines

Hepatitis vaccines sales were down 20% AER, 16% CER to £460 million, adversely impacted by de-prioritisation of routine US adult vaccination, increased Hepatitis B vaccine competition and unfavourable CDC stockpile movements in the US, and by COVID-19 related travel restrictions in Europe and International.

Sales of DTPa-containing vaccines (*Infanrix, Pediarix* and *Boostrix*) decreased 4% AER but grew 1% CER. *Infanrix/ Pediarix* sales decreased 14% AER, 9% CER to £543 million, reflecting lower tender volume in Europe and International as well as a change in recommendation for the dosing schedule in Germany, partly offset by increased demand in the US. *Boostrix* sales grew 9% AER, 14% CER to £521 million, largely driven by demand recovery and tender volumes in International, as well as higher demand and share in the US.

Rotarix sales were down 3% AER but up 1% CER to £541 million, reflecting demand recovery in International.

Synflorix sales decreased by 11% AER, 8% CER to £357 million, primarily due to lower tender demand in Emerging markets.

MMRV vaccines sales were stable at AER but grew 4% CER to £260 million, largely driven by higher demand in International.

#### Pandemic Vaccines

Pandemic vaccines sales of £447 million included £444 million of pandemic adjuvant sales to the US and Canadian governments.

# Consumer Healthcare turnover

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Oral health	2,732	2,753	(1)	5
Pain relief	2,276	2,219	3	7
Vitamins, minerals and supplements	1,512	1,506	—	4
Respiratory health	1,133	1,209	(6)	(1)
Digestive health and other	1,803	1,824	(1)	4
Brands divested/under review	9,456	9,511	(1)	4
	151	522	(71)	(69)
	9,607	10,033	(4)	_
	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
US	3,179	3,408	(7)	(1)
Europe	2,468	2,619	(6)	(3)
International	3,960	4,006	(1)	4
	9,607	10,033	(4)	

Consumer Healthcare turnover in the year of £9,607 million decreased 4% AER and was stable at CER reflecting dilution from divestments given the completion of the portfolio rationalisation at the end of Q1 2021.

Sales excluding brands divested/under review decreased 1% AER but increased 4% CER reflecting the underlying strength of brands across the portfolio and categories and continuing growth in e-commerce. Overall, sales benefited from strong growth across all categories excluding Respiratory health which was negatively impacted in Q1 2021 by the historically low cold and flu season. The decrease in cold and flu sales resulted in an approximately 1% drag on full year growth.

International sales excluding brands divested/under review grew high single digit on a CER basis with double digit growth in emerging markets including India, China, the Middle East and Africa. Excluding brands divested/under review, US sales grew low single digits but European sales were stable on a CER basis. Both regions were particularly negatively impacted by the historically low cold and flu season during Q1 2021.

# Oral health

Oral health sales decreased 1% AER, but grew 5% CER to £2,732 million. *Sensodyne* delivered high single digit growth reflecting underlying brand strength, continued innovation and strong growth across key markets including the US, China, India and Japan. Gum health also delivered broad based high single digit growth across key markets. Denture care grew low single digits driven partly by a return to growth in Q4 2021.

#### Pain relief

Pain relief sales increased 3% AER, 7% CER to £2,276 million. *Panadol*, which benefitted from seasonal demand in the last quarter, grew double digits. *Voltaren* grew mid-single digits, offsetting the expected short-term decrease in the second half of the year in the US after the introduction of private label competition earlier in 2021. *Excedrin* delivered growth of over 40% versus a prior year decrease reflecting supply improvements.

# Vitamins, minerals and supplements

Vitamins, minerals and supplements sales were stable at AER but grew 4% CER to £1,512 million building on the significant (19% CER) growth in 2020. *Centrum* grew mid-teens percent driven by successful innovation, improved supply capacity in the US and continued consumer focus on health and wellness. *Caltrate* grew mid-single digits and *Emergen-C* decreased high-single digits reflecting a particularly challenging 2020 comparator due to unprecedented demand during the early stages of the pandemic.

# Respiratory health

Respiratory health sales decreased 6% AER, 1% CER to £1,133 million. In Q4 2021, cold and flu sales rebounded strongly and were above 2019 levels in Europe and slightly below 2019 levels in the US. For the full year, cold and flu products were down mid-single digits as the H2 2021 rebound was insufficient to offset the considerable decrease in the first quarter of 2021 which resulted from historically low demand for cold and flu products, effectively halving the global market in the period. Allergy products grew mid-single digits.

# Digestive health and other

Digestive health and other brands sales decreased 1% AER but grew 4% CER to £1,803 million. Digestive health brands were up high-single digits with particularly strong growth in *Tums* and *Eno*. Skin health and Smoker's health brands were up mid- single digits, offset partly by a decrease in small, non-strategic brands.

#### Cost of sales

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Total cost of sales	(11,603)	(11,704)	(1)	2
Adjusted cost of sales	(10,726)	(10,191)	5	8

Total cost of sales as a percentage of turnover was 34.0%, 0.3 percentage points lower at AER and 1.1 percentage points lower in CER terms compared with 2020. This primarily reflected lower write-downs in a number of manufacturing sites and the unwind in 2020 of the fair market value uplift on inventory arising on completion of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer.

Excluding these and other Adjusting items, Adjusted cost of sales as a percentage of turnover was 31.4%, 1.6 percentage points higher at AER and 0.8 percentage points higher at CER compared with 2020. This primarily reflected higher pandemic sales (*Xevudy*) as well as higher supply chain costs in Vaccines resulting from lower demand and higher inventory adjustments and higher commodity and freight costs in Consumer Healthcare, partly offset by price benefits in Pharmaceuticals, including the benefit from prior period RAR adjustments, a further contribution from restructuring savings across all three businesses and favourable mix in Vaccines.

	2021	2020	Growth	Growth
	£m	£m	£%	CER%
Total selling, general and administration	(10,975)	(11,456)	(4)	
Adjusted selling, general and administration	(10,225)	(10,717)	(5)	(1)

Total SG&A costs as a percentage of turnover were 32.2%, 1.4 percentage points lower at AER and 1.8 percentage points lower at CER compared with 2020. This included increased separation costs partly offset by lower restructuring charges.

Excluding Adjusting items, Adjusted SG&A costs as a percentage of turnover were 30.0%, 1.5 percentage points lower at AER than in 2020 and 1.8 percentage points lower on a CER basis. Adjusted SG&A costs decreased 5% AER, 1% CER which reflected the tight control of ongoing costs and reduced variable spending across all three businesses as a result of the COVID-19 lockdowns, and the continuing benefit of restructuring in Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Healthcare and support functions. The decrease also reflected a favourable legal settlement in 2021 compared to increased legal costs in 2020 as well as one-off benefits in pensions and insurance which were partly offset by the one-off benefit from restructuring of post-retirement benefits in 2020. This was partly offset by increased investment behind launches in HIV and Vaccines.

#### Research and development

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Total research and development	(5,278)	(5,098)	4	7
Adjusted research and development	(4,776)	(4,603)	4	8

Total R&D expenditure was £5,278 million (15.5% of turnover), up 4% AER, 7% CER, including an increase in impairments partly offset by a decrease in major restructuring charges.

Adjusted R&D expenditure was £4,776 million (14.0% of turnover), 4% higher at AER, 8% higher at CER than in 2020. Adjusting items reconciling Adjusted R&D expenditure to Total R&D expenditure are not allocated by business and therefore Total R&D expenditure by business is not presented. Please see pages 12 to 13 above for the reconciliation of Adjusted R&D expenditure to Total R&D expenditure.

Pharmaceuticals Adjusted R&D expenditure was £3,578 million (20.2% of turnover), stable at AER, up 4% CER, primarily driven by increased investment in our Specialty portfolios, including the early stage research projects. Efficiency savings continued from the implementation of the One R&D programme for Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines as part of the Separation preparation restructuring programme.

The growth of the Specialty portfolio in 2021 was primarily driven by our two programmes for COVID-19 treatment (*Xevudy* and otilimab) along with the other otilimab programme for rheumatoid arthritis, bepirovirsen, our HBV antisense oligonucleotide and depemokimab, our anti-IL5 for asthma. This has been partly offset by reduced spend on daprodustat due to the completion of programmes. In Oncology, there is continued investment reflecting our commitment to synthetic lethality and in *Blenrep*, together with bintrafusp alfa, where we have accelerated close-out costs for the programme but this has been largely offset by a reduction in spend on feladilimab following the decision to terminate the programme in April.

Adjusted R&D expenditure in Vaccines was £887 million (13.1% of turnover), up 29% AER, 34% CER, reflecting increased investment in clinical programmes for meningitis and RSV and investment in our mRNA platform, partly offset by efficiency savings from the implementation of the One Development programme and variable spending as a result of COVID-19 lockdowns. Adjusted R&D expenditure in Consumer Healthcare was £249 million.

# Royalty income

Royalty income was £419 million (2020 - £318 million), up 32% AER, 32% CER, primarily driven by higher sales of Gardasil.

# Other operating income/(expense)

Net other operating expenses of £476 million  $(2020 - \pounds1,624$  million income) primarily reflected accounting charges of £1,101 million  $(2020 - \pounds1,234$  million) arising from the re-measurement of the contingent consideration liabilities related to the acquisitions of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture and the former Novartis Vaccines business and the liabilities for the Pfizer put option and Pfizer and Shionogi preferential dividends in ViiV Healthcare. This included a re-measurement charge of £1,026 million  $(2020 - \pounds1,114 \text{ million})$  for the contingent consideration liability due to Shionogi, as a result of the unwinding of the discount for £380 million and a charge for £646 million primarily from adjustments to sales forecasts and the settlement with Gilead (see "Settlement with Gilead Sciences Inc. (Gilead)" above). This was partly offset by a number of asset disposals including the disposal of royalty rights on cabozantinib, the disposal of the cephalosporin business and disposal of a number of Consumer Healthcare brands and fair value uplifts on investments. 2020 included the net profit on disposal of Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare brands of £2,815 million, partly offset by the related loss on sale of the shares in Hindustan Unilever of £476 million.

# Operating profit

Total operating profit was  $\pounds 6,201$  million compared with  $\pounds 7,783$  million in 2020. This primarily reflected an unfavourable comparison to the net profit on disposal in Q2 2020 of Horlicks and other Consumer brands and resultant sale of shares in Hindustan Unilever. This was partly offset by lower major restructuring costs, lower re-measurement charges on the contingent consideration liabilities and the unwind in 2020 of the fair market value uplift on inventory arising on completion of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer.

Excluding these and other Adjusting items, Adjusted operating profit was £8,806 million, 1% lower than 2020 at AER, but 9% higher at CER on a turnover increase of 5% CER. The Adjusted operating margin of 25.8% was 0.3 percentage points lower at AER, 0.9 percentage points higher on a CER basis than in 2020.

The increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflected the benefit from incremental pandemic sales (*Xevudy* and adjuvant) contributing approximately 6% AER, 7% CER to Adjusted Operating profit growth. Adjusted Operating profit also benefited from sales growth in Pharmaceuticals including the benefit from prior period RAR adjustments and tight control of ongoing costs including reduced promotional and variable spending across all three businesses as a result of the COVID-19 lockdowns, favourable legal settlements compared to increased legal costs in 2020 and benefits from continued restructuring across the business. This was partly offset by lower sales in Vaccines, primarily *Shingrix*, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare, divestments in Consumer Healthcare and increased investment in R&D across Vaccines and Pharmaceuticals.

Contingent consideration cash payments which are made to Shionogi and other companies reduce the balance sheet liability and hence are not recorded in the income statement.

Total contingent consideration cash payments in 2021 amounted to  $\pounds$ 856 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 885 million). This included cash payments made to Shionogi of  $\pounds$ 826 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 858 million).

# Adjusted operating profit by business

Pharmaceuticals operating profit was £4,681 million, up 12% AER, 24% CER on a turnover increase of 10% CER. The operating margin of 26.4% was 1.9 percentage points higher at AER than in 2020 and 3.3 percentage points higher on a CER basis. This primarily reflected price benefits in Pharmaceuticals, including the benefit from a prior period RAR adjustment, reduced supply chain costs, the tight control of ongoing costs, short term benefits to changes in ways of working, a favourable legal settlement in 2021 compared to increased legal costs in 2020 and the continuing benefit of restructuring. This was partly offset by support to launches in HIV and increased investment in R&D.

Vaccines operating profit was £2,256 million, down 17% AER, 11% CER on 2% turnover increase at CER. The operating margin of 33.3% was 5.6 percentage points lower at AER than in 2020 and 4.8 percentage points lower on a CER basis. This was primarily driven by higher supply chain costs resulting from higher inventory adjustments and lower demand, along with higher R&D spend to support key strategic priorities and increased SG&A investment to support business growth, partly offset by higher royalty income and pandemic adjuvant beneficial mix.

Consumer Healthcare operating profit was £2,239 million, up 1% AER, 9% CER on stable turnover at CER. The operating margin of 23.3% was 1.2 percentage points higher at AER and 2.0 percentage points higher on a CER basis than in 2020. This primarily reflected sales growth of continuing brands, price increases and favourable mix, synergy delivery from the Pfizer Joint Venture Integration and tight cost control, partially offset by the impact of divestments (1.2 percentage points), increased advertising and promotion investment, increased commodity and freight costs and investment in manufacturing sites.

#### Net finance costs

	2021	2020
Finance income	£m	£m
Interest and other income	26	39
Fair value movements	2	5
	28	44
Finance expense		
Interest expense	(746)	(822)
Unwinding of discounts on provisions	(2)	(3)
Remeasurements and fair value movements	—	(4)
Finance expense on lease liabilities	(31)	(40)
Other finance expense	(5)	(23)
	(784)	(892)

Total net finance costs were £756 million compared with £848 million in 2020. Adjusted net finance costs were £753 million compared with £844 million in 2020. The decrease is primarily as a result of reduced interest expense from lower debt levels, favourable movements in foreign exchange rates, a premium paid on the early repayment and refinancing of bond debt in 2020 and reduced interest on tax partly offset by lower interest income on overseas cash post-closing of the divestment of Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare nutrition products in India and a number of other countries.

#### Share of after tax profits of associates and joint ventures

The share of after tax profits of associates and joint ventures was £33 million (2020 - £33 million).

# Loss on disposal of interests in associates

The net loss on disposal of interests in associates was £36 million, primarily driven by a loss on disposal of our interest in the associate Innoviva Inc.

# Profit before tax

Taking account of net finance costs, the share of profits of associates and loss on disposal of interest in associates, profit before taxation was  $\pounds 5,442$  million compared with  $\pounds 6,968$  million in 2020.

#### Taxation

	2021 £m	2020 £m
UK current year charge	132	30
Rest of world current year charge	1,044	1,177
Charge in respect of prior periods	172	66
Total current taxation	1,348	1,273
Total deferred taxation	(1,002)	(693)
Taxation on total profits	346	580

The charge of £346 million represented an effective tax rate on Total results of 6.4% (2020 – 8.3%) and reflected the different tax effects of the various Adjusting items, including a credit of £397 million resulting from the revaluation of deferred tax assets following enactment of an increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax (effective 1 April 2023). 2020 reflected the disposal of Horlicks and other Consumer brands and the subsequent disposal of shares received in Hindustan Unilever. Tax on Adjusted profit amounted to £1,415 million and represented an effective Adjusted tax rate of 17.5% (2020 – 16.0%).

Issues related to taxation are described in Note 14, 'Taxation', to the financial statements incorporated by reference in Item 18 below. The Group continues to believe it has made adequate provision for the liabilities likely to arise from periods which are open and not yet agreed by tax authorities. The ultimate liability for such matters may vary from the amounts provided and is dependent upon the outcome of agreements with relevant tax authorities.

#### Non-controlling interests

The allocation of Total earnings to non-controlling interests amounted to  $\pounds$ 711 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 639 million). The increase was primarily due to an increased allocation of Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture profits of  $\pounds$ 460 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 374 million) and an increased allocation of ViiV Healthcare profits of  $\pounds$ 196 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 223 million), including reduced credits for re-measurement of contingent consideration liabilities.

The allocation of Adjusted earnings to non-controlling interests amounted to £1,006 million (2020 - £1,031 million). The reduction in allocation primarily reflected a reduced allocation of ViiV Healthcare profits of £438 million (2020 - £474 million), partly offset by higher net profits in some of the Group's other entities with non-controlling interests. The allocation of Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture profits was £515 million (2020 - £515 million).

#### Earnings per share

Total EPS was 87.6p compared with 115.5p in 2020. This primarily reflected an unfavourable comparison to the net profit on disposal in Q2 2020 of Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare brands partly offset by the related loss on sale of the shares in Hindustan Unilever, partly offset by a credit of £397 million to Taxation in 2021 resulting from the revaluation of deferred tax assets following enactment of an increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax (effective 1 April 2023), lower major restructuring costs and lower remeasurement charges on the contingent consideration liabilities.

Adjusted EPS was 113.2p compared with 115.9p in 2020, down 2% AER but up 9% CER, on a 9% CER increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflecting incremental pandemic sales, sales increases in Pharmaceuticals, tight cost control and favourable legal settlements and lower interest costs, partly offset by lower sales in Vaccines, primarily *Shingrix*, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines, increased R&D investment and a higher effective tax rate. The contribution to growth from COVID-19 solutions was approximately 8% AER, 9% CER.

#### Dividends

The Board has declared four interim dividends resulting in a total dividend for the year of 80 pence, in line with the dividend declared for 2020. See note 16 to the financial statements, 'Dividends', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

#### Dividend policy

On 23 June 2021, at the new GSK Investor Update, GSK set out that from 2022 a progressive dividend policy will be implemented. The dividend policy, the total expected cash distribution, and the respective dividend pay-out ratios for new GSK and new Consumer Healthcare remain unchanged.

GSK expects to declare a 27p per share dividend payable by the current group for the first half. This comprises 22 pence per share for new GSK and 5 pence per share representing Consumer Healthcare during the first half whilst part of the group. For the second half of 2022, new GSK continues to expect to declare a 22p per share dividend. As previously communicated, new GSK would expect to declare a dividend of 45 pence per share for 2023.

Following separation, the dividend policy for the new Consumer Healthcare company will be the responsibility of its Board of Directors and is expected to be guided by a 30 to 50 per cent pay-out ratio. On this basis, we now expect a second-half dividend from the new Consumer Healthcare company equivalent to a payout of around 3 pence per share, subject to its Board's decisions on the intra-year phasing of dividend payments. This expected distribution per share for the second half of the year has been adjusted from that highlighted at the GSK Investor Update in June 2021 to reflect the total number of shares (up to circa 9.25 billion shares) in the new Consumer Healthcare company that are expected to be in issue upon demerger. In June 2021 the planning assumption for the Investor Update reflected only the GSK shares in issue at that time (circa 5 billion shares).

In aggregate, this would represent on the full year 2022 basis the equivalent of a Group dividend of around 52p per share. Dividends payable by Consumer Healthcare will only be receivable by shareholders who remain invested in Consumer Healthcare post-separation and at the appropriate record dates.



# Adjusting items

# Major restructuring and integration

Within the Pharmaceuticals sector, the highly regulated manufacturing operations and supply chains and long life cycle of the business mean that restructuring programmes, particularly those that involve the rationalisation or closure of manufacturing or R&D sites are likely to take several years to complete.

Major restructuring costs are those related to specific Board-approved Major restructuring programmes and are excluded from Adjusted results. Major restructuring programmes, including integration costs following material acquisitions, are those that are structural and are of a significant scale where the costs of individual or related projects exceed £25 million. Other ordinary course smaller-scale restructuring costs are retained within Total and Adjusted results.

Total Major restructuring charges incurred in 2021 were £626 million ( $2020 - \pounds 1,532$  million), analysed as follows:

			2021			2020
	Cash £m	Non- cash £m	Total £m	Cash £m	Non- cash £m	Total £m
2018 major restructuring programme (incl. Tesaro)	18	9	27	105	210	315
Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration programme	173	11	184	298	28	326
Separation Preparation restructuring programme	371	59	430	625	216	841
Combined restructuring and integration programme	8	(23)	(15)	39	11	50
	570	56	626	1,067	465	1,532

Cash charges of £371 million under the Separation Preparation programme primarily arose from restructuring of some administrative and central manufacturing functions as well as commercial pharmaceuticals and R&D functions. The non-cash charges of £59 million primarily reflected write-down of assets in administrative locations and R&D sites.

Cash charges of £173 million on the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture programme primarily related to severance and integration costs. The non-cash credit in the Combined restructuring and integration programme primarily reflected a write back on disposal of a site.

Total cash payments made in 2021 were £753 million ( $2020 - \pounds737$  million),  $\pounds434$  million ( $2020 - \pounds152$  million) relating to the Separation Preparation restructuring programme, a further £176 million ( $2020 - \pounds291$  million) relating to the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration programme,  $\pounds95$  million ( $2020 - \pounds179$  million) under the 2018 major restructuring programme including the settlement of certain charges accrued in previous quarters and £48 million ( $2020 - \pounds115$  million) for the existing Combined restructuring and integration programme.

The analysis of Major restructuring charges by business was as follows:

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Pharmaceuticals	233	671
Vaccines	(40)	214
Consumer Healthcare	196	374
Corporate and central functions	389	1,259
	237	273
Total Major restructuring charges	626	1,532

The analysis of Major restructuring charges by income statement line was as follows:

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Cost of sales	154	667
Selling, general and administration	426	659
Research and development	46	206
Other operating income/(expense)		
Total Major restructuring charges	626	1,532

The benefit in the year from restructuring programmes was  $\pounds 0.7$  billion, the benefit from the Separation Preparation restructuring programme was  $\pounds 0.3$  billion, the benefit from the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration was  $\pounds 0.2$  billion and the benefit from the 2018 Restructuring programme was  $\pounds 0.2$  billion.

The 2018 major restructuring programme, including Tesaro, has cost £1.5 billion to the end of 2021, with cash costs of £0.6 billion and non-cash costs of £0.9 billion, and has delivered annual savings of around £0.5 billion by the end of 2021 (at 2019 rates). These savings were fully re-invested to help fund targeted increases in R&D and commercial support of new products. The programme is substantially complete and therefore GSK will cease external reporting of total costs and benefits of the 2018 major restructuring programme from 2022 onwards.

The completion of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer has realised substantial cost synergies and has largely delivered the expected total annual cost savings of £0.5 billion by 2021. The cash costs are expected to be £0.7 billion and non-cash charges expected to be £0.1 billion, plus additional capital expenditure of £0.2 billion. Up to 25% of the cost savings are intended to be reinvested in the business to support innovation and other growth opportunities.

The Group initiated in Q1 2020 a two-year Separation Preparation programme to prepare for the separation of GSK into two companies: new GSK, a biopharma company with an R&D approach focused on science related to the immune system, the use of genetics and new technologies, and a new leader in Consumer Healthcare. The programme aims to:

- Drive a common approach to R&D with improved capital allocation
- Align and improve the capabilities and efficiency of global support functions to support new GSK
- Further optimise the supply chain and product portfolio, including the divestment of non-core assets.
- A strategic review of prescription dermatology is underway
- Prepare Consumer Healthcare to operate as a standalone company

The programme continues to target delivery of  $\pounds 0.8$  billion of annual savings by 2022 and  $\pounds 1.0$  billion by 2023, with total costs estimated at  $\pounds 2.4$  billion, of which  $\pounds 1.6$  billion is expected to be cash costs. The proceeds of divestments have largely covered the cash costs of the programme.

# Transaction-related adjustments

Transaction-related adjustments resulted in a net charge of  $\pounds 1,159$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 1,308$  million). This included a net  $\pounds 1,101$  million accounting charge for the re-measurement of the contingent consideration liabilities related to the acquisitions of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture and the former Novartis Vaccines business and the liabilities for the Pfizer put option and Pfizer and Shionogi preferential dividends in ViiV Healthcare.

Charge/(credit)	2021 £m	2020 £m
Contingent consideration on former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare Joint Venture (including		
Shionogi preferential dividends)	1,026	1,114
ViiV Healthcare put options and Pfizer preferential dividends	48	(52)
Contingent consideration on former Novartis Vaccines business	27	172
Release of fair value uplift on acquired Pfizer inventory	_	91
Other adjustments	58	(17)
Total transaction-related charges	1,159	1,308

The £1,026 million charge relating to the contingent consideration for the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture represented an increase in the valuation of the contingent consideration due to Shionogi, as a result of the unwind of the discount for £380 million and a charge of £646 million primarily from adjustments to sales forecasts and the settlement with Gilead as well as updated exchange rate assumptions. The £48 million charge relating to the ViiV Healthcare put option and Pfizer preferential dividends represented an increase in the valuation of the put option as a result of the settlement with Gilead, offset by lower cash and updated exchange rate assumptions.

The ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability is fair valued under IFRS. The potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain and at 31 December 2021, it has been assumed that there will be no significant impact on the long-term value of the liability. This position remains under review and the amount of the liability will be updated in future quarters as further information on the impact of the pandemic becomes available. An explanation of the accounting for the non-controlling interests in ViiV Healthcare is set out above under "Reporting framework".

#### Divestments, significant legal charges and other items

Divestments and other items also included gains from a number of asset disposals, including the disposal of royalty rights on cabozantinib, disposal of the cephalosporins business and disposal of a number of Consumer Healthcare brands, fair value gains on investments and certain other Adjusting items, including the impact of the enactment of the increase in the headline rate of UK Corporate tax as discussed in "Note 14 - Taxation" to the financial statements incorporated by reference in Item 18 below. The Consumer Healthcare brands disposal programme is complete and has delivered net proceeds of £1.1 billion. In 2021 the net loss on disposal of interests in associates was £36 million, primarily driven by a loss on disposal of the interest in the associate Innoviva Inc. A charge of £26 million (2020 - £7 million) was recorded for significant legal matters arising in the period. Significant legal cash payments were £5 million (2020 - £9 million). Included within Divestments, significant legal and other items, is a deferred tax credit of £157 million arising on the transfer of intellectual property within the group during the quarter. This deferred tax credit arises due to differences between group value and the market value of the assets transferred.

#### Separation costs

From Q2 2020, the Group started to report additional costs to prepare for establishment of the Consumer Healthcare business as an independent entity ("Separation costs"). Total Separation costs incurred in 2021 were £314 million ( $2020 - \pounds 68$  million). This includes £38 million relating to transaction costs including preparatory admission costs (costs relating to achieve a listing).

Total separation costs are estimated to be £600-700 million, excluding transaction costs.

# Cash generation and conversion

A summary of the consolidated cash flow statement is set out below.

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7,952	8,441
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(1,777)	2,161
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(7,589)	(10,132)
Increase in cash and bank overdrafts	(1,414)	470
Cash and bank overdrafts at beginning of year	5,262	4,831
Increase in cash and bank overdrafts	(1,414)	470
Exchange adjustments	(29)	(39)
Cash and bank overdrafts at end of year	3,819	5,262
Cash and bank overdrafts at end of year comprise:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,274	6,292
Overdrafts	(455)	(1,030)
	3,819	5,262

The net cash inflow from operating activities for the year was £7,952 million (2020: £8,441 million). The decrease primarily reflected adverse exchange impacts, increased trade receivables, adverse timing of RAR and increased separation costs, partly offset by improved adjusted operating profit at CER and reduced tax payments including tax on disposals.

# Capital expenditure and financial investment

Cash payments for tangible and intangible fixed assets amounted to  $\pounds 2,931$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 2,239$  million) and disposals realised  $\pounds 898$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 1,582$  million). Cash payments to acquire equity investments amounted to  $\pounds 162$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 411$  million), primarily relating to Vir Biotechnology, and sales of equity investments realised  $\pounds 202$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 3,269$  million).

#### Free cash flow

Free cash flow is the amount of cash generated by the Group after meeting our obligations for contingent consideration, interest, tax and dividends paid to non-controlling interests, and after capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Free cash inflow	4,437	5,406

Total cash payments to Shionogi in relation to the ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability in the year were £826 million ( $2020 - \pounds 858$  million), of which £721 million was recognised in cash flows from operating activities and £105 million was recognised in contingent consideration paid within investing cash flows. These payments are deductible for tax purposes.

# Reconciliation of net cash inflow from operating activities to free cash flow

A reconciliation of net cash inflow from operating activities, which is the closest equivalent IFRS measure to free cash flow, is shown below.

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7,952	8,441
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,172)	(1,226)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,759)	(1,013)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	143	68
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	772	1,255
Interest paid	(786)	(864)
Interest received	27	39
Dividends from associates and joint ventures	9	31
Contingent consideration paid (reported in investing activities)	(114)	(120)
Contribution from non-controlling interests	7	3
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(642)	(1,208)
Free cash flow	4,437	5,406

#### Future cash flow

Over the long term, we expect that future cash generated from operations will be sufficient to fund our operating and debt servicing costs, normal levels of capital expenditure, obligations under existing licensing agreements, expenditure arising from restructuring programmes and other routine outflows including tax, pension contributions and dividends, subject to the 'Principal risks and uncertainties' discussed under Item 3.D "Risk Factors" above. We may from time to time have additional demands for finance, such as for acquisitions, including potentially acquiring increased ownership interests in the ViiV Healthcare business where a minority shareholder hold put options. We have access to multiple sources of liquidity from short and long-term capital markets and financial institutions for such needs, in addition to the cash flow from operations.

#### Investment appraisal and capital allocation

We have a strong framework for capital allocation, including a board to govern the allocation of capital between our businesses. We utilise a consistent cash return on invested capital (CROIC) methodology to prioritise investment across the Group as a whole, so that we can more effectively compare the returns from each of the businesses as we allocate capital between them. We also consider the impact on EPS and our credit profile where relevant.

# Financial position and resources

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	9,932	10,176
Right of use assets	740	830
Goodwill	10,552	10,597
Other intangible assets	30,079	29,824
Investments in associates and joint ventures	88	364
Other investments	2,126	3,060
Deferred tax assets	5,218	4,287
Derivative financial instruments	18	5
Other non-current assets	1,676	1,041
Total non-current assets	60,429	60,184
Current assets		
Inventories	5,783	5,996
Current tax recoverable	486	671
Trade and other receivables	7,860	6,952
Derivative financial instruments	188	152
Liquid investments	61	78
Cash and cash equivalents	4,274	6,292
Assets held for sale	22	106
Total current assets	18,674	20,247
Total assets	79,103	80,431
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	(3,601)	(3,725)
Contingent consideration liabilities	(958)	(765)
Trade and other payables	(17,554)	(15,840)
Derivative financial instruments	(227)	(221)
Current tax payable	(489)	(545)
Short-term provisions	(841)	(1,052)
Total current liabilities	(23,670)	(22,148)
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	(20,572)	(23,425)
Corporation tax payable	(180)	(176)
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,556)	(3,600)
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	(3,113)	(3,650)
Other provisions	(630)	(707)
Derivative financial instruments	(1)	(10)
Contingent consideration liabilities	(5,118)	(5,104)
Other non-current liabilities	(921)	(803)
Total non-current liabilities	(34,091)	(37,475)
Total liabilities	(57,761)	(59,623)
Net assets	21,342	20,808
Total equity	21,342	20,808

# Property, plant and equipment

Our business is science-based, technology-intensive and highly regulated by governmental authorities. We allocate significant financial resources to the renewal and maintenance of our property, plant and equipment to minimise risks of interruption to production and to ensure compliance with regulatory standards. A number of our processes use hazardous materials.

The total cost of our property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2021 was  $\pounds 20,778$  million, with a net book value of  $\pounds 9,932$  million. Of this, land and buildings represented  $\pounds 3,667$  million, plant and equipment  $\pounds 4,558$  million and assets in construction  $\pounds 1,707$  million. In 2021, we invested  $\pounds 1,205$  million in new property, plant and equipment. This was mainly related to a large number of projects for the renewal, improvement and expansion of facilities at various worldwide sites to support new product development and launches as well as to improve the efficiency of existing supply chains. Property is mainly held freehold. New investment is financed from our liquid resources. At 31 December 2021, we had contractual commitments for future capital expenditure of  $\pounds 616$  million. We believe that our property and plant facilities are adequate for our current needs.

We observe stringent procedures and use specialist skills to manage environmental risks from our activities. Environmental issues, sometimes dating from operations now modified or discontinued, are reported under 'Environment' on page 39 to 40 of the GSK Annual Report 2021, which is incorporated by reference herein, and in "Note 46 – Legal Proceedings" to the financial statements incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

# Right of use assets

Right of use assets amounted to £740 million at 31 December 2021 compared with £830 million on 1 January 2021. The decrease in the year reflected the impact of depreciation and disposals of £213 million and £70 million respectively, partly offset by additions of £215 million.

# Good will

Goodwill decreased to £10,552 million at 31 December 2021, from £10,597 million.

#### Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include the cost of intangibles acquired from third parties and computer software. The net book value of other intangible assets as at 31 December 2021 was  $\pounds 30,079$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 29,824$  million). The increase primarily reflected additions, net of disposals and write offs of  $\pounds 1,913$  million, offset by amortisation and impairment losses, net of reversals, in the year of  $\pounds 1,597$  million.

# Investments in associates and joint ventures

We held investments in associates and joint ventures with a carrying value at 31 December 2021 of £88 million (2020 - £364 million). In 2021, the Group sold all of its shares in Innoviva Inc. back to Innoviva. Following this divestment, the Group held no investment in associates or joint ventures which are listed entities. See Note 21 to the financial statements, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

#### Other investments

We held other investments with a carrying value at 31 December 2021 of  $\pounds 2,126$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 3,060$  million). The highest value investments held at 31 December 2021 were in CureVac AG, which had a book value at 31 December 2021 of  $\pounds 380$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 887$  million) and Vir Biotechnology, which had a book value of  $\pounds 266$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 130$  million). The other investments included equity stakes in companies with which we have research collaborations, and which provide access to biotechnology developments of potential interest and interests in companies that arise from business divestments.

# Derivative financial instruments: assets

We held current derivative financial assets at fair value of £188 million (2020 - £152 million) and non-current derivative financial assets held at fair value of £18 million (2020 - £5 million). The majority of these financial instruments related to foreign exchange contracts both designated and not designated as accounting hedges.

#### Inventories

Inventory of £5,783 million decreased from £5,996 million in 2020.

# Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables of £7,860 million increased from £6,952 million in 2020.

# Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets amounted to £5,218 million (2020 - £4,287 million) at 31 December 2021.

# Derivative financial instruments: liabilities

We held current and non-current derivative financial liabilities at fair value of  $\pounds 228$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 231$  million). This primarily related to foreign exchange contracts both designated and not designated as accounting hedges.

#### Trade and other payables

At 31 December 2021, trade and other payables were £17,554 million compared with £15,840 million at 31 December 2020. The increase primarily reflected the impact of higher customer return and rebate accruals and higher accruals relating to our collaborations. See Note 28 to the financial statements, 'Trade and other payables', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

#### Provisions

We carried deferred tax provisions and other short-term and non-current provisions of  $\pounds 5,027$  million at 31 December 2021 (2020 –  $\pounds 5,359$  million). Other provisions at the year-end included  $\pounds 196$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 320$  million) related to legal and other disputes and  $\pounds 652$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 860$  million) related to Major restructuring programmes. Provision has been made for legal and other disputes, indemnified disposal liabilities, employee related liabilities and the costs of the restructuring programme to the extent that at the balance sheet date a legal or constructive obligation existed and could be reliably estimated.

# Pensions and other post-employment benefits

We account for pension and other post-employment arrangements in accordance with IAS 19. The net deficits were £1,129 million (2020 - £2,104 million) on pension arrangements and £1,243 million (2020 - £1,363 million) on unfunded post-employment liabilities. See Note 30 to the financial statements, 'Pensions and other post-employment benefits', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

# Other non-current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities amounted to £921 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 - £803 million).

# Contingent consideration liabilities

Contingent consideration amounted to  $\pounds 6,076$  million at 31 December 2021 (2020 –  $\pounds 5,869$  million), of which  $\pounds 5,559$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 5,359$  million) represented the estimated present value of amounts payable to Shionogi relating to ViiV Healthcare and  $\pounds 479$  million (2020 –  $\pounds 477$  million) represented the estimated present value of contingent consideration payable to Novartis related to the Vaccines acquisition.

The liability due to Shionogi included  $\pounds 231$  million in respect of preferential dividends. The liability for preferential dividends due to Pfizer at 31 December 2021 was  $\pounds$ nil (2020 –  $\pounds$ 1 million). An explanation of the accounting for the non-controlling interests in ViiV Healthcare is set out above under "Reporting framework".

Of the total contingent consideration payable (on a post-tax basis) at 31 December 2021,  $\pounds$ 958 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 765 million) is expected to be paid within one year. The consideration payable is expected to be paid over a number of years. As a result, the total estimated liabilities are discounted to their present values, on a post-tax basis using post-tax discount rates.

The impact of the settlement with Gilead on the contingent consideration liability (CCL) is to increase it by £288 million, on a post-tax basis in Q4 2021 due to the obligation ViiV Healthcare has to pay future cash consideration to Shionogi for its share of the upfront and of the future US sales performance of Biktarvy and products containing bictegravir. Including the impact of the settlement at 31 December 2021, the liability which is discounted at 8% stood at £5,559 million, on a post-tax basis.

The Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability is discounted at 8% and the Novartis Vaccines contingent consideration liability is discounted partly at 7.5% and partly at 8.5%.

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Cash, cash equivalents and liquid investments	4,335	6,370
Borrowings – repayable within one year	(3,601)	(3,725)
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(20,572)	(23,425)
Net debt	(19,838)	(20,780)

At 31 December 2021, net debt was £19.8 billion, compared with £20.8 billion at 31 December 2020, comprising gross debt of £24.1 billion and cash and liquid divestments of £4.3 billion. Net debt reduced due to £4.4 billion free cash flow and £0.5 billion proceeds from investments, including £0.3 billion proceeds from the Innoviva disposal and £0.3 billion of net favourable exchange impacts from the translation of non-Sterling denominated debt and exchange on other financing items partly offset by the dividends paid to shareholders of £4.0 billion and additional investments of £0.2 billion.

At 31 December 2021, GSK had short-term borrowings (including overdrafts and lease liabilities) repayable within 12 months of £3.6 billion and £4.0 billion repayable in the subsequent year.

At 31 December 2021, GSK's cash and liquid investments were held as follows:

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
k balances and deposits	2,825	£m 3,000
Treasury and Treasury repo only money market funds	54	317
uidity funds	1,395	2,975
n and cash equivalents	4,274	6,292
id investments – government securities	61	78
	4,335	6,370
Treasury and Treasury repo only money market funds uidity funds n and cash equivalents	54 1,395 4,274 61	2,9 6,2

.....

Cash and liquid investments of  $\pounds 2.9$  billion ( $2020 - \pounds 5.4$  billion) were held centrally at 31 December 2021.

The analysis of cash and gross debt after the effects of hedging is as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Cash and liquid investments	4,335	6,370
Gross debt – fixed	(23,167)	(24,538)
– floating	(1,006)	(2,612)
<ul> <li>non-interest bearing</li> </ul>	—	
Net debt	(19,838)	(20,780)

# Movements in net debt

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Net debt at beginning of year	(20,780)	(25,215)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and bank overdrafts	(1,414)	470
(Decrease)/Increase in liquid investments	(18)	1
Increase in long-term loans		(3,298)
Net repayment of short-term loans	1,995	7,305
Repayment of lease liabilities	215	227
Exchange movements	314	(135)
Other movements	(150)	(135)
Net debt at end of year	(19,838)	(20,780)

#### Interest rate benchmark reform

Interest rate benchmark reform - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16' Phase I and Phase II were issued by the IASB in September 2019 and August 2020, and adopted by the UK Endorsement Board on 5 January 2021. Phase I of the amendment modifies specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments affected by the current interest rate benchmarks are amended as a result of the ongoing interest rate benchmark reforms. Phase II also provides that, for financial instruments measured using amortised cost measurement, changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform should be reflected by adjusting their effective interest rate and no immediate gain or loss should be recognised.

The Group has closely monitored the market and the output from the various industry working groups managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates. This includes announcements made by LIBOR regulators, including the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, regarding the transition away from LIBOR (including GBP LIBOR, USD LIBOR and EURIBOR) to the Sterling Overnight Index Average Rate (SONIA), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), and the Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR) respectively.

At 31 December 2021, the Group was not directly exposed to interest rate benchmark reform as it held no interest rate derivatives or floating rate debt that referenced to LIBOR. The Group did not transition any material derivatives or floating rate debt into a new index as all of the instruments referencing LIBOR matured before December 2021.

# Total equity

At 31 December 2021, total equity had increased from £20,808 million at 31 December 2020 to £21,342 million. A summary of the movements in equity is set out below:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Total equity at beginning of year	20,808	18,357
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,759	7,358
Dividends to shareholders	(3,999)	(3,977)
Ordinary shares issued	21	29
Changes in non-controlling interests	—	(131)
Transaction with non-controlling interest	10	_
Share-based incentive plans	367	381
Tax on share-based incentive plans	11	(4)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	7	3
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(642)	(1,208)
Total equity at end of year	21,342	20,808

# Share purchases

At 31 December 2021, GSK held 355.2 million shares as Treasury shares (2020 - 355.2 million shares), at a cost of £4,969 million ( $2020 - \pounds4,969$  million), which has been deducted from retained earnings.

No ordinary shares were repurchased in the period 1 January 2021 to 28 February 2022 and the company does not expect to make any ordinary share repurchases in the remainder of 2022.

In 2021, no Treasury shares were transferred to the Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) Trusts. Shares are held by the Trusts to satisfy future exercises of options and awards under the Group share option and award schemes.

A proportion of the shares held by the Trusts are in respect of awards where the rules of the scheme require GSK to satisfy exercises through market purchases rather than the issue of new shares. The shares held by the Trusts are matched to options and awards granted.

At 31 December 2021, the ESOP Trusts held 23.2 million (2020 - 49.0 million) GSK shares against the future exercise of share options and share awards. The carrying value of £27 million ( $2020 - \pounds194$  million) has been deducted from other reserves. The market value of these shares was  $\pounds371$  million ( $2020 - \pounds655$  million).

On 10 February 2022, 50.3 million shares were transferred to the ESOP Trusts after which the Trusts held 72.9 million shares against the exercise of share options and share rewards.

# Contingent liabilities

Other contingent liabilities are set out in Note 34 to the financial statements, 'Contingent liabilities', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

The following table sets out contingent liabilities, comprising performance guarantees, letters of credit and other items arising in the normal course of business, and when they are expected to expire.

	Total £m	Under 1 yr £m	<u>1-3 yrs</u> £m	<u>3-5 yrs</u> £m	$\frac{5 \text{ yrs}+}{\text{\pounds m}}$
Guarantees	12	9	2	—	1
Other contingent liabilities	114	13	12	31	58
Total	126	22	14	31	59

In the normal course of business, we have provided various indemnification guarantees in respect of business disposals in which legal and other disputes have subsequently arisen. A provision is made where an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the likely outcome of the dispute and this is included in Note 31 to the financial statements, 'Other provisions', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

We provide for the outcome of tax, legal and other disputes when an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reliable estimate of the outflow may be made. At 31 December 2021, other than for those disputes where provision has been made, it was not possible to make a reliable estimate of the potential outflow of funds that might be required to settle disputes where the possibility of there being an outflow was more than remote.

The ultimate liability for such matters may vary significantly from the amounts provided and is dependent upon negotiations with the relevant tax authorities and the outcome of litigation proceedings, where relevant. This is discussed further in 'Principal risks and uncertainties' under Item 3.D above and Note 46 to the financial statements, 'Legal proceedings', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

### Treasury policies

We report in Sterling and pay dividends out of Sterling cash flows. The role of Treasury is to monitor and manage the Group's external and internal funding requirements and financial risks in support of our strategic objectives. GSK operates on a global basis, primarily through subsidiary companies, and we manage our capital to ensure that our subsidiaries are able to operate as going concerns and to optimise returns to shareholders through an appropriate balance of debt and equity. Treasury activities are governed by policies approved annually by the Board of Directors, and most recently on 14 October 2021. A Treasury Management Group (TMG) meeting, chaired by our Chief Financial Officer, takes place on a regular basis to review Treasury activities. Its members receive management information relating to these activities.

# Treasury operations

The objective of GSK's Treasury activities is to minimise the post-tax net cost of financial operations and reduce its volatility in order to benefit earnings and cash flows. GSK uses a variety of financial instruments to finance its operations and derivative financial instruments to manage market risks from these operations. Derivatives principally comprise foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps which are used to swap borrowings and liquid assets into currencies required for Group purposes, as well as interest rate swaps which are used to manage exposure to financial risks from changes in interest rates.

Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes in relation to underlying business activities and not as trading or speculative instruments.

#### Capital management

GSK's financial strategy, implemented through the Group's financial architecture, supports GSK's strategic priorities and is regularly reviewed by the Board. We manage the capital structure of the Group through an appropriate mix of debt and equity. We continue to manage our financial policies to a credit profile that particularly targets short-term credit ratings of A-1 and P-1 while maintaining single A long-term ratings consistent with those targets.

GSK's long-term credit rating with Standard and Poor's is A (stable outlook) and with Moody's Investor Services ('Moody's') is A2 (stable outlook). Our short-term credit ratings are A-1 and P-1 with Standard and Poor's and Moody's respectively.

#### Liquidity risk management

GSK's policy is to borrow centrally in order to meet anticipated funding requirements. Our cash flow forecasts and funding requirements are monitored by the TMG on a regular basis. Our strategy is to diversify liquidity sources using a range of facilities and to maintain broad access to financial markets.

Each day, we sweep cash from a number of global subsidiaries to central Treasury accounts for liquidity management purposes.

#### Interest rate risk management

GSK's objective is to minimise the effective net interest cost and to balance the mix of debt at fixed and floating interest rates over time. The policy on interest rate risk management limits the net amount of floating rate debt to a specific cap, reviewed and agreed no less than annually by the Board.

#### Foreign exchange risk management

Our objective is to minimise the exposure of overseas operating subsidiaries to transaction risk by matching local currency income with local currency costs where possible. Foreign currency transaction exposures arising on external and internal trade flows are selectively hedged. GSK's internal trading transactions are matched centrally and we manage inter-company payment terms to reduce foreign currency risk. Where possible, we manage the cash surpluses or borrowing requirements of subsidiary companies centrally using forward contracts to hedge future repayments back into the originating currency.

In order to reduce foreign currency translation exposure, we seek to denominate borrowings in the currencies of our principal assets and cash flows. These are primarily denominated in US Dollars, Euros and Sterling.

Borrowings can be swapped into other currencies as required. Borrowings denominated in, or swapped into, foreign currencies that match investments in overseas Group assets may be treated as a hedge against the relevant assets. Forward contracts in major currencies are also used to reduce exposure to the Group's investment in overseas Group assets. The TMG reviews the ratio of borrowings to assets for major currencies regularly.

#### Commodity risk management

Our objective is to minimise income statement volatility arising from fluctuations in commodity prices, where practical and cost effective to do so. The TMG is authorised to approve the execution of certain financial derivatives to hedge commodity price exposures.

#### Counterparty risk management

We set global counterparty limits for each of our banking and investment counterparties based on long-term credit ratings from Moody's and Standard and Poor's. Usage of these limits is actively monitored and any breach of these limits would be reported to the CFO immediately.

In addition, relationship banks and their credit ratings are reviewed regularly so that, when changes in ratings occur, changes can be made to investment levels or to authority limits as appropriate. All banking counterparty limits are reviewed at least annually.

#### Critical accounting policies

The Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

We are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported in the financial statements. Actual amounts and results could differ from those estimates.

The critical accounting policies relate to the following areas:

- Turnover (Note 6)
- Taxation (Note 14)
- Legal and other disputes (Notes 46 and 31)

- Contingent consideration liabilities (Note 32)
- Pensions and other post-employment benefits (Note 30).

Information on the judgements and estimates made in these areas is given in Note 3 to the financial statements, 'Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

## Turnover

In respect of the Turnover accounting policy, our largest business is US Pharmaceuticals, and the US market has the most complex arrangements for rebates, discounts and allowances. The following briefly describes the nature of the arrangements in existence in our US Pharmaceuticals business:

- We have arrangements with certain indirect customers whereby the customer is able to buy products from wholesalers at reduced prices. A chargeback represents the difference between the invoice price to the wholesaler and the indirect customer's contractual discounted price. Accruals for estimating chargebacks are calculated based on the terms of each agreement, historical experience and product growth rates
- Customer rebates are offered to key managed care and Group Purchasing Organisations and other direct and indirect customers. These arrangements require the customer to achieve certain performance targets relating to the value of product purchased, formulary status or pre-determined market shares relative to competitors. The accrual for customer rebates is estimated based on the specific terms in each agreement, historical experience and product growth rates
- The US Medicaid programme is a state-administered programme providing assistance to certain poor and vulnerable patients. In 1990, the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program was established to reduce state and federal expenditure on prescription drugs. In 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act became law. We participate by providing rebates to states. Accruals for Medicaid rebates are calculated based on the specific terms of the relevant regulations or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- Cash discounts are offered to customers to encourage prompt payment. These are accrued for at the time of invoicing and adjusted subsequently to reflect actual experience
- We record an accrual for estimated sales returns by applying historical experience of customer returns to the amounts invoiced, together with market-related information such as stock levels at wholesalers, anticipated price increases and competitor activity.

A reconciliation of gross turnover to net turnover for the US Pharmaceuticals business is as follows:

		2021 Margin		2020 Margin		2019 Margin
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Gross turnover	19,928	100	20,035	100	18,471	100
Market-driven segments	(6,656)	(33)	(6,754)	(34)	(5,976)	(32)
Government mandated and state programmes	(4,553)	(23)	(5,205)	(26)	(4,264)	(23)
Cash discounts	(377)	(2)	(388)	(2)	(356)	(2)
Customer returns	(117)	(1)	(117)	(1)	(141)	(1)
Prior year adjustments	838	4	402	2	247	1
Other items	(621)	(3)	(522)	(2)	(579)	(3)
Total deductions	(11,486)	(58)	(12,584)	(63)	(11,069)	(60)
Net turnover	8,442	42	7,451	37	7,402	40

Market-driven segments consist primarily of managed care and Medicare plans with which we negotiate contract pricing that is honoured via rebates and chargebacks. Mandated segments consist primarily of Medicaid and federal government programmes which receive government-mandated pricing via rebates and chargebacks.

The decreased deductions in the Government mandated and state programmes of the gross turnover to net turnover reconciliation primarily reflected lower rebates and chargebacks on respiratory products, and on *Advair* in particular.

During the year Advair accounted for 6% of US Pharmaceuticals turnover and approximately 21% of the total deduction for rebates and returns.

The respiratory portfolio as a whole, including Established Respiratory products, accounted for approximately 77% of the total deduction in the year.

The balance sheet accruals for rebates, discounts, allowances and returns for the US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines businesses are managed on a combined basis. At 31 December 2021, the total accrual amounted to  $\pounds$ 5,044 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 4,686 million).

A monthly process is operated to monitor inventory levels at wholesalers for any abnormal movements. This process uses gross sales volumes, prescription volumes based on third party data sources and information received from key wholesalers. The aim of this is to maintain inventories at a consistent level from year to year based on the pattern of consumption.

On this basis, US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines inventory levels at wholesalers and in other distribution channels at 31 December 2021 were estimated to amount to approximately four weeks of turnover. This calculation uses third party information, the accuracy of which cannot be totally verified, but is believed to be sufficiently reliable for this purpose.

## Legal and other disputes

In respect of the accounting policy for Legal and other disputes, the following briefly describes the process by which we determine the level of provision that is necessary.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', we provide for anticipated settlement costs where an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reliable estimate may be made of the likely outcome of the dispute and legal and other expenses arising from claims against the Group.

We may become involved in significant legal proceedings, in respect of which it is not possible to meaningfully assess whether the outcome will result in a probable outflow, or to quantify or reliably estimate the liability, if any, that could result from ultimate resolution of the proceedings. In these cases, appropriate disclosure about such cases would be included in the Annual Report, but no provision would be made.

This position could change over time and, therefore, there can be no assurance that any losses that result from the outcome of any legal proceedings will not exceed by a material amount the amount of the provisions reported in the Group's financial statements.

Like many pharmaceutical companies, we are faced with various complex product liability, anti-trust and patent litigation, as well as investigations of our operations conducted by various governmental regulatory agencies. Throughout the year, the General Counsel of the Group, as head of the Group's legal function, and the Senior Vice President and Head of Global Litigation for the Group, who is responsible for all litigation and government investigations, routinely brief the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Board of Directors on the significant litigation pending against the Group and governmental investigations of the Group.

These meetings, as appropriate, detail the status of significant litigation and government investigations and review matters such as the number of claims notified to us, information on potential claims not yet notified, assessment of the validity of claims, progress made in settling claims, recent settlement

levels and potential reimbursement by insurers.

The meetings also include an assessment of whether or not there is sufficient information available for us to be able to make a reliable estimate of the potential outcomes of the disputes. Often, external counsel assisting us with various litigation matters and investigations will also assist in the briefing of the Board and senior management. Following these discussions, for those matters where it is possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount of a provision, if any, that may be required, the level of provision for legal and other disputes is reviewed and adjusted as appropriate. These matters are discussed further in Note 46 to the financial statements, 'Legal proceedings', incorporated by reference in Item 18 below.

Please refer to the "Financial review 2020" of the GSK Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2020 for a comparative discussion of 2020 financial results compared to 2019.

## 5.B Liquidity and capital resources

The information set forth under the heading "Note 43 – Financial instruments and related disclosures" on pages 228 to 244 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

The information set forth under the headings "Cash generation and conversion," "Financial position and resources" and "Treasury policies" in Item 5.A of this annual report on Form 20-F is incorporated herein by reference.

The information set forth under the heading "Note 26 – Cash and cash equivalents" on page 201 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

The Group has, in its opinion, sufficient working capital to meet its present requirements.

## Liquidity sources in the short-term

The information set forth under the heading "Liquidity risk management" on page 228 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

## Liquidity sources in the long-term

The information set forth under the heading "Cash generation and conversion," in Item 5.A of this annual report on Form 20-F is incorporated herein by reference.

## Material Cash Requirements

The information set forth under the headings:

- "Note 29 Net debt" on pages 203 and 204; and
- "Note 35 Commitments" on page 216

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

**Loans:** At 31 December 2021 the Group had £23.3 billion of borrowings of which £3.4 billion was repayable within one year and £19.9 billion was payable after one year. Interest payable on these loans amounted to £7.6 billion of which £0.7 billion was payable within one year and £6.9 billion was payable after more than one year. Commitments in respect of loans and future interest payable on loans are disclosed before taking into account the effect of derivatives.

**Intangible assets commitments:** At 31 December 2021, the Group had intangible assets commitments of  $\pounds$ 12.1 billion. Of these,  $\pounds$ 0.6 billion fall due within one year and  $\pounds$ 11.5 billion fall due after more than one year. The commitments include milestone payments, which are dependent on successful clinical development or on meeting specified sales targets, and which represent the maximum that would be paid if all milestones, however unlikely, are achieved. The amounts are not risk-adjusted or discounted.

We have entered into a number of research collaborations to develop new compounds with other pharmaceutical companies. The terms of these arrangements can include upfront fees, equity investments, loans and commitments to fund specified levels of research. In addition, we will often agree to make further payments if future 'milestones' are achieved. As some of these agreements relate to compounds in the early stages of development, the potential obligation to make milestone payments will continue for a number of years if the compounds move successfully through the development process. Generally, the closer the product is to marketing approval, the greater the probability of success. The amounts shown above within intangible assets represent the maximum that would be paid if all milestones were achieved.

*Lease obligations:* At 31 December 2021 the Group had £1.0 billion of lease obligation of which £0.2 billion was payable within one year and £0.8 billion was payable after one year.

**Property, plant and equipment:** At 31 December 2021 the Group had property, plant and equipment commitments of £0.6 billion of which £0.5 billion was payable within one year and £0.1 billion was payable after one year. The information set forth under the heading "Property, plant and equipment" within "Financial position and resources" in Item 5.A of this annual report on Form 20-F is incorporated herein by reference.

*Purchases commitments:* At 31 December 2021 the Group had £0.5 billion of purchase commitments of which £0.4 billion was payable within one year and £0.1 billion was payable after one year.

Future finance charges: At 31 December 2021 the Group had £0.2 billion of future finance charges most of which was payable after one year.

Investments: At 31 December 2021 the Group had £0.1 billion of investments commitments most of which was payable after one year.

**Pensions:** In 2018, GSK reached an agreement with the trustees of the UK pension schemes to make additional contributions to eliminate the pension deficit identified at the 31 December 2017 actuarial funding valuation. A payment of £44 million is due in 2022. The table above includes this commitment, but excludes the normal ongoing annual funding requirement in the UK of approximately  $\pounds$ 110 million.

There was a decrease in the commitments in 2021 as a result of a reduction in outstanding loan commitments.

### Research and development, patents and licenses, etc.

5.C

The information set forth under the headings:

- "Innovation" within "Our business model" on page 1;
- "Innovation" within "Our long-term priorities" on page 10;
- "Innovation" on pages 17 to 28;
- "Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines product development pipeline" on pages 269 to 271;
- "Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property" on pages 272 to 273;
- "Vaccines products, competition and intellectual property" on page 273; and

"Consumer Healthcare products and competition" on page 274

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

5.D Trend information The information set forth under the heading "Group Financial Review" in Item 5.A of this annual report on Form 20-F is incorporated herein by reference. 5.E Critical Accounting Estimates Not applicable. Item 6. **Directors, Senior Management and Employees** 6.A Directors and senior management The information set forth under the headings: • "The Board" on pages 83 to 86; and • "GSK Leadership Team" on pages 87 to 88 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference. 6.B Compensation The information set forth under the heading "Remuneration report" on pages 119 to 152; excluding: • (i) the second sentence of the first paragraph and (ii) the last sentence of the sixth paragraph, in each case, on page 121; and • the heading and the information under the heading "2022 at a glance" on page 124 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference. 6.C Board practices The information set forth under the heading: • "Shareholder engagement and Board transition" within the "Chair's statement" on page 4; • "Corporate governance" on pages 82 to 118, excluding: the last sentence of the third paragraph on page 90; • the second bulleted paragraph under "Rejection of unsolicited proposals for the CH business" on page 97; and the heading and the information under the heading "Section 172 statement" on page 116; and • • "Service contracts and letters of appointment" on page 138 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference. 6.D Employees The information set forth under the headings: • "Note 9 – Employee costs" on page 185; • "Note 30 - Pensions and other post-employment benefits" on pages 205 to 213; and • "Number of employees" under "Five year record" on page 265 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference. 6.E Share ownership The information set forth under the headings: • "Note 44 – Employee share schemes" on pages 245 to 246; • "2021 Total remuneration" on pages 123 to 126 (excluding the heading and the information under the heading "2022 at a glance" on page 124); • "Value earned from long term incentives (LTIs)" on page 130; • "Update on performance of ongoing LTI awards" on page 131; and • "Directors' interests in shares" on pages 140 to 141 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

## Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

7.A Major shareholders

The information set forth under the headings:

- "Change of control and essential contracts" within "Directors' Report" on page 117;
- "Share capital and control" on pages 288 to 289; and
- "Analysis of shareholdings at 31 December 2021" on page 290

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

#### 7.B Related party transactions

The information set forth under the heading "Note 39 – Related party transactions" on page 221 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.



7.C	Interests of experts and counsel						
	Not applicable.						
Item 8.	Financial Information						
8.A	Consolidated Financial Statements and Other Financial Information:						
	See Item 18 below.						
	In addition, the information set forth under the headings:						
	• "Note 46 – Legal proceedings" on pages 248 to 250; and						
	• "Dividends" on page 290						
	of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
8.B	Significant Changes						
	The information set forth under the heading "Note 46 – Legal proceedings" on pages 248 to 250 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
Item 9.	The Offer and Listing						
9.A	Offer and listing details						
	The information set forth under the headings:						
	• "Market capitalisation" on page 289; and						
	• "Nature of trading market" on page 289						
	of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
	The trading symbol for GSK's Ordinary Shares of 25p each on the London Stock Exchange is GSK.L and the trading symbol for GSK's ADSs on the New York Stock Exchange is GSK.						
9.B	Plan of distribution						
	Not applicable.						
9.C	Markets						
	The information set forth under the headings:						
	• The second paragraph under "Share capital and control" on page 288; and						
	• "Nature of trading market" on page 289						
	of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
9.D	Selling shareholders						
	Not applicable.						
9.E	Dilution						
	Not applicable.						
9.F	Expenses of the issue						
	Not applicable.						
Item 10.	Additional Information						
10.A	Share Capital						
	Not applicable.						
10.B	Articles of Association of GlaxoSmithKline plc						
	The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the company's Articles of Association (the "Articles"). Shareholders should not rely on this summary, but should instead refer to the current Articles which are filed with the Registrar of Companies in the UK and can be viewed on the company's website. The Articles contain the fundamental provisions of the company's constitution, and the rules for the internal management and control of the company. The company has no statement of objects in its Articles and accordingly its objects are unrestricted in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.						
	(a) Voting						
	All resolutions put to the vote at general meetings, including electronic general meetings (see paragraph (h)), will be decided by poll. On a poll, every shareholder who is present in person or by proxy or, in the case of an electronic general meeting, who participates or is represented by proxy via an electronic platform shall have one vote for every Ordinary Share of which he or she is the holder. In the case of joint holders of a share, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders, and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand on the register. Unless the Directors otherwise decide, the right to attend a general meeting and voting rights may not be exercised by a shareholder who has not paid to the company all calls and other sums then payable by him or her in respect of his or her Ordinary Shares. The right to attend a general meeting and voting rights may not be exercised by a shareholder who is subject to an order under Section 794 of the						

Companies Act 2006 because he or she has failed to provide the company with information concerning his or her interests in Ordinary Shares within the prescribed period, as required by Section 793 of the Companies Act 2006.



(b) Transfer of Ordinary Shares

Any shareholder may transfer his or her Ordinary Shares which are in certificated form by an instrument of transfer in any usual form or in any other form which the Directors may approve. Such instrument must be properly signed and stamped or certified (or otherwise shown to the satisfaction of the Directors as being exempt from stamp duty) and lodged with the company together with the relevant share certificate(s) and such other evidence as the Directors may reasonably require to show the right of the transferor to make the transfer.

Any member may transfer title to his or her uncertificated Ordinary Shares by means of a relevant system, such as CREST.

The transferor of a share is deemed to remain the holder until the transferee's name is entered on the register. The Directors may decline to register any transfer of any Ordinary Share which is not fully paid.

Registration of a transfer of uncertificated Ordinary Shares may be refused in the circumstances set out in the uncertificated securities rules, and where, in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the uncertificated Ordinary Share is to be transferred exceeds four.

The Articles contain no other restrictions on the transfer of fully paid certificated Ordinary Shares provided:

- (i) the instrument of transfer is duly stamped or certified or otherwise shown to the satisfaction of the Directors to be exempt from stamp duty and is accompanied by the relevant share certificate and such other evidence of the right to transfer as the Directors may reasonably require;
- (ii) the transfer, if to joint transferees, is in favour of not more than four transferees;
- (iii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of shares; and
- (iv) the holder of the Ordinary Shares is not subject to an order under Section 794 of the Companies Act 2006.

Notice of refusal to register a transfer must be sent to the transferee within two months of the instrument of transfer being lodged. The Directors may decline to register a transfer of Ordinary Shares by a person holding 0.25 per cent. or more of the existing Ordinary Shares if such person is subject to an order under Section 794 Companies Act 2006, after failure to provide the company with information concerning interests in those Ordinary Shares required to be provided under Section 793 of the Companies Act 2006, unless the transfer is carried out pursuant to an arm's length sale.

Provisions in the Articles will not apply to uncertificated Ordinary Shares to the extent that they are inconsistent with:

- (i) the holding of Ordinary Shares in uncertificated form;
- (ii) the transfer of title to Ordinary Shares by means of a system such as CREST; and
- (iii) any provisions of the relevant regulations.

#### (c) Dividends and distribution of assets on liquidation

The profits of the company which are available for distribution and permitted by law to be distributed and which the company may by ordinary resolution from time to time declare, upon the recommendation of the Directors to distribute by way of dividend, in respect of any accounting reference period shall be distributed by way of dividend among holders of Ordinary Shares.

If in their opinion the company's financial position justifies such payments, the Directors may, as far as any applicable legislation allows, pay interim dividends on shares of any class of such amounts and in respect of such periods as they think fit. Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide, all dividends will be declared, apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the shares during any portion of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid. As the company has only one class of Ordinary Shares, the holders of such Ordinary Shares will be entitled to participate in any surplus assets on a winding-up in proportion to their shareholdings.

## (d) Variation of rights and changes in capital

Subject to the provisions of any statute (including any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it) from time to time in force concerning companies in so far as it applies to the company (the "Companies Acts"), the rights attached to any class of shares may be varied with the written consent of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of shares of that class. At every such separate meeting, the provisions of the Articles relating to general meetings shall apply, except the necessary quorum shall be at least two persons entitled to vote and holding or representing as proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the relevant class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) (but provided that at any adjourned meeting one holder of shares of the relevant class present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum).

The rights conferred upon the holders of any Ordinary Shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to those Ordinary Shares, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with them.

## (e) Unclaimed dividends

All dividends or other sums payable on or in respect of any Ordinary Shares which remain unclaimed may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Directors for the benefit of the company until claimed. Unless the Directors decide otherwise, any dividend or other sums payable on or in respect of any Ordinary Shares unclaimed after a period of 12 years from the date when declared or became due for payment will be forfeited and revert to the company. The company may stop sending dividend cheques or warrants by post, or employ such other means of payment in respect of any Ordinary Shares, if at least two consecutive payments have remained uncashed or are returned undelivered or if one payment has remained uncashed or is returned undelivered and the company cannot establish a new address for the holder after making reasonable enquiries; however, in either case, the company must resume sending cheques or warrants or employ such other means of payment if the holder or any person entitled to the Ordinary Shares by transmission requests the resumption in writing.

## (f) Untraced shareholders

The company may sell any certificated Ordinary Shares in the company after using reasonable efforts to trace the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the Ordinary Shares and sending a notice to the registered address or last known address of the holder or other person entitled in accordance with the requirements of the Articles and waiting for three months if the Ordinary Shares have been in issue for at least ten years and during that period at least three dividends have become payable on them and have not been claimed or satisfied and, so far as any Director is aware, the company has not received any communication from the holder of the Ordinary Shares or any person entitled to them by transmission. Upon any such sale, the company will become indebted to the former holder of the

Ordinary Shares or the person entitled to them by transmission for an amount equal to the net proceeds of sale unless and until forfeited. If no valid claim for the money has been received by the company during a period of six years from the date on which the relevant shares were sold by the company, the money will be forfeited and will belong to the company.

## (g) Limitations on rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders

There are no limitations imposed by the Articles on the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders except that there is no requirement for the company to serve notices on shareholders outside the United Kingdom and the United States, if no postal address in the United States or United Kingdom has been provided to the company. The company may choose not to serve, send or supply any notice to a particular shareholder where it considers this necessary or appropriate to deal with legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws of, any territory.

## (h) General meetings of shareholders

The Articles rely on the Companies Act 2006 provisions dealing with the calling of general meeting. The company is required by the Companies Act 2006 to hold an annual general meeting each year. General meetings of shareholders may be called as necessary by the Directors and must be called promptly upon receipt of a requisition from shareholders. Under the Companies Act 2006, an annual general meeting must be called by notice of at least 21 clear days. A general meeting other than an annual general meeting may be called on not less than 14 clear days' notice provided a special resolution reducing the notice period to 14 clear days has been passed at the immediately preceding annual general meeting or a general meeting held since that annual general meeting. The Directors may determine that a general meeting shall be held as a physical meeting or in combination with an electronic platform or platforms that enables members to participate in the meeting without physically attending (an electronic general meeting).

## (i) Conflicts of interest

The Directors may, subject to the provisions of the Articles, authorise any matter which would otherwise involve a Director breaching his or her duty under the Companies Acts to avoid conflicts of interest (each a "Conflict"). A Director seeking authorisation in respect of a Conflict shall declare to the other Directors the nature and extent of his or her Conflict as soon as is reasonably practicable and shall provide the other Directors with such details of the matter as are necessary to decide how to address the Conflict. The board may resolve to authorise the relevant Director in relation to any matter the subject of a Conflict, save that the relevant Director and any other Directors with a similar interest shall not count towards the quorum nor vote on any resolution giving such authority, and, if the other Directors so decide, shall be excluded from any meeting of the Directors while the Conflict is under consideration.

#### (j) Other Conflicts of Interest

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, and provided the nature and extent of a Director's interest has been declared to the Directors, a Director may:

- (i) be party to, or otherwise interested in, any contract with the company, or in which the company has a direct or indirect interest;
- (ii) hold any other office or place of profit with the company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director for such period and upon such terms, including remuneration, as the Directors may decide;
- act by himself or through a firm with which he is associated in a professional capacity for the company or any other company in which the company may be interested (otherwise than as auditor);
- (iv) be or become a director of, or employed by, or otherwise be interested in any holding company or subsidiary company of the company or any other company in which the company may be interested; and
- (v) be or become a director of any other company in which the company does not have an interest and which cannot reasonably be regarded as giving rise to a conflict of interest at the time of his appointment as director of that other company.

No contract in which a Director is interested shall be liable to be avoided, and any Director who is so interested is not liable to account to the company or its shareholders for any benefit realised by the contract by reason of the Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established. However, no Director may vote on, or be counted in the quorum, in relation to any resolution of the board relating specifically to his or her own appointment (including remuneration) or the terms of his or her termination of appointment or relating to any contract in which he or she has an interest (subject to certain exceptions).

Subject to the Companies Acts, the company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax to any extent the provisions relating to directors' interests or restrictions on voting or ratify any transaction not duly authorised by reason of a contravention of such provisions.

## (k) Directors' remuneration

Each of the Directors will be paid a fee at such rate as may from time to time be determined by the Directors, but the total fees paid to all of the directors for acting as directors (including amounts paid to any director who acts as chairman or is chairman of, or serves on any committee of the board of directors but excluding any amounts paid under any other provision of the Articles) shall not exceed the higher of:

- (i) £3 million a year; and
- (ii) any higher amount as the company may by ordinary resolution decide. Such fees may be satisfied in cash or in shares or any other non-cash form. Any Director who is appointed to any executive office, acts as Chairman, acts as senior independent director, acts as a scientific/medical expert on the board, is Chairman of, or serves on any committee of the Directors or performs any other services which the Directors consider to extend beyond the ordinary services of a Director shall be entitled to receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission or otherwise) as the Directors may decide. Each Director may be paid reasonable travelling, hotel and other incidental expenses he or she incurs in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or committees of the Directors, or general meetings of the company, or otherwise incurred in connection with the performance of his or her duties for the company.

## (1) Pensions and gratuities for Directors

The Directors or any committee authorised by the Directors may provide benefits by the payment of gratuities, pensions or insurance or in any other manner for any Director or former Director or their relations, connected persons or dependants, but no benefits (except those provided for by the Articles) may be granted to or in respect of a Director or former Director who has not been employed by or held an executive office or place of profit under the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings or their respective predecessors in business without the approval of an ordinary resolution of the company.

## (m) Borrowing powers

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors may exercise all the company's powers to borrow money; to mortgage or charge all or any of the company's undertaking, property (present and future), and uncalled capital; to issue debentures and other securities; and to give security either outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party.

## (n) Retirement and removal of Directors

A Director is subject to re-election at every annual general meeting of the company. In addition to any power of removal conferred by the Companies Acts the company may by special resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his or her period of office. No Director is required to retire by reason of his or her age, nor do any special formalities apply to the appointment or re-election of any Director who is over any age limit. No shareholding qualification for Directors shall be required.

## (o) Vacation of office

The office of a director shall be vacated if:

- (i) he resigns or offers to resign, and the board resolves to accept such offer;
- (ii) his resignation is requested by all of the other directors and all of the other directors are not less than three in number;
- (iii) he is or has been suffering from mental or physical ill health and the board resolves that his office be vacated;
- (iv) he is absent without permission of the board from meetings of the board (whether or not an alternate director appointed by him attends) for six consecutive months and the board resolves that his office is vacated;
- (v) he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors generally;
- (vi) he is prohibited by law from being a director; or
- (vii) he is removed from office pursuant to the Articles or the Companies Acts.

## (p) Share rights

Subject to any rights attached to existing shares, shares may be issued with such rights and restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution decide, or (if there is no such resolution or so far as it does not make specific provision) as the board may decide. Such rights and restrictions shall apply as if they were set out in the Articles. Redeemable shares may be issued, subject to any rights attached to existing shares. The board may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any redeemable share so issued. Such terms and conditions shall apply to the relevant shares as if they were set out in the Articles. Subject to the articles, any resolution passed by the shareholders and other shareholders' rights, the Board may decide how to offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise deal with any shares in the company.

## 10.C Material contracts

## Agreements with Novartis

On April 22, 2014, GSK and Novartis AG ("Novartis") entered into a three-part, inter-conditional transaction, which they executed, among other agreements, a share and business sale agreement relating to the vaccines business of Novartis. GSK's shareholders approved the Transaction on December 18, 2014. The transaction closed on March 2, 2015.

Under the terms of the shareholders' agreement, Novartis had the right to require GSK to purchase its shares in the consumer healthcare joint venture. On June 1, 2018, GSK acquired 100% of the shares in GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited ("GSK Consumer Healthcare") following cancellation of Novartis's shares under the terms of a put option implementation agreement among GSK, Novartis and GSK Consumer Healthcare, among others.

GSK continues to have obligations to pay further sales and milestone-based consideration to Novartis under the share and business sale agreement relating to the vaccines business of Novartis.

## **Agreement with Pfizer**

On December 19, 2018, GSK, GSK Consumer Healthcare and Pfizer Inc. ("Pfizer") entered into a Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement (the "SAPA") pursuant to which the parties agreed to form a consumer healthcare joint venture through the acquisition by GSK Consumer Healthcare from Pfizer of Pfizer's consumer healthcare business and the transfer by GSK to GSK Consumer Healthcare of those parts of the GSK consumer healthcare business not already part of GSK Consumer Healthcare as of the date of the SAPA (with certain limited exceptions). As consideration for the acquisition of its consumer healthcare business, Pfizer received shares in GSK Consumer Healthcare representing a 32% ownership interest in the joint venture. GSK retained a controlling interest in GSK Consumer Healthcare form 56%. On July 31, 2019, the parties entered into an amendment to the SAPA, pursuant to which: (i) GSK Consumer Healthcare (No. 2)") all rights, title, interest, obligations duties and liabilities of GSK Consumer Healthcare under and in respect of the SAPA, (ii) the parties released GSK Consumer Healthcare from its obligations under the SAPA in exchange for GSK Consumer Healthcare (No. 2)'s assumption thereof and (iii) certain other amendments to the SAPA and other arrangements in connection with the closing of the transaction, including in relation to the delayed legal completion of the transaction in a number of jurisdictions due to regulatory constraints. The transaction closed on July 31, 2019.

Each of GSK and Pfizer has given customary and broadly reciprocal representations and warranties to each other under the SAPA. GSK and Pfizer have agreed to indemnify each other and GSK Consumer Healthcare (No. 2) (as applicable) in respect of losses (other than certain losses arising from tax matters, which are subject to a specific indemnity under the SAPA) relating to: (i) certain liabilities which the parties have agreed will be retained by GSK or Pfizer; (ii) any breach of their respective covenants or agreements under the SAPA or the related ancillary agreements implementing the SAPA; or (iii) any breach of their respective representations and warranties given under the SAPA or the related ancillary agreements implementing the SAPA as of the date of completion of the transaction. GSK Consumer Healthcare (No. 2) has agreed to indemnify GSK and Pfizer in respect of losses (other than certain losses arising from tax matters, which are subject to a specific indemnity under the SAPA) relating to: (i) liabilities which GSK Consumer Healthcare (No. 2) has agreed to indemnify GSK and Pfizer in respect of losses (other than certain losses arising from tax matters, which are subject to a specific indemnity under the SAPA) relating to: (i) liabilities which GSK Consumer Healthcare (No. 2) has agreed to assume in connection with the transaction; (ii) liabilities resulting from the conduct of GSK Consumer Healthcare's business other than those liabilities that GSK has agreed to retain in connection with the transaction; and (iii) any breach of GSK Consumer Healthcare (No.2)'s post-completion covenants or agreements under the SAPA or the related ancillary agreements implementing the SAPA.

In connection with the closing of the transaction on July 31, 2019, GSK, Pfizer, GSK Consumer Healthcare and GSK Consumer

Healthcare (No. 2) entered into a Shareholders' Agreement in relation to the consumer healthcare joint venture (the "Shareholders' Agreement"). Under the terms of the Shareholders' Agreement, GSK has the right to appoint six directors to the board of the joint venture and the right to appoint the chair of the board of the joint venture, and Pfizer has the right to appoint three directors to the board of the joint venture. The Shareholders' Agreement contains a list of customary reserved matters that may not be undertaken by the joint venture without the prior approval of Pfizer.

The joint venture is permitted to make external borrowings up to an aggregate amount of £300 million, with external borrowings in excess of this level requiring Pfizer's consent. In the event that the joint venture requires additional funding, the funding will be requested from GSK and Pfizer pro rata to their respective shareholdings. GSK and Pfizer will each be entitled to provide all (but not some only) of its proportion of the requested funds, but neither party will be obliged to provide such funding. Dividends will be paid to the shareholders in proportion to their respective interests in ordinary shares, and all readily available cash in excess of an agreed base cash figure of  $\pounds$ 300 million will be distributed subject to the availability of distributable reserves, there being no outstanding shareholder loans and after the payment of any dividends required to be paid on certain low-coupon preference shares held by GSK.

Under the Shareholders' Agreement, each of GSK and Pfizer have agreed, subject to customary carve-outs, not to compete with the business of the consumer healthcare joint venture for a period of three years after completion of the transaction and not to acquire a business or interest in an entity in a competing business of the joint venture for six years after completion of the transaction.

At any time from completion of the transaction, GSK will have the right to require the listing and admission to trading of the shares of GSK Consumer Healthcare on the London Stock Exchange, the Nasdaq Stock Market or the New York Stock Exchange (a "Separation"). From five years from completion of the transaction, Pfizer will have the right to require a Separation. From 15 years after completion of the transaction, GSK will be entitled to require Pfizer to sell to GSK its entire shareholding in the consumer healthcare joint venture at a price reflecting the fully distributed public trading equity value of the joint venture at the relevant time. Neither GSK nor Pfizer may transfer its shares in the joint venture without the other's consent.

The Shareholders' Agreement will terminate immediately in the event that (i) only GSK or Pfizer remain holding shares in the joint venture or (ii) the shares of the joint venture have been listed and admitted to trading on a recognized stock exchange.

## 10.D Exchange controls

The information set forth under the heading "Exchange controls and other limitations affecting security holders" on page 288 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

## 10.E Taxation

The information set forth under the heading "Tax information for shareholders" on pages 292 to 293 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

- 10.F Dividends and paying agents Not applicable.
- 10.G Statement by experts

Not applicable.

# 10.H Documents on display

The information set forth under the heading "Documents on display" on page 291 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

10.I Subsidiary information

Not applicable.

## Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information set forth under the heading "Treasury policies" in Item 5.A of this annual report in Form 20-F is incorporated herein by reference.

The information set forth under the heading "Note 43 – Financial instruments and related disclosures" on pages 228 to 244 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

## Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

- 12.A Debt Securities Not applicable.
- 12.B Warrants and Rights Not applicable.
- 12.C Other Securities

Not applicable.

# 12.D American Depositary Shares

Fees and charges payable by ADR holders

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. serves as the depositary (the "Depositary") for GSK's American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") program. On July 29, 2019, GSK and the Depositary amended and restated the deposit agreement and further amended the deposit agreement on March 15, 2021 (the "Deposit Agreement") between GSK, the Depositary and owners and holders of ADRs. Pursuant to the Deposit Agreement, ADR holders may be required to pay various fees to the Depositary, and the Depositary may refuse to provide any service for which a fee is assessed until the applicable fee has been paid. In particular, the Depositary, under the terms of the Deposit Agreement, shall charge (i) a fee of \$5.00 per 100 American Depositary Shares (or portion thereof) for the issuance, delivery, reduction, cancellation or surrender (as the case may be) of American Depositary Shares ("ADSs"), (ii) a fee of U.S.\$0.05 or less per ADS held (A) upon which any cash distribution is made pursuant to the Deposit Agreement or (B) in the case of an elective cash/stock dividend, upon which a cash

distribution or an issuance of additional ADSs is made as a result of such elective dividend, (iii) a fee for the distribution or sale of securities, such fee being in an amount equal to the fee for the execution and delivery of ADSs referred to above which would have been charged as a result of the deposit of such securities but which securities or the net cash proceeds from the sale thereof are instead distributed by the Depositary to ADR holders entitled thereto, (iv) an aggregate fee of U.S.\$0.05 or less per ADS per calendar year (or portion thereof) for services

performed by the Depositary in administering the ADRs (which fee may be charged on a periodic basis during each calendar year and shall be assessed against ADR holders as of the record date or record dates set by the Depositary during each calendar year and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the Depositary by billing such Holders or by deducting such charge from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions), and (v) a fee for the reimbursement of such fees, charges and expenses as are incurred by the Depositary and/or any of its agents (including, without limitation, the agent or agents of the Depositery (the "Custodian") and expenses incurred on behalf of ADR holders in connection with compliance with foreign exchange control regulations or any law or regulation relating to foreign investment) in connection with the servicing of the ordinary shares or other Deposited Securities, the sale of securities (including, without limitation, Deposited Securities), the delivery of Deposited Securities or otherwise in connection with the Depositary's or its Custodian's compliance with applicable law, rule or regulation (which fees and charges shall be assessed on a proportionate basis against ADR holders as of the record date or dates set by the Depositary and shall be payable at the sole discretion of the Depositary by billing such ADR holders or by deducting such charge from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions).

GSK will pay other charges and out of pocket expenses of the Depositary and any agent of the Depositary (except the Custodian) as specified in written agreements from time to time between GSK and the Depositary, except (i) stock transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges (which are payable by ADR holders or persons depositing ordinary shares), (ii) SWIFT, cable, telex and facsimile transmission and delivery charges incurred at the request of persons depositing, or ADR holders delivering ordinary shares, ADRs or Deposited Securities (which are payable by such persons or ADR holders), (iii) transfer or registration fees for the registration or transfer of Deposited Securities on any applicable register in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of Deposited Securities (which are payable by persons depositing Deposited Securities) and (iv) in connection with the conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars, the Depositary shall deduct out of such foreign currency the fees, expenses and other charges charged by it and/or its agent (which may be a division, branch or affiliate) so appointed in connection with such conversion. The Depositary and/or its agent may act as principal for such conversion of foreign currency. Such charges may at any time and from time to time be changed by agreement between GSK and the Depositary.

Direct and indirect payments by the Depositary

The Depositary anticipates reimbursing GSK for certain expenses incurred by GSK that are related to the establishment and maintenance of the ADR program upon such terms and conditions as GSK and the Depositary may agree from time to time. The Depositary may make available to GSK a set amount or a portion of the Depositary fees charged in respect of the ADR program or otherwise upon such terms and conditions as GSK and the Depositary may agree from time to time. In 2021 the Depositary made payments of approximately \$12.90 million.

Under certain circumstances, including removal of the Depositary or termination of the ADR program by GSK, GSK is required to repay certain amounts paid to GSK and to compensate the Depositary for payments made or services provided on behalf of GSK.

# PART II

## Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not applicable.

## Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

## Item 15. Controls and Procedures

The information set forth under the heading "Internal control framework" on page 112 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

## US law and regulation

A number of provisions of US law and regulation apply to the company because our shares are quoted on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") in the form of American Depositary Shares.

#### **NYSE rules**

In general, the NYSE rules permit the company to follow UK corporate governance practices instead of those applied in the USA, provided that we explain any significant variations. This explanation is contained in Item 16.G of this Form 20-F. NYSE rules that came into effect in 2005 require us to file annual and interim written affirmations concerning the Audit & Risk Committee and our statement on significant differences in corporate governance.

## Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Following a number of corporate and accounting scandals in the USA, Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Sarbanes-Oxley is a wide ranging piece of legislation concerned largely with financial reporting and corporate governance.

As recommended by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the company has established a Disclosure Committee. The Committee reports to the CEO, the CFO and to the Audit & Risk Committee. It is chaired by the Company Secretary and the members consist of senior managers from finance, legal, corporate communications and investor relations.

External legal counsel, the external auditors and internal experts are invited to attend its meetings periodically. It has responsibility for considering the materiality of information and, on a timely basis, determining the disclosure of that information. It has responsibility for the timely filing of reports with the SEC and the formal review of the GSK Annual Report 2021 and Form 20-F. In 2021 the Committee met 18 times.

Sarbanes-Oxley requires that this annual report on Form 20-F contain a statement as to whether a member of our Audit & Risk Committee ("ARC") is an audit committee financial expert as defined by Sarbanes-Oxley. For a summary regarding the Board's judgment on this matter, please refer to Item 16.A below and to page 84 in the biography for "Charles Bancroft" and the second paragraph under "Board Committee information" on page 93 of the GSK Annual Report 2021.

Additional disclosure requirements arise under section 302 and section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley in respect of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.

## Section 302: Corporate responsibility for financial reports

Sarbanes-Oxley also introduced a requirement for the CEO and the CFO to complete formal certifications, confirming that:

- they have each reviewed the GSK Annual Report 2021 and Form 20-F;
- based on their knowledge, the GSK Annual Report 2021 and Form 20-F contain no material misstatements or omissions;
- based on their knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates, and for the periods, presented in the GSK Annual Report 2021 and Form 20-F;

- they are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures that ensure that material information is made known to them, and have evaluated the effectiveness of these controls and procedures as at the year-end, the results of such evaluation being contained in the GSK Annual Report 2021 and Form 20-F;
- they are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- they have disclosed in the GSK Annual Report 2021 and Form 20-F any changes in internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by the GSK Annual Report 2021 and Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect materially, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
- they have disclosed, based on their most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the external auditors and the ARC, all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to affect adversely the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information, and any fraud (regardless of materiality) involving persons that have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Group has carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Group's disclosure controls and procedures as at 31 December 2021.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

Based on the Group's evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that, as at December 31, 2021, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Group files and submits under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as and when required and that it is accumulated and communicated to management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

The CEO and CFO completed these certifications on March 8, 2022.

## Section 404: Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

In accordance with the requirements of section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley, the following report is provided by management in respect of the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934):

- management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Group. Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS;
- management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013 Framework) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission;
- management has assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as at 31 December 2021 and has concluded that such internal control over financial reporting was effective. In addition, there have been no changes in the Group's internal control over financial reporting during 2021 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect materially, the Group's internal control over financial reporting; and
- Deloitte LLP, which has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended December 31, 2021, has also assessed the effectiveness of the Group's internal control over financial reporting under Auditing Standard No. 2201 of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Their audit report can be found below.

# REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of GlaxoSmithKline plc

## **Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of GlaxoSmithKline plc and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Group maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021, of the Group and our report dated 8 March 2022, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

## **Basis for Opinion**

The Group's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Section 404: Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting" included in Exhibit 15.2 of the Form 20-F. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Group in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

## Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

/s/ Deloitte LLP

London, United Kingdom 8 March 2022

Item 16.	[Reserved]						
Item 16A.	Audit committee financial expert						
	The information set forth under the headings:						
	• "Board Committee information" on page 93; and						
	• "Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002" on page 296						
	of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
Item 16.B	Code of Ethics						
	The information set forth under the heading "Code of Conduct and reporting lines" on page 115 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference. You will find the Code of Conduct at this link: <u>https://www.gsk.com/en-gb/about-us/policies-codes-and-standards/</u> .						
	No waivers were granted from a provision of our code of ethics to an officer or person described in Item 16B(a) that relates to one or more of the items set forth in Item 16B(b) in 2021.						
Item 16.C	Principal Accountant Fees and Services						
	Audit Fees for 2020 and 2021 were paid to Deloitte LLP (PCAOB ID No. 1147).						
16C(a)	Audit Fees						
	The information set forth in the table under the heading "Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates" in the rows named "Audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements including attestation under s.404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002" and "Audit of the company's subsidiaries" in Note 8 – "Operating profit" on page 184 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
16C(b)	Audit-Related Fees						
	The information set forth in the table under the heading "Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates" in the row named "Audit related and other assurance services" in Note 8 – "Operating profit" on page 184 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference. The other assurance services provided by the auditor relate to agreed upon procedures and other assurance services outside of statutory audit requirements.						
16C(c)	Tax Fees						
	Not applicable.						
16C(d)	All Other Fees						
	The information set forth in the table under the heading "Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates" in the row named "All other services" in Note 8 – "Operating profit" on page 184 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
16C(e)	The information set forth under the heading "Non-audit services" on page 114 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.						
16C(f)	Not applicable.						
Item 16.D	Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees						
	Not applicable.						
Item 16.E	Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers						
	Not applicable.						
Item 16.F	Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant						
	Not applicable.						
Item 16 C							
Item 16.G	Corporate Governance Comparison of New York Stock Exchange Corporate Governance Standards and GlaxoSmithKline plc's corporate governance practice.						
	The application of the New York Stock Exchange's ("NYSE") corporate governance standards is restricted for foreign companies, recognizing that they have to comply with domestic requirements. As a foreign private issuer, GlaxoSmithKline plc ("GlaxoSmithKline" or the "Company") must comply with the following NYSE standards:						
	1. the Company must satisfy the audit committee requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act");						
	2. the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") must promptly notify the NYSE in writing after any executive officer of the Company becomes aware of any non-compliance with any applicable provisions of the NYSE's corporate governance standards;						
	3. the Company must submit an annual affirmation to the NYSE affirming GlaxoSmithKline's compliance with applicable NYSE corporate governance standards, and submit interim affirmations to the NYSE notifying it of specified changes to the audit committee or a change to the status of the Company as a foreign private issuer; and						
	<ol> <li>the Company must provide a brief description of any significant differences between its corporate governance practices and those followed by US companies under the NYSE listing standards.</li> </ol>						
	As a Company listed on the London Stock Exchange, GlaxoSmithKline is required to comply with the UK Listing Authority's Listing Rules (the "Listing Rules") and to report non-compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code (the "UK Code").						
	The table below discloses differences between GlavoSmithVline's current domestic corporate governance practices, which are based on						

The table below discloses differences between GlaxoSmithKline's current domestic corporate governance practices, which are based on the UK Code, and the NYSE corporate governance standards, applicable to US companies.

Director Independence (303A.01 of the NYSE Manual)

1. Listed companies must have a majority of independent directors (as defined in Section 303A.02 of the NYSE Manual (see below).

GlaxoSmithKline complies with the equivalent domestic requirements contained in the UK Corporate Governance Code (the "UK Code"), the latest version of which was issued in July 2018.

The UK Code provides that the board of directors of GlaxoSmithKline (the "Board") and its committees should have a combination of skills, experience and knowledge. Consideration should be given to the length of the service of the Board and membership should be regularly refreshed (Principle K). The Board should include an appropriate combination of Executive and Non-Executive Directors and, in particular, "independent" Non-Executive Directors (for the purpose of the UK Code) such that no one individual or small group of individuals can dominate the Board's decision making. There should be a clear division of responsibilities between the leadership of the Board and the executive leadership of GlaxoSmithKline's business (Principle G). At least half the Board, excluding the Chair, should comprise Non-Executive Directors determined by the Board to be independent (Provision 11). The roles of Chair and Chief Executive should not be exercised by the same individual. If, exceptionally, this is proposed by the Board, major shareholders should be consulted ahead of appointment (Provision 9).

The current Chair of the Board, Sir Jonathan Symonds, was considered independent on appointment (Provision 9).

The Board considers that Charles Bancroft, Vindi Banga, Dr Anne Beal, Dr Vivienne Cox, Dr Hal Dietz, Lynn Elsenhans, Dr Laurie Glimcher, Dr Jesse Goodman and Urs Rohner are independent for the purpose of the UK Code.

A majority of the Board members are independent Non-Executive Directors and, in accordance with the requirements of the UK Code, the Board has appointed one of the independent Non-Executive Directors as Senior Independent Director to provide a sounding board for the Chair and act as an intermediary for other Directors and shareholders where necessary (Provision 12). In January 2012 the Board adopted a formal written role specification for the Senior Independent Director.

#### NYSE Independence Tests (303A.02 of the NYSE Manual)

- 2. In order to tighten the definition of "independent director" for purposes of GlaxoSmithKline complies with the corresponding domestic these standards:
  - (a) (i) No director qualifies as "independent" unless the board of directors affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the listed company (either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the company).
  - (ii) In addition, in affirmatively determining the independence of any director who will serve on the compensation committee of the listed company's board of directors, the board of directors must consider all factors specifically relevant to determining whether a director has a relationship to the listed company which is material to that director's ability to be independent from management in connection with the duties of a compensation committee member, including, but not limited to:

(A) the source of compensation of such director, including any consulting, advisory or other compensatory fee paid by the listed company to such director: and

(B) whether such director is affiliated with the listed company, a subsidiary of the listed company or an affiliate of a subsidiary of the listed company.

- (b) In addition, a director is not independent if:
  - The director is, or has been within the last three years, an (i) employee of the listed company, or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, an executive officer, of the listed company.
  - (ii) The director has received, or has an immediate family member who has received, during any twelve-month period within the last three years, more than \$120,000 in direct compensation from the listed company, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service).
  - (iii) (A) The director is a current partner or employee of a firm that is the listed company's internal or external auditor; (B) the director has an immediate family member who is a current

requirements contained in the UK Code, which sets out the principles for GlaxoSmithKline to determine whether a director is independent

The Board is required to identify each Non-Executive Director it considers to be independent. Circumstances which are likely to impair, or could appear to impair a non-executive director's independence include, but are not limited to, whether a director:

- (a) is or has been an employee of GlaxoSmithKline within the last five years:
- has, or has had within the last three years, a material business (b) relationship with GlaxoSmithKline either directly or as a partner, shareholder, director or senior employee of a body that has such a relationship with GlaxoSmithKline;
- (c) has received or receives additional remuneration from GlaxoSmithKline apart from a director's fee, participates in GlaxoSmithKline's share option or a performance-related pay scheme, or is a member of GlaxoSmithKline's pension scheme:
- (d) has close family ties with any of GlaxoSmithKline's advisers, directors or senior employees;
- (e) holds cross-directorships or has significant links with other directors through involvement in other companies or bodies;
- (f) represents a significant shareholder; or
- (g) has served on the Board for more than nine years from the date of their first appointment.

Where any of these or other relevant circumstances apply, and the Board nonetheless considers that the non-executive director is independent, a clear explanation should be provided (Provision 10).

The Board considers all its Non-Executive Directors to be independent in character and judgment and has concluded that all its Non-Executive Directors are independent within the meaning of the UK Code.

The Chair satisfied the independence criteria on appointment in accordance with the UK Code (Provision 9). The Chair should not remain in post beyond nine years from the date of their first appointment to the Board. To facilitate effective succession planning and the development of a diverse board, this period can be extended for a limited time (Provision 19).

partner of such a firm; (C) the director has an immediate family member who is a current employee of such a firm and personally works on the listed company's audit; or (D) the director or an immediate family member was within the last three years a partner or employee of such a firm and personally worked on the listed company's audit within that time.

- (iv) The director or an immediate family member is, or has been within the last three years, employed as an executive officer of another company where any of the listed company's present executive officers at the same time serves or served on that company's compensation committee.
- (v) The director is a current employee, or an immediate family member is a current executive officer, of a company that has made payments to, or received payments from, the listed company for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years, exceeds the greater of \$1 million, or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues.

(For the purposes of these standards "executive officer" is defined to have the meaning specified for the term "officer" in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the "Exchange Act").

GlaxoSmithKline complied with the UK Code requirement, and its Articles of Association, that all Directors should be subject to annual election or re-election by shareholders (Provision 18) at its Annual General Meeting in 2021 and intends to comply with this requirement at its 2022 Annual General Meeting.

The UK Code also provides that the Board should undertake a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its committees, the Chairman and individual Directors (Principle L and Provision 21). Annual evaluation of the Board should consider the Board's composition, diversity and how effectively members work together to achieve objectives. Individual evaluation should demonstrate whether each director continues to contribute effectively (Principle L). GlaxoSmithKline has complied with this requirement. In addition, the annual evaluation of the Board should be externally facilitated at least every three years and a statement should be made as to whether an external facilitator has any other connection with GlaxoSmithKline and the external facilitator should be identified in the Annual Report (Provision 21). Internally facilitated evaluations were conducted in 2015, 2016, 2018 and 2021. GlaxoSmithKline conducted an externally facilitated evaluation in 2014, 2017, 2019 and 2020.

The Financial Reporting Council's Guidance on Board Effectiveness ("Guidance") provides that all Directors should receive an induction on joining the Board and should regularly update and refresh their skills and knowledge. The Chair should ensure that new Directors receive a full, formal and tailored induction on joining the Board (Guidance, para 61, 75-76 & 81). The Chair should act on the results of the annual evaluation by recognising the strengths and addressing any weaknesses of the Board. Each Director should engage with this process and take appropriate action when development needs have been identified (Provision 22).

# Executive Sessions (303A.03 of the NYSE Manual) To empower non-management directors to serve as a more effective check on management, the non-management directors of each listed company must meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.

GlaxoSmithKline complies with the equivalent domestic requirements set out in the UK Code, which requires the Chair of GlaxoSmithKline to hold meetings with the Non-Executive Directors without executives present (Provision 13). The Non-Executive Directors, led by the Senior Independent Director, also meet at least annually without the Chair present to appraise the Chair's performance and on other occasions as necessary (Provision 12).

The UK Code provides that the Chair should promote a culture of openness and debate by facilitating the effective contribution of all Non-Executive Directors in particular, and constructive board relations between Executive and Non-Executive Directors (Principle F). In addition, the Chair should seek regular engagement with major shareholders in order to understand their views on governance and performance against the strategy. The Chair is responsible for ensuring that the Board as a whole has a clear understanding of the view of shareholders and stakeholders (Principle D and Provision 3). The Board should also understand the views of GlaxoSmithKline's other key stakeholders and keep engagement mechanisms under review so that they remain effective (Provision 5).

49

Meetings

#### Nominating / Corporate Governance Committee (303A.04 of the NYSE Manual)

4. (a) Listed companies must have a nominating/corporate governance committee composed entirely of independent directors.

(b) The nominating/corporate governance committee must have a written charter that addresses:

- (i) the committee's purpose and responsibilities which, at minimum, must be to: identify individuals qualified to become board members, consistent with criteria approved by the board, and to select, or to recommend that the board select, the director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders; develop and recommend to the board a set of corporate governance guidelines applicable to the corporation; and oversee the evaluation of the board and management; and
- (ii) an annual performance evaluation of the committee.

#### **Nominations Committee**

GlaxoSmithKline complies with the corresponding domestic requirements set out in the UK Code, which requires GlaxoSmithKline to have a Nominations Committee that is comprised of a majority of independent Non-Executive Directors (Provision 17). In practice, GlaxoSmithKline's current Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors within the meaning of the UK Code. The Chair of the Board should not chair the committee when it is dealing with the appointment of their successor (Provision 17).

GlaxoSmithKline's Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee has written terms of reference in accordance with the UK Code. The terms of reference are available on GlaxoSmithKline's website and explain the Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee's role and the authority delegated to it by the Board (Guidance, para 63). The Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee reviews the structure, size, diversity (including gender diversity), and composition of the Board (evaluating the balance of skills, experience, independence and knowledge on the Board), leads the process for the appointment of members to the Board and the GSK Leadership Team (the "GLT"), and makes recommendations to the Board as appropriate. The Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee also monitors the planning of succession for the Board and senior management (Provision 17).

The terms and conditions of appointment of the Chair and Non-Executive Directors are available for inspection (Guidance, para 96).

The UK Code requires that GlaxoSmithKline's Annual Report describes the work of the Nominations Committee in discharging its duties, including the process it has used in relation to appointments, its approach to succession planning and how both support developing a diverse pipeline (Provision 23). Open advertising and/or an external search consultancy should generally be used for the appointment of a chair or a non-executive director. If an external search consultancy is engaged it should be identified in the Annual Report and a statement should be made as to whether it has any other connection with GlaxoSmithKline or individual directors (Provision 20). This section should also include a description of how the Board evaluation has been conducted, the Board's policy on diversity and inclusion together with its objectives and linkage to GlaxoSmithKline's strategy, how it has been implemented and progress on achieving the objectives, and the gender balance of those in the senior management and their direct reports (Provision 23). GlaxoSmithKline has complied with this requirement under the UK Code.

As described above, there is an annual Board evaluation exercise, which also includes evaluation of the Board's committees and individual Directors (Principle L).

The Board is responsible for regularly reviewing its corporate governance standards and practices. The Company Secretary oversees corporate governance matters for the Group. The Company Secretary is responsible for advising the Board t on all corporate governance matters (Provision 16). Domestic requirements do not mandate GlaxoSmithKline to establish a distinct corporate governance committee.

#### Compensation Committee (303A.05 of the NYSE Manual)

5. (a) Listed companies must have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors. Compensation committee members must satisfy the additional independence requirements specific to compensation committee membership set forth in Section 2(a)(ii) in the Section titled "Independence Tests" above.

(b) The compensation committee must have a written charter that addresses:

(i) the committee's purpose and responsibilities – which, at a minimum, must be to have direct responsibility to:

- (A) review and approve corporate goals and objectives relevant to CEO compensation, evaluate the CEO's performance in light of those goals and objectives, and, either as a committee or together with the other independent directors (as directed by the board), determine and approve the CEO's compensation level based on this evaluation;
- (B) make recommendations to the board with respect to non-CEO executive officer compensation, and incentive-compensation and equity-based plans that are subject to board approval; and
- (C) prepare the disclosure required by Item 407(e)(5) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act;

(ii) an annual performance evaluation of the compensation committee.

(iii) The rights and responsibilities of the compensation committee set forth in Section 303A.05(c).

(c)(i) The compensation committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain the advice of a compensation consultant, independent legal counsel or other adviser.

(ii) The compensation committee shall be directly responsible for the appointment, compensation and oversight of the work of any compensation consultant, independent legal counsel or other adviser retained by the compensation committee.

(iii) The listed company must provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the compensation committee, for payment of reasonable compensation to a compensation consultant, independent legal counsel or any other adviser retained by the compensation committee.

(iv) The compensation committee may select a compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser to the compensation committee only after taking into consideration, all factors relevant to that person's independence from management, including the following:

#### Remuneration Committee

GlaxoSmithKline complies with the equivalent domestic requirements set out in the UK Code, which requires GlaxoSmithKline to have a Remuneration Committee comprising at least three independent Non-Executive Directors (Provision 32). In practice, GlaxoSmithKline's current Remuneration Committee is comprised entirely of independent directors within the meaning of the UK Code.

GlaxoSmithKline's Remuneration Committee has written terms of reference in accordance with the UK Code, which explain the Remuneration Committee's role and the authority delegated to it by the Board and are available on GlaxoSmithKline's website (Guidance, para 63). The Remuneration Committee determines the terms of service and remuneration of the Executive Directors and members of the GLT and, with the assistance of external independent advisers, it evaluates and makes recommendations to the Board on overall executive remuneration policy (the Chair and the CEO are responsible for evaluating and making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors). It should review workforce remuneration and related policies and the alignment of incentives and rewards with culture, taking these into account when setting the policy for executive director remuneration (Provision 33). Where remuneration consultants are appointed, they should be identified in the Annual Report and a statement should be made as to whether they have any other connection with GlaxoSmithKline or individual directors (Provision 35).

The UK Code provides that the Remuneration Committee:

- (a) should take care to recognise and manage conflicts of interest when receiving views from Executive Directors or senior management, or consulting the Chief Executive about its proposals (Provision 35 & Guidance, para 129) and should have delegated responsibility for setting remuneration for all Executive Directors and the Chair (Provision 33);
- (b) should carefully consider the pension consequences and associated costs of basic salary increases and any other changes in pensionable remuneration, or contribution rates, particularly for Directors close to retirement (Provision 38);

- (A) The provision of other services to the listed company by the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser;
- (B) The amount of fees received from the listed company by the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser, as a percentage of the total revenue of the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser;
- (C) The policies and procedures of the person that employs the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest;
- (D) Any business or personal relationship of the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser with a member of the compensation committee;
- (c) should ensure that compensation commitments in Directors' terms of appointment do not reward poor performance (Provision 39). Remuneration schemes should promote long-term shareholdings by Executive Directors that support alignment with long-term shareholder interests. A formal policy should be developed for post-employment shareholding requirements encompassing both unvested and vested shares (Provision 36). Remuneration schemes and policies should enable the use of discretion to override formulaic outcomes and include provisions that would enable GlaxoSmithKline to recover and/or withhold sums or share awards specifying the circumstances in which it would be appropriate to do so (Provision 37); and
- (d) when determining Executive Director remuneration policy and practices, should address the following: (i) remuneration arrangements are transparent and promote effective engagement with shareholders and the workforce; (ii) the operation and rationale of remuneration structures are easy to understand; (iii)

- (E) Any stock of the listed company owned by the compensation consultant, legal counsel or other adviser; and
- (F) Any business or personal relationship of the compensation consultant, legal counsel, other adviser or the person employing the adviser with an executive officer of the listed company.

remuneration arrangements identify and mitigate reputational and other risks from excessive rewards and behavioural risks that can arise from target-based incentive plans; (iv) the range of possible values of rewards to individual Directors and any other limits or discretions are identified and explained at the time of approving the policy; (v) the link between individual awards, the delivery of strategy and the long-term performance of GlaxoSmithKline should be clear; and (vi) incentive schemes should drive behaviours consistent with company purpose, values and strategy (Provision 40).

The UK Code requires that remuneration of Non-Executive Directors should not include share options or other performance-related elements, but should reflect the time commitment and responsibilities of the role (Provision 34).

The UK Code requires that notice or contract periods should be one year or less (Provision 39).

As described above, there is an annual Board evaluation exercise, which also includes evaluation of the Board's committees (Principle L).

#### Audit Committee (303A.06 and 303A.07 of the NYSE Manual)

6. Listed companies must have an audit committee that satisfies the requirements of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act.

#### Audit & Risk Committee

GlaxoSmithKline complies with equivalent domestic requirements set out in the UK Code, which require that GlaxoSmithKline has an Audit & Risk Committee that is comprised of at least three independent Non-Executive Directors (Provision 24). GlaxoSmithKline considers all members of the Audit & Risk Committee to be independent. The Board has also satisfied itself, in line with the UK Code, that at least one member of the Audit & Risk Committee has recent and relevant financial experience and that the Audit & Risk Committee as a whole has competence relevant to the sector in which GlaxoSmithKline operates (Provision 24).

Under the UK Code, the main roles and responsibilities of the Audit & Risk Committee include:

- (a) monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline and any formal announcements relating to GlaxoSmithKline's financial performance, reviewing significant financial reporting judgments contained in them (Provision 25);
- (b) providing advice (where requested by the Board) on whether the Annual Report and accounts, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess GlaxoSmithKline's position and performance, business model and strategy (Provision 25);
- (c) reviewing GlaxoSmithKline's internal financial controls and internal control and risk management systems (Provision 25);
- (d) monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of GlaxoSmithKline's internal audit function (Provision 25);
- (e) conducting the tender process and making recommendations to the Board, regarding the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor (Provision 25);
- (f) reviewing and monitoring the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process, taking into consideration relevant UK professional and regulatory requirements (Provision 25);

- (g) developing and implementing policy on the engagement of external auditors to supply non-audit services, ensuring there is prior approval of non-audit services, considering the impact this may have on independence, taking into account the relevant regulations and ethical guidance regarding the provision of non-audit services by the external audit firm, and to report to the Board on any improvement or action required (Provision 25); and
- (h) reporting to the Board on how it has discharged its responsibilities (Provision 25).

The Audit & Risk Committee is also the means by which the Board reviews arrangements by which the staff of GlaxoSmithKline may, in confidence, raise concerns about possible improprieties in matters of financial reporting or other matters (Provision 6).

GlaxoSmithKline's Audit & Risk Committee meets the requirements of Rule 10A-3 in that:

• each member of the Audit & Risk Committee is deemed to be "independent" in accordance with the Exchange Act, and applicable NYSE and UK requirements;

- the Audit & Risk Committee, amongst other things, is responsible for recommending the appointment, compensation, maintenance of independence and oversight of the work of any registered public accounting firm engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or performing other audit, review or attest services for GlaxoSmithKline, and each such accounting firm must report directly to the Audit & Risk Committee;
- the Audit & Risk Committee has established a procedure for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;
- the Audit & Risk Committee has the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties; and
- GlaxoSmithKline must provide appropriate funding for the Audit & Risk Committee.

The Board has determined that Charles Bancroft has the appropriate qualifications and backgrounds to be an "Audit Committee Financial Expert" as defined in rules promulgated by the SEC under the Exchange Act.

(a) The audit committee must have a minimum of three members. All audit committee members must satisfy the requirements for independence set out in Section 303A.02 and, in the absence of an applicable exemption, Rule 10A-3(b)(1) under the Exchange Act.

(b) The audit committee must have a written charter that addresses:

- (i) the committee's purpose which, at minimum, must be to:
  - (A) assist board oversight of (1) the integrity of the listed company's financial statements, (2) the listed company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (3) the independent auditor's qualifications and independence, and (4) the performance of the listed company's internal audit function and independent auditors (if the listed company does not yet have an internal audit function because it is availing itself of a transition period pursuant to Section 303A.00, the charter must provide that the committee will assist board oversight of the design and implementation of the internal audit function); and
  - (B) prepare disclosure required by Item 407(d)(3)(i) of Regulation S-K (regarding the audit committee's review and discussion of financial statements and certain other audit matters with management and auditors);
- (ii) an annual performance evaluation of the audit committee; and
- (iii) the duties and responsibilities of the audit committee which, at a minimum, must include those set out in Rule 10A-3(b)(2), (3), (4) and (5) of the Exchange Act as well as to:

GlaxoSmithKline complies with the equivalent domestic requirements set out in the UK Code, which requires that the Audit & Risk Committee should be comprised of a minimum of three independent Non-Executive Directors (Provision 24).

GlaxoSmithKline's Audit & Risk Committee has written terms of reference in accordance with the UK Code. The terms of reference are available on GlaxoSmithKline's website and explain the Audit & Risk Committee's role and the authority delegated to it by the Board (Guidance, para 63).

The Audit & Risk Committee's main responsibilities include monitoring and reviewing the financial reporting process, the system of internal control and risk management, overseeing the identification and management of risks, the external and internal process and for monitoring compliance with laws, regulations and ethical codes of practice, including review throughout the year of integrated assurance reports comprising business unit and associated consolidated internal audit reports. Where requested by the Board, the Audit & Risk Committee should provide advice on the following areas which the directors as a whole are required to explain in the Annual Report:

- whether the annual report and accounts, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess GlaxoSmithKline's performance, business model and strategy (Principle M & Provision 27); and
- when taking into account GlaxoSmithKline's position and principal risks, how the prospects of GlaxoSmithKline have been assessed, over what period and why the period is regarded as appropriate. The Audit & Risk Committee should also advise whether there is a reasonable expectation that GlaxoSmithKline will be able to

(A) at least annually, obtain and review a report by the independent auditor describing: the firm's internal qualitycontrol procedures; any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and (to assess the auditor's independence) all relationships between the independent auditor and the listed company;

(B) meet to review and discuss the listed company's annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements with management and the independent auditor, including reviewing the listed company's specific disclosures under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations";

(C) discuss the listed company's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies;

(D) discuss policies with respect to risk assessment and risk management;

(E) meet separately, periodically, with management, with internal auditors (or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function) and with independent auditors;

(F) review with the independent auditor any audit problems or difficulties and management's response;

(G) set clear hiring policies for employees or former employees of the independent auditors; and

(H) report regularly to the board of directors.

(c) Each listed company must have an internal audit function.

continue in operation and meet its liabilities when falling due over the said period, drawing attention to any qualifications or assumptions as necessary (Provision 31).

The UK Code requires that a separate section of the Annual Report should describe the work of the Audit & Risk Committee in discharging its responsibilities (Provision 26).

The Annual Report should include:

- the significant issues that the committee considered in relation to the financial statements, and how these issues were addressed (Provision 26);
- an explanation of how it has assessed the effectiveness of the external audit process and the approach taken to the appointment or reappointment of the external auditor, information on the length of tenure of the current audit firm and when a tender was last conducted and advance notice of any retendering plans (Provision 26);
- in the case of the Board not accepting the Audit & Risk Committee's recommendation on the external auditor appointment, reappointment or removal, a statement from the Audit & Risk Committee explaining its recommendation and the reasons why the Board has taken a different position (Provision 26); and
- if the external auditor provides non-audit services, an explanation of how auditor objectivity and independence are safeguarded (Provision 26).

Please see section 6 above for a description of the main role and responsibilities of the Audit & Risk Committee.

In accordance with the UK Code (Provision 25), the Audit & Risk Committee monitors and reviews the effectiveness of GlaxoSmithKline's internal audit function.

# Shareholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans (303A.08 of the NYSE Manual)

<ul> <li>compensation plans and material revisions thereto, except for employment inducement awards, certain grants, plans and amendments may be made only with the approval of the approval of a majority of the listed company's independent directors. Companies must also notify the Exchange in writing when they use one of these excemptions.</li> <li>Corporate Governance Guidelines (303A.09 of the NYSE Manual)</li> <li>Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.</li> <li>GlaxoSmithKline is required that GlaxoSmithkline will comply with the serenguinement by it deependent directors or executive officers.</li> <li>Corporate Governance Guidelines (303A.10 of the NYSE Manual)</li> <li>Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors or executive officers.</li> <li>Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (303A.10 of the NYSE Manual)</li> <li>Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance redirectors or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance redirections or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance redirections or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance redirections or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance redirections or provide this disclosure in the English language and in their annual reports file on FORM 20-F.</li> <li>Certification Reguirements (add) of the NYSE Manual)// SCI</li> <li>Each listed company and its CEO must file corporate governance requirements and certain ofter mattre (a</li></ul>	-		
<ul> <li>9. Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.</li> <li>9. Listed companies must adopt and disclose corporate governance guidelines.</li> <li>GlaxoSmithKline complies with corresponding domestic require that Glaxo includes an explanation in its Annual Report of how it compliprinciples of the UK Code, which require that Glaxo includes an explanation in its Annual Report of how it compliprinciples of the UK Code and a confirmation that it complies UK Code's provisions or, where it does not, provide an explanation in the Directors' Report in accordance UK Listing Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparent DTR 7. GlaxoSmithKline will comply with these requirement 2021 Annual Report.</li> <li>Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (303A.10 of the NYSE Manual)</li> <li>10. Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuer Disclosure (303A.11 of the NYSE Manual)</li> <li>11. Listed foreign private issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under NYSE Ising standards. Listed foreign private issuers are required to provide this disclosure in the English language and in their annual reports filed on Form 20-F.</li> <li>Certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance requirements and certain other matters (although foreign private issuers</li> <li>ClaxoSmithKline fulfils this requirement by filing the require certifications each year.</li> </ul>	8.	compensation plans and material revisions thereto, except for employment inducement awards, certain grants, plans and amendments in the context of mergers and acquisitions, and certain specific types of plans. However, these exempt grants, plans and amendments may be made only with the approval of the listed company's independent compensation committee or the approval of a majority of the listed company's independent directors. Companies must also notify the	GlaxoSmithKline complies with corresponding domestic requirements in the Listing Rules, which mandate that GlaxoSmithKline must seek shareholder approval for employee share schemes and significant changes to existing schemes, save in circumstances permitted by the Listing Rules (Listing Rule 9.4). Please see section 5(c) above.
guidelines.       the Listing Rules and the UK Code, which require that Glaxo includes an explanation in its Annual Report of how it compliprinciples of the UK Code and a confirmation that it complie UK Code's provisions or, where it does not, provide an explahow and why it does not comply (Listing Rule 9.8.6). In addi GlaxoSmithKline is required to make certain mandatory corp governance statements in the Directors' Report in accordance UK Listing Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparend DTR 7. GlaxoSmithKline will comply with these requirement 2021 Annual Report.         Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (303A.10 of the NYSE Manual)       Code of Conduct         10. Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.       GlaxoSmithKline's Code of Conduct for all employees, inclu CEO, CFO and other senior financial officers, is available on GlaxoSmithKline's website.         Foreign Private Issuer Disclosure (303A.11 of the NYSE Manual)       GlaxoSmithKline fulfils this requirement by including this di its Annual Report on Form 20-F.         Certification Requirements (303A.11 of the NYSE Manual)       GlaxoSmithKline fulfils this requirement by including this di its Annual Report on Form 20-F.         Certification Requirements (303A.12 of the NYSE Manual)[SG2]       GlaxoSmithKline fulfils this requirement by filing the require certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance requirements and certain onther matters (although foreign private issuers		Corporate Governance Guidelines (303A.09 of the NYSE Manual)	
<ul> <li>10. Listed companies must adopt and disclose a code of business conduct and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuer Disclosure (303A.11 of the NYSE Manual)</li> <li>11. Listed foreign private issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under NYSE listing standards. Listed foreign private issuers are required to provide this disclosure in the English language and in their annual reports filed on Form 20-F.</li> <li>Certification Requirements (303A.12 of the NYSE Manual)[SG2]</li> <li>12. Each listed company and its CEO must file certain annual and interim certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance requirements and certain other matters (although foreign private issuers</li> </ul>	9.		GlaxoSmithKline complies with corresponding domestic requirements in the Listing Rules and the UK Code, which require that GlaxoSmithKline includes an explanation in its Annual Report of how it complies with the principles of the UK Code and a confirmation that it complies with the UK Code's provisions or, where it does not, provide an explanation of how and why it does not comply (Listing Rule 9.8.6). In addition, GlaxoSmithKline is required to make certain mandatory corporate governance statements in the Directors' Report in accordance with the UK Listing Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, DTR 7. GlaxoSmithKline will comply with these requirements in its 2021 Annual Report.
<ul> <li>and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.</li> <li>Foreign Private Issuer Disclosure (303A.11 of the NYSE Manual)</li> <li>11. Listed foreign private issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under NYSE listing standards. Listed foreign private issuers are required to provide this disclosure in the English language and in their annual reports filed on Form 20-F.</li> <li>Certification Requirements (303A.12 of the NYSE Manual)[SG2]</li> <li>12. Each listed company and its CEO must file certain annual and interim certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance requirements and certain other matters (although foreign private issuers</li> </ul>		Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (303A.10 of the NYSE Manual)	Code of Conduct
<ul> <li>11. Listed foreign private issuers must disclose any significant ways in which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under NYSE listing standards. Listed foreign private issuers are required to provide this disclosure in the English language and in their annual reports filed on Form 20-F.</li> <li>Certification Requirements (303A.12 of the NYSE Manual)[SG2]</li> <li>12. Each listed company and its CEO must file certain annual and interim certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance requirements and certain other matters (although foreign private issuers</li> </ul>	10.	and ethics for directors, officers and employees, and promptly disclose any waivers of the code for directors or executive officers.	GlaxoSmithKline's Code of Conduct for all employees, including the CEO, CFO and other senior financial officers, is available on GlaxoSmithKline's website.
<ul> <li>which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under NYSE listing standards. Listed foreign private issuers are required to provide this disclosure in the English language and in their annual reports filed on Form 20-F.</li> <li>Certification Requirements (303A.12 of the NYSE Manual)[SG2]</li> <li>12. Each listed company and its CEO must file certain annual and interim certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance requirements and certain other matters (although foreign private issuers</li> </ul>	11	······································	Clause Smith Ving fulfile this requirement by including this discussion
<ul> <li>12. Each listed company and its CEO must file certain annual and interim certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance requirements and certain other matters (although foreign private issuers</li> <li>GlaxoSmithKline fulfils this requirement by filing the require certifications each year.</li> </ul>	11.	which their corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under NYSE listing standards. Listed foreign private issuers are required to provide this disclosure in the English	
certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance certifications each year. requirements and certain other matters (although foreign private issuers		Certification Requirements (303A.12 of the NYSE Manual)[SG2]	
are only required to comply with a subset of these requirements).	12.	certifications regarding compliance with the corporate governance	GlaxoSmithKline fulfils this requirement by filing the required certifications each year.

Item 16.H	Mine Safety Disclosure
	Not applicable.

 Item 16.I
 Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

 Not applicable.
 Not applicable.

# PART III

Item 17 Financial Statements Not applicable.

# Item 18 Financial Statements

•

- The information set forth under the headings:
  - "Consolidated income statement" on page 168;
  - "Consolidated statement of comprehensive income" on page 168;
  - "Consolidated balance sheet" on page 169;
  - "Consolidated statement of changes in equity" on page 170;
  - "Consolidated cash flow statement" on page 171; and
  - "Notes to the financial statements" on pages 172 to 251

of the GSK Annual Report 2021 is incorporated herein by reference.

# REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

# To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of GlaxoSmithKline plc

# **Opinion on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of GlaxoSmithKline plc and subsidiaries (the "Group") as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the related consolidated income statements, statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and cash flow statements, for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2021, and the related notes, included in Exhibit 15.2 on pages 168 to 251 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended 31 December 2021, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Group's internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated 8 March 2022, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Group's internal control over financial reporting.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Group's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Group's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Group in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

#### **Critical Audit Matters**

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

## Valuation of the ViiV Healthcare Shionogi contingent consideration liability

# Accounts impacted: Contingent consideration liabilities and Other operating expense

## Refer to Notes 3, 28, 32 and 43 to the financial statements

#### Critical Audit Matter Description

The Group has completed a number of significant transactions which resulted in the recognition of material contingent consideration liabilities, which are a key source of estimation uncertainty. The most significant of these liabilities was the ViiV Healthcare Shionogi Contingent Consideration Liability (ViiV CCL).

The Group completed the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture in 2012. Upon completion, the Group recognised a contingent consideration liability for the fair value of the expected future payments to be made to Shionogi. As at 31 December 2021 the liability was valued at £5,559 million.

We identified the ViiV CCL as a critical audit matter because of the significant management estimates and assumptions relating to the sales forecasts used in valuing the ViiV CCL and the sensitivity of the valuation to these inputs. The most significant of these relate to sales forecasts in the United States (US) on certain products in the treatment portfolio. Such forecasts are based on an assessment of the expected launch dates, the ability to shift market practice and prescriber behaviour towards long-acting injectable treatments and 2-drug regimens, the continuing impact of COVID-19 related restrictions on HIV prescriptions and subsequent sales volumes and pricing. The forecasts also required significant audit effort to perform appropriate audit procedures to challenge and evaluate the reasonableness of those forecasts.

As set out in the Group financial statements in the Post Balance Sheet Events note, the agreement reached with Gilead to settle the global patent infringement litigation relating to commercialisation of Gilead's Biktarvy increases the future consideration payable to Shionogi and therefore impacts the fair value of the ViiV CCL. As a result, in our audit we assessed management's estimate of this impact.

#### How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

We performed the following audit procedures, amongst others, related to the sales forecasts:

- Obtained the Group's assessment of the key inputs and assumptions used in the forecasts and evaluated their appropriateness, including through enquiries of key individuals from the senior leadership team, commercial strategy team and key personnel involved in the budgeting and forecasting process, and inspection of supporting evidence;
- Challenged the US volume assumptions made by the Group to estimate sales forecasts. This involved benchmarking forecast market share data against external data, such as total prescription volumes and new patient prescription volumes, in order to assess for any sources of contradictory evidence;
- Evaluated the reasonableness of US pricing assumptions by the Group, by comparing the forecasted Returns and Rebates rate by product against the current rate, and assessing the forecasted Returns and Rebates against comparable products and expected changes in payer policy;

- Considered the results of clinical studies undertaken in the year by the Group and key competitors in order to assess whether these are corroborative or contradictory to assumptions used in the product portfolio sales forecasts in the US;
- Benchmarked the Group's sales forecasts against those included in reports from 14 analysts and considered sales forecasts on both a total ViiV basis and an individual product basis, assessing against identified contradictory data;
- Inspected the agreement with Gilead and evaluated management's approach to ensure it meets relevant accounting standards requirements and that the inputs used in estimating the impact on the fair value of the ViiV CCL are consistent with the agreement and external data; and
- Tested the controls over the key inputs and assumptions used in the valuation of the contingent consideration liability, including review controls over the sales forecasts of the treatment product portfolio used to value the ViiV CCL.

#### Valuation of US Returns and Rebates (RAR) accruals

#### Accounts impacted: Turnover and Trade and other payables

# Refer to Notes 3 and 28 to the financial statements

## Critical Audit Matter Description

In the US the Group sells to customers under various commercial and government mandated contracts and reimbursement arrangements that include rebates, chargebacks and a right of return for certain pharmaceutical products. As such, revenue recognition reflects gross-to-net sales adjustments. These adjustments are known as the Returns and Rebates (RAR) accruals and are a source of significant estimation uncertainty which could have a material impact on reported revenue.

In the US Pharmaceuticals business in 2021 \$17,215 million of RAR deductions were made to gross revenue of \$33,598 million, resulting in net revenue of \$16,383 million. The balance sheet accrual at 31 December 2021 for the combined US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines businesses amounted to \$6,795 million.

The three most significant payer channels (also referred to as buying groups) to which the RAR accrual relates are managed healthcare organisations, Medicaid, Ryan White and Medicare Part D.

The two main causes of significant estimation uncertainty are:

- The utilisation rate, which is the portion of total sales that will be made into each payer channel, estimated by the Group in recording the accruals. The utilisation assumption is the most challenging of the key assumptions used to derive the accrual given that it is influenced by market demand and other factors outside the control of the Group; and
- The time lag between the point of sale and the point at which exact rebate amounts are known to the Group upon receipt of a claim. Those payer channels with the longest time lag result in a greater accrued period, and therefore, a greater level of estimation uncertainty in estimating the period end accrual.

The level of estimation uncertainty is also impacted by significant shifts in channel mix driven by changes in the competitive landscape, including competitor and generic product launches and other macroeconomic factors. As such, we focus on the utilisation assumptions for those products where we deem the level of estimation uncertainty to be the most significant.

Furthermore, auditing standards presume that a significant fraud risk exists in revenue recognition. In line with this presumption, we also focus on the period-end adjustments made to the RAR accruals. These adjustments reflected updates made to the initial assumptions included within the forecasted RAR rates and, in our view, present the greatest opportunity for fraud in revenue recognition (notwithstanding the existence of internal controls).

# How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

#### Audit procedures performed

We performed the following audit procedures, amongst others, related to estimates in the RAR accruals:

- Challenged assumptions for a selection of utilisation rates, focusing on certain products where we concluded the accrual is most sensitive to these assumptions. Our challenge included comparison to historical utilisation rates, consideration of historical accuracy and drivers of market changes such as the impact of ongoing generic competition and the macroeconomic impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Supplemented this with substantive analytical procedures by developing an independent expectation of the accrual balance for each of the key segments, based on historical claims received adjusted to reflect market changes in the period including an assessment of the time lag between the initial point of sale and the claim receipt. We then compared this independent expectation to those recorded to evaluate the appropriateness of the year ending accrual position;
- Considered the historical accuracy of estimates and evaluated whether forecast assumptions had been appropriately updated in a selection of cases where the actual rebate claims differed to the amount accrued;
- Challenged the appropriateness of, and completeness of, period-end adjustments to the liability made as part of the ongoing review of the estimated accrual; and
- Tested the key controls over the estimation of RAR accruals including the controls associated with the forecasting of utilisation rates process and the month-end accrual review controls.

#### Valuation of other intangible assets

# Accounts impacted: Other intangible assets, Cost of sales, Research and development, and Selling, general and administration

### Refer to Notes 20 and 40 to the financial statements

#### Critical Audit Matter Description

As at 31 December 2021, the Group held £29,115 million of other intangible assets (including licences, patents, trademarks and brand names, but excluding goodwill and computer software). The recoverable amount of these other intangible assets relies on certain assumptions and estimates of future trading performance which create estimation uncertainty.

The assets most at risk of material impairment were identified using sensitivity analysis on key assumptions and a review of potential triggering events that could be indicative of an impairment in the carrying value of associated assets. As a result of this analysis, we performed additional audit procedures on certain indefinite life Consumer Healthcare intangible assets.

Key assumptions applied in determining the recoverable amount include the future sales growth rates and profit margin levels, as well as the likelihood of successful new product innovations. Changes in these assumptions could lead to an impairment of the carrying value of the other intangible assets.

We identified the valuation of other intangible assets as a critical audit matter due to the inherent judgements involved in estimating future cash flows. During the year there was increased uncertainty brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns. Auditing such estimates required extensive audit effort to challenge and evaluate the reasonableness of forecasts.

# How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

We performed the following audit procedures, amongst others, related to the future sales growth, likelihood of successful new product innovations and profit margin levels used in the assessment of other intangible assets for impairment:

- Met with the key individuals from the senior leadership team, product category leads and key personnel involved in the forecasting process to discuss and evaluate the Group's evidence to support future sales growth rates and profitability assumptions;
- Evaluated the Group's risk assessment of the impact of climate change on long term forecasts by comparing to external data points which focused on the largest products with material carrying values and the least headroom.
- Evaluated the business assumptions applied in estimating sales and gross profit margin forecasts, including benchmarking of forecasts against external market data and actual trading performance costs. This included independent market research of expected category growth and assessment of any sources of contradictory evidence;
- Compared the forecast sales and gross profit margins to the Plan data (asset by asset internal forecasts) approved by the GSK Leadership Team and the Board of Directors;
- Assessed the historical accuracy of forecasts including consumption data and estimates of new sales from innovation;
- Considered whether events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date but before the reporting date affect the conclusions reached on the carrying values of the assets and associated disclosures; and
- Tested review controls over the key inputs and assumptions used in the valuation of other intangible assets. The controls encompass review of the valuation models, which contain a number of assumptions such as the revenue growth rates and profit margins.

## Valuation of uncertain tax positions, including transfer pricing

# Accounts impacted: Corporation tax payable, Deferred tax liabilities and Taxation charge

## Refer to Notes 3 and 14 to the financial statements

# Critical Audit Matter Description

The Group operates in numerous jurisdictions and there are open tax and transfer pricing matters and exposures with UK, US and overseas tax authorities that give rise to uncertain tax positions. There is a wide range of possible outcomes for provisions and contingencies. Certain judgements in respect of estimates of tax exposures and contingencies are required in order to assess the adequacy of tax provisions, which are sometimes complex as a result of the considerations required over multiple tax laws and regulations.

At 31 December 2021, the Group has recorded provisions of £858 million in respect of uncertain tax positions.

#### How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

With the support of tax specialists, we assessed the appropriateness of the uncertain tax provisions by performing the following audit procedures amongst others:

- Assessed and challenged provisions for uncertain tax positions through the evaluation of possible outcomes. Our procedures were focused on those jurisdictions where the Group has the greatest potential exposure and where the highest level of judgement is required;
- Assessed the assumptions and judgements that are required to determine the range of possible outcomes for recognition and measurement of uncertain tax positions in compliance with the requirements of IFRIC 23;
- Involved our transfer pricing specialists to evaluate the transfer pricing methodology of the Group and associated approach to provision recognition and measurement;
- Considered evidence such as the actual results from the recent tax authority audits and enquiries, third-party tax advice obtained by the Group and our tax specialists' own knowledge of market practice in relevant jurisdictions; and
- Tested key controls over preparation, review and reporting of judgmental tax balances and transactions, which include provisions for uncertain tax provisions.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

London, United Kingdom 8 March 2022

The first accounting period we audited was 31 December 2018

- Item 19 Exhibits
  - 1.1 Articles of Association of the Registrant as in effect on the date hereof.
  - 2.1 Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement among the Registrant and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Depositary, and the owners and holders from time to time of the American Depositary Shares issued thereunder, including the form of American Depositary Receipt, is incorporated by reference to the post-effective amendment to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 (No. 333-232726) filed with the Commission on July 19, 2019.
  - 2.2 Amendment No. 1 to Deposit Agreement, including the Form of American Depositary Receipt, is incorporated by reference to the post-effective amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form F-6 filed with the Commission on March 15, 2021.
  - 2.3 Description of the Registrant's securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
  - 4.3 UK Service Agreement between GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited and Emma N. Walmsley dated March 29, 2017 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Commission on March 15, 2019.
  - 4.4 UK Service Agreement between GlaxoSmithKline LLC and Hal V. Barron dated December 16, 2017 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Commission on March 6, 2020.
  - 4.5 UK Service Agreement between GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited and Iain Mackay dated 18 September 2018 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Commission on March 15, 2019.
  - 4.6 Share and Business Sale Agreement relating to the Vaccines Group made on April 22, 2014, as amended and restated on May 29, 2014, as amended on October 9, 2014, and as further amended and restated on March 1, 2015, between Novartis AG and GlaxoSmithKline plc is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 of the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Commission on March 18, 2016. Confidential portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment and filed separately with the SEC.
  - 4.7 Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement by and among Pfizer Inc., GlaxoSmithKline plc and GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited dated as of December 19, 2018 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Commission on March 15, 2019. Confidential portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment and filed separately with the SEC.
  - 4.8 <u>Amendment Agreement dated July 31, 2019 to the Stock and Asset Purchase Agreement by and among Pfizer Inc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited and GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No. 2) Limited dated as of July 31, 2019 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Commission on March 6, 2020.</u>
  - 4.9 Shareholders' Agreement among GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited, Pfizer Inc., PF Consumer Healthcare Holdings LLC, GlaxoSmithKline plc and GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.2) Limited dated as of July 31, 2019 is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the Commission on March 6, 2020. Certain confidential information contained in this exhibit has been omitted from this exhibit because it is both (i) not material and (ii) would likely cause competitive harm to the Registrant if publicly disclosed.
  - 8.1 <u>A list of the Registrant's principal subsidiaries is incorporated by reference to the information set forth in Note 45 to the financial statements on page 247 of the GSK Annual Report 2021 included as Exhibit 15.2</u>.
- 12.1 Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Emma Walmsley.
- 12.2 Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Jain Mackay.
- 13.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code).
- 15.1 <u>Consent of Deloitte LLP.</u>
- 15.2\* <u>GSK Annual Report 2021.</u>
- 17 List of Subsidiary Issuers of Guaranteed Securities is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 22 to the Registration Statement on Form F-3 filed with the Commission on March 26, 2021.
- 101.INS\*\* XBRL Instance Document
- 101.SCH\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
- 101.CAL\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
- 101.DEF\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE\*\* XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
- \* Certain of the information included within Exhibit 15.2, which is provided pursuant to Rule 12b-23(a)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is incorporated by reference in this Form 20-F, as specified elsewhere in this Form 20-F. With the exception of the items and pages so specified, the GSK Annual Report 2021 is not deemed to be filed as part of this Form 20-F.
- \*\* In accordance with Rule 402 of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits shall not be deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

# Signature

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

March 8, 2022

# GlaxoSmithKline plc

By: /s/ Iain Mackay

Iain Mackay Chief Financial Officer



Company No. 3888792

# ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 3 May 2018)

OF

GlaxoSmithKline plc

# ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

(As adopted by Special Resolution passed on 3 May 2018)

OF

GLAXOSMITHKLINE PLC

		Page
1.	Exclusion of Model Articles	1
2.	Definitions	1
3.	Limited Liability	3
4.	Change of Name	3
5.	Rights Attached to Shares	3
6.	Redeemable Shares	3
7.	Variation of Rights	4
8.	Pari Passu Issues	4
9.	Shares	4
10.	Payment of Commission	4
11.	Trusts Not Recognised	4
12.	Suspension of Rights Where Non-Disclosure of Interest	5
13.	Uncertificated Shares	7
14.	Right to Share Certificates	9
15.	Replacement of Share Certificates	9
16.	Share Certificates Sent at Holder's Risk	9
17.	Execution of Share Certificates	9
18.	Company's Lien on Shares Not Fully Paid	9
19.	Enforcing Lien by Sale	10
20.	Application of Proceeds of Sale	10
21.	Calls	10
22.	Timing of Calls	10

23.	Liability of Joint Holders	10
24.	Interest Due on Non-Payment	11
25.	Sums Due on Allotment Treated as Calls	11
26.	Power to Differentiate	11
27.	Payment of Calls in Advance	11
28.	Notice if Call or Instalment Not Paid	11
29.	Form of Notice	11
30.	Forfeiture for Non-Compliance with Notice	12
31.	Notice after Forfeiture	12
32.	Sale of Forfeited Shares	12
33.	Arrears to be Paid Notwithstanding Forfeiture	12
34.	Statutory Declaration as to Forfeiture	12
35.	Transfer	13
36.	Signing of Transfer	13
37.	Rights to Decline Registration of Partly Paid Shares	13
38.	Other Rights to Decline Registration	13
39.	No Fee for Registration	14
40.	Untraced Shareholders	14
41.	Transmission on Death	15
42.	Entry of Transmission in Register	15
43.	Election of Person Entitled by Transmission	15
44.	Rights of Person Entitled by Transmission	16
45.	Sub-division	16
46.	Fractions	16

47.	Omission or Non-Receipt of Notice	17
48.	Postponement of General Meetings	17
49.	Resolutions of members at Annual General Meetings	17
50.	Electronic General Meetings	18
51.	Quorum	18
52.	Procedure if Quorum Not Present	19
53.	Security Arrangements	19
54.	Confidential Information	20
55.	Chairman of General Meeting	20
56.	Orderly Conduct	20
57.	Entitlement to Attend and Speak	20
58.	Adjournments	21
59.	Notice of Adjournment	21
60.	Amendments to Resolutions	21
61.	Amendments Ruled Out of Order	21
62.	Votes of Members	22
63.	Method of Voting	22
64.	Votes of Joint Holders	22
65.	Voting on Behalf of Incapable Member	22
66.	No Right to Vote where Sums Overdue on Shares	22
67.	Objections or Errors in Voting	23
68.	Meaning of Approved Depositary	23
69.	Appointment of Approved Depositaries	23
70.	Register of Approved Depositaries	24

71.	Approved Depositaries' Attendance at General Meetings	24
72.	Proxies of Appointed Depositaries	24
73.	Identifying Appointed Proxies	24
74.	Appointment of Proxies	25
75.	Receipt of Proxies	25
76.	Maximum Validity of Proxy	26
77.	Form of Proxy	27
78.	Cancellation of Proxy's Authority	27
79.	Separate General Meetings	27
80.	Number of Directors	27
81.	Directors' Shareholding Qualification	27
82.	Power of Company to Appoint Directors	27
83.	Power of Board to Appoint Directors	28
84.	Annual Retirement of Directors	28
85.	Filling Vacancies	28
86.	Power of Removal by Special Resolution	28
87.	Persons Eligible as Directors	28
88.	Position of Retiring Directors	28
89.	Vacation of Office by Directors	29
90.	Alternate Directors	29
91.	Executive Directors	30
92.	Directors' Fees	31
93.	Additional Remuneration	31
94.	Expenses	32

95.	Pensions and Gratuities for Directors	32
96.	Conflicts of interest requiring board authorisation	33
97.	Other conflicts of interest	34
98.	Benefits	34
99.	Quorum and voting requirements	34
100.	General	37
101.	General Powers of Company Vested in Board	37
102.	Borrowing Powers	37
103.	Agents	37
104.	Delegation to Individual Directors	38
105.	Registers	38
106.	Provision for Employees	39
107.	Board Meetings	39
108.	Notice of Board Meetings	39
109.	Quorum	39
110.	Directors below Minimum through Vacancies	39
111.	Appointment of Chairman	39
112.	Competence of Meetings	40
113.	Voting	40
114.	Delegation to Committees	40
115.	Participation in Meetings	40
116.	Resolution in Writing	41
117.	Validity of Acts of Board or Committee	41
118.	Use of Seals	41

119.	Declaration of Dividends by Company	41
120.	Payment of Interim and Fixed Dividends by Board	41
121.	Calculation and Currency of Dividends	42
122.	Amounts Due on Shares may be Deducted from Dividends	42
123.	No Interest on Dividends	42
124.	Payment Procedure	42
125.	Uncashed Dividends	44
126.	Forfeiture of Unclaimed Dividends	44
127.	Dividends Not in Cash	44
128.	Scrip Dividends and Dividend Plans Generally	45
129.	Power to Capitalise Reserves and Funds	47
130.	Settlement of Difficulties in Distribution	47
131.	Power to Choose Any Record Date	48
132.	Inspection of Records	48
133.	Summary Financial Statements	48
134.	Method of Service	48
135.	Record Date for Service	449
136.	Members Resident Abroad or on Branch Registers	50
137.	Service of Notice on Person Entitled by Transmission	50
138.	Deemed Delivery	51
139.	Notice When Post Not Available	52
140.	Presumptions Where Documents Destroyed	52
141.	Indemnity of Directors	53

#### ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

## GLAXOSMITHKLINE PLC

#### (adopted by Special Resolution passed on 3 May 2018)

## Interpretation

#### 1. Exclusion of Model Articles

No articles set out in any statute, or in any statutory instrument or other subordinate legislation made under any statute, concerning companies shall apply as the articles of the company.

#### 2. Definitions

In these articles unless the context otherwise requires:

"address" includes a number or address used for the purposes of sending or receiving documents or information by electronic means;

"these articles" means these articles of association as altered from time to time and the expression "this article" shall be construed accordingly;

"associated company" means any company (i) which is the company's holding company or (ii) in which the company or its holding company or any of the predecessors of the company or of such holding company has any interest whether direct or indirect or (iii) which is in any way allied to or associated with the company or its holding company or any of the predecessors of the company or of such holding company, of (iv) which is a subsidiary undertaking or any other associated company;

"the auditors" means the auditors from time to time of the company or, in the case of joint auditors, any one of them;

"the Bank of England base rate" means the base lending rate most recently set by the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England in connection with its responsibilities under Part 2 of the Bank of England Act 1998;

"the board" means the board of directors from time to time of the company or the directors present at a meeting of the directors at which a quorum is present;

"<u>certificated share</u>" means a share which is not an uncertificated share and references in these articles to a share being held in certificated form shall be construed accordingly;

"<u>clear days</u>" in relation to the period of a notice means that period excluding the day when the notice is served or deemed to be served and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect;

"the Companies Acts" means every statute (including any orders, regulations or other subordinate legislation made under it) from time to time in force concerning companies in so far as it applies to the company;

"the holder" in relation to any shares means the person whose name is entered in the register as the holder of those shares;

"the office" means the registered office from time to time of the company;

"paid up" means paid up or credited as paid up;

"participating class" means a class of shares title to which is permitted by an Operator to be transferred by means of a relevant system;

"person entitled by transmission" means a person whose entitlement to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law has been noted in the register;

"place" means, in relation to a general meeting or annual general meeting, the place of a physical meeting or the electronic platform specified by the board in relation to an electronic general meeting and, where relevant, references to the place of a general meeting or annual general meeting include any combination of two or more such places;

"the register" means the register of members of the company;

"seal" means any common or official seal that the company may be permitted to have under the Companies Acts;

"<u>the secretary</u>" means the secretary, or (if there are joint secretaries) any one of the joint secretaries, of the company and includes an assistant or deputy secretary and any person appointed by the board to perform any of the duties of the secretary;

"the uncertificated securities rules" means any provision of the Companies Acts relating to the holding, evidencing of title to, or transfer of uncertificated shares and any legislation, rules or other arrangements made under or by virtue of such provision;

"uncertificated share" means a share of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class, title to which is recorded on the register as being held in uncertificated form and references in these articles to a share being held in uncertificated form shall be construed accordingly;

"United Kingdom" means Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

references to a person being "**present**" at or "**attending**" a general meeting or annual general meeting means present at a physical meeting or participating via the electronic platform specified by the board in relation to that meeting, and references to "**absence**", "**refuse entry**" and "**eject**" shall be read accordingly;

references to a document being <u>signed</u> or to <u>signature</u> include references to its being executed under hand or under seal or by any other method and, in the case of a communication in electronic form, such references are to its being authenticated as specified by the Companies Acts;

references to <u>writing</u> include references to any method of representing or reproducing words in a legible and non-transitory form whether sent or supplied in electronic form or otherwise and <u>written</u> shall be construed accordingly;

words or expressions to which a particular meaning is given by the Companies Acts in force when these articles or any part of these articles are adopted bear (if not inconsistent with the subject matter or context) the same meaning in these articles or that part (as the case may be) save that the word "**company**" shall include any body corporate; and

references to a <u>meeting</u> shall not be taken as requiring more than one person to be present if any quorum requirement can be satisfied by one person.

Headings are included only for convenience and shall not affect meaning.

## 3. Limited Liability

The liability of members of the company is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on the shares in the company held by them.

## 4. Change of Name

The company may change its name by resolution of the board.

#### Share Capital

# 5. Rights Attached to Shares

Subject to any rights attached to existing shares, any share may be issued with or have attached to it such rights and restrictions as the company may by ordinary resolution decide or, if no such resolution has been passed or so far as the resolution does not make specific provision, as the board may decide. Such rights and restrictions shall apply to the relevant shares as if the same were set out in these articles.

# 6. Redeemable Shares

Subject to any rights attached to existing shares, any share may be issued which is to be redeemed, or is liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the holder. The board may determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any redeemable share so issued. Such terms and conditions shall apply to the relevant shares as if the same were set out in these articles.

# 7. Variation of Rights

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, all or any of the rights attached to any existing class of shares may from time to time (whether or not the company is being wound up) be varied either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-fourths in nominal value of the issued shares of that class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares) or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate general meeting of the holders of those shares. All the provisions of these articles as to general meetings of the company shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to any such separate general meeting, but so that the necessary quorum shall be two persons entitled to vote and holding or representing by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class (excluding any shares of that class held as treasury shares), (but so that at any adjourned meeting one holder entitled to vote and present in person or by proxy (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum). The foregoing provisions of this article shall apply to the variation of the special rights attached to some only of the shares of any class as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class and their special rights were to be varied.

#### 8. Pari Passu Issues

The rights conferred upon the holders of any shares shall not, unless otherwise expressly provided in the rights attaching to those shares, be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking pari passu with them.

#### 9. Shares

Subject to the provisions of these articles and to any resolution passed by the company and without prejudice to any rights attached to existing shares, the board may offer, allot, grant options over or otherwise deal with or dispose of shares in the company to such persons, at such times and for such consideration and upon such terms as the board may decide.

# 10. Payment of Commission

The company may in connection with the issue of any shares or the sale for cash of treasury shares exercise all powers of paying commission and brokerage conferred or permitted by the Companies Acts. Any such commission or brokerage may be satisfied by the payment of cash or by the allotment of fully or partly-paid shares or other securities or partly in one way and partly in the other.

### 11. Trusts Not Recognised

Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, no person shall be recognised by the company as holding any share upon any trust and the company shall not be bound by or required in any way to recognise (even when having notice of it) any interest in any share or (except only as by these articles or by law otherwise provided) any other right in respect of any share other than an absolute right to the whole of the share in the holder.

#### 12. Suspension of Rights Where Non-Disclosure of Interest

- (A) Where the holder of any shares in the company, or any other person appearing to be interested in those shares, fails to comply within the relevant period with any statutory notice in respect of those shares or, in purported compliance with such a notice, has made a statement which is false or inadequate in a material particular, the company may give the holder of those shares a further notice (a "restriction notice those shares will be subject to some or all of the relevant restrictions, and from service of the restriction notice those shares shall, notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, be subject to those relevant restrictions accordingly. For the purpose of enforcing the relevant restriction referred to in <u>sub-paragraph (iii)</u> of the definition of "relevant restrictions", the board may give notice to the relevant member requiring the member to change the relevant shares held in uncertificated form to certificated form by the time stated in the notice and to keep them in certificated form to uncertificated form to uncertificated form. If the member does not comply with the notice, the board may authorise any person to instruct the Operator to change the relevant shares held in uncertificated form to certificated form.
- (B) If after the service of a restriction notice in respect of any shares the board is satisfied that all information required by any statutory notice relating to those shares or any of them from their holder or any other person appearing to be interested in the shares the subject of the restriction notice has been supplied, the company shall, within seven days, cancel the restriction notice. The company may at any time at its discretion cancel any restriction notice or exclude any shares from it. The company shall cancel a restriction notice within seven days after receipt of a notice in writing that the relevant shares have been transferred pursuant to an arm's length sale.
- (C) Where any restriction notice is cancelled or ceases to have effect in relation to any shares, any moneys relating to those shares which were withheld by reason of that notice shall be paid without interest to the person who would but for the notice have been entitled to them or as he may direct.
- (D) Any new shares in the company issued in right of any shares subject to a restriction notice shall also be subject to the restriction notice, and the board may make any right to an allotment of the new shares subject to restrictions corresponding to those which will apply to those shares by reason of the restriction notice when such shares are issued.
- (E) Any holder of shares on whom a restriction notice has been served may at any time request the company to give in writing the reason why the restriction notice has been served, or why it remains uncancelled, and within 14 days of receipt of such a notice the company shall give that information accordingly.
- (F) Where a person appearing to be interested in shares has been served with a statutory notice and the shares in which he appears to be interested are held by an Approved Depositary, this article applies only to those shares which are held by the Approved Depositary in which that person appears to be interested and not (so far as that person's apparent interest is concerned) to any other shares held by the Approved Depositary.

- (G) Where a member who is an Approved Depositary has been served with a statutory notice, the obligations of that member will be limited to disclosing to the company information relating to any person who appears to be interested in the shares held by it which has been recorded by it in accordance with the arrangement under which it was appointed as an Approved Depositary.
- (H) If a statutory notice is given by the company to a person appearing to be interested in any share, a copy shall at the same time be given to the holder, but the failure or omission to do so or the non-receipt of the copy by the holder shall not invalidate such notice.
- (I) This article is in addition to, and shall not in any way prejudice or affect, the statutory rights of the company arising from any failure by any person to give any information required by a statutory notice within the time specified in it. For the purpose of this article a statutory notice need not specify the relevant period, and may require any information to be given before the expiry of the relevant period.
- (J) In this article:

a sale is an "<u>arm's length sale</u>" if the board is satisfied that it is a bona fide sale of the whole of the beneficial ownership of the shares to a party unconnected with the holder or with any person appearing to be interested in such shares and shall include a sale made by way of or in pursuance of a takeover offer and a sale made through a recognised investment exchange or any other stock exchange outside the United Kingdom. For this purpose an associate (within the definition of that expression in any statute relating to insolvency in force at the date of adoption of this article) shall be included amongst the persons who are connected with the holder or any person appearing to be interested in such shares;

"<u>person appearing to be interested</u>" in any shares shall mean any person named in a response to a statutory notice or otherwise notified to the company by a member as being so interested or shown in any register or record kept by the company under the Companies Acts as so interested or, taking into account a response or failure to respond in the light of the response to any other statutory notice and any other relevant information in the possession of the company, any person whom the company knows or has reasonable cause to believe is or may be so interested;

"<u>person with a 0.25 per cent. interest</u>" means a person who holds, or is shown in any register or record kept by the company under the Companies Acts as having an interest in, shares in the company which comprise in total at least 0.25 per cent. in number or nominal value of the shares of the company (calculated exclusive of any shares held as treasury shares), or of any class of such shares (calculated exclusive of any shares), in issue at the date of service of the restriction notice;

"relevant period" means a period of 14 days following service of a statutory notice;

"relevant restrictions" mean in the case of a restriction notice served on a person with a 0.25 per cent. interest that:

- (i) the shares shall not confer on the holder any right to attend or vote either personally or by proxy at any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to general meetings;
- (ii) the board may withhold payment of all or any part of any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of the shares and the holder shall not be entitled to receive shares in lieu of dividend;
- (iii) the board may decline to register a transfer of any of the shares which are certificated shares, unless such a transfer is pursuant to an arm's length sale,

and in any other case mean only the restriction specified in sub-paragraph (i) of this definition; and

"statutory notice" means a notice served by the company under the Companies Acts requiring particulars of interests in shares or of the identity of persons interested in shares.

# 13. Uncertificated Shares

- (A) Pursuant and subject to the uncertificated securities rules, the board may permit title to shares of any class to be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate and title to shares of such a class to be transferred by means of a relevant system and may make arrangements for a class of shares (if all shares of that class are in all respects identical) to become a participating class. Title to shares of a particular class may only be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate where that class of shares is at the relevant time a participating class. The board may also, subject to compliance with the uncertificated securities rules, determine at any time that title to any class of shares may from a date specified by the board no longer be evidenced otherwise than by a certificate or that title to such a class shall cease to be transferred by means of any particular relevant system.
- (B) In relation to a class of shares which is a participating class and for so long as it remains a participating class, no provision of these articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is inconsistent in any respect with:
  - (i) the holding of shares of that class in uncertificated form;
  - $(\mathrm{ii})$   $\;$  the transfer of title to shares of that class by means of a relevant system; and
  - (iii) any provision of the uncertificated securities rules,

and, without prejudice to the generality of this article, no provision of these articles shall apply or have effect to the extent that it is in any respect inconsistent with the maintenance, keeping or entering up by the Operator, so long as that is permitted or required by the uncertificated securities rules, of an Operator register of securities in respect of that class of shares in uncertificated form.

- (C) Shares of a class which is at the relevant time a participating class may be changed from uncertificated to certificated form, and from certificated to uncertificated form, in accordance with and subject as provided in the uncertificated securities rules.
- (D) If, under these articles or the Companies Acts, the company is entitled to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of, forfeit, re-allot, accept the surrender of or otherwise enforce a lien over an uncertificated share, then, subject to these articles and the Companies Acts, such entitlement shall include the right of the board to:
  - (i) require the holder of that uncertificated share by notice in writing to change that share from uncertificated to certificated form within such period as may be specified in the notice and keep it as a certificated share for as long as the board requires;
  - (ii) appoint any person to take such other steps, by instruction given by means of a relevant system or otherwise, in the name of the holder of such share as may be required to effect the transfer of such share and such steps shall be as effective as they had been taken by the registered holder of that share; and
  - (iii) take such other action that the board considers appropriate to achieve the sale, transfer, disposal, forfeiture, re-allotment or surrender of that share or otherwise to enforce a lien in respect of that share.
- (E) Unless the board otherwise determines, shares which a member holds in uncertificated form shall be treated as separate holdings from any shares which that member holds in certificated form. However shares held in uncertificated form shall not be treated as forming a class which is separate from certificated shares with the same rights.
- (F) Unless the board otherwise determines or the uncertificated securities rules otherwise require, any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any uncertificated shares shall be uncertificated shares and any shares issued or created out of or in respect of any certificated shares shall be certificated shares.
- (G) The company shall be entitled to assume that the entries on any record of securities maintained by it in accordance with the uncertificated securities rules and regularly reconciled with the relevant Operator register of securities are a complete and accurate reproduction of the particulars entered in the Operator register of securities and shall accordingly not be liable in respect of any act or thing done or omitted to be done by or on behalf of the company in reliance on such assumption; in particular, any provision of these articles which requires or envisages that action will be taken in reliance on information contained in the register shall be construed to permit that action to be taken in reliance on information contained in any relevant record of securities (as so maintained and reconciled).

# 14. Right to Share Certificates

Every person (except a person to whom the company is not by law required to issue a certificate) whose name is entered in the register as a holder of any certificated shares shall be entitled, without payment, to receive within the time limits prescribed by the Companies Acts (or, if earlier, within any prescribed time limit or within a time specified when the shares were issued) one certificate for all those shares of any one class. In the case of a certificated share held jointly by several persons, the company shall not be bound to issue more than one certificate and delivery of a certificate to one of several joint holders shall be sufficient delivery to all. A member who transfers some but not all of the shares comprised in a certificate shall be entitled to a certificate for the balance without charge to the extent the balance is to be held in certificated form.

## 15. Replacement of Share Certificates

If a share certificate is defaced, worn out, lost or destroyed, it may be replaced on such terms (if any) as to evidence and indemnity as the board may decide and, where it is defaced or worn out, after delivery of the old certificate to the company. Any two or more certificates representing shares of any one class held by any member shall at his request be cancelled and a single new certificate for such shares issued in lieu. Any certificate representing shares of any one class held by any member may at his request be cancelled and two or more certificates for such shares may be issued instead. The board may require the payment of any exceptional out-of-pocket expenses of the company incurred in connection with the issue of any certificates under this article. Any one of two or more joint holders may request replacement certificates under this article.

#### 16. Share Certificates Sent at Holder's Risk

Every share certificate sent in accordance with these articles will be sent at the risk of the member or other person entitled to the certificate. The company will not be responsible for any share certificate lost or delayed in the course of delivery.

#### 17. Execution of Share Certificates

Every share certificate shall be executed under a seal or in such other manner as the board, having regard to the terms of issue and any listing requirements, may authorise and shall specify the number and class of the shares to which it relates and the amount or respective amounts paid up on the shares. The board may by resolution decide, either generally or in any particular case or cases, that any signatures on any share certificates need not be autographic but may be applied to the certificates by some mechanical or other means or may be printed on them or that the certificates need not be signed by any person.

#### Lien

# 18. Company's Lien on Shares Not Fully Paid

The company shall have a first and paramount lien on every share (not being a fully paid share) for all amounts payable to the company (whether presently or not) in respect of that share. The company's lien on a share shall extend to every amount payable in respect of it. The board may at any time either generally or in any particular case waive any lien that has arisen or declare any share to be wholly or in part exempt from the provisions of this article.

## 19. Enforcing Lien by Sale

The company may sell, in such manner as the board may decide, any share on which the company has a lien if a sum in respect of which the lien exists is presently payable and is not paid within 14 clear days after a notice has been served on the holder of the share or the person who is entitled by transmission to the share, demanding payment and stating that if the notice is not complied with the share may be sold. For giving effect to the sale the board may authorise some person to sign an instrument of transfer of the share sold to or in accordance with the directions of the purchaser. The transferee shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money, nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in relation to the sale.

# 20. Application of Proceeds of Sale

The net proceeds, after payment of the costs, of the sale by the company of any share on which it has a lien shall be applied in or towards payment or discharge of the debt or liability in respect of which the lien exists so far as it is presently payable, and any residue shall (subject to a like lien for debts or liabilities not presently payable as existed upon the share prior to the sale and upon surrender, if required by the company, for cancellation of the certificate for the share sold) be paid to the person who was entitled to the share at the time of the sale.

#### **Calls on Shares**

#### 21. Calls

Subject to the terms of issue, the board may from time to time make calls upon the members in respect of any moneys unpaid on their shares (whether on account of the nominal amount of the shares or by way of premium) and not payable on a date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue, and each member shall (subject to the company serving upon him at least 14 clear days' notice specifying when and where payment is to be made) pay to the company as required by the notice the amount called on his shares. A call may be made payable by instalments. A call may be revoked or postponed, in whole or in part, as the board may decide. A person upon whom a call is made shall remain liable jointly and severally with the successors in title to his shares for all calls made upon him notwithstanding the subsequent transfer of the shares in respect of which the call was made.

# 22. Timing of Calls

A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the board authorising the call was passed.

# 23. Liability of Joint Holders

The joint holders of a share shall be jointly and severally liable to pay all calls in respect of the share.

## 24. Interest Due on Non-Payment

If a call remains unpaid after it has become due and payable, the person from whom it is due and payable shall pay interest on the amount unpaid from the day it is due and payable to the time of actual payment at such rate (not exceeding the Bank of England base rate by more than five percentage points) as the board may decide, and all expenses that have been incurred by the company by reason of such non-payment, but the board shall be at liberty in any case or cases to waive payment of the interest or expenses wholly or in part.

## 25. Sums Due on Allotment Treated as Calls

Any amount which becomes payable in respect of a share on allotment or on any other date fixed by or in accordance with the terms of issue, whether in respect of the nominal amount of the share or by way of premium or as an instalment of a call, shall be deemed to be a call and, if it is not paid, all the provisions of these articles shall apply as if the sum had become due and payable by virtue of a call.

## 26. Power to Differentiate

The board may on or before the issue of shares differentiate between the allottees or holders as to the amount of calls to be paid and the times of payment.

#### 27. Payment of Calls in Advance

The board may, if it thinks fit, receive from any member who is willing to advance them all or any part of the moneys uncalled and unpaid upon any shares held by him and on all or any of the moneys so advanced may (until they would, but for the advance, become presently payable) pay interest at such rate (not exceeding the Bank of England base rate by more than five percentage points, unless the company by ordinary resolution shall otherwise direct) as the board may decide.

#### **Forfeiture of Shares**

# 28. Notice if Call or Instalment Not Paid

If any call or instalment of a call remains unpaid on any share after the day appointed for payment, the board may at any time serve a notice on the holder requiring payment of so much of the call or instalment as is unpaid, together with any interest which may have accrued and any expenses incurred by the company by reason of such non-payment.

## 29. Form of Notice

The notice shall name a further day (not being less than 14 clear days from the date of the notice) on or before which, and the place where, the payment required by the notice is to be made and shall state that in the event of non-payment on or before the day and at the place appointed, the shares in respect of which the call has been made or instalment is payable will be liable to be forfeited.



#### 30. Forfeiture for Non-Compliance with Notice

If the notice is not complied with, any share in respect of which it was given may, at any time before payment of all calls or instalments and interest and expenses due in respect of it have been made, be forfeited by a resolution of the board to that effect and the forfeiture shall include all dividends declared and other moneys payable in respect of the forfeited shares and not paid before the forfeiture. The board may accept the surrender of any share liable to be forfeited and, in that event, references in these articles to forfeiture shall include surrender.

#### 31. Notice after Forfeiture

When any share has been forfeited, notice of the forfeiture shall be served upon the person who was before forfeiture the holder of the share but no forfeiture shall be invalidated by any omission or neglect to give notice.

#### 32. Sale of Forfeited Shares

Until cancelled in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts, a forfeited share shall be deemed to be the property of the company and may be sold or otherwise disposed of either to the person who was, before forfeiture, the holder or to any other person upon such terms and in such manner as the board shall decide. The board may for the purposes of the disposal authorise some person to sign an instrument of transfer to the designated transferee. The company may receive the consideration (if any) given for the share on its disposal. At any time before a sale or disposition the forfeiture may be cancelled by the board on such terms as the board may decide.

# 33. Arrears to be Paid Notwithstanding Forfeiture

A person whose shares have been forfeited shall cease to be a member in respect of them and shall surrender to the company for cancellation the certificate for the forfeited shares but shall remain liable to pay to the company all moneys which at the date of the forfeiture were payable by him to the company in respect of those shares with interest thereon at such rate (not exceeding the Bank of England base rate by more than five percentage points) as the board may decide from the date of forfeiture until payment, and the company may enforce payment without being under any obligation to make any allowance for the value of the shares forfeited or for any consideration received on their disposal.

## 34. Statutory Declaration as to Forfeiture

A statutory declaration that the declarant is a director of the company or the secretary and that a share has been forfeited on a specified date shall be conclusive evidence of the facts stated in it as against all persons claiming to be entitled to the share. The declaration shall (subject to the signing of an instrument of transfer if necessary) constitute a good title to the share and the person to whom the share is sold or otherwise disposed of shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money (if any) nor shall his title to the share be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the forfeiture, sale or disposal.

# 35. Transfer

- (A) Subject to such of the restrictions of these articles as may be applicable:
  - (i) any member may transfer all or any of his uncertificated shares by means of a relevant system in such manner provided for, and subject as provided in, the uncertificated securities rules, and accordingly no provision of these articles shall apply in respect of an uncertificated share to the extent that it requires or contemplates the effecting of a transfer by an instrument in writing or the production of a certificate for the share to be transferred; and
  - (ii) any member may transfer all or any of his certificated shares by an instrument of transfer in any usual form or in any other form which the board may approve.
  - (B) The transferor of a share shall be deemed to remain the holder of the share concerned until the name of the transferee is entered in the register in respect of it.

## 36. Signing of Transfer

The instrument of transfer of a certificated share shall be signed by or on behalf of the transferor and (in the case of a partly paid share) the transferee. All instruments of transfer, when registered, may be retained by the company.

## 37. Rights to Decline Registration of Partly Paid Shares

The board can decline to register any transfer of any share which is not a fully paid share.

#### 38. Other Rights to Decline Registration

- (A) Registration of a transfer of an uncertificated share may be refused in the circumstances set out in the uncertificated securities rules, and where, in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the uncertificated share is to be transferred exceeds four.
- (B) The board may decline to register any transfer of a certificated share unless:
  - (i) the instrument of transfer is duly stamped or duly certified or otherwise shown to the satisfaction of the board to be exempt from stamp duty and is left at the office or such other place as the board may from time to time determine accompanied (save in the case of a transfer by a person to whom the company is not required by law to issue a certificate and to whom a certificate has not been issued) by the certificate for the share to which it relates and such other evidence as the board may reasonably require to show the right of the person signing the instrument of transfer to make the transfer and, if the instrument of transfer is signed by some other person on his behalf, the authority of that person so to do;
  - (ii) the instrument of transfer is in respect of only one class of share; and
  - (iii) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four.

(C) For all purposes of these articles relating to the registration of transfers of shares, the renunciation of the allotment of any shares by the allottee in favour of some other person shall be deemed to be a transfer and the board shall have the same powers of refusing to give effect to such a renunciation as if it were a transfer.

## **39.** No Fee for Registration

No fee shall be charged by the company for registering any transfer, document or instruction relating to or affecting the title to any share or for making any other entry in the register.

## 40. Untraced Shareholders

- (A) The company may sell any certificated shares in the company on behalf of the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of sale if:
  - (i) the shares have been in issue either in certificated or uncertificated form throughout the qualifying period and at least three cash dividends have become payable on the shares during the qualifying period;
  - (ii) no cash dividend payable on the shares has either been claimed by presentation to the paying bank of the relevant cheque or warrant or been satisfied by the transfer of funds to a bank account designated by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares or by the transfer of funds by means of a relevant system at any time during the relevant period;
  - (iii) so far as any director of the company at the end of the relevant period is then aware, the company has not at any time during the relevant period received any communication from the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares; and
  - (iv) on or after the expiry of the qualifying period, the company has sent a notice to the registered address or last known address of the member or person concerned, of its intention to sell such share and before sending such a notice to the member or other person concerned, the company must have used reasonable efforts to trace the member or other person entitled, engaging, if considered appropriate by the company, a professional asset reunification company or other tracing agent, and at least a period of three months has elapsed from the date of sending such notices.
- (B) The company shall also be entitled to sell at the best price reasonably obtainable at the time of sale any additional certificated shares in the company issued either in certificated or uncertificated form during the qualifying period in right of any share to which paragraph (A) of this article applies (or in right of any share so issued), if the criteria in paragraph (A)(ii) to (iv) are satisfied in relation to the additional shares.

- (C) To give effect to any sale of shares pursuant to this article the board may authorise some person to transfer the shares in question and an instrument of transfer signed by that person shall be as effective as if it had been signed by the holder of, or person entitled by transmission to, the shares. The purchaser shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase moneys nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity or invalidity in the proceedings relating to the sale.
- (D) The net proceeds of sale shall belong to the company and, upon their receipt, the company shall record the name of the member, or (if known) the person who would have been entitled to the shares by law, as a creditor for the money in its accounts, unless and until forfeited under this article. No trust shall be created in respect of the debt and no interest shall be payable in respect of it and the company shall not be required to account for any moneys earned from the net proceeds which may be employed in the business of the company or as it thinks fit. If no valid claim for the money has been received by the company during a period of six years from the date on which the relevant shares were sold by the company under this article, the money will be forfeited and will belong to the company.
- (D) For the purpose of this article:

"<u>the qualifying period</u>" means the period of 10 years immediately preceding the date of sending the notice referred to in <u>paragraph (A)(iv)</u> above; and

"<u>the relevant period</u>" means the period beginning at the commencement of the qualifying period and ending on the date when all the requirements of <u>paragraphs (A)(i)</u> to (iv) above have been satisfied.

#### Transmission of Shares

## 41. Transmission on Death

If a member dies, the survivor or survivors, where he was a joint holder, and his personal representatives, where he was a sole holder or the only survivor of joint holders, shall be the only persons recognised by the company as having any title to his shares; but nothing contained in these articles shall release the estate of a deceased holder from any liability in respect of any share held by him solely or jointly with other persons.

## 42. Entry of Transmission in Register

Where the entitlement of a person to a certificated share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a member or of any other event giving rise to its transmission by operation of law is proved to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall within two months after proof cause the entitlement of that person to be noted in the register.

## 43. Election of Person Entitled by Transmission

Any person entitled by transmission to a share may, subject as provided elsewhere in these articles, elect either to become the holder of the share or to have some person nominated by him registered as the holder. If he elects to be registered himself he shall give notice to the company to that effect. If he elects to have another person registered and the share is

a certificated share, he shall sign an instrument of transfer of the share to that person. If he elects to have himself or another person registered and the share is an uncertificated share, he shall take any action the board may require (including, without limitation, the signing of any document and the giving of any instruction by means of a relevant system) to enable himself or that person to be registered as the holder of the share. The board may at any time require the person to elect either to be registered himself or to transfer the share and if the requirements are not complied with within 60 days of being issued the board may withhold payment of all dividends and other moneys payable in respect of the share until the requirements have been complied with. All the provisions of these articles relating to the transfer of, and registration of transfers of, shares shall apply to the notice or transfer as if the death or bankruptcy of the member or other event giving rise to the transmission had not occurred and the notice or transfer was given or signed by the member.

## 44. Rights of Person Entitled by Transmission

Where a person becomes entitled by transmission to a share, the rights of the holder in relation to that share shall cease, but the person entitled by transmission to the share may give a good discharge for any dividends or other moneys payable in respect of it and shall have the same rights in relation to the share as he would have had if he were the holder of it save that, until he becomes the holder, he shall not be entitled in respect of the share (except with the authority of the board) to receive notice of, or to attend or vote at, any general meeting of the company or at any separate general meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the company or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to general meetings.

#### **Alteration of Share Capital**

#### 45. Sub-division

Any resolution authorising the company to sub-divide its shares or any of them may determine that, as between the shares resulting from the sub-division, any of them may have any preference or advantage or be subject to any restriction as compared with the others.

#### 46. Fractions

Whenever as a result of a consolidation, consolidation and sub-division or sub-division of shares any holders would become entitled to fractions of a share, the board may deal with the fractions as it thinks fit including by ignoring fractions altogether or by aggregating and selling them or by dealing with them in some other way. For the purposes of effecting any such sale, the board may arrange for the shares representing the fractions to be entered in the register as certificated shares. The board may sell shares representing fractions to any person, including the company and may authorise some person to transfer or deliver the shares to, or in accordance with the directions of, the purchaser. The person to whom any shares are transferred or delivered shall not be bound to see to the application of the purchase money nor shall his title to the shares be affected by any irregularity in, or invalidity of, the proceedings relating to the sale.

## 47. Omission or Non-Receipt of Notice

- (A) The accidental omission to give any notice of a meeting or the accidental omission to send or supply any document or other information relating to any meeting to, or the non-receipt (even if the company becomes aware of such non-receipt) of any such notice, document or other information by, any person entitled to receive the notice, document or other information shall not invalidate the proceedings at that meeting.
- (B) A member present in person or by proxy at a meeting shall be deemed to have received proper notice of that meeting and, where applicable, of the purpose of that meeting.

#### 48. Postponement of General Meetings

If the board, in its absolute discretion, considers that it is impractical or undesirable for any reason to hold a general meeting on the date or at the time or place specified in the notice calling the general meeting, it may postpone or move the general meeting to another date, time and/or place. The board shall take reasonable steps to ensure that notice of the date, time and place of the rearranged meeting is given to any member trying to attend the meeting at the original time and place. Notice of the date, time and place of the rearranged meeting shall, if practicable, also be placed in: (i) at least two national newspapers in the United Kingdom, and (ii) The Wall Street Journal and/or such other newspaper published in the United States as the directors consider to be appropriate. Notice of the business to be transacted at such rearranged meeting shall not be required. If a meeting is rearranged in this way, the appointment of a proxy will be valid if it is received as required by these articles not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the rearranged meeting. The board may also postpone or move the rearranged meeting under this article.

#### 49. Resolutions of members at Annual General Meetings

- (A) If, on or before, 31st January in any year any members shall, in accordance with the Companies Acts, require the company, in relation to the Annual General Meeting to be held in that year, to give notice of a resolution which may properly be moved or require the company to circulate a statement in acceptable form, the company shall circulate that resolution or statement with the notice of the Annual General Meeting without cost to the requisitionists.
- (B) If any such requisition is made in accordance with the Companies Acts after 31st January in any year and prior to the Annual General Meeting to be held in that year, the company shall require that the requisitionists deposit or tender a sum sufficient to meet the Company's reasonable expenses in complying with such requisition in accordance with the Companies Acts.

## Proceedings at General Meetings (including Annual General Meetings)

# 50. Electronic General Meetings

- (A) The board may determine that a general meeting shall be held as a physical meeting or in combination with an electronic platform or platforms that enables members to participate in the meeting without physically attending. A general meeting held partially on an electronic platform in combination with a physical meeting is referred in these articles as an "electronic general meeting".
- (B) The board may make arrangements for an electronic platform to permit members or their proxies who are not present together at the same physical place to attend, speak and vote at an electronic general meeting by electronic means, and to permit directors or others to attend and speak, and the chairman of the meeting to preside, at an electronic general meeting by electronic means. That meeting shall be duly constituted and its proceedings valid if the chairman of the general meeting is satisfied that adequate facilities are available throughout the electronic general meeting to ensure that members attending the electronic general meeting may participate in the business of the general meeting.
- (C) The notice of an electronic general meeting shall specify the physical place of that meeting and shall specify the electronic platform and arrangements by which members or their proxies may participate in the meeting.
- (D) A member who is entitled to vote and who participates or is represented by a proxy by means of a specified electronic platform at an electronic general meeting shall be counted in the quorum for that general meeting.
- (E) The board may make arrangements for any documents which are required to be made available to the meeting to be accessible electronically to members or their proxies.
- (F) Nothing in these articles prevents a general meeting being held only at a physical location, however a general meeting cannot be held solely on an electronic platform.

#### 51. Quorum

- (A) No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum is present when the meeting proceeds to business, but the absence of a quorum shall not preclude the choice or appointment of a chairman of the meeting which shall not be treated as part of the business of the meeting. Save as otherwise provided by these articles, two members present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote shall be a quorum for all purposes. A shareholder which is a company is to be considered present if it is represented by a duly authorised representative.
- (B) If the directors so determine, any or all members (or their proxies) may participate in a general meeting by means of a conference telephone, video teleconference equipment or any communication equipment which allows all persons participating in the meeting to speak to and hear each other. A person so participating shall be

deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote or be counted in a quorum accordingly. A meeting which takes place by conference telephone, video teleconference or other such communication equipment will be treated as taking place at the place where the chairman is.

## 52. Procedure if Quorum Not Present

If within five minutes (or such longer time not exceeding one hour as the chairman of the meeting may decide to wait) after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting a quorum is not present, or if during the meeting a quorum ceases to be present, the meeting:

- (i) if convened by or upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved; and
- (ii) in any other case, it shall stand adjourned to such other day (being not less than ten days later, excluding the day on which the meeting is adjourned and the day for which it is reconvened) and at such other time or place as the chairman of the meeting may decide. At any adjourned meeting one member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum and any notice of an adjourned meeting shall state that one member present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote (whatever the number of shares held by him) shall be a quorum.

## 53. Security Arrangements

- (A) The directors or the secretary may take any action and may put in place any arrangements both before and during any meeting that they/he consider appropriate for:
  - (i) the safety of people attending a meeting;
  - (ii) proper and orderly conduct of a meeting; or
  - (iii) the meeting to reflect the wishes of the majority.
- (B) This includes the power to refuse entry to, or eject from meetings, any person who fails to comply with any arrangements made or any person who in the opinion of the directors or the secretary is acting in a manner that threatens the safety of people attending the meeting and/or the proper and orderly conduct at a meeting.
- (C) The board may direct that persons wishing to attend any general meeting should submit to such searches or other security arrangements or restrictions (including, without limitation, a requirement that such persons refrain from taking electronic equipment into a general meeting) as the board shall consider appropriate in the circumstances and the board shall be entitled in its absolute discretion to, or to authorise some one or more persons who shall include a director or the secretary or the chairman of the meeting to, refuse entry to, or to eject from, such general meeting any person who fails to submit to such searches or otherwise to comply with such security arrangements or restrictions.

## 54. Confidential Information

No shareholder at any general meeting is entitled to require disclosure of or any information about any detail of the company's trading, or any matter that is or may be in the nature of a trade secret, commercial secret or secret process, or that may relate to the conduct of the business of the company, if the directors decide it would be inexpedient in the interests of the company to make that information public.

## 55. Chairman of General Meeting

The chairman (if any) of the board or, in his absence, the deputy chairman (if any) shall preside as chairman at every general meeting. If more than one deputy chairman is present they shall agree amongst themselves who is to take the chair or, if they cannot agree, the deputy chairman who has been in office as a director longest shall take the chair. If there is no chairman or deputy chairman, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for the commencement of the meeting, or if neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is willing to act as chairman, the directors present shall choose one of their number to act, or if one director only is present he shall preside as chairman of the meeting if willing to act. If no director is present, or if each of the directors present declines to take the chair, the persons present and entitled to vote shall appoint one of their number to be chairman of the meeting. Nothing in these articles shall restrict or exclude any of the powers or rights of a chairman of a meeting which are given by law.

# 56. Orderly Conduct

- (A) The chairman of the meeting shall take such action or give directions for such action to be taken as he thinks fit to promote the orderly conduct of the business of the meeting. The chairman's decision on points of order, matters of procedure or arising incidentally from the business of the meeting shall be final as shall be his determination as to whether any point or matter is of such a nature.
- (B) The directors may arrange for any people who they consider cannot be seated in the main meeting room, where the chairman will be, to attend and take part in a general meeting in an overflow room or rooms. Any overflow room will have a live video link from the main room, and a two-way sound link. The notice of the meeting does not have to give details of any arrangements under this Article. The directors may decide how to divide people between the main room and any overflow room. If any overflow room is used, the meeting will be treated as being held, and taking place, in the main room.

## 57. Entitlement to Attend and Speak

Each director shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting of the company. The chairman of the meeting may invite any person to attend and speak at any general meeting of the company where he considers that this will assist in the deliberations of the meeting.

#### 58. Adjournments

The chairman of the meeting may at any time without the consent of the meeting adjourn any meeting (whether or not it has commenced or a quorum is present) either to a later time on the same day or to another time or place where it appears to him that (a) the members entitled to vote and wishing to attend cannot be conveniently accommodated in the place appointed for the meeting (b) the conduct of persons present prevents or is likely to prevent the orderly continuation of business (c) in relation to an electronic general meeting, the electronic platforms or arrangements for that meeting become inadequate for the purpose of ensuring that members can participate properly and in an orderly and secure way or (d) an adjournment is otherwise necessary so that the business of the meeting may be properly conducted. In addition, the chairman of the meeting may at any time with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting) adjourn the meeting either sine die or to another time or place. When a meeting is adjourned sine die the time and place for the adjourned meeting shall be fixed by the board. No business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting except business which might properly have been transacted at the meeting had the adjournment not taken place. Any meeting may be adjourned more than once.

# 59. Notice of Adjournment

If the continuation of an adjourned meeting is to take place three months or more after it was adjourned or if business is to be transacted at an adjourned meeting the general nature of which was not stated in the notice of the original meeting, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Except as provided in this article, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

#### Amendments

#### 60. Amendments to Resolutions

In the case of a resolution duly proposed as a special resolution no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted upon and in the case of a resolution duly proposed as an ordinary resolution no amendment thereto (other than an amendment to correct a patent error) may be considered or voted upon unless either at least two working days prior to the date appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which such ordinary resolution is to be proposed notice in writing of the terms of the amendment and intention to move the same has been received by the company at its office or the chairman of the meeting in his absolute discretion decides that it may be considered or voted upon. With the consent of the chairman of the meeting, an amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer before it is put to the vote.

#### 61. Amendments Ruled Out of Order

If an amendment shall be proposed to any resolution under consideration but shall be ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting the proceedings on the substantive resolution shall not be invalidated by any error in such ruling.

Voting

# 62. Votes of Members

Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may at the relevant time be held and to any other provisions of these articles, members shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting as provided in the Companies Acts.

#### 63. Method of Voting

At any general meeting, including any electronic general meeting, a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a poll, which shall be taken in such manner as the chairman of the meeting shall direct, including by means of electronic vote casters. The result of the vote shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the vote was demanded. A vote to elect the chairman of the meeting or to adjourn the meeting must be taken immediately at the meeting. Any other vote may be taken at any other time (within 30 days of the meeting) and place determined by the chairman. The chairman can appoint scrutineers (who need not be shareholders) and set a day, time and place for the result of the poll to be declared.

### 64. Votes of Joint Holders

In the case of joint holders of a share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, shall be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and, for this purpose, seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register in respect of the joint holding.

#### 65. Voting on Behalf of Incapable Member

A member in respect of whom an order has been made by any competent court or official on the ground that he is or may be suffering from a mental disorder or is otherwise incapable of managing his affairs may vote at any general meeting of the company and may exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to general meetings by or through any person authorised in such circumstances to do so on his behalf (and that person may vote by proxy), provided that evidence to the satisfaction of the board of the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote or such other right has been received by the company not later than the last time at which appointments of proxy should have been received in order to be valid for use at that meeting or on the holding of that poll.

#### 66. No Right to Vote where Sums Overdue on Shares

No member shall, unless the board otherwise decides, be entitled in respect of any share held by him to attend or vote (either personally or by proxy) at any general meeting of the company or to exercise any other right conferred by membership in relation to general meetings unless all calls or other sums presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

# 67. Objections or Errors in Voting

If:

- (i) any objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter, or
- (ii) any votes have been counted which ought not to have been counted or which might have been rejected, or
- (iii) any votes are not counted which ought to have been counted,

the objection or error shall not vitiate the decision of the meeting or adjourned meeting on any resolution unless it is raised or pointed out at the meeting or, as the case may be, the adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered or at which the error occurs. Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the same may have affected the decision of the meeting. The decision of the chairman on such matters shall be conclusive.

# **Approved Depositaries**

### 68. Meaning of Approved Depositary

- (A) In these articles, unless the context otherwise requires, "<u>Approved Depositary</u>" means a person approved by the board and appointed:
  - (i) to hold the company's shares or any rights or interests in any of the company's shares; and
  - (ii) to issue securities, documents of title or other documents which evidence that the holder of them owns or is entitled to receive the shares, rights or interests held by the Approved Depository,

and shall include a nominee acting for a person appointed to do these things.

- (B) The trustees of any scheme or arrangements for or principally for the benefit of employees of the company and its associated companies will be deemed to be an Approved Depositary for the purposes of these articles unless the board resolves otherwise.
- (C) References in these articles to an Approved Depositary or to shares held by it refer only to an Approved Depositary and to its shares held in its capacity as an Approved Depositary.

# 69. Appointment of Approved Depositaries

Subject to these articles and to applicable law, an Approved Depositary may appoint as its proxy or proxies in relation to any ordinary shares which it holds, anyone it thinks fit and may determine the manner and terms of any such appointment. Each appointment must state the number and class of shares to which it relates and the total number of shares of each class in respect of which appointments exist at any one time, which must not exceed the total number of shares of each such class registered in the name of the Approved Depositary or its nominee (the "Depositary Shares") at that time.

# 70. Register of Approved Depositaries

The Approved Depositary must keep a register (the "<u>Proxy Register</u>") of each person it has appointed as a proxy under <u>Article 72</u> (an "<u>Appointed Proxy</u>") and the number of Depositary Shares (his "<u>Appointed Number</u>") to which the appointment relates. The directors will determine the requisite information to be recorded in the Proxy Register relating to each Appointed Proxy.

Any person authorised by the company may inspect the Proxy Register during usual business hours and the Approved Depositary will give such person any information which he requests as to the contents of the Proxy Register.

### 71. Approved Depositaries' Attendance at General Meetings

- (A) An Appointed Proxy may only attend a general meeting if he provides the company with written evidence of his appointment as such. This must be in a form agreed between the directors and the Approved Depositary.
- (B) Subject to applicable law and to these articles, and so long as the Approved Depositary or a nominee of the Approved Depositary holds at least his Appointed Number of shares, an Appointed Proxy is entitled to attend a general meeting which holders of that class of shares are entitled to attend, and he is entitled to the same rights, and subject to the same obligations, in relation to his Appointed Number of Depositary Shares as if he had been validly appointed in accordance with <u>Articles 74 to 78</u> by the registered holder of these shares as its proxy in relation to those shares.

## 72. Proxies of Appointed Depositaries

An Appointed Proxy may appoint another person as his proxy for his Appointed Number of Depositary Shares, provided the appointment is made and deposited in accordance with <u>Articles 74 to 78</u>. These articles apply to that appointment and to the person so appointed as though those Depositary Shares were registered in the name of the Appointed Proxy and the appointment was made by him in that capacity. The directors may require such evidence as they think appropriate to decide that such appointment is effective.

### 73. Identifying Appointed Proxies

- (A) For the purposes of determining who is entitled as an Appointed Proxy to exercise the rights conferred by <u>Articles 71 and 72</u> and the number of Depositary Shares in respect of which a person is to be treated as having been appointed as an Appointed Proxy for these purposes, the Approved Depositary may decide that the Appointed Proxies who are so entitled are the persons entered in the Proxy Register at a time and on a date (a "<u>Record Time</u>") agreed between the Approved Depositary and the company.
- (B) When a Record Date is decided for a particular purpose:

- (i) an Appointed Proxy is to be treated as having been appointed for that purpose for the number and class of shares appearing against his name in the Proxy Register as at the Record Time; and
- (ii) changes to entries in the Proxy Register after the Record Time will be ignored for this purpose.
- (C) Except for recognising the rights given in relation to General Meetings by appointments made by Appointed Proxies pursuant to <u>Article 72</u>, the company is entitled to treat any person entered in the Proxy Register as an Appointed Proxy as the only person (other than the Approved Depositary) who has any interest in the Depositary Shares in respect of which the Appointed Proxy has been appointed.
- (D) At a general meeting the chairman has the final decision as to whether any person has the right to vote or exercise any other right relating to any Depositary Shares. In any other situation, the directors have the final decision as to whether any person has the right to exercise any right relating to any Depositary Shares.

#### Proxies

# 74. Appointment of Proxies

The appointment of a proxy shall be in writing signed by the appointor or his duly authorised attorney or, if the appointor is a corporation, shall either be executed under its seal or signed by an officer, attorney or other person authorised to sign it. If a member appoints more than one proxy and the proxy forms appointing those proxies would give those proxies the apparent right to exercise votes on behalf of the member in a general meeting over more shares than are held by the member, then each of those proxy forms will be invalid and none of the proxies so appointed will be entitled to attend, speak or vote at the relevant general meeting.

## 75. Receipt of Proxies

- (A) The appointment of a proxy must:
  - (i) in the case of an appointment made in hard copy form, be received at the office (or such other place in the United Kingdom or in the United States as may be specified by the company for the receipt of appointments of proxy in hard copy form) not less than 48 hours (or such shorter time as the board may determine) before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote together with (if required by the board) any authority under which it is made or a copy of the authority, certified notarially or in accordance with the Powers of Attorney Act 1971 or in some other manner approved by the board;
  - (ii) in the case of an appointment made by electronic means, be received at the address specified by the company for the receipt of appointments of proxy by electronic means not less than 48 hours (or such shorter time as the board may determine) before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes

to vote. Any authority pursuant to which such an appointment is made or a copy of the authority, certified notarially or in accordance with the Powers of Attorney Act 1971 or in some other manner approved by the board, must, if required by the board, be received at such address or at the office (or such other place in the United Kingdom as may be specified by the company for the receipt of such documents) not less than 48 hours (or such shorter time as the board may determine) before the time appointed for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the appointment proposes to vote;

- (iii) in the case of an appointment delivered by an Approved Depositary (except in respect of a proxy appointed in accordance with <u>Article 69</u>) be delivered to the appropriate place referred to in (i) or (ii) above, as appropriate, depending on whether the appointment is made in hard copy or electronic form;
- (iv) in the case of a vote taken more than 48 hours subsequently to the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, be received as aforesaid not less than 24 hours (or such shorter time as the board may determine) before the time appointed for the taking of the vote; and
- (v) in the case of a vote taken not more than 48 hours subsequently to the date of the meeting or adjourned meeting, be received as aforesaid by the time at which the vote was demanded (or at such later time as the board may determine),

and an appointment of a proxy which is not, or in respect of which the authority or copy thereof is not, received in a manner so permitted shall be invalid. When two or more valid but differing appointments of a proxy are received in respect of the same share for use at the same meeting or poll, the one which is last received (regardless of its date or of the date of its signature) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the others as regards that share; if the company is unable to determine which was last received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share. The appointment of a proxy shall not preclude a member from attending and voting in person at the meeting or poll concerned. The proceedings at a general meeting shall not be invalidated where an appointment of a proxy in respect of that meeting is sent in electronic form as provided in these articles, but because of a technical problem it cannot be read by the recipient.

(B) The board may at its discretion determine that in calculating the periods mentioned in this article no account shall be taken of any part of a day that is not a working day.

### 76. Maximum Validity of Proxy

No appointment of a proxy shall be valid after 12 months have elapsed from the date of its receipt save that, unless the contrary is stated in it, an appointment of a proxy shall be valid for use at an adjourned meeting or vote after a meeting or an adjourned meeting even after 12 months, if it was valid for the original meeting.

# 77. Form of Proxy

The appointment of a proxy shall be in any usual form or in such other form as the board may approve. The appointment of a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to vote on any amendment of a resolution put to, or any other business which may properly come before, the meeting for which it is given as the proxy thinks fit. The appointment of a proxy shall, unless the contrary is stated in it, be valid as well for any adjournment of the meeting as for the meeting to which it relates.

### 78. Cancellation of Proxy's Authority

A vote given by a proxy or by the duly authorised representative of a corporation shall be valid notwithstanding the previous determination of the authority of the person voting, unless notice in writing of the determination was received by the company at the office (or such other place or address as was specified by the company for the receipt of appointments of proxy) not later than the last time at which an appointment of a proxy should have been received in order to be valid for use at the meeting at which the vote was given.

# **Class Meetings**

# 79. Separate General Meetings

The provisions of these articles relating to general meetings shall apply, with any necessary modifications to any separate general meeting of the holders of shares of a class convened otherwise than in connection with the variation or abrogation of the rights attached to the shares of that class. For this purpose, a general meeting at which no holder of a share other than an ordinary share may, in his capacity as a member, attend or vote shall also constitute a separate general meeting of the holders of the ordinary shares.

# Appointment, Retirement and Removal of Directors

# 80. Number of Directors

Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution of the company, the directors (disregarding alternate directors) shall be not less than two nor more than 24 in number.

# 81. Directors' Shareholding Qualification

No shareholding qualification for directors shall be required.

# 82. Power of Company to Appoint Directors

Subject to the provisions of these articles, the company may by ordinary resolution elect any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing board, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles.

# 83. Power of Board to Appoint Directors

Subject to the provisions of these articles, the board may appoint any person who is willing to act to be a director, either to fill a vacancy or as an addition to the existing board, but so that the total number of directors shall not at any time exceed any maximum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles. Any director so appointed shall retire at the next annual general meeting and shall then be eligible for re-appointment.

### 84. Annual Retirement of Directors

At every annual general meeting each of the directors shall retire from office and may offer himself for re-appointment by the members.

### 85. Filling Vacancies

Subject to the provisions of these articles, at the meeting at which a director retires the company can pass an ordinary resolution to re-appoint the director or to elect some other eligible person in his place.

## 86. Power of Removal by Special Resolution

In addition to any power of removal conferred by the Companies Acts, the company may by special resolution remove any director before the expiration of his period of office and may (subject to these articles) by ordinary resolution appoint another person who is willing to act to be a director in his place.

# 87. Persons Eligible as Directors

No person other than a director retiring at the meeting shall be appointed or re-appointed a director at any general meeting unless:

- (i) he is recommended by the board; or
- (ii) not less than seven nor more than 42 days before the day appointed for the meeting, notice in writing by a member qualified to vote at the meeting (not being the person to be proposed) has been given to the secretary of the intention to propose that person for appointment or re-appointment together with confirmation in writing by that person of his willingness to be appointed or re-appointed.

### 88. Position of Retiring Directors

A director who retires at an annual general meeting may, if willing to continue to act, be re-appointed. If he is re-appointed he is treated as continuing in office throughout. If he is not re-appointed, he shall retain office until the end of the meeting or (if earlier) when a resolution is passed to appoint someone in his place or when a resolution to re-appoint the director is put to the meeting and lost.

### 89. Vacation of Office by Directors

Without prejudice to the provisions for retirement contained in these articles, the office of a director shall be vacated if:

- (i) he resigns his office by notice in writing sent to or received at the office or at an address specified by the company for the purposes of communication by electronic means or tendered at a meeting of the board; or
- (ii) by notice in writing sent to or received at the office or at an address specified by the company for the purposes of communication by electronic means or tendered at a meeting of the board, he offers to resign and the board resolves to accept such offer; or
- (iii) by notice in writing sent to or received at the office or at an address specified by the company for the purposes of communication by electronic means or tendered at a meeting of the board, his resignation is requested by all of the other directors and all of the other directors are not less than three in number; or
- (iv) he is or has been suffering from mental or physical ill health and the board resolves that his office is vacated; or
- (v) he is absent without the permission of the board from meetings of the board (whether or not an alternate director appointed by him attends) for six consecutive months and the board resolves that his office is vacated; or
- (vi) he becomes bankrupt or compounds with his creditors generally; or
- (vii) he is prohibited by law from being a director; or
- (viii) he ceases to be a director by virtue of the Companies Acts or is removed from office pursuant to these articles.

If the office of a director is vacated for any reason, he shall cease to be a member of any committee or sub-committee of the board.

# 90. Alternate Directors

(A) Each director may appoint any person to be his alternate and may at his discretion remove an alternate director so appointed. If the alternate director is not already a director, the appointment, unless previously approved by the board, shall have effect only upon and subject to its being so approved. Any appointment or removal of an alternate director shall be effected by notice in writing signed by the appointor and sent to or received at the office or at an address specified by the company for the purpose of communication by electronic means or tendered at a meeting of the board, or in any other manner approved by the board. An alternate director shall be entitled to receive notice of all meetings of the board or of committees of the board of which his appointor is a member. He shall also be entitled to attend and vote as a director at any such meeting at which the director appointing him is not personally present and at such meeting to exercise and discharge all the functions, powers, rights and duties of his appointor as a director and for the purposes of the proceedings at such meeting the provisions of these articles shall apply as if he were a director.

- (B) Every person acting as an alternate director shall (except as regards power to appoint an alternate and remuneration) be subject in all respects to the provisions of these articles relating to directors and shall during his appointment be an officer of the company. An alternate director shall alone be responsible to the company for his acts and defaults and shall not be deemed to be the agent of or for the director appointing him. An alternate director may be paid expenses and shall be entitled to be indemnified by the company to the same extent as if he were a director. An alternate director shall not be entitled to receive from the company any fee in his capacity as an alternate director but the company shall, if so requested in writing by the appointor, pay to the alternate director any part of the fees or remuneration otherwise due to the appointor.
- (C) A director or any other person may act as an alternate director to represent more than one director. Every person acting as an alternate director shall have one vote for each director for whom he acts as alternate, in addition to his own vote if he is also a director but he shall count as only one for the purposes of determining whether a quorum is present. Signature by an alternate director of any resolution in writing of the board or a committee of the board shall, unless the notice of his appointment provides to the contrary, be as effective as signature by his appointor.
- (D) An alternate director shall cease to be an alternate director:
- (i) if his appointor ceases for any reason to be a director except that, if at any meeting any director retires but is re-appointed at the same meeting, any appointment made by him pursuant to this article which was in force immediately before his retirement shall remain in force as though he had not retired; or
- (ii) on the happening of any event which if he were a director would cause him to vacate his office as director; or
- (iii) if he resigns his office by notice in writing to the company.

### 91. Executive Directors

The board or any committee authorised by the board may from time to time appoint one or more directors to hold any employment or executive office with the company for such period and upon such other terms as the board or any committee authorised by the board may in its discretion decide and may revoke or terminate any appointment so made. Any revocation or termination of the appointment shall be without prejudice to any claim for damages that the director may have against the company or the company may have against the director for any breach of any contract of service between him and the company which may be involved in the revocation or termination. A director so appointed shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) as the board or any committee authorised by the board may decide, and either in addition to or in lieu of his remuneration as a director.

# Fees, Remuneration, Expenses and Pensions

# 92. Directors' Fees

- (A) The directors can decide on the amount, timing and manner of payment of fees to be paid by the company to the directors for acting as directors, but the total fees paid to all of the directors for acting as directors (including amounts paid under <u>Article 93(ii) to 93(v)</u> but excluding any amounts paid under any other provision of these articles) shall not exceed the higher of:
  - (i) £3 million a year; and
  - (ii) any higher amount as the company may by ordinary resolution decide.

These fees can be satisfied in cash or in any other form.

- (B) If the directors decide to satisfy any of these fees in shares or in any other non-cash form, the value of the shares or other assets to be counted towards this limit will be their value at the time the entitlement to them is first allocated, or provisionally allocated, to the director. This value will be taken into account for the purpose of the limit in the year in which the entitlement is first allocated, or provisionally allocated, or provisionally allocated, or provisionally allocated, and not in any later year when the fees, shares or other assets are actually paid or delivered to the director. This paragraph applies even if:
  - (i) the director's entitlement to the fees, or to receive the assets, is subject to conditions which will, or may, be fulfilled at a later time;
  - (ii) the fees, shares or other assets are to be, or may be, paid or delivered to the director at a later time or the director elects, agrees or is required to receive the cash equivalent of the shares or other assets as determined by reference to their value at such later time;
  - (iii) the company has not paid for the relevant shares or other assets at the time the director first becomes, or becomes provisionally, entitled to them, and their value subsequently changes.
- (C) Unless an ordinary resolution is passed saying otherwise, the fees will be divided between some or all of the directors in the way that they decide. If they fail to decide, the fees will be shared equally by the directors, except that any director holding office as a director for only part of the period covered by the fee is only entitled to a pro rata share covering that part period.

### 93. Additional Remuneration

The directors can award special pay to any director who:

- (i) holds any executive post;
- (ii) acts as chairman;

- (iii) acts as senior independent director;
- (iv) acts as a scientific/medical expert on the board;
- (v) is chairman of, or serves on, any committee of the directors; or
- (vi) performs any other services which the directors consider to extend beyond the ordinary duties of a director.

Special pay can take the form of salary, commission or other benefits or can be paid in some other way. This is decided on by the directors.

# 94. Expenses

- (A) Each director may be paid his reasonable travelling, hotel and incidental expenses of attending and returning from meetings of the board or committees of the board or general meetings of the company or any other meeting which as a director he is entitled to attend and shall be paid all other costs and expenses properly and reasonably incurred by him in the conduct of the company's business or in the discharge of his duties as a director. The company may also fund a director's or former director's expenditure for the purposes permitted under the Companies Acts and may do anything to enable a director or former director of the company to avoid incurring such expenditure as provided in the Companies Acts.
- (B) The directors can award extra pay to any director who, at the request of the directors, performs special services or goes or lives abroad for any purposes of the company.

# 95. Pensions and Gratuities for Directors

The board or any committee authorised by the board may exercise all the powers of the company to provide benefits, either by the payment of gratuities or pensions or by insurance or in any other manner whether similar to the foregoing or not, for any director or former director or the relations, or dependants of, or persons connected to, any director or former director, provided that no benefits (except such as may be provided for by any other article) may be granted to or in respect of a director or former director who has not been employed by, or held an executive office or place of profit under, the company or any body corporate which is or has been its subsidiary undertaking or any predecessor in business of the company or any such body corporate without the approval of an ordinary resolution of the company. No director or former director shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this article and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify any person from being or becoming a director of the company.

### **Directors' Interests**

#### 96. Conflicts of interest requiring board authorisation

- (A) The board may, subject to the quorum and voting requirements set out in this article, authorise any matter which would otherwise involve a director breaching his duty under the Companies Acts to avoid conflicts of interest ("<u>Conflict</u>").
- (B) A director seeking authorisation in respect of a Conflict shall declare to the board the nature and extent of his interest in a Conflict as soon as is reasonably practicable. The director shall provide the board with such details of the relevant matter as are necessary for the board to decide how to address the Conflict together with such additional information as may be requested by the board.
- (C) Any director (including the relevant director) may propose that the relevant director be authorised in relation to any matter the subject of a Conflict. Such proposal and any authority given by the board shall be effected in the same way that any other matter may be proposed to and resolved upon by the board under the provisions of these articles save that:
  - (i) the relevant director and any other director with a similar interest shall not count towards the quorum nor vote on any resolution giving such authority; and
  - (ii) the relevant director and any other director with a similar interest may, if the other members of the board so decide, be excluded from any board meeting while the Conflict is under consideration.
- (D) Where the board gives authority in relation to a Conflict, or where any of the situations described in <u>Article 97(B)</u> apply in relation to a director ("<u>Relevant Situation</u>"):
  - (i) the board may (whether at the relevant time or subsequently) (a) require that the relevant director is excluded from the receipt of information, the participation in discussion and/or the making of decisions (whether at meetings of the board or otherwise) related to the Conflict or Relevant Situation; and (b) impose upon the relevant director such other terms for the purpose of dealing with the Conflict or Relevant Situation as it may determine;
  - the relevant director will be obliged to conduct himself in accordance with any terms imposed by the board in relation to the Conflict or Relevant Situation;
  - (iii) the board may provide that where the relevant director obtains (otherwise than through his position as a director of the company) information that is confidential to a third party, the director will not be obliged to disclose that information to the company, or to use or apply the information in relation to the company's affairs, where to do so would amount to a breach of that confidence;
  - (iv) the terms of the authority shall be recorded in writing (but the authority shall be effective whether or not the terms are so recorded); and

(v) the board may revoke or vary such authority at any time but this will not affect anything done by the relevant director prior to such revocation in accordance with the terms of such authority.

# 97. Other conflicts of interest

- (A) If a director is in any way directly or indirectly interested in a proposed contract with the company or a contract that has been entered into by the company, he must declare the nature and extent of that interest to the directors in accordance with the Companies Acts.
- (B) Provided he has declared his interest in accordance with <u>paragraph (A)</u>, a director may:
  - (i) be party to, or otherwise interested in, any contract with the company or in which the company has a direct or indirect interest;
  - (ii) hold any other office or place of profit with the company (except that of auditor) in conjunction with his office of director for such period and upon such terms, including as to remuneration, as the board may decide;
  - (iii) act by himself or through a firm with which he is associated in a professional capacity for the company or any other company in which the company may be interested (otherwise than as auditor);
  - (iv) be or become a director or other officer of, or employed by or otherwise be interested in any holding company or subsidiary company of the company or any other company in which the company may be interested; and
  - (v) be or become a director of any other company in which the company does not have an interest and which cannot reasonably be regarded as giving rise to a conflict of interest at the time of his appointment as a director of that other company.

# 98. Benefits

A director shall not, by reason of his office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established, be liable to account to the company or the members for any remuneration, profit or other benefit realised by reason of his having any type of interest authorised under <u>Article 96(A)</u> or permitted under <u>Article 97(B)</u> and no contract shall be liable to be avoided on the grounds of a director having any type of interest authorised under <u>Article 97(B)</u> or permitted under <u>Article 97(B)</u>.

# 99. Quorum and voting requirements

(A) A director shall not vote on or be counted in the quorum in relation to any resolution of the board concerning his own appointment, or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of his own appointment, as the holder of any office or place of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested.

- (B) Where proposals are under consideration concerning the appointment, or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of the appointment, of two or more directors to offices or places of profit with the company or any other company in which the company is interested, a separate resolution may be put in relation to each director and in that case each of the directors concerned shall be entitled to vote and be counted in the quorum in respect of each resolution unless it concerns his own appointment or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of his own appointment or the appointment of another director to an office or place of profit with a company in which the company is interested and the director seeking to vote or be counted in the quorum has a Relevant Interest in it.
- (C) A director shall not vote on, or be counted in the quorum in relation to, any resolution of the board in respect of any contract in which he has an interest and, if he shall do so, his vote shall not be counted, but this prohibition shall not apply to any resolution where that interest cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to give rise to a conflict of interest or where that interest arises only from one or more of the following matters:
  - (i) the giving to him of any guarantee, indemnity or security in respect of money lent or obligations undertaken by him or by any other person at the request of or for the benefit of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings;
  - (ii) the giving to a third party of any guarantee, indemnity or security in respect of a debt or obligation of the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings for which he himself has assumed responsibility in whole or in part under a guarantee or indemnity or by the giving of security;
  - (iii) the giving to him of any other indemnity where all other directors are also being offered indemnities on substantially the same terms;
  - (iv) the funding by the company of his expenditure on defending proceedings or the doing by the company of anything to enable him to avoid incurring such expenditure where all other directors are being offered substantially the same arrangements;
  - (v) where the company or any of its subsidiary undertakings is offering securities in which offer the director is or may be entitled to participate as a holder of securities or in the underwriting or sub-underwriting of which the director is to participate;
  - (vi) any contract in which he is interested by virtue of his interest in shares or debentures or other securities of the company or by reason of any other interest in or through the company;
  - (vii) any contract concerning any other company (not being a company in which the director has a Relevant Interest) in which he is interested directly or indirectly whether as an officer, shareholder, creditor or otherwise howsoever;
  - (viii) any contract concerning the adoption, modification or operation of a pension fund, superannuation or similar scheme or retirement, death or disability benefits scheme or employees' share scheme which relates both to directors and employees of the company or of any of its subsidiary undertakings and does not provide in respect of any director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to which the fund or scheme relates;

- (ix) any contract for the benefit of employees of the company or of any of its subsidiary undertakings under which he benefits in a similar manner to the employees and which does not accord to any director as such any privilege or advantage not accorded to the employees to whom the contract relates; and
- (x) any contract for the purchase or maintenance of insurance against any liability for, or for the benefit of, any director or directors or for, or for the benefit of, persons who include directors.
- (D) A company shall be deemed to be one in which a director has a Relevant Interest if and so long as (but only if and so long as) he is to his knowledge (either directly or indirectly) the holder of or beneficially interested in one per cent. or more of any class of the equity share capital of that company (calculated exclusive of any shares of that class in that company held as treasury shares) or of the voting rights available to members of that company. In relation to an alternate director, an interest of his appointor shall be treated as an interest of the alternate director without prejudice to any interest which the alternate director has otherwise.
- (E) Where a company in which a director has a Relevant Interest is interested in a contract, he also shall be deemed interested in that contract.
- (F) If any question shall arise at any meeting of the board as to the interest of a director (other than the chairman of the meeting) in a contract and whether it is likely to give rise to a conflict of interest or as to the entitlement of any director (other than the chairman of the meeting) to vote or be counted in the quorum and the question is not resolved by his voluntarily agreeing to abstain from voting or not to be counted in the quorum, the question shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and his ruling in relation to the director concerned shall be conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the director's interest (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the board. If any question shall arise in respect of the chairman of the meeting, the question shall be decided by a resolution of the board (for which purpose the chairman of the meeting shall be counted in the quorum but shall not vote on the matter) and the resolution shall be conclusive except in a case where the nature or extent of the interest of the chairman of the meeting (so far as it is known to him) has not been fairly disclosed to the board.
- (G) Subject to these articles, the board may also cause any voting power conferred by the shares in any other company held or owned by the company or any power of appointment to be exercised in such manner in all respects as it thinks fit, including the exercise of the voting power or power of appointment in favour of the appointment of the directors or any of them as directors or officers of the other company, or in favour of the payment of remuneration to the directors or officers of the other company. Subject to these articles, a director may also vote on and be counted in the quorum in relation to any of such matters.

# 100. General

- (A) References in <u>Articles 96 to 99</u> to:
  - (i) a contract include references to any proposed contract and to any transaction or arrangement or proposed transaction or arrangement whether or not constituting a contract; and
  - (ii) a conflict of interest include a conflict of interest and duty and a conflict of duties.
- (B) The company may by ordinary resolution suspend or relax the provisions of <u>Articles 95 to 98</u> to any extent or ratify any contract not properly authorised by reason of a contravention of any of the provisions of <u>Articles 96 to 99</u>.

### Powers and Duties of the Board

# 101. General Powers of Company Vested in Board

Subject to the these articles and to any directions given by the company in general meeting by special resolution, the business of the company shall be managed by the board which may exercise all the powers of the company whether relating to the management of the business of the company or not. No alteration of these articles and no special resolution shall invalidate any prior act of the board which would have been valid if that alteration had not been made or that resolution had not been passed. The powers given by this article shall not be limited by any special power given to the board by any other article.

### 102. Borrowing Powers

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, the directors may exercise all the powers of the company:

- (i) to borrow money;
- (ii) to mortgage or charge all or any of the company's undertaking, property (present and future) and uncalled capital;
- (iii) to issue debentures and other securities; and
- (iv) to give security either outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the company or of any third party.

### 103. Agents

(A) The board can appoint anyone as the company's attorney by granting a power of attorney or by authorising them in some other way. Attorneys can either be appointed directly by the board or the board can give someone else the power to select attorneys. The board or the persons who are authorised by it to select attorneys can decide on the purposes, powers, authorities and discretions of attorneys. But they cannot give an attorney any power, authority or discretion which the board does not have under these articles.

- (B) The board can decide how long a power of attorney will last for and attach any conditions to it. The power of attorney can include any provisions which the board decides on for the protection and convenience of anybody dealing with the attorney. The power of attorney can allow the attorney to grant any or all of his power, authority or discretion to any other person.
- (C) The board can:
  - (i) delegate any of its authority, powers or discretions to any manager or agent of the company;
  - (ii) allow managers or agents to delegate to another person;
  - (iii) remove any people it has appointed in any of these ways; and
  - (iv) cancel or change anything that it has delegated, although this will not affect anybody who acts in good faith who has not had any notice of any cancellation or change.
- (D) Any appointment or delegation by the board which is referred to in this article can be on any conditions decided on by the board.
- (E) The ability of the board to delegate under this article applies to all its powers and is not limited because certain articles refer to powers being exercised by the board or by a committee authorised by the board while other articles do not.

### 104. Delegation to Individual Directors

The board may entrust to and confer upon any director any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit, and either collaterally with, or to the exclusion of, its own powers, authorities and discretions and may from time to time revoke or vary all or any of them but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of the revocation or variation shall be affected by it. The power to delegate contained in this article shall be effective in relation to the powers, authorities and discretions of the board generally and shall not be limited by the fact that in certain articles, but not in others, express reference is made to particular powers, authorities or discretions being exercised by the board or by a committee authorised by the board.

# 105. Registers

The company may keep an overseas or local or other register in any place and the board may make and vary such regulations as it may think fit respecting the keeping of the register.

# 106. Provision for Employees

The board may exercise any power conferred by the Companies Acts to make provision for the benefit of persons employed or formerly employed by the company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the cessation or the transfer to any person of the whole or part of the undertaking of the company or that subsidiary.

### **Proceedings of the Board**

# 107. Board Meetings

The board may meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. A director at any time may, and the secretary on the requisition of a director at any time shall, summon a board meeting.

# 108. Notice of Board Meetings

Notice of a board meeting shall be deemed to be properly given to a director if it is given to him personally or by word of mouth or sent in writing to him at his last known address or any other address given by him to the company for this purpose. A director may waive his entitlement to notice of any meeting either prospectively or retrospectively and any retrospective waiver shall not affect the validity of the meeting or of any business conducted at the meeting.

### 109. Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the board may be fixed by the board and, unless so fixed at any other number, shall be two. Subject to the provisions of these articles, any director who ceases to be a director at a board meeting may continue to be present and to act as a director and be counted in the quorum until the termination of the board meeting if no other director objects and if otherwise a quorum of directors would not be present.

### 110. Directors below Minimum through Vacancies

The continuing directors or a sole continuing director may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their number but, if and so long as the number of directors is reduced below the minimum number fixed by or in accordance with these articles or is below the number fixed by or in accordance with these articles as the quorum or there is only one continuing director, the continuing directors or director may act for the purpose of filling vacancies or of summoning general meetings of the company but not for any other purpose. If there are no directors or director able or willing to act, then any two members (excluding any member holding shares as treasury shares) may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing directors.

# 111. Appointment of Chairman

The board may appoint a director to be the chairman or a deputy chairman of the board, and may at any time remove him from that office. The chairman of the board or failing him a deputy chairman shall act as chairman at every meeting of the board. If more than one deputy chairman is present they shall agree amongst themselves who is to take the chair

or, if they cannot agree, the deputy chairman who has been in office as a director longest shall take the chair. But if no chairman of the board or deputy chairman is appointed, or if at any meeting neither the chairman nor any deputy chairman is present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the directors present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting. References in these articles to a deputy chairman include, if no one has been appointed to that title, a person appointed to a position with another title which the board designates as equivalent to the position of deputy chairman.

# **112.** Competence of Meetings

A meeting of the board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions vested in or exercisable by the board.

# 113. Voting

Questions arising at any meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes. In the case of an equality of votes the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

# 114. Delegation to Committees

- (A) The board may delegate any of its powers, authorities and discretions (with power to sub-delegate) to any committee, consisting of such person or persons (whether a member or members of its body or not) as it thinks fit, provided that the majority of persons on any committee or sub-committee must be directors. References in these articles to committees include sub-committees permitted under this article.
- (B) Any committee so formed shall, in the exercise of the powers, authorities and discretions so delegated, conform to any regulations which may be imposed on it by the board. The meetings and proceedings of any committee consisting of two or more members shall be governed by the provisions contained in these articles for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the board so far as the same are applicable and are not superseded by any regulations imposed by the board.
- (C) The power to delegate contained in this article shall be effective in relation to the powers, authorities and discretions of the board generally and shall not be limited by the fact that in certain articles, but not in others, express reference is made to particular powers, authorities or discretions being exercised by the board or by a committee authorised by the board.

# 115. Participation in Meetings

All or any of the members of the board may participate in a meeting of the board by means of a conference telephone or any communication equipment which allows all persons participating in the meeting to speak to and hear each other or by a series of telephone calls from the chairman of the meeting. A person so participating shall be deemed to be present in person at the meeting and shall be entitled to vote and be counted in a quorum accordingly. Any such meeting will be treated as taking place where the chairman is located.

## 116. Resolution in Writing

A resolution in writing signed by all the directors who are at the relevant time entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the board and who would be entitled to vote on the resolution at a meeting of the board (if that number is sufficient to constitute a quorum) shall be as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a meeting of the board properly called and constituted. The resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the directors concerned.

## 117. Validity of Acts of Board or Committee

All acts done by the board or by any committee or by any person acting as a director or member of a committee shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of any member of the board or committee or person so acting or that they or any of them were disqualified from holding office or had vacated office or were not entitled to vote, be as valid as if each such member or person had been properly appointed and was qualified and had continued to be a director or member of the committee and had been entitled to vote.

### Seals

# 118. Use of Seals

The board shall provide for the custody of every seal of the company. A seal shall only be used by the authority of the board or of a committee of the board authorised by the board in that behalf. Subject as otherwise provided in these articles, and to any resolution of the board or committee of the board dispensing with the requirement for any counter-signature on any occasion, any instrument to which the common seal is applied shall be signed by at least one director and the secretary, or by at least two directors or by one director in the presence of a witness who attests the signature or by such other person or persons as the board may approve. Any instrument to which an official seal is applied need not, unless the board otherwise decides or the law otherwise requires, be signed by any person.

# **Dividends and Other Payments**

# 119. Declaration of Dividends by Company

The company may by ordinary resolution from time to time declare dividends in accordance with the respective rights of the members, but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the board.

#### 120. Payment of Interim and Fixed Dividends by Board

The board may pay such interim dividends as appear to the board to be justified by the financial position of the company and may also pay any dividend payable at a fixed rate at intervals settled by the board whenever the financial position of the company, in the opinion of the board, justifies its payment. If the board acts in good faith, it shall not incur any liability to the holders of any shares for any loss they may suffer in consequence of the payment of an interim or fixed dividend on any other class of shares ranking pari passu with or after those shares.

# 121. Calculation and Currency of Dividends

- (A) Except in so far as the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any share otherwise provide:
  - (i) all dividends shall be declared and paid according to the amounts paid up on the share in respect of which the dividend is paid, but no amount paid up on a share in advance of calls shall be treated for the purposes of this article as paid up on the share;
  - (ii) all dividends shall be apportioned and paid pro rata according to the amounts paid up on the share during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; and
  - (iii) dividends may be declared or paid in any currency.
- (B) The board may decide the basis of conversion for any currency conversions that may be required and how any costs involved are to be met.
- (C) The board may also decide that a particular Approved Depositary should be able to receive dividends in a currency other than the currency in which it is declared and may make arrangements accordingly. In particular, if an Approved Depositary has chosen or agreed to receive dividends in another currency, the directors may make arrangements with that Approved Depositary for payment to be made to them for value on the date on which the relevant dividend is paid, or a later date decided on by the directors.

### 122. Amounts Due on Shares may be Deducted from Dividends

The board may deduct from any dividend or other moneys payable to a member by the company on or in respect of any shares all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the company on account of calls or otherwise in respect of shares of the company. Sums so deducted can be used to pay amounts owing to the company in respect of the shares.

### 123. No Interest on Dividends

Subject to the rights attaching to, or the terms of issue of, any shares, no dividend or other moneys payable by the company on or in respect of any share shall bear interest against the company.

### 124. Payment Procedure

- (A) Any dividend or other sum payable in cash by the company in respect of a share may be paid:
  - (i) by inter-bank transfer or by other electronic means (including payment through CREST) directly to an account with a bank or other financial institution (or other organisations operating deposit accounts if allowed by the company) named in a written instruction from the persons entitled to receive the payment under this article;

- (ii) by sending a cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument by post addressed to the holder at his registered address;
- (iii) by sending a cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument payable to someone else named in a written instruction from the shareholder (or all joint shareholders) and sent by post to the address specified in that instruction; or
- (iv) in some other way requested in writing by the shareholder (or all joint shareholders) and agreed with the company.
- (B) In respect of payment of any dividend or other money, the directors can decide and notify shareholders that:
  - (i) one or more of the payment means described in <u>paragraph (A)</u> above will be used for payment and, where more than one means will be used, a shareholder (or all joint shareholders) may elect to receive payment by one of the means so notified in the manner prescribed by the directors;
  - (ii) one or more of such means will be used for the payment unless a shareholder (or all joint shareholders) elects for another means of payment in the manner prescribed by the directors; or
  - (iii) one or more of such means will be used for the payment and that shareholders will not be able to elect to receive the payment by any other means.

(C) If:

- a shareholder (or all joint shareholders) does not specify an address, or does not specify an account of a type prescribed by the directors, or does not specify other details, and in each case that information is necessary in order to make payment of the dividend or other money in the way in which under this article the directors have decided that the payment is to be made or by which the shareholder (or all joint shareholders) has validly elected to receive the payment; or
- (ii) payment cannot be made by the company using the information provided by the shareholder (or all joint shareholders),

then the dividend or other money will be treated as unclaimed for the purposes of these articles.

(D) For joint shareholders or persons jointly entitled to shares by law, payment can be made to the shareholder whose name stands first in the register. The company can then rely on a receipt for a dividend or other money paid on shares from any one of them on behalf of them all.

- (E) Cheques, warrants and similar financial instruments are sent, and payment in any other way is made, at the risk of the person who is entitled to the money. The company is treated as having paid a dividend if the cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument is cleared or if a payment is made through CREST, bank transfer or other electronic means. The company will not be responsible for any payment which is lost or delayed.
- (F) Where a person is entitled by transmission to a share, any dividend or other sum payable by the company in respect of the share may be paid as if he were a holder of the share and his address noted in the register were his registered address and where two or more persons are so entitled, any one of them may give effectual receipts for any dividends or other moneys payable or property distributable on or in respect of the shares.

# 125. Uncashed Dividends

The company may cease to send any cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument through the post or to employ any other means of payment, including payment by means of a relevant system, for any dividend payable on any shares in the company which is normally paid in that manner on those shares if in respect of at least two consecutive dividends payable on those shares the cheques, warrants or similar financial instruments have been returned undelivered or remain uncashed during or at the end of the period for which the same are valid or that means of payment has failed. In addition, the company may cease to send any cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument through the post or may cease to employ any other means of payment if, in respect of one dividend payable on those shares, the cheque, warrant or similar financial instrument has been returned undelivered or remains uncashed during or at the end of the period for which the same is valid or that means of payment has failed and reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new postal address or account of the holder. Subject to the provisions of these articles, the company must recommence sending cheques, warrants or similar financial instruments or employing such other means in respect of dividends payable on those shares if the holder or person entitled by transmission requests such recommencement in writing.

### 126. Forfeiture of Unclaimed Dividends

All dividends or other sums payable on or in respect of any shares which remain unclaimed may be invested or otherwise made use of by the board for the benefit of the company until claimed. Any dividend or other sum unclaimed after a period of 12 years from the date when it was declared or became due for payment shall be forfeited and shall revert to the company unless the board decides otherwise and the payment by the board of any unclaimed dividend or other sum payable on or in respect of a share into a separate account shall not constitute the company a trustee in respect of it.

## 127. Dividends Not in Cash

Any general meeting declaring a dividend may, upon the recommendation of the board, by ordinary resolution direct, and the board may in relation to any interim dividend direct, that it shall be satisfied wholly or partly by the distribution of assets, and in particular of paid up shares or debentures of any other company, and where any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution the board may settle it as it thinks expedient, and in particular may authorise

any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may ignore fractions altogether, and may fix the value for distribution purposes of any assets or any part thereof to be distributed and may determine that cash shall be paid to any members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to secure equality of distribution and may vest any assets to be distributed in trustees as may seem expedient to the board.

### 128. Scrip Dividends and Dividend Plans Generally

The board may, if authorised by an ordinary resolution of the company, offer any holders of ordinary shares (excluding any member holding shares as treasury shares) the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution. The following provisions shall apply:

- (i) an ordinary resolution may specify some or all of a particular dividend (whether or not already declared) or may specify some or all of any dividends declared or paid within a specified period, but such period may not end later than the third anniversary of the date of the meeting at which the ordinary resolution is passed;
- (ii) the entitlement of each holder of ordinary shares to new ordinary shares shall be such that the relevant value of the entitlement shall be as nearly as possible equal to (but not greater than) the cash amount (disregarding any tax credit) of the dividend that such holder elects to forgo. For this purpose "relevant value" shall be calculated by reference to the average of the middle market quotations for the company's ordinary shares on the London Stock Exchange as derived from the Daily Official List (or any other publication of a recognised investment exchange showing quotations for the company's ordinary shares) on such five consecutive dealing days as the board shall determine provided that the first of such days shall be on or after the day on which the ordinary shares are first quoted "ex" the relevant dividend or in such other manner as may be determined by or in accordance with the ordinary resolution. A certificate or report by the auditors as to the amount of the relevant value in respect of any dividend shall be conclusive evidence of that amount and in giving such a certificate or report the auditors may rely on advice or information from brokers or other sources of information as they think fit;
- (iii) no fraction of any ordinary share shall be allotted. The board may make such provisions as it thinks fit for any fractional entitlements including provisions whereby, in whole or in part, the benefit thereof accrues to the company and/or under which fractional entitlements are accrued and/or retained without interest and in each case accumulated on behalf of any holder of ordinary shares and such accruals or retentions are applied to the allottment by way of bonus to or cash subscription on behalf of such holder of fully paid ordinary shares and/or provisions whereby cash payments may be made to such holders in respect of their fractional entitlements;
- (iv) the board, if it intends to offer an election in respect of any dividend, shall give notice to the holders of ordinary shares of the right of election offered to them, and specify the procedure to be followed which, for the avoidance of doubt, may include an election by means of a relevant system and the place at which, and the latest time by which, elections must be lodged in order for elections to be effective; no such notice need be given to holders of ordinary shares who have previously given election

mandates in accordance with this article and whose mandates have not been revoked; the accidental omission to give notice of any right of election to, or the non receipt (even if the company becomes aware of such non-receipt) of any such notice by, any holder of ordinary shares entitled to the same shall neither invalidate any offer of an election nor give rise to any claim, suit or action;

- (v) the board shall not proceed with any election unless the company has sufficient reserves or funds that may be capitalised, and the board has authority to allot sufficient shares, to give effect to it after the basis of allotment is determined;
- (vi) the board may exclude or restrict from any offer any shareholder who is an Approved Depositary or a nominee for an Approved Depositary if the offer or exercise of the right to or by the persons on whose behalf the Approved Depositary holds the shares would suffer legal or practical problems of the kind mentioned in <u>Article 128(vii)</u>. If other shareholders (other than those excluded under <u>Article 128(vii)</u>) have the right to opt for new shares, the directors must be satisfied that an appropriate dividend reinvestment plan or similar arrangement is available to a substantial majority of the people on whose behalf the Approved Depositary holds shares or that such arrangement will be available promptly and the first sentence of this <u>Article 128(vi)</u> does not apply until the directors are satisfied of this;
- (vii) the board may exclude from any offer or make other arrangement in relation to any holders of ordinary shares where the board believes that such exclusion or arrangement is necessary or expedient in relation to legal or practical problems under the laws of, or the requirements of any recognised regulatory body or any stock exchange in, any territory, or the board believes that for any other reason the offer should not be made to them;
- (viii) the dividend (or that part of the dividend in respect of which a right of election has been offered) shall not be payable on ordinary shares in respect of which an election has been made (for the purposes of this article "the elected ordinary shares") and instead additional ordinary shares shall be allotted to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on the basis of allotment calculated as stated. For such purpose the board shall capitalise, out of any amount standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including the retained earnings) at the relevant time whether or not the same is available for distribution as the board may determine, a sum equal to the aggregate nominal amount of the additional ordinary shares to be allotted on that basis and apply it in paying up in full the appropriate number of ordinary shares for allotment and distribution to the holders of the elected ordinary shares on that basis. The board may do all acts and things considered necessary or expedient to give effect to any such capitalisation;
- (ix) the additional ordinary shares when allotted shall rank pari passu in all respects with the fully-paid ordinary shares then in issue except that they will not be entitled to participation in the relevant dividend;
- (x) unless the board otherwise determines, or unless the uncertificated securities rules otherwise require, the new ordinary share or shares which a member has elected to receive instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part) of the specified dividend declared or paid in respect of his elected ordinary shares shall be in

uncertificated form (in respect of the member's elected ordinary shares which were in uncertificated form on the date of the member's election) and in certificated form (in respect of the member's elected ordinary shares which were in certificated form on the date of the member's election);

- (xi) the board may also from time to time establish or vary a procedure for election mandates, which, for the avoidance of doubt, may
  include an election by means of a relevant system, under which a holder of ordinary shares may elect in respect of future rights of
  election offered to that holder under this article until the election mandate is revoked or deemed to be revoked in accordance with the
  procedure;
- (xii) the board may decide how any costs relating to making new shares available in place of a cash dividend will be met, including deciding to deduct an amount from the entitlement of a shareholder under this article; and
- (xiii) at any time before new ordinary shares are allotted instead of cash in respect of any part of a dividend, the board may determine that such new ordinary shares will not be allotted. Any such determination may be made before or after any election has been made by holders of ordinary shares in respect of the relevant dividend.

### **Capitalisation of Reserves**

### 129. Power to Capitalise Reserves and Funds

The company may, upon the recommendation of the board, at any time and from time to time pass an ordinary resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise all or any part of any amount standing to the credit of any reserve or fund (including retained earnings) at the relevant time whether or not the same is available for distribution and accordingly that the amount to be capitalised be set free for distribution among the members or any class of members who would be entitled to it if it were distributed by way of dividend and in the same proportions, on the footing that it is applied either in or towards paying up the amounts unpaid at the relevant time on any shares in the company held by those members respectively or in paying up in full shares, debentures or other obligations of the company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid up among those members, or partly in one way and partly in the other, but so that, for the purposes of this article: (i) a share premium account and a capital redemption reserve, and any reserve or fund representing unrealised profits, may be applied only in paying up in full shares of the company that are to be allotted and distributed as fully paid up; and (ii) where the amount capitalised is applied in paying up in full shares that are to be allotted and distributed as fully paid up; and (ii) where the amount capitalised is applied in paying up in full shares of the company will also be entitled to participate in the relevant distribution in relation to any shares of the relevant class held by it as treasury shares and the proportionate entitlement of the relevant class of members to the distribution will be calculated accordingly. The board may authorise any person to enter into an agreement with the company on behalf of the persons entitled to participate in the distribution and the agreement shall be binding on those persons.

# 130. Settlement of Difficulties in Distribution

Where any difficulty arises in regard to any distribution of any capitalised reserve or fund the board may settle the matter as it thinks expedient and in particular may authorise any person to sell and transfer any fractions or may resolve that the distribution should be as nearly as may be practicable in the correct proportion but not exactly so or may ignore fractions altogether, and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any members in order to adjust the rights of all parties, as may seem expedient to the board.

# **Record Dates**

# 131. Power to Choose Any Record Date

Notwithstanding any other provision of these articles, the company or the board may fix any date as the record date for any dividend, distribution, allotment or issue and such record date may be on or at any time before or after any date on which the dividend, distribution, allotment or issue is declared, paid or made. The power to fix any such record date shall include the power to fix a time on the chosen date.

### **Records and Summary Financial Statements**

## 132. Inspection of Records

No member in his capacity as such shall have any right of inspecting any accounting record or book or document of the company except as conferred by law, ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or authorised by the board or by ordinary resolution of the company.

# 133. Summary Financial Statements

The company may send or supply copies of its strategic reports with supplementary materials to its members instead of copies of its full accounts and reports.

# Service of Notices, Documents and Other Information

# 134. Method of Service

- (A) Any notice, document (including a share certificate) or other information may be served on or sent or supplied to any member by the company:
  - (i) personally;
  - (ii) by sending it through the post addressed to the member at his registered address or by leaving it at that address addressed to the member;
  - (iii) by means of a relevant system;
  - (iv) where appropriate, by sending or supplying it in electronic form to an address notified by the member to the company for that purpose;
  - (v) where appropriate, by making it available on a website and notifying the member of its availability in accordance with this article; or
  - (vi) by any other means authorised in writing by the member.

In the case of joint holders of a share, service, sending or supply of any notice, document or other information on or to one of the joint holders shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service on or sending or supplying to all the joint holders.

- (B) In the case of joint holders of a share, anything to be agreed or specified in relation to any notice, document or other information to be served on or sent or supplied to them may be agreed or specified by any one of the joint holders and the agreement or specification of the senior shall be accepted to the exclusion of that of the other joint holders and, for this purpose, seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the register in respect of the joint holding.
- (C) If any member, including any joint holder, who is without a United Kingdom or United States postal address provides the company with such postal address is entitled to have notice or documents served or supplied to him at that address. If such a member fails to provide the company with a United Kingdom or United States postal address he may be ignored for the purposes of sufficient service or supply of any notice or documents.
- (D) If on three consecutive occasions any notice, document or other information served on or sent or supplied to a member has been returned undelivered, such member shall not thereafter be entitled to receive notices, documents or other information from the company until he shall have communicated with the company and supplied to the company (or its agent) a new registered address, or a postal address within the United Kingdom or the United States for the service of notices and the despatch or supply of documents and other information, or shall have informed the company of an address for the service of notices and the despatch or supply of documents and other information in electronic form. For these purposes, any notice, document or other information sent by post shall be treated as returned undelivered if the notice, document or other information is served, sent or supplied back to the company (or its agents) and a notice, document or other information was not delivered to the address to which it was sent. For the avoidance of doubt, a notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied in electronic form shall not be treated as a failure to deliver if the company (or its agents) receives an out of office notification from such member.
- (E) The company may at any time and in its sole discretion choose (a) to serve, send or supply notices, documents or other information in hard copy form alone to some or all members; and (b) not to serve, send or supply any notice, document or other information to a particular member where it considers this necessary or appropriate to deal with legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws of, any territory.

### 135. Record Date for Service

Any notice, document or other information may be served, sent or supplied by the company by reference to the register as it stands at any time not more than 15 days before the date of service, sending or supply. No change in the register after that time shall invalidate that service, sending or supply. Where any notice, document or other information is served on or sent or supplied to any person in respect of a share in accordance with these articles, no person deriving any title or interest in that share shall be entitled to any further service, sending or supply of that notice, document or other information.

### 136. Members Resident Abroad or on Branch Registers

- (A) Any member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom or the United States and who gives to the company a postal address within the United Kingdom or the United States at which notices, documents or other information may be served upon, or sent or supplied to, him shall be entitled to have notices, documents or other information served on or sent or supplied to him at that address or, where applicable, by making them available on a website and notifying the holder at that address. Any member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom or the United States and who gives to the company an address for the purposes of communications by electronic means may, subject to these articles, have notices, documents or other information served on or sent or supplied to him at that address or, where applicable, by making them available on a website and notifying the holder at that address. Otherwise, a member whose registered address is not within the United Kingdom or the United Kingdom or the United States shall not be entitled to receive any notice, document or other information from the company.
- (B) For a member registered on a branch register, notices, documents or other information can be posted or despatched in the United Kingdom, the United States or in the country where the branch register is kept.

#### 137. Service of Notice on Person Entitled by Transmission

- (A) This article applies where a member has died or become bankrupt or is in liquidation, or where someone else has otherwise become entitled by law to that member's shares, but is still registered as a member, it applies whether he is registered as a sole or joint member.
- (B) A person who is entitled by transmission to a share, and who proves this to the reasonable satisfaction of the directors, upon supplying the company with a postal address within the United Kingdom or the United States for the service of notices and the despatch or supply of documents and other information, shall be entitled to have served upon or sent or supplied to him at such address any notice, document or other information to which he would have been entitled if he were the holder of that share or, where applicable, to be notified at that address of the availability of the notice, document or other information on a website.
- (C) A person who is entitled by transmission to a share, and who proves this to the reasonable satisfaction of the directors, upon supplying the company with an address for the purposes of communications by electronic means for the service of notices and the despatch or supply of documents and other information, may have served on, sent or supplied to him at such address any notice, document or other information to which he would have been entitled if he were the holder of that share or, where applicable, may be notified at that address of the availability of the notice, document or other information on a website.

- (D) In either case under <u>paragraphs (B) and (C)</u> above, such service, sending or supply shall for all purposes be deemed a sufficient service, sending or supply of such notice, document or other information on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claimants through or under him) in the share.
- (E) Otherwise, any notice, document or other information served on or sent or supplied to any member pursuant to these articles shall, notwithstanding that the member is then dead or bankrupt or that any other event giving rise to the transmission of the share by operation of law has occurred and whether or not the company has notice of the death, bankruptcy or other event, be deemed to have been properly served, sent or supplied in respect of any share registered in the name of that member as sole or joint holder.

# 138. Deemed Delivery

- (A) Any notice, document or other information, if served, sent or supplied by the company by post, shall be deemed to have been received on the day following that on which it was posted if first class post was used or 48 hours after it was posted if first class post was not used and, in proving that a notice, document or other information was served, sent or supplied, it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice, document or other information was properly addressed, prepaid and put in the post.
- (B) Any notice, document or other information not served, sent or supplied by post but left by the company at a registered address or at an address (other than an address for the purposes of communications by electronic means) notified to the company in accordance with these articles by a person who is entitled by transmission to a share shall be deemed to have been received on the day it was so left.
- (C) Any notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by the company by means of a relevant system shall be deemed to have been received when the company or any sponsoring system-participant acting on its behalf sends the issuer-instruction relating to the notice, document or other information.
- (D) Any notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by the company using electronic means shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which it was sent notwithstanding that the company subsequently sends a hard copy of such notice, document or information by post. Any notice, document or other information made available on a website shall be deemed to have been received on the day on which the notice, document or other information was first made available on the website or, if later, when a notice of availability is received or deemed to have been received pursuant to this article. In proving that a notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by electronic means was served, sent or supplied, it shall be sufficient to prove that it was properly addressed.
- (E) Any notice, document or other information served, sent or supplied by the company by any other means authorised in writing by the member concerned shall be deemed to have been received when the company has carried out the action it has been authorised to take for that purpose.

### 139. Notice When Post Not Available

If there is a suspension or curtailment of postal services within the United Kingdom, the United States or some part of either the United Kingdom or the United States, the company need only give notice of a general meeting to those members with whom the company can communicate by electronic means and who have provided the company with an address for this purpose. The company shall also advertise the notice in at least one newspaper with a national circulation and make it available on its website from the date of such advertisement until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof. If at least six clear days prior to the meeting the sending or supply of notices by post in hard copy form has again become generally possible, the company shall send or supply confirmatory copies of the notice by post to those members who would otherwise receive the notice in hard copy form.

### **Destruction of Documents**

## 140. Presumptions Where Documents Destroyed

If the company destroys or deletes:

- (i) any share certificate which has been cancelled at any time after a period of one year has elapsed from the date of cancellation, or
- (ii) any instruction concerning the payment of dividends or other moneys in respect of any share or any notification of change of name or address at any time after a period of two years has elapsed from the date the instruction or notification was recorded by the company, or
- (iii) any instrument of transfer of shares or Operator-instruction for the transfer of shares which has been registered by the company at any time after a period of six years has elapsed from the date of registration, or
- (iv) any instrument of proxy which has been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after a period of one year has elapsed from the date of use, or
- (v) any instrument of proxy which has not been used for the purpose of a poll at any time after a period of one month has elapsed from the end of the meeting to which the instrument of proxy relates, or
- (vi) any other document on the basis of which any entry is made in the register at any time after a period of six years has elapsed from the date the entry was first made in the register in respect of it,

and the company destroys or deletes the document or instruction in good faith and without express notice that its preservation was relevant to a claim, it shall be presumed irrebuttably in favour of the company that every share certificate so destroyed was a valid certificate and was properly cancelled, that every instrument of transfer or Operator-instruction so destroyed or deleted was a valid and effective instrument of transfer or instruction and was properly registered and that every other document so destroyed was a valid and effective document and that any particulars of it which are recorded in the books or records of the company were correctly recorded. If the documents relate to uncertificated shares, the

company must comply with any requirements of the uncertificated securities rules which limit its ability to destroy these documents. Nothing contained in this article shall be construed as imposing upon the company any liability which, but for this article, would not exist or by reason only of the destruction of any document of the kind mentioned above before the relevant period mentioned in this article has elapsed or of the fact that any other condition precedent to its destruction mentioned above has not been fulfilled. References in this article to the destruction of any document include references to its disposal in any manner.

# **Indemnity and Insurance**

# 141. Indemnity of Directors

- (A) To the extent permitted by the Companies Acts, every director or former director or other officer of the company or of any associated company shall be indemnified by the company out of its own funds against all costs, charges, losses, expenses and liabilities incurred by him in performing his duties and/or in exercising his powers and/or in supposedly doing these things and/or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office.
- (B) To the extent permitted by the Companies Acts, every director or former director or other officer of the company or of any associated company is exempted from any liability to the company where that liability would be covered by the indemnity in <u>Article 141(A)</u>.
- (C) Without prejudice to <u>Article 141(A)</u>, the company may purchase and maintain insurance against any liability for any persons who are or were at any time directors, officers or employees of the company or of any associated company or trustees of any pension fund or employee share scheme in which employees of any such company are interested.
- (D) No director or former director of the company or of any associated company shall be accountable to the company or the members for any benefit provided pursuant to this article and the receipt of any such benefit shall not disqualify the person from being or becoming a director of the company.
- (E) For the purposes of this article, no person appointed or employed by the company or an associated company as an auditor is an officer.

# The Companies Acts 1948 to 2006

### COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

## RESOLUTIONS

GlaxoSmithKline plc (the "company")

Passed: 5 May 2021

At the TWENTY FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the company held on Wednesday 5 May 2021, the following resolutions were duly passed under special business by the requisite majority of the members of the company in accordance with sections 282 and 283 of the Companies Act 2006 respectively:-

# 17 Authority to allot shares (ordinary resolution)

THAT the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised, in accordance with section 551 of the Act, in substitution for all subsisting authorities, to exercise all powers of the company to allot shares in the company and to grant rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares in the company up to an aggregate nominal amount of £419,232,270 which authority shall expire at the end of the next AGM of the company to be held in 2022 or, if earlier, at the close of business on 30 June 2022 (unless previously revoked or varied by the company in general meeting) save that under such authority the company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted or rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares to be granted after such expiry and the Directors may allot shares or grant rights to subscribe for or convert any security into shares in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the relevant authority conferred hereby had not expired.

# 18 General power to disapply pre-emption rights (special resolution)

THAT, subject to resolution 17 being passed, the Directors be and are hereby empowered to allot equity securities (as defined in the Act) for cash under the authority given by that resolution and/or to sell Ordinary Shares held by the company as Treasury shares for cash as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale, such power to be limited:

(a) to the allotment of equity securities and sale of Treasury shares in connection with an offer of, or invitation to apply for, equity securities:

(i) to Ordinary shareholders in proportion (as nearly as may be practicable) to their existing holdings; and

(ii) to holders of other equity securities, as required by the rights of those securities, or as the Directors otherwise consider necessary,

but so that the Directors may impose any limits or restrictions and make any arrangements which they consider necessary or appropriate to deal with Treasury shares, fractional entitlements, record dates, legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws of, any territory or any other matter whatsoever; and

(b) to the allotment of equity securities or sale of Treasury shares (otherwise than under paragraph (a) above) up to a nominal amount of £62,891,129,

such power to expire at the end of the next AGM of the company to be held in 2022 (or, if earlier, at the close of business on 30 June 2022) but, in each case, prior to its expiry the company may make offers, and enter into agreements, which would, or might, require equity securities to be allotted (and Treasury shares to be sold) after the power expires and the Directors may allot equity securities (and sell Treasury shares) under any such offer or agreement as if the power had not expired.

#### 19 Specific power to disapply pre-emption rights in connection with an acquisition or specified capital investment (special resolution)

THAT, subject to resolution 17 being passed, the Directors be and are hereby empowered in addition to any authority granted under resolution 18 to allot equity securities (as defined in the Act) for cash under the authority given by that resolution and/ or to sell Ordinary Shares held by the company as Treasury shares for cash as if section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale, such power to be:

- (a) limited to the allotment of equity securities or sale of Treasury shares up to a nominal amount of £62,891,129; and
- (b) used only for the purposes of financing (or refinancing, if the authority is to be used within six months after the original transaction) a transaction which the Directors determine to be an acquisition or other capital investment of a kind contemplated by the Statement of Principles on Disapplying Pre-Emption Rights most recently published by the Pre-Emption Group prior to the date of this Notice,

such power to expire at the end of the next AGM of the company to be held in 2022 (or, if earlier, at the close of business on 30 June 2022) but, in each case, prior to its expiry the company may make offers, and enter into agreements, which would, or might, require equity securities to be allotted (and Treasury shares to be sold) after the power expires and the Directors may allot equity securities (and sell Treasury shares) under any such offer or agreement as if the power had not expired.

#### 20 Purchase of own shares by the company (special resolution)

THAT the company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of section 701 of the Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of its own Ordinary Shares of 25 pence each provided that the:

- (a) maximum number of Ordinary Shares hereby authorised to be purchased is 503,129,036;
- (b) minimum price, exclusive of expenses, which may be paid for each Ordinary Share is 25 pence;
- (c) maximum price, exclusive of expenses, which may be paid for each Ordinary Share shall be the higher of (i) an amount equal to 5% above the average market value for the company's Ordinary Shares for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which the Ordinary Share is contracted to be purchased; and (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent purchase bid at the time on the trading venue on which the purchase is carried out; and
- (d) authority conferred by this resolution shall, unless renewed prior to such time, expire at the end of the next AGM of the company to be held in 2022 (or, if earlier, at the close of business on 30 June 2022), save that the company may, before such expiry, enter into a contract for the purchase of Ordinary Shares which would or might be completed wholly or partly after such expiry and the company may purchase Ordinary Shares pursuant to any such contract as if this authority had not expired.

# 22 Reduced notice of a general meeting other than an AGM (special resolution)

THAT a general meeting of the company other than an AGM may be called on not less than 14 clear days' notice.



# **DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES**

# **REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE EXCHANGE ACT**

As of December 31, 2021, GlaxoSmithKline plc ("GSK," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our") had ordinary shares, American Depositary Receipts and debt securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Act").

#### A. Description of Ordinary Shares

This summary of the general terms and provisions of our ordinary shares does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to our Articles of Association (the "Articles"), which are incorporated herein by reference to the Form 20-F filed on March 8, 2022 (File No. 001-15170).

GSK has ordinary shares in issue which are in registered form and are governed by the laws of England and Wales.

The holders of ordinary shares have statutory pre-emption rights under the UK Companies Act 2006 (the "Companies Act") on the issuance of new ordinary shares or rights to subscribe for, or to convert into, ordinary shares. Under the Companies Act, such pre-emption rights may be dis-applied by special resolution of the shareholders of GSK. The shareholders of GSK passed a special resolution on May 5, 2021 to allow Directors to be empowered to (i) disapply pre-emption rights in relation to an allotment of equity securities that is otherwise made on a pre-emptive basis in order to deal appropriately with fractional entitlements, jurisdictional issues and other legal, regulatory or practical problems and (ii) allot equity securities for cash and/or to sell ordinary shares held by GSK as treasury shares for cash up to an amount of £62,891,129 in nominal share capital as if pre-emption rights did not apply. This authorization is set to expire at the end of GSK's Annual General Meeting held in 2022 (or, if earlier, close of business on June 30, 2022). As at December 31, 2021 there were 5,387,015,059 ordinary shares of 25 pence each in issue.

Our Articles contain provisions to the following effect:

#### Dividends

All ordinary shares rank pari passu in respect of dividends and other distributions of profits. Subject to the provisions of the Articles and applicable legislation, GSK at any general meeting may declare dividends on the ordinary shares by ordinary resolution, but such dividends may not exceed the amount recommended by the board of directors of GSK (the "Board"). The Board may also pay interim or fixed rate dividends if it appears they are justified by our financial position.

All unclaimed dividends payable in respect of any share may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of GSK until claimed. If a dividend is not claimed after 12 years of it being declared or becoming payable, it is forfeited and reverts to us.

GSK may, if authorized by an ordinary resolution, offer any holders of ordinary shares (excluding any member holding shares as treasury shares) the right to elect to receive ordinary shares, credited as fully paid, instead of cash in respect of the whole (or some part, to be determined by the Board) of any dividend specified by the ordinary resolution.

#### Voting

Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares may be issued or may at the relevant time be held and to any other provisions of the Articles, members shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting as provided in the Companies Act.

At any general meeting, a resolution that is put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided on a poll, which shall be taken in such manner as the chairman of the meeting shall direct, including by means of electronic vote casters. The result of the vote shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the vote was demanded. A vote to elect the chairman of the meeting or to adjourn the meeting must be taken immediately at the meeting. Any other vote may be taken at any other time (within 30 days of the meeting) and place determined by the chairman. In the case of joint holders, only the vote of the senior holder (as determined by order in the share register) or his or her proxy may be counted. If any sum payable remains unpaid in relation to a member's shareholding, that member is not entitled to vote that share or exercise any other right in relation to a meeting of GSK unless the Board determines otherwise. For a proxy vote to be valid, the Board must have received satisfactory evidence such that the authority of the person claiming to exercise the right to vote or such other right has been received by the Company not later than the last time at which appointments of proxy should have been received in order to be valid for use at that meeting or on the holding of that poll.

Any objection or error shall be referred to the chairman of the meeting and shall only vitiate the decision of the meeting on any resolution if the chairman decides that the objection or error may have affected the decision of the meeting.

#### Transfers

Ordinary shares may be held in either certificated or uncertificated form. Certificated ordinary shares shall be transferred in any usual or other form approved by the Board and executed by or on behalf of the transferor. Transfers of uncertificated ordinary shares shall be made in accordance with the Companies Act and Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, as amended.

The Board is not bound to register (i) a transfer of partly paid ordinary shares, (ii) uncertificated shares in the circumstances set out in the Companies Act and Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001 and (iii) transfers of uncertificated securities to joint holders where the number of such joint holders exceeds four. The Board may also decline to register an instrument of transfer of certificated ordinary shares unless (i) it is duly stamped, duly certified or otherwise shown to the satisfaction of the Board to be exempt from stamp duty and deposited at the prescribed place and accompanied by the share certificate(s) and such other evidence as reasonably required by the Board to evidence right to transfer, (ii) it is in respect of one class of shares only, and (iii) in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the share is to be transferred does not exceed four.

#### Redemption

Subject to any rights attached to existing shares, any share may be issued on terms that it is, at our option or the option of the holder of such share, redeemable. The directors are authorized to determine the terms, conditions and manner of redemption of any such shares under the Articles.

#### Calls on capital

The directors may make calls upon the members in respect of any monies unpaid on their shares. A person upon whom a call is made remains liable even if the shares in respect of which the call is made have been transferred. Interest will be chargeable on any unpaid amount called at a rate determined by the Board (not exceeding the Bank of England base rate by more than 5%).

If a member fails to pay any call or installment of a call in full (following notice from the Board that such failure will result in forfeiture of the relevant shares), such shares (including any dividends declared but not paid) may be forfeited by a resolution of the Board, and will become the property of GSK. Forfeiture shall not absolve a previous member for amounts payable by him/her (which may continue to accrue interest).

GSK also has a lien over all of our partly paid shares for all monies payable or called on such shares and over the debts and liabilities of a member to GSK. If any monies which are the subject of the lien remain unpaid after a notice from the Board demanding payment, we may sell such shares.

#### **Other Shareholder Rights**

On a distribution of capital on a winding-up, the ordinary shares rank pari passu with each other but behind the rights of all of GSK's creditors.

#### Variation of Rights

The rights attached to any class of shares may be varied either with the consent in writing of the holders of at least 75% in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

The rights of shares shall not (unless expressly provided by the rights attached to such shares) be deemed varied by the creation of further shares ranking equally with them.

### Limitations on Share Ownership

There are no limitations on the rights of shareholders to own ordinary shares. In addition, there are no restrictions imposed by the Articles or (subject to the effect of any economic sanctions or UK or EU merger control laws that may be in force from time to time) by current UK laws which relate to non-residents or foreign shareholders and which limit the rights of such non-residents or foreign shareholders to hold or (when entitled to do so) exercise voting rights on the ordinary shares.

### **B.** Description of American Depositary Shares

This summary of the general terms and provisions of our American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by our Form F-6 filed on July 19, 2019, as amended on March 15, 2021 (Commission file No. 333-232726), including the exhibits thereto. In the following description, a "Holder" is the person registered with the Depositary (as defined below).

#### General

American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") evidencing ADSs are issuable pursuant to an amended and restated deposit agreement dated July 19, 2019, between GSK, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as depositary (the "Depositary"), and the Holders of the ADRs, as amended on March 15, 2021 (the "Deposit Agreement"). The principal executive office of the Depositary is 383 Madison Avenue, Floor 11, New York, New York 10179. Each ADS represents the right to receive two ordinary shares of GSK. An ADR may evidence any number of ADSs.

Our American Depositary Receipts are admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "GSK".

#### Voting

The Depositary or, if the deposited securities are registered in the name of or held by its nominee, its nominee, subject to and in accordance with the constituent documents of GSK irrevocably appointed each Holder for the time being on the record date (the "Voting Record Date") fixed by the Depositary in respect of any meeting (at which holders of deposited securities are entitled to vote) as its proxy to attend, vote and speak at the relevant meeting (or any adjournment thereof) in respect of the deposited securities represented by the ADS registered on the books of the Depositary in the name of such Holder on the Voting Record Date. In respect of any such meeting each such Holder can appoint any person as its substitute proxy to attend, vote and speak on behalf of the Holder subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Deposit Agreement and the constituent documents of GSK.

As soon as practicable after receipt of notice of any meeting at which the holders of deposited securities are entitled to vote, or of solicitation of consents or proxies from holders of deposited securities, the Depositary shall fix the Voting Record Date in respect of such meeting or solicitation. The Depositary or, if GSK so determines, GSK, shall distribute to Holders of record on such Voting Record Date: (a) such information as is contained in such notice of meeting or in the solicitation materials, (b) an ADR proxy card in a form prepared by the Depositary, (c) a statement that each Holder at the close of business on the Voting Record Date will be entitled, subject to any applicable law, GSK's constituent documents and the provisions of or governing the deposited securities, either (i) to use such ADR proxy card in order to attend, vote and speak at such meeting as the proxy of the Depositary or its nominee solely with respect to the ordinary shares or other deposited securities represented by ADSs evidenced by such Holder's ADRs or (ii) to appoint any other person as the substitute proxy of such Holder, solely with respect to the ordinary shares or other deposited securities represented by ADSs evidenced by such Holder's ADRs, or (iii) to renounce the proxy initially provided by the Depositary or its nominee to such Holder or such Holder's substitute proxy and to provide voting instructions to the Depositary as to the exercise of the voting rights pertaining to the ordinary shares or other deposited securities represented by ADSs evidenced by their respective ADRs ("Voting Instructions"), and (d) if the Depositary is to be given Voting Instructions by such Holder, a brief statement as to the manner in which Voting Instructions may be given to the Depositary. Each Holder shall be solely responsible for the forwarding of voting information to the persons or entities having a beneficial ownership interest in ADSs (the "Beneficial Owners") registered in such Holder's name. There is no guarantee that Holders and Beneficial Owners generally or any Holder or Beneficial Owner in particular will receive the notice described above with sufficient time to enable such Holder or Beneficial Owner to return any voting instructions to the Depositary in a timely manner or for the Holder to arrange to attend, vote and/or speak at the relevant meeting. GSK shall provide notice to the Depositary of such vote or meeting in a timely manner and at least 30 days prior to the date of such vote or meeting (unless less than 30 days' notice of the meeting has been given in accordance with GSK's Articles of Association and English law, in which case GSK will provide to the Depositary such advance notice of the meeting as may be possible under the circumstances); provided that if the Depositary receives less than 30 days' notice of such vote or meeting, the Depositary shall only make such distribution to the extent it deems it to be practicable.

Upon actual receipt by the ADR department responsible for proxies and voting instructions (including, without limitation, instructions of any entity or entities acting on behalf of the nominee for the Depositary Trust Company ("DTC")) of Voting Instructions of a Holder on the Voting Record Date in the manner and on or before the time established by the Depositary for such purpose, the Depositary shall endeavor, insofar as practicable and permitted under applicable law, the provisions of GSK's constituent documents and the provisions of the deposited securities, to vote or cause to be voted the deposited securities represented by the ADSs evidenced by such Holder's ADRs in accordance with such Voting Instructions insofar as practicable and permitted under the provisions of or governing deposited securities. The Depositary will not itself exercise any voting discretion in respect of any deposited securities. Ordinary shares or other deposited securities represented by ADSs for which no specific Voting Instructions are received by the Depositary from the Holder shall not be voted by the Depositary but may be directly voted by such Holder in attendance at meetings of shareholders as proxy for the Depositary or its nominee, subject to, and in accordance with, the Deposit Agreement and GSK's constituent documents.

Holders and their substitute proxy (other than the Depositary) shall only be permitted to attend, vote and speak at meetings at which holders of deposited securities are entitled to vote as the proxy of the Depositary or its nominee with respect to the whole number of ordinary shares represented by the ADSs evidenced by ADRs held by such Holders on the record date set by the Depositary. For the avoidance of doubt, when the Depositary receives Voting Instructions from a substitute proxy of a Holder (including, without limitation, instructions from Broadridge Financial Solutions or any other entity acting on behalf of participants and/or customers of participants within DTC) or their agents, and such registered Holder has notified the Depositary that it holds ADRs on behalf of such substitute proxies, the Depositary shall treat such Voting Instructions as coming from an entity that holds ADRs on behalf of such substitute proxies and the Depositary shall vote or cause to be voted the deposited securities in accordance with such instructions.

Holders are strongly encouraged to forward their Voting Instructions as soon as possible. Voting Instructions will not be deemed received until such time as the ADR department responsible for proxies and voting has received such Voting Instructions notwithstanding that such Voting Instructions may have been physically received by the Depositary prior to such time.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Deposit Agreement or any ADR, the Depositary may, to the extent not prohibited by any law, rule or regulation or the rules and/or requirements of the stock exchange on which the ADSs are listed, in lieu of distribution of the materials provided to the Depositary in connection with any meeting of or solicitation of consents or proxies from holders of deposited securities, distribute to the Holders a notice, after consulting GSK as to the form of such notice to the extent practicable, that provides Holders with, or otherwise publicizes to Holders, instructions on how to retrieve such materials or receive such materials upon request (i.e., by reference to a website containing the materials for retrieval or a contact for requesting copies of the materials).

## Procedures for Transmitting Notices, Reports and Proxy Soliciting Material

In addition to the procedures for transmitting notices discussed above under "Voting", the Depositary or its agent will keep, at a designated transfer office (the "Transfer Office"), (i) a register (the "ADR Register") for the registration, registration of transfer, combination and split-up of ADRs and (ii) facilities for the delivery and receipt of ADRs. Title to an ADR (and to deposited securities represented by the ADSs), when properly endorsed (in the case of ADRs in certificated form) or upon delivery to the Depositary of proper instruments of transfer, is transferable by delivery with the same effect as in the case of negotiable instruments under the laws of the State of New York; provided that the Depositary, notwithstanding any notice to the contrary, may treat the person in whose name such ADR is registered on the ADR Register as the absolute owner hereof for all purposes and neither the Depositary nor GSK will have any obligation or be subject to any liability under the Deposit Agreement or any ADR to any Beneficial Owner, unless such Beneficial Owner is the Holder hereof. Such ADR is transferable on the ADR Register and may be split into other ADRs or combined with other ADRs into one ADR, evidencing the aggregate number of ADSs surrendered for split-up or combination, by the Holder hereof or by duly authorized attorney upon surrender of this ADR at the Transfer Office properly endorsed (in the case of ADRs in certificated form) or upon delivery to the Depositary of proper instruments of transfer and duly stamped as may be required by applicable law; provided that the Depositary may close the ADR Register at any time or from time to time when deemed expedient by it and it shall also close the issuance book portion of the ADR Register when reasonably requested by GSK in order to enable GSK to comply with applicable law. At the request of a Holder, the Depositary shall, for the purpose of substituting a certificated ADR with a Direct Registration ADR (defined below), or vice versa, execute and deliver a certificated ADR or a Direct Registration ADR, as the case may be, for any authorized number of ADSs requested, evidencing the same aggregate number of ADSs as those evidenced by the certificated ADR or Direct Registration ADR, as the case may be, substituted.

The Deposit Agreement, the provisions of or governing deposited securities and any written communications from GSK, which are both received by the custodian or its nominee as a holder of deposited securities and made generally available to the holders of deposited securities, are available for inspection by Holders at the offices of the Depositary and its agent or agents (the "Custodian"), at the Transfer Office, on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "Commission") website, or upon request from the Depositary (which request may be refused by the Depositary at its discretion). The Depositary will distribute copies of such communications (or English translations or summaries thereof) to Holders when furnished by GSK. GSK is subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Act and accordingly files certain reports with the Commission. Such reports and other information may be inspected and copied through the Commission's EDGAR system or at public reference facilities maintained by the Commission located at the date hereof at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549.

"Direct Registration ADR" means an ADR, the ownership of which is recorded on the Direct Registration System.

"Direct Registration System" means the system for the uncertificated registration of ownership of securities established by DTC and utilized by the Depositary pursuant to which the Depositary may record the ownership of ADRs without the issuance of a certificate, which ownership shall be evidenced by periodic statements issued by the Depositary to the Holders entitled thereto.

## Sale or Exercising of Rights

The Depositary will distribute to each Holder entitled thereto on the record date set by the Depositary therefor at such Holder's address shown on the ADR Register, in proportion to the number of deposited securities (on which the following distributions on deposited securities are received by the Custodian) represented by ADSs evidenced by such Holder's ADRs: (i) warrants or other instruments in the discretion of the Depositary representing rights to acquire additional ADRs in respect of any rights to subscribe for additional Shares or rights of any nature available to the Depositary as a result of a distribution on deposited securities ("Rights"), to the extent that GSK timely furnishes to the Depositary evidence satisfactory to the Depositary that the Depositary may lawfully distribute the same (GSK has no obligation to so furnish such evidence), or (ii) to the extent GSK does not so furnish such evidence and sales of Rights are practicable, any U.S. dollars available to the Depositary from the net proceeds of sales of Rights as in the case of cash, or (iii) to the extent GSK does not so furnish such evidence and such sales cannot practicably be accomplished by reason of the nontransferability of the Rights, limited markets therefor, their short duration or otherwise, nothing (and any Rights may lapse).

### Deposit or Sale of Securities Resulting from Dividends, Splits or Plans of Reorganization

If GSK makes a dividend payable at the election of the holders of ordinary shares in either cash or additional ordinary shares that it wishes to be made available to the Holders, GSK shall give notice thereof to the Depositary at least 30 days prior to the proposed distribution stating whether or not it wishes such elective distribution to be made available to the Holders. The Depositary shall make such elective distribution available to the Holders only if, among other things, GSK has timely requested that the elective distribution is available to the Holders and the Depositary shall have determined that such distribution is reasonably practicable. If the conditions for making the elective distribution available to the Holders are satisfied, the Depositary will establish procedures to enable the Holders to elect the receipt of either cash or additional ADSs. If the conditions for making the elective distribution available to the Holders are not satisfied, the Depositary will, to the extent permitted by law, distribute either cash or additional ADSs to the Holders on the basis of the same determination as is made in the local market in respect of the ordinary shares for which no election is made. There can be no assurance that Holders generally, or any Holder in particular, will be given the opportunity to receive elective distributions on the same terms and conditions as the holders of ordinary shares.

To the extent the Depositary deems distribution of securities or property available to the Depositary resulting from any distribution on deposited securities (other than cash, ordinary shares or Rights) not to be equitable and practicable, the Depositary may distribute any U.S. dollars available to the Depositary from net proceeds of sale of such securities or property.

The Depositary may, in its discretion, and shall if reasonably requested by GSK, distribute additional or amended ADRs or cash, securities or property to reflect any change in par value, split-up, consolidation, cancellation or other reclassification of deposited securities, any ordinary share distributions or other distributions not distributed to Holders or any cash, securities or property available to the Depositary in respect of deposited securities from (and the Depositary is hereby authorized to surrender any deposited securities to any person and, irrespective of whether such deposited securities are surrendered or otherwise cancelled by operation of law, rule, regulation or otherwise, to sell by public or private sale any property received in connection with) any recapitalization, reorganization, merger, consolidation, liquidation, receivership, bankruptcy or sale of all or substantially all the assets of the Company. To the extent the Depositary does not amend ADRs or make a distribution to Holders to reflect any of the foregoing, or the net proceeds thereof, whatever cash, securities or property results from any of the foregoing shall constitute deposited securities and each ADS evidenced by this ADR shall automatically represent its pro rata interest in the deposited securities as then constituted. Promptly upon the occurrence of any of the

aforementioned changes affecting deposited securities, GSK shall notify the Depositary in writing of such occurrence and as soon as practicable after receipt of such notice from GSK, may instruct the Depositary to give notice thereof, at GSK's expense, to Holders in accordance with the provisions hereof. Upon receipt of such instruction, the Depositary shall give notice to the Holders in accordance with the terms thereof, as soon as reasonably practicable.

For all cash dividends and other cash distributions that are made available to the Depositary after the date that will be published on www.adr.com (as updated by the Depositary from time to time, "ADR.com") and communicated to then current Holders by mail, the Depositary will distribute any cash to Holders solely via electronic funds transfer ("EFT"), except as otherwise provided in this paragraph. In order to receive such amounts, Holders must provide their bank deposit details to the Depositary in accordance with the instructions provided by the Depositary for this purpose. Subject to the last sentence of this paragraph, all such amounts owing to Holders who do not provide such bank deposit details shall be held by the Depositary on behalf of such Holders until such bank deposit details have been provided. All amounts so held by the Depositary will be reported for tax purposes as if paid to all Holders as of the date that funds are first made available to Holders and will neither accrue interest nor be invested for Holders while they are being held. A Holder will be unable to receive cash dividends or other cash distributions to which it is entitled until such time as such Holder either (i) provides its bank deposit details to the Depositary in accordance with the instructions provided by the Depositary for this purpose, (ii) transfers such Holder's ADS position into DTC or (iii) cancels its ADSs (whereupon, in the case of a transfer to DTC or a cancellation, such Holder will receive a check for the aggregate amount of cash dividends and/or cash distributions being held on its behalf). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Depositary shall, if instructed by GSK, distribute cash dividends and other cash distributions by check or by such other means as GSK and the Depositary may agree.

#### Foreign Exchange Related Matters

To facilitate the administration of various depositary receipt transactions, including disbursement of dividends or other cash distributions and other corporate actions, the Depositary may engage the foreign exchange desk within JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the "Bank") and/or its affiliates in order to enter into spot foreign exchange transactions to convert foreign currency into U.S. dollars ("FX Transactions"). For certain currencies, FX Transactions are entered into with the Bank or an affiliate, as the case may be, acting in a principal capacity. For other currencies, FX Transactions are routed directly to and managed by an unaffiliated local custodian (or other third party local liquidity provider), and neither the Bank nor any of its affiliates is a party to such FX Transactions.

The foreign exchange rate applied to an FX Transaction will be either (a) a published benchmark rate, or (b) a rate determined by a third party local liquidity provider, in each case plus or minus a spread, as applicable. The Depositary will disclose which foreign exchange rate and spread, if any, apply to such currency on ADR.com. Such applicable foreign exchange rate and spread may (and neither the Depositary, the Bank nor any of their affiliates is under any obligation to ensure that such rate does not) differ from rates and spreads at which comparable transactions are entered into with other customers or the range of foreign exchange rates and spreads at which the Bank or any of its affiliates enters into foreign exchange transactions. Additionally, the timing of execution of an FX Transaction varies according to local market dynamics, which may include regulatory requirements, market hours and liquidity in the foreign exchange market or other factors. Furthermore, the Bank and its affiliates may manage the associated risks of their position in the market in a manner they deem appropriate without regard to the impact of such activities on GSK, the Depositary, Holders or Beneficial Owners. The spread applied does not reflect any gains or losses that may be earned or incurred by the Bank and its affiliates as a result of risk management or other hedging related activity.

To the extent the Company provides U.S. dollars to the Depositary, neither the Bank nor any of its affiliates will execute an FX Transaction. In such case, the Depositary will distribute the U.S. dollars received from the Company.

Further details relating to the applicable foreign exchange rate, the applicable spread and the execution of FX Transactions will be provided by the Depositary on ADR.com. The Company, Holders and Beneficial Owners each acknowledge and agree that the terms applicable to FX Transactions disclosed from time to time on ADR.com will apply to any FX Transaction executed pursuant to the Deposit Agreement.

#### Amendment and Termination of the Deposit Agreement

The form of ADRs evidencing ADSs and any provisions of the Deposit Agreement relating to those ADRs may be amended by GSK and the Depositary. Any amendment that imposes or increases any fees or charges, other than taxes and other governmental charges, transfer or registration fees, transmission costs, delivery costs or other such expenses, or that otherwise prejudices any substantial existing right of the Holders or Beneficial Owners, will not take effect as to any ADRs until 30 days after notice of the amendment has been given to the Holders. Every Holder and Beneficial Owner of any ADR, at the time an amendment becomes effective, will be deemed to continue to hold such ADR and to consent and agree to the amendment and to be bound by the Deposit Agreement or the ADR as amended. No amendment may impair the right of any Holder to surrender ADRs and receive in return the deposited securities represented by the ADSs. If any governmental body or regulatory body should adopt new laws, rules or regulations which would require amendment or supplement of the Deposit Agreement or the form of ADR to ensure compliance therewith, GSK and the Depositary may amend or supplement the Deposit Agreement and the ADR at any time in accordance with such changed laws, rules or regulations. Such amendment or supplement to the Deposit Agreement in such circumstances may become effective before a notice of such amendment or supplement is given to Holders or within any other period of time as required for compliance.

Whenever GSK directs, the Depositary has agreed to terminate the Deposit Agreement as to ADRs evidencing ADSs by mailing a termination notice to the Holders then outstanding at least 30 days before the date fixed in the notice of termination. The Depositary may likewise terminate the Deposit Agreement as to ADRs evidencing ADSs by mailing a termination notice to GSK and the Holders then outstanding at least 30 days before the date of termination, under the following circumstances: (i) in the event of GSK's bankruptcy or insolvency, (ii) if the ordinary shares cease to be listed on an internationally recognized stock exchange, (iii) if GSK effects (or will effect) a redemption of all or substantially all of the deposited securities, or a cash or share distribution representing a return of all or substantially all of the value of the deposited securities, or (iv) there occurs a merger, consolidation, sale of assets or other transaction as a result of which securities or other property are delivered in exchange for or in lieu of deposited securities, except where such transaction was commenced, announced by GSK or notified to the Depositary prior to the effective date of the Deposit Agreement.

After the date so fixed for termination, the Depositary and its agents will perform no further acts under the Deposit Agreement and this ADR, except to receive and hold (or sell) distributions on deposited securities and deliver deposited securities being withdrawn. As soon as practicable after the date so fixed for termination, the Depositary shall use its reasonable efforts to sell the deposited securities and shall thereafter (as long as it may lawfully do so) hold in an account (which may be a segregated or unsegregated account) the net proceeds of such sales, together with any other cash then held by it under the Deposit Agreement, without liability for interest, in trust for the pro rata benefit of the Holders of ADRs not theretofore surrendered. After making such sale, the Depositary shall be discharged from all obligations in respect of the Deposit Agreement and this ADR, except to account for such net proceeds and other cash. After the date so fixed for termination, GSK shall be discharged from all obligations under the Deposit Agreement except for its obligations to the Depositary and its agents.

## Rights of Holders to Inspect the Transfer Books of the Depositary and the List of Holders

The Depositary will keep books for the registration and transfer of ADRs as well as facilities for the delivery and receipt of ADRs at the Transfer Office. These books will be open for inspection by Holders at all reasonable times. However, this inspection may not be for the purpose of communicating with Holders in the interest of a business or object other than GSK business or a matter related to the Deposit Agreement or the ADRs.

### Restrictions on the Right to Transfer or Withdraw the Underlying Securities

As a condition precedent to the issue, registration, registration of transfer, split-up or combination of any ADR, the delivery of any

distribution in respect thereof, or the withdrawal of any deposited securities, GSK, the Depositary, or custodian may require payment of a sum sufficient to reimburse it for any tax or other governmental charge and any stock transfer or registration fee with respect thereto (including any such tax or charge and fee with respect to ordinary shares or other deposited securities being registered) and payment of any applicable fees as therein provided, may require the production of proof satisfactory to it as to the identity and genuineness of any signature, as well as such other information, including without limitation, information as to citizenship, residence, exchange control approval, beneficial or other ownership of any securities, compliance with applicable law, regulations, provisions of or governing deposited securities and terms of the Deposit Agreement and ADR, as it may deem necessary or proper, and may also require compliance with any regulations the Depositary may establish consistent with the provisions of the Deposit Agreement. The issuance of ADRs, the acceptance of deposits of ordinary shares, the registration, registration of transfer, split-up or combination of ADRs or the withdrawal of deposited securities may be suspended, generally or in particular instances, when the ADR Register or any register for deposited securities is closed or when any such action is deemed advisable by the Depositary or GSK at any time or from time to time.

## Limitations on the Depositary's Liability

The Depositary shall not incur any liability to any Holder or Beneficial Owners of ADRs, if by reason of any provision of any present or future law, rule, regulation, fiat, order or decree of the U.S., England, Wales or any other country or jurisdiction, or of any governmental or regulatory authority or any securities exchange or market or automated quotation system, or the provisions of or governing any deposited securities, or by reason of any provision, present or future, of the Company's charter, or by reason of any act of God or war or terrorism or other circumstances beyond its control, the Depositary shall be prevented or forbidden from or be subject to any civil or criminal penalty on account of doing or performing any act or thing which by the terms of the Deposit Agreement it is provided shall be done or performed; nor shall the Depositary incur any liability to any Holder or Beneficial Owner of any ADR by reason of any non-performance or delay, caused as aforesaid, in the performance of any act or thing which by the terms of the Deposit Agreement it is provided shall or may be done or performed, or by reason of any exercise of, or failure to exercise, any discretion provided for in the Deposit Agreement.

The Depositary assumes no obligation nor shall it be subject to any liability under the Deposit Agreement to any Holders or Beneficial Owners of any ADR (including, without limitation, liability with respect to the validity or worth of any deposited securities), except that it agrees to perform its obligations specifically set forth in the Deposit Agreement without gross negligence or willful misconduct. The Depositary shall not be a fiduciary or have any fiduciary duty to Holders or Beneficial Owners.

The Depositary and its agents shall not be under any obligation to appear in, prosecute or defend any action, suit or other proceeding in respect of any deposited securities or in respect of the ADRs. The Depositary shall not be liable to Holders or Beneficial Owners for any action or non-action by it in reliance upon the advice of or information from the Company, legal counsel, accountants, any person presenting ordinary shares for deposit, any Holder or any other person believed by it to be competent to give such advice or information. The Depositary shall not be liable for the acts or omissions made by, or the insolvency of, any securities depository, clearing agency or settlement system.

The Depositary shall not be responsible for, and shall incur no liability in connection with or arising from, the insolvency of any custodian that is not a branch or affiliate of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. The Depositary shall not have any liability for the price received in connection with any sale of securities, the timing thereof or any delay in action or omission to act nor shall it be responsible for any error or delay in action, omission to act, default or negligence on the part of the party so retained in connection with any such sale or proposed sale. The Depositary shall not be liable for any acts or omissions to act on the part of the custodian, except to the extent that any Holder has incurred liability directly as a result of the custodian having (i) committed fraud or willful misconduct in the provision of custodial services to the Depositary or (ii) failed to use reasonable care in the provision of custodial services to the Depositary as determined in accordance with the standards prevailing in the jurisdiction in which the custodian is located.

The Depositary and its respective agents may rely and shall be protected in acting upon any written notice, request, direction, instruction or document believed by it to be genuine and to have been signed, presented or given by the proper party or parties.

The Depositary shall be under no obligation to inform Holders or Beneficial Owners about the requirements of the laws, rules or regulations or any changes therein or thereto of any country or jurisdiction or of any governmental or regulatory authority or any securities exchange or market or automated quotation system.

The Depositary and its agents will not be responsible for any failure to carry out any Voting Instructions to vote any of the Deposited Securities, for the manner in which any such vote is cast, any act or omission to act on the part of Holders, Beneficial Owners, the Company or its agents in connection with voting at a meeting, or for the effect of any such vote.

The Depositary may rely upon instructions from the Company or its counsel in respect of any approval or license required for any currency conversion, transfer or distribution.

The Depositary and its agents may own and deal in any class of securities of the Company and its affiliates and in ADRs.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in the Deposit Agreement or any ADR, the Depositary shall have no liability or responsibility under the Deposit Agreement, any ADR or any related agreement, for any period prior to the effective date of the Deposit Agreement or for any act or omission of the predecessor to the Depositary or any of its agents (including the Custodian as defined in the Prior Deposit Agreement), under or in connection with this Deposit Agreement, any ADRs or any related agreement.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in the Deposit Agreement or any ADR, the Depositary and its agents may fully respond to any and all demands or requests for information maintained by or on its behalf in connection with the Deposit Agreement, any Holder or Holders, any ADR or ADRs or otherwise related hereto or thereto to the extent such information is requested or required by or pursuant to any lawful authority, including without limitation laws, rules, regulations, administrative or judicial process, banking, securities or other regulators.

The Depositary shall not be liable for the failure by any Holder or Beneficial Owner to obtain the benefits of credits or refunds of non-U.S. tax paid against such Holder's or Beneficial Owner's income tax liability.

The Depositary is under no obligation to provide the Holders and Beneficial Owners, or any of them, with any information about the tax status of the Company. The Depositary shall not incur any liability for any tax or tax consequences that may be incurred by Holders and Beneficial Owners on account of their ownership or disposition of the ADRs or ADSs.

The Depositary shall not incur any liability for the content of any information submitted to it by or on behalf of the Company for distribution to the Holders or for any inaccuracy of any translation thereof, for any investment risk associated with acquiring an interest in the deposited securities, for the validity or worth of the deposited securities, for the credit-worthiness of any third party, for allowing any rights to lapse upon the terms of the Deposit Agreement or for the failure or timeliness of any notice from the Company.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in the Deposit Agreement or any ADR, the may use third party delivery services and providers of information regarding matters such as pricing, proxy voting, corporate actions, class action litigation and other services in connection herewith and the Deposit Agreement, and use local agents to provide extraordinary services such as attendance at annual meetings of issuers of securities. Although the Depositary will use reasonable care (and cause their agents to use reasonable care) in the selection and retention of such third party providers and local agents, they will not be responsible for any errors or omissions made by them in providing the relevant information or services.

The Depositary shall not be liable for any acts or omissions made by a successor depositary whether in connection with a previous act or omission of the Depositary or in connection with any matter arising wholly after the removal or resignation of the Depositary.

By holding an ADS or an interest therein, Holders and Beneficial Owners each irrevocably agree that any legal suit, action or proceeding against or involving the Depositary, arising out of or based upon the Deposit Agreement, the ADSs or the transactions contemplated herein, therein or hereby, may only be instituted in a state or federal court in New York, New York, and by holding an ADS or an interest therein each irrevocably waives any objection which it may now or hereafter have to the laying of venue of any such proceeding, and irrevocably submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts in any such suit, action or proceeding.

The Company has agreed to indemnify the Depositary and its agents under certain circumstances and the Depositary has agreed to indemnify the Company under certain circumstances.

The Depositary shall not be liable to Holders or Beneficial Owners for any indirect, special, punitive or consequential damages (including, without limitation, legal fees and expenses) or lost profits, in each case of any form incurred by any person or entity (including, without limitation, Holders and Beneficial Owners), whether or not foreseeable and regardless of the type of action in which such a claim may be brought.

## C. Debt Securities

### General

Each series of debt securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange and set forth on the cover page to GSK's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021 has been issued by either GlaxoSmithKline Capital Inc. ("GSK Capital Inc.") or GlaxosmithKline Capital plc ("GSK Capital plc") and guaranteed by GlaxosmithKline plc. Each of these series of notes and related guarantees were issued pursuant to an effective registration statement and a related prospectus and prospectus supplement setting forth the terms of the relevant series of notes and related guarantees.

The following table sets forth the name of the series, interest rate, dates of the registration statements, dates of the base prospectuses and dates of issuance for each relevant series of notes (the "Notes").

<u>Series / Interest Rate</u>	Registration Statement	Date of Base Prospectus	Date of Issuance
0.534% Notes due 2023	333-223982	March 28, 2018	October 1, 2020
2.875% Notes due 2022	333-223982	March 28, 2018	March 25, 2019
3.000% Notes due 2024	333-223982	March 28, 2018	March 25, 2019
3.375% Notes due 2029	333-223982	March 28, 2018	March 25, 2019
3.375% Notes due 2023	333-223982	March 28, 2018	May 15, 2018
3.625% Notes due 2025	333-223982	March 28, 2018	May 15, 2018
3.875% Notes due 2028	333-223982	March 28, 2018	May 15, 2018
2.800% Notes due 2023	333-172621	March 4, 2011	March 18, 2013
4.200% Notes due 2043	333-172621	March 4, 2011	March 18, 2013
2.850% Notes due 2022	333-172621	March 4, 2011	May 9, 2012
6.375% Notes due 2038	333-149531	March 4, 2008	May 13, 2008

Pursuant to an Agreement of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017 by and among GSK Capital plc, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas has become the successor trustee to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York under the indenture dated as of April 6, 2004 among GSK, GSK Capital plc and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as amended and supplemented.

Pursuant to an Agreement of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017 by and among GSK Capital Inc., Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas has become the successor trustee to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York under the indenture dated as of April 6, 2004 among GSK, GSK Capital Inc. and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as amended and supplemented.

The paying agent under the indentures governing the Notes is the trustee under the relevant indenture. The address of the trustee and paying agent in relation to the Notes is 60 Wall Street, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10005.

The summary set out below of the general terms and provisions of the Notes does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified by reference to, all of the definitions and provisions of the relevant indenture governing the applicable series of Notes, any supplement to the relevant indenture and the form of the instrument representing each series of Notes. Certain terms, unless otherwise defined herein, have the meaning given to them in the relevant indenture governing the applicable series of Notes.

### 1. Notes offered pursuant to the Base Prospectus dated March 28, 2018

## a. Prospectus Supplement (September 28, 2020) - 0.534% Notes due 2023

## **Description of the Notes**

#### General

GSK Capital plc issued the 0.534% Notes due 2023 (for purposes of this "Description of the Notes" only, the "Notes") pursuant to an indenture, dated as of April 6, 2004, among GlaxoSmithKline plc, as guarantor, GSK Capital plc, as issuer, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (as successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017, among GSK Capital plc, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas), as amended and supplemented by a first supplemental indenture, dated as of March 21, 2014 and as further amended and supplemented by a second supplemental indenture dated as of May 15, 2018 (for purposes of this description of the Notes only, the "Indenture").

GSK Capital plc issued the Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,250,000,000. The Notes will mature on October 1, 2023 unless redeemed or purchased prior to such date as described below.

The Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GlaxoSmithKline plc. If, for any reason, GSK Capital plc does not make any required payment in respect of the Notes when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GlaxoSmithKline plc will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. You will be entitled to payment under the guarantee of GlaxoSmithKline plc without taking any action whatsoever against us.

GSK Capital plc issued the Notes in book-entry form only, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

As used herein, "business day" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of New York or London, England are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to be closed.

We or any of our subsidiaries may at any time and from time to time purchase the Notes in the open market or by tender or by private agreement, if applicable law allows. The Notes purchased by us or any of our subsidiaries may be held, resold or surrendered by the purchaser thereof through us to the trustee or any paying agent for cancellation.

### Interest

The Notes will bear interest at the interest rate shown in the table above and accrue interest from October 1, 2020, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid (or provided for), to but not including the next date upon which interest is required to be paid.

Interest is payable on the Notes twice a year, on April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2021, to the person in whose name a Note is registered at the close of business on the March 17 or September 16 that precedes the date on which interest will be paid. Interest on the Notes will be paid on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

If an interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, for the Notes, as the case may be, would fall on a day that is not a business day, then the required payment will be made on the next succeeding business day, but no additional interest shall be paid unless we fail to make payment on such next succeeding business day.

## Covenants

Subject to certain exceptions, if we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of any U.K. or U.S. withholding tax from any payment made on the Notes, we will pay additional amounts on those payments so that the amount received by noteholders will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. See "—Payment of Additional Amounts."

As contemplated by the last paragraph under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below, the satisfaction of certain conditions will permit us to omit to comply with some or all of our obligations, covenants and agreements under the Indenture with respect to the Notes. In addition, we may omit to comply with certain covenants through covenant defeasance. We refer you to the information under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below for more information on how we may do this.

Except as described herein, the Indenture does not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the Notes against a reduction in our creditworthiness in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the Notes, including, among other things, through the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

#### Payment of Additional Amounts

The provisions of the Indenture described under "Description of Debt Securities—Covenants—Payment of Additional Amounts" do not apply to the Notes.

Payments made by us under or with respect to the Notes will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the government of the United Kingdom or of any territory of the United Kingdom or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax or (ii) the government of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax, which we refer to collectively as "Taxes," unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law.

If we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made with respect to the Notes, we will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including additional amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if the Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; provided that no additional amounts will be payable with respect to Taxes:

- that would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner of the Notes (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the United Kingdom or the United States or any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein or area subject to its jurisdiction, including, without limitation, such holder or beneficial owner (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or treated as a resident thereof or domiciled thereof or a national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;
- that are estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, wealth or similar taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges,
- payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or premium, if any, or interest on the Notes;
- that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the applicable recipient of such payment to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation or other reporting requirement to the extent such compliance is required by applicable law or administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in, the rate of deduction or withholding of such Taxes;
- that would not have been imposed but for the presentation of the Notes (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurred later;
- that would not have been imposed if presentation for payment of the Notes had been made to a paying agent other than the paying agent to which the presentation was made;
- that are imposed solely by reason of the holder or beneficial owner owning or having owned, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- that would not have been imposed but for a failure by the holder or beneficial owner (or any financial institution through which the holder or beneficial owner holds any security through which payment on the security is made) to comply with any certification, information, identification, documentation or other reporting requirements (including entering into and complying with an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service) imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code as in effect on the date of issuance of the Notes or any successor or amended version of such provisions; or
- any combination of the foregoing items;

nor shall additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on the Notes to any such holder who is a fiduciary or a partnership or a beneficial owner who is other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of such Notes.

We have agreed in the Indenture that at least one paying agent for the Notes will be located outside the United Kingdom.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts if and when due will survive the termination of the Indenture and the payment of all amounts in respect of the Notes.

### **Tax Redemption**

In the event of changes in U.K. or U.S. withholding taxes applicable to payments of interest, we may redeem the Notes in whole (but not in part) at any time prior to maturity, at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest to the redemption date. See "Description of Debt Securities—Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" below.

### **Optional Redemption**

Prior to October 1, 2022 (the "Par Call Date"), we may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the redemption date) that would be due if the Notes matured on the Par Call Date, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360 day year consisting of twelve 30 day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 0.100%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date. On or after the Notes Par Call Date, we may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on the Notes to be redeemed that are due and payable on an interest payment date falling on or prior to a redemption date will be payable on the interest payment date to the registered holders as of the close of business on the relevant record date according to the Notes and the Indenture, as applicable.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the quotation agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Notes to be redeemed, assuming such Notes matured on the Par Call Date, that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of such Notes, assuming such Notes matured on the Par Call Date.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the average of four Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations (as defined below) for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (ii) if the quotation agent for the Notes obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations, or (iii) if only one Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation is received, the quotation.

"Quotation agent" means any Reference Treasury Dealer appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means (i) each of BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (or their respective affiliates that are Primary Treasury Dealers) and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in the United States (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer, and (ii) any other Primary Treasury Dealer selected by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the quotation agent by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for that redemption date.

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 15 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each registered holder of the Notes to be redeemed by us or by the trustee on our behalf. We will give notice of any such redemption to any exchange on which such Notes are listed. On and after any redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes or portions thereof called for redemption. On or before the redemption date, we will deposit with a paying agent (or the trustee) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the Notes to be redeemed on that date. If less than all of the Notes are to be redeemed, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), in the case of Notes represented by a global security, or by the trustee by such method as the trustee deems to be fair and appropriate, in the case of Notes that are not represented by a global security.

## **Events of Default**

The events of default under the Indenture with respect to the Notes are defined under "Description of Debt Securities-Events of Default" below.

## **Further Issuances**

We initially offered the Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,250,000,0000. We may from time to time, without the consent of the holders of the Notes, create and issue further debt securities of the same series having the same terms and conditions in all respects as the Notes being offered hereby, except for the issue date, the issue price and, in certain cases, the first payment of interest thereon. Any such additional debt securities shall be issued under a separate CUSIP or ISIN number unless the additional debt securities are issued pursuant to a "qualified reopening" of the original series, are otherwise treated as part of the same "issue" of debt instruments as the original series or are issued with no more than a *de minimis* amount of original discount, in each case for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

## **Book-Entry System**

We issued the Notes in the form of one or more fully registered global securities. We deposited these global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and register these securities in the name of DTC's nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record beneficial ownership of the Notes by individual investors. The transfer of ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be effected only through records maintained by DTC or its nominee, or by participants or persons that hold through participants.

Investors may elect to hold beneficial interests in the global securities through either DTC, Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream") or Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") if they are participants in these systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Beneficial interests in the global securities will be held in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Upon receipt of any payment in respect of a global security, DTC or its nominee will immediately credit participants' accounts with amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown in the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in a global security held through participants will be governed by standing instructions and

customary practices and will be the responsibility of those participants.

DTC holds securities of institutions that have accounts with it or its participants. Through its maintenance of an electronic book-entry system, DTC facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants and eliminates the need to deliver securities certificates

physically. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters of this offering, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other organizations. DTC is partially owned by some of these participants or their representatives. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. DTC agrees with and represents to its participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and bylaws and requirements of law. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "Commission").

Clearstream and Euroclear hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream's and Euroclear's names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold interests in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. At the date of the prospectus supplement, Citibank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Clearstream and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Euroclear, or, collectively, the "U.S. Depositaries."

Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations, or "Clearstream Participants," and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to Clearstream Participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries.

Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg and as such is subject to regulation by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier and the Banque Centrale du Luxembourg, which supervise and oversee the activities of Luxembourg banks. Clearstream Participants are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream Participant. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear as the operator of the Euroclear System, or the "Euroclear Operator," in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream and the Euroclear Operator.

Distributions with respect to the Notes held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Clearstream.

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations, or "Euroclear Participants" and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear Participants, and between Euroclear Participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear Participants with, among other things, safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services.

Euroclear Participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Non-participants in Euroclear may hold and transfer beneficial interests in a global security through accounts with a Euroclear Participant or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in a global security through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Distributions with respect to Notes held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Euroclear.

Transfers between Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between DTC's participating organizations, or the "DTC Participants," on the one hand, and Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its U.S. Depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (European time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. Depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the global security in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day fund settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. Depositaries.

Due to time zone differences, the securities accounts of a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant purchasing an interest in a global security from a DTC Participant in DTC will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported, to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear or Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interests in a global security by or through a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

The information in this section concerning DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream and their book-entry systems has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of that information.

None of us, any of the underwriters and the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligations to perform or continue to perform such procedures and they may discontinue the procedures at any time.

## Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Initial settlement for the Notes was made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

## b. Prospectus Supplement (March 19, 2019) - 2.875% Notes due 2022, 3.000% Notes due 2024 and 3.375% Notes due 2029

## **Description of the Notes**

## General

GSK Capital plc issued the 2.875% Notes due 2022 (for purposes of this "Description of the Notes" only, the "2022 Notes"), the 3.000% Notes due 2024 (the "2024 notes") and the 3.375% Notes due 2029 (the "2029 Notes") pursuant to an indenture, dated as of April 6, 2004, among GlaxoSmithKline plc, as guarantor, GSK Capital plc, as issuer, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (as successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017, among GSK Capital plc, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas), as amended and supplemented by a first supplemental

indenture, dated as of March 21, 2014 and as further amended and supplemented by a second supplemental indenture dated as of May 15, 2018 (for purposes of this description of the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes and the 2029 Notes only, the "Indenture"). References in this "Description of the Notes" to the "Notes" refer to the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes and the 2029 Notes.

GSK Capital plc issued the 2022 Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,500,000,000. The 2022 Notes will mature on June 1, 2022 unless redeemed or purchased prior to such date as described below. GSK Capital plc issued the 2024 Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000. The 2024 Notes will mature on June 1, 2024 unless redeemed or purchased prior to such date as described below. GSK Capital plc issued the 2029 Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000. The 2029 Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000. The 2029 Notes will mature on June 1, 2024 unless redeemed or purchased prior to such date as described below.

The Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GlaxoSmithKline plc. If, for any reason, GSK Capital plc does not make any required payment in respect of the Notes when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GlaxoSmithKline plc will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. You will be entitled to payment under the guarantee of GlaxoSmithKline plc without taking any action whatsoever against us.

GSK Capital plc issued the Notes in book-entry form only, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

As used herein, "business day" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of New York or London, England are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to be closed.

We or any of our subsidiaries may at any time and from time to time purchase the Notes of any series in the open market or by tender or by private agreement, if applicable law allows. The Notes of any such series purchased by us or any of our subsidiaries may be held, resold or surrendered by the purchaser thereof through us to the trustee or any paying agent for cancellation.

## Interest

The Notes each bear interest at the applicable interest rate shown in the table above and accrue interest from March 25, 2019, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid (or provided for), to but not including the next date upon which interest is required to be paid.

Interest is payable on each of the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes and the 2029 Notes twice a year, on June 1 and December 1, commencing December 1, 2019, to the person in whose name a 2022 Note, a 2024 Note or a 2029 Note, respectively, is registered at the close of business on the May 17 or November 16th that precedes the date on which interest will be paid. Interest on the 2022 Notes, the 2024 Notes and the 2029 Notes will be paid on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

If an interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, for the Notes, as the case may be, would fall on a day that is not a business day, then the required payment will be made on the next succeeding business day, but no additional interest shall be paid unless we fail to make payment on such next succeeding business day.

#### Covenants

Subject to certain exceptions, if we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of any U.K. or U.S. withholding tax from any payment made on the Notes, we will pay additional amounts on those payments so that the amount received by noteholders will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. See "—Payment of Additional Amounts."

As contemplated by the last paragraph under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below, the satisfaction of certain conditions will permit us to omit to comply with some or all of our obligations, covenants and agreements under the Indenture with respect to the Notes of any or all series, as applicable. In addition, we may omit to comply with certain covenants through covenant defeasance. We refer you to the information under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below for more information on how we may do this.

Except as described herein, the Indenture does not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the Notes against a reduction in our creditworthiness in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the Notes, including, among other things, through the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

### Payment of Additional Amounts

The provisions of the Indenture described under "Description of Debt Securities—Covenants—Payment of Additional Amounts" do not apply to the Notes.

Payments made by us under or with respect to the Notes will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the government of the United Kingdom or of any territory of the United Kingdom or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax or (ii) the government of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax, which we refer to collectively as "Taxes," unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law.

If we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made with respect to the Notes, we will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including additional amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if the Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; provided that no additional amounts will be payable with respect to Taxes:

- that would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner of the applicable Notes (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the United Kingdom or the United States or any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein or area subject to its jurisdiction, including, without limitation, such holder or beneficial owner (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or treated as a resident thereof or domiciled thereof or a national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;
- that are estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, wealth or similar taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges,
- payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or premium, if any, or interest on the applicable Notes;

• that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the applicable recipient of such payment to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation or other reporting requirement to the extent such compliance is required by applicable law or administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in, the rate of deduction or withholding of such Taxes;

- that would not have been imposed but for the presentation of the applicable Notes (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurred later;
- that would not have been imposed if presentation for payment of the applicable Notes had been made to a paying agent other than the paying agent to which the presentation was made;
- that are imposed solely by reason of the holder or beneficial owner owning or having owned, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- that would not have been imposed but for a failure by the holder or beneficial owner (or any financial institution through which the holder or beneficial owner holds any security through which payment on the security is made) to comply with any certification, information, identification, documentation or other reporting requirements (including entering into and complying with an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service) imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code as in effect on the date of issuance of the applicable Notes or any successor or amended version of such provisions; or
- any combination of the foregoing items;

nor shall additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on any Notes to any such holder who is a fiduciary or a partnership or a beneficial owner who is other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of such Notes.

We have agreed in the Indenture that at least one paying agent for the Notes will be located outside the United Kingdom.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts if and when due will survive the termination of the Indenture and the payment of all amounts in respect of the Notes.

### **Tax Redemption**

In the event of changes in U.K. or U.S. withholding taxes applicable to payments of interest, we may redeem the Notes of a series in whole (but not in part) at any time prior to maturity, at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest to the redemption date. See "Description of Debt Securities—Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" below.

## **Optional Make-Whole Redemption**

Prior to May 1, 2022 (the date that is one month prior to the scheduled maturity date for the 2022 Notes) (the "2022 Notes Par Call Date"), we may redeem the 2022 Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the 2022 Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the 2022 Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the redemption date) that would be due if the 2022 Notes matured on the 2022 Notes Par Call Date, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360 day year consisting of twelve 30 day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 0.100%, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date. On or after the 2022 Notes Par Call Date, we may redeem the 2022 Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2022 Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Prior to May 1, 2024 (the date that is one month prior to the scheduled maturity date for the 2024 Notes) (the "2024 Notes Par Call Date"), we may redeem the 2024 Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the 2024 Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the 2024 Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the redemption date) that would be due if the 2024 Notes matured on the 2024 Notes Par Call Date, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360 day year consisting of twelve 30 day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 0.125%, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date. On or after the 2024 Notes Par Call Date, we may redeem the 2024 Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2024 Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Prior to March 1, 2029 (the date that is three months prior to the scheduled maturity date for the 2029 Notes) (the "2029 Notes Par Call Date"), we may redeem the 2029 Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the 2029 Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the 2029 Notes to be redeemed on that redemption date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the redemption date) that would be due if the 2029 Notes matured on the 2029 Notes Par Call Date, discounted to the redemption date on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360 day year consisting of twelve 30 day months) at the Treasury Rate plus 0.150%, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date. On or after the 2029 Notes Par Call Date, we may redeem the 2029 Notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2029 Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, thereon to, but excluding, the redemption date.

## The 2022 Notes Par Call Date, the 2024 Notes Par Call Date and the 2029 Notes Par Call Date are each referred to herein as a "Par Call Date."

Notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on the Notes to be redeemed that are due and payable on an interest payment date falling on or prior to a redemption date will be payable on the interest payment date to the registered holders as of the close of business on the relevant record date according to the Notes and the Indenture, as applicable.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the quotation agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term of the Notes of the applicable series to be redeemed, assuming such Notes matured on the applicable Par Call Date, that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of such Notes, assuming such Notes matured on the applicable Par Call Date.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the average of four Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations (as defined below) for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (ii) if the quotation agent for the Notes obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations, or (iii) if only one Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation is received, the quotation.

"Quotation agent" means any Reference Treasury Dealer appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means (i) each of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, HSBC Securities (USA) Inc. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (or their respective affiliates that are Primary Treasury Dealers) and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in the United States (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer, and (ii) any other Primary Treasury Dealer selected by us. "Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the quotation agent by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for that redemption date.

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 15 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each registered holder of the Notes of the applicable series to be redeemed by us or by the trustee on our behalf. Notice of redemption will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the United States, and we will give notice of any such redemption to any exchange on which such Notes are listed. On and after any redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes or portions thereof called for redemption. On or before the redemption date, we will deposit with a paying agent (or the trustee) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the Notes to be redeemed on that date. If less than all of the Notes of the applicable series are to be redeemed, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), in the case of Notes represented by a global security, or by the trustee by such method as the trustee deems to be fair and appropriate, in the case of Notes that are not represented by a global security.

## **Events of Default**

The events of default under the Indenture, as applicable, with respect to the Notes are defined under "Description of Debt Securities-Events of Default" below.

#### **Further Issuances**

We initially offered the 2022 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,500,000,0000, the 2024 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,0000 and the 2029 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,0000. We may from time to time, without the consent of the holders of a series of Notes, create and issue further debt securities of the same series having the same terms and conditions in all respects as the applicable Notes being offered hereby, except for the issue date, the issue price and the first payment of interest thereon. Any such additional debt securities shall be issued under a separate CUSIP or ISIN number unless the additional debt securities are issued pursuant to a "qualified reopening" of the original series, are otherwise treated as part of the same "issue" of debt instruments as the original series or are issued with no more than a *de minimis* amount of original discount, in each case for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

### **Book-Entry System**

We issued the Notes of each series in the form of one or more fully registered global securities. We deposited these global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and register these securities in the name of DTC's nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record beneficial ownership of the Notes by individual investors. The transfer of ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be effected only through records maintained by DTC or its nominee, or by participants or persons that hold through participants.

Investors may elect to hold beneficial interests in the global securities through either DTC, Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream") or Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") if they are participants in these systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Beneficial interests in the global securities will be held in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Upon receipt of any payment in respect of a global security, DTC or its nominee will immediately credit participants' accounts with amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown in the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in a global security held through participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of those participants.

DTC holds securities of institutions that have accounts with it or its participants. Through its maintenance of an electronic book-entry system, DTC facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants and eliminates the need to deliver securities certificates physically. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters of this offering, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other organizations. DTC is partially owned by some of these participants or their representatives. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. DTC agrees with and represents to its participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and bylaws and requirements of law. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "Commission").

Clearstream and Euroclear hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream's and Euroclear's names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold interests in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. At the date of the prospectus supplement, Citibank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Clearstream and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Euroclear, or, collectively, the "U.S. Depositaries."

Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations, or "Clearstream Participants," and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to Clearstream Participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries.

Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg and as such is subject to regulation by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier and the Banque Centrale du Luxembourg, which supervise and oversee the activities of Luxembourg banks. Clearstream Participants are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream Participant. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear as the operator of the Euroclear System, or the "Euroclear Operator," in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream and the Euroclear Operator.

Distributions with respect to the Notes of a series held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Clearstream.

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations, or "Euroclear Participants" and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear Participants, and between Euroclear Participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides

Euroclear Participants with, among other things, safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services.

Euroclear Participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Non-participants in Euroclear may

hold and transfer beneficial interests in a global security through accounts with a Euroclear Participant or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in a global security through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Distributions with respect to Notes of a series held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Euroclear.

Transfers between Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between DTC's participating organizations, or the "DTC Participants," on the one hand, and Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its U.S. Depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (European time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. Depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the global security in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day fund settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. Depositaries.

Due to time zone differences, the securities accounts of a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant purchasing an interest in a global security from a DTC Participant in DTC will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported, to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear or Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interests in a global security by or through a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

The information in this section concerning DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream and their book-entry systems has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of that information.

None of us, any of the underwriters and the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligations to perform or continue to perform such procedures and they may discontinue the procedures at any time.

### Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Initial settlement for the Notes was made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

# <u>c. Prospectus Supplement (May 10, 2018) - 3.375% Notes due 2023, 3.625% Notes due 2025 and 3.875% Notes due 2028</u>

## **Description of the Notes**

#### General

GSK Capital Inc. issued the 3.375% Notes due 2023 (for purposes of this "Description of the Notes" only, the "2023 Notes"), the 3.625% Notes due 2025 ("2025 Notes") and the 3.875% Notes due 2028 ("2028 Notes") pursuant to an indenture, dated as of April 6, 2004, among GlaxoSmithKline plc, as guarantor, GSK Capital Inc., as issuer, and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (as successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017, among GSK Capital Inc., Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas), as amended and supplemented by a first supplemental indenture, dated as of March 18, 2013, as further amended and supplemented by a second supplemental indenture dated as of March 21, 2014 and as further amended and supplemented by a third supplemental indenture which was entered into on May 15, 2018 (for purposes of this description of the 2023 Notes, the 2025 Notes and the 2028 Notes only, the "GSK Capital Inc. Indenture").

GSK Capital Inc. issued the 2023 Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,250,000,000. The 2023 Notes will mature on May 15, 2023 unless redeemed or purchased prior to such date as described below. GSK Capital Inc. issued the 2025 Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000. The 2025 Notes will mature on May 15, 2025 unless redeemed or purchased prior to such date as described below. GSK Capital Inc. issued the 2028 Notes in the initial aggregate principal amount of \$1,750,000,000. The 2028 Notes will mature on May 15, 2028 unless redeemed or purchased prior to such date as described below.

References in this "Description of the Notes" to the "Notes" refer to the 2023 Notes, the 2025 Notes and the 2028 Notes.

The Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GlaxoSmithKline plc. If, for any reason, GSK Capital Inc does not make any required payment in respect of the Notes when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GlaxoSmithKline plc will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. You will be entitled to payment under the guarantee of GlaxoSmithKline plc without taking any action whatsoever against us.

GSK Capital Inc. issued the Notes in book-entry form only, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

"Business day" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of New York or London, England are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to be closed.

We or any of our subsidiaries may at any time and from time to time purchase the Notes of any series in the open market or by tender or by private agreement, if applicable law allows. The Notes of any such series purchased by us or any of our subsidiaries may be held, resold or surrendered by the purchaser thereof through us to the trustee or any paying agent for cancellation.

## Interest

The Notes each bear interest at the applicable interest rate shown in the table above and accrue interest from May 15, 2018, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid (or provided for), to but not including the next date upon which interest is required to be paid.

Interest is payable on each of the 2023 Notes, the 2025 Notes and the 2028 Notes twice a year, on May 15 and November 15, commencing November 15, 2018, to the person in whose name a 2023 Note, a 2025 Note, or a 2028 Note, respectively, is registered at the close of business on the April 30 or October 31 that precedes the date on which interest will be paid. Interest on the Notes is paid on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

If an interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, for any series of Notes, as the case may be, would fall on a day that is not a business day, then the required payment will be made on the next succeeding business day, but no additional interest shall be paid unless we fail to make payment on such next succeeding business day.

### Covenants

Subject to certain exceptions, if we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of any U.K. or U.S. withholding tax from any payment made on the Notes, we will pay additional amounts on those payments so that the amount received by noteholders will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. See "—Payment of Additional Amounts."

As contemplated by the last paragraph under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below, the satisfaction of certain conditions will permit us to omit to comply with some or all of our obligations, covenants and agreements under the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture with respect to the Notes of any or all series, as applicable. In addition, we may omit to comply with certain covenants through covenant defeasance. We refer you to the information under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below for more information on how we may do this.

Except as described herein, the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture does not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the Notes against a reduction in our creditworthiness in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the Notes, including, among other things, through the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

#### Payment of Additional Amounts

The provisions of the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture described under "Description of Debt Securities—Covenants—Payment of Additional Amounts" below do not apply to the Notes. The following payment of additional amounts provisions apply to the Notes.

Payments made by us under or with respect to the Notes will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the government of the United Kingdom or of any territory of the United Kingdom or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax or (ii) the government of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax, which we refer to collectively as "Taxes," unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law.

If we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made with respect to the Notes, we will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including additional amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if the Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; provided that no additional amounts will be payable with respect to Taxes:

- that would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner of the applicable Notes (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the United Kingdom or the United States or any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein or area subject to its jurisdiction, including, without limitation, such holder or beneficial owner (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or treated as a resident thereof or domiciled thereof or a national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;
- that are estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, wealth or similar taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges;
- payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or premium, if any, or interest on the applicable Notes;
- that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the applicable recipient of such payment to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation or other reporting requirement to the extent such compliance is required by applicable law or administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in, the rate of deduction or withholding of such Taxes;
- that would not have been imposed but for the presentation of the applicable Notes (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurred later;
- that would not have been imposed if presentation for payment of the applicable Notes had been made to a paying agent other than the paying agent to which the presentation was made;
- that are imposed solely by reason of the holder or beneficial owner owning or having owned, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- that would not have been imposed but for a failure by the holder or beneficial owner (or any financial institution through which the holder or beneficial owner holds any security through which payment on the security is made) to comply with any certification, information, identification, documentation or other reporting requirements (including entering into and complying with an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service) imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code as in effect on the date of issuance of the applicable Notes or any successor or amended version of such provisions; or
- any combination of the foregoing items;

nor shall additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on any Notes to any such holder who is a fiduciary or a partnership or a beneficial owner who is other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of such Notes.

We have agreed in the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture that at least one paying agent for the Notes will be located outside the United Kingdom.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts if and when due will survive the termination of the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture and the payment of all amounts in respect of the Notes.

### **Tax Redemption**

In the event of changes in U.K. or U.S. withholding taxes applicable to payments of interest, we may redeem the Notes of a series in whole (but not in part) at any time prior to maturity, at a price equal to 100% of their principal amount plus accrued interest to the redemption date. See "Description of Debt Securities—Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" below.

### **Optional Make-Whole Redemption**

We may redeem the 2023 Notes, the 2025 Notes and/or the 2028 Notes in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time, prior to maturity, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes of the applicable series to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the Notes of the applicable series being redeemed on that redemption date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the date of redemption), discounted to the date of redemption on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360 day year consisting of twelve 30 day months) at the Treasury Rate, plus 0.100% in the case of the 2023 Notes, 0.150% in the case of the 2025 Notes, and 0.150% in the case of the 2028 Notes, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption. Notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on the Notes to be redeemed that are due and payable on an interest payment date falling on or prior to a redemption date will be payable on the interest payment date to the registered holders as of the close of business on the relevant record date according to the Notes and the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the quotation agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term (as measured from the date of redemption) of the Notes of the applicable series to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of such Notes.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the average of four Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations (as defined below) for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (ii) if the quotation agent for the Notes obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations, or (iii) if only one Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation is received, the quotation.

"Quotation agent" means any Reference Treasury Dealer appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means (i) each of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (or their respective affiliates that are Primary Treasury Dealers) and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in the United States (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer, and (ii) any other Primary Treasury Dealer selected by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the quotation agent by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for that redemption date.

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 15 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each registered holder of the Notes of the applicable series to be redeemed by us or by the trustee on our behalf. Notice of redemption will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the United States, and we will give notice of any such redemption to any exchange on which such Notes are listed. On and after any redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the Notes or portions thereof called for redemption. On or before the redemption date, we will deposit with a paying agent (or the trustee) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the Notes to be redeemed on that date. If less than all of the Notes of the applicable series are to be redeemed, the Notes to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), in the case of Notes represented by a global security, or by the trustee by such method as the trustee deems to be fair and appropriate, in the case of Notes that are not represented by a global security.

#### **Events of Default**

The events of default under the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture with respect to the Notes are defined under "Description of Debt Securities-Events of Default" below.

#### **Further Issuances**

We initially offered the 2023 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,250,000,000, the 2025 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000,000 and the 2028 Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,750,000,000. We may from time to time, without the consent of the holders of a series of Notes, create and issue further debt securities of the same series having the same terms and conditions in all respects as the applicable Notes being offered hereby, except for the issue date, the issue price and the first payment of interest thereon. Any such additional debt securities shall be issued under a separate CUSIP or ISIN number unless the additional debt securities are issued pursuant to a "qualified reopening" of the original series, are otherwise treated as part of the same "issue" of debt instruments as the original series or are issued with no more than a *de minimis* amount of original discount, in each case for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

## **Book-Entry System**

We issued the Notes of each series in the form of one or more fully registered global securities. We deposited these global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and register these securities in the name of DTC's nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record beneficial ownership of the Notes by individual investors. The transfer of ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be effected only through records maintained by DTC or its nominee, or by participants or persons that hold through participants.

Investors may elect to hold beneficial interests in the global securities through either DTC, Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream") or Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") if they are participants in these systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Beneficial interests in the global securities will be held in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Upon receipt of any payment in respect of a global security, DTC or its nominee will immediately credit participants' accounts with amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown in the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in a global security held through participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of those participants.

DTC holds securities of institutions that have accounts with it or its participants. Through its maintenance of an electronic book-entry system, DTC facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants and eliminates the need to deliver securities certificates physically. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters of this offering, banks, trust companies, clearing

corporations and other organizations. DTC is partially owned by some of these participants or their representatives. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. DTC agrees with and represents to its participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and bylaws and requirements of law. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Clearstream and Euroclear hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream's and Euroclear's names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold interests in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. At the date of the prospectus supplement, Citibank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Clearstream and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Euroclear, or, collectively, the "U.S. Depositaries."

Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations, or "Clearstream Participants," and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to Clearstream Participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries.

Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg and as such is subject to regulation by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier and the Banque Centrale du Luxembourg, which supervise and oversee the activities of Luxembourg banks. Clearstream Participants are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream Participant. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear as the operator of the Euroclear System, or the "Euroclear Operator," in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream and the Euroclear Operator.

Distributions with respect to the Notes of a series held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Clearstream.

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations, or "Euroclear Participants" and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear Participants, and between Euroclear Participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear Participants with, among other things, safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services.

Euroclear Participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Non-participants in Euroclear may hold and transfer beneficial interests in a global security through accounts with a Euroclear Participant or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in a global security through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Distributions with respect to Notes of a series held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Euroclear.

Transfers between Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between DTC's participating organizations, or the "DTC Participants," on the one hand, and Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its U.S. Depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (European time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. Depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the global security in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day fund settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. Depositaries.

Due to time zone differences, the securities accounts of a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant purchasing an interest in a global security from a DTC Participant in DTC will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported, to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear or Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interests in a global security by or through a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

The information in this section concerning DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream and their book-entry systems has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of that information.

None of us, any of the underwriters and the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and they may discontinue the procedures at any time.

### Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Initial settlement for the Notes was made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

### d. Base Prospectus - March 28, 2018

### **Description of Debt Securities**

## General

As used in this "Description of Debt Securities," "debt securities" means the debentures, notes, bonds, guarantees and other evidences of indebtedness that GSK issues or that a finance subsidiary issues and GSK fully and unconditionally guarantees and, in each case, the trustee authenticates and delivers under the applicable indenture. The debt securities will be our direct unsecured obligations and will rank equally and ratably without preference among themselves and at least equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

The debt securities will be issued in one or more series under an indenture dated as of March 4, 2008 between GSK and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as trustee (the "trustee") (as successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017 among GSK, the trustee and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York), as supplemented by a first supplemental indenture dated as of March 21, 2014 between GSK and the trustee (for purposes of this "Description of Debt Securities," the "GSK plc Indenture"), an indenture dated as of April 6, 2004 among GSK Capital plc, GSK, as guarantor, and the trustee (as successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017 among GSK Capital plc, the guarantor, the trustee and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York), as supplemented by a first supplemental indenture dated as of March 21, 2014 among GSK Capital plc, the guarantor and the trustee (for purposes of this "Description of Debt Securities," the "GSK Capital plc, the guarantor and the trustee (for purposes of this "Description of Debt Securities," the "GSK Capital plc Indenture"),

or an indenture dated as of April 6, 2004 among GSK Capital Inc., the guarantor and the trustee (as successor to Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated April 12, 2017, among GSK Capital Inc., the guarantor, the trustee and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York), as supplemented by a first supplemental indenture dated as of March 18, 2013 among GSK Capital Inc., the guarantor and the trustee (for purposes of this "Description of Debt Securities," the "GSK Capital Inc. Indenture"). Each of the GSK plc Indenture, the GSK Capital plc Indenture and the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture has been qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act"). In the following discussion, we sometimes refer to these indentures collectively as the "indentures."

This "Description of Debt Securities" briefly outlines the provisions of the indentures and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the indentures. The terms of the indentures will include both those stated in the indentures and those made part of the indentures by the Trust Indenture Act. The indentures have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which the base prospectus forms a part, and you should read the indentures for provisions that may be important to you.

The indentures do not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the debt securities against a reduction in the creditworthiness of GSK or the finance subsidiaries in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the debt securities.

## **Issuances in Series**

The indentures do not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued. The debt securities may be issued in one or more series with the same or various maturities, at a price of 100% of their principal amount or at a premium or a discount. Not all debt securities of any one series need be issued at the same time, and, unless otherwise provided, any series may be reopened, without the consents of the holders of debt securities of that series, for issuances of additional debt securities of that series. Except in the limited circumstances described below under "—Covenants—Limitation on Liens," the debt securities will not be secured by any property or assets of GSK, as issuer or guarantor, or the finance subsidiaries.

The terms of any authorized series of debt securities will be described in a prospectus supplement. These terms will include some or all of the following:

- the title, aggregate principal amount and denominations of the debt securities;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the debt securities will be issued and whether the debt securities will be "original issue discount" securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If original issue discount debt securities are issued (generally, securities that are issued at a substantial discount below their principal amount), the special U.S. federal income tax and other considerations of a purchase of original issue discount debt securities will be described;
- the rate or rates, which may be fixed or variable, at which the debt securities will bear interest;
- the interest payment dates;
- any optional or mandatory redemption terms;
- whether any sinking fund is required;
- the currency in which the debt securities will be denominated or principal, premium or interest will be payable, if other than U.S. dollars;
- whether the debt securities are to be issued as individual certificates to each holder or in the form of global certificates held by a depositary on behalf of beneficial owners;
- information describing any book-entry features;
- the names and duties of any co-trustees, depositaries, authenticating agents, paying agents, transfer agents or registrars for any series;
- the applicability of the defeasance and covenant defeasance provisions described herein, or any modifications of those provisions;
- any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the events of default or covenants with respect to the debt securities; and
- any other terms, conditions, rights or preferences of the debt securities.

Debt securities that have a maturity of less than one year from their date of issue and in respect of which the proceeds are to be received by us in the United Kingdom will have a minimum denomination of  $\pounds 100,000$  (or its equivalent in another currency).

The prospectus supplement relating to any series of debt securities may add to or change statements contained in the base prospectus. The prospectus supplement may also include, if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax and U.K. income tax considerations.

#### GlaxoSmithKline Guarantees

Debt securities issued by the GSK Capital Inc. or GSK Capital plc (the "finance subsidiaries") will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GSK. If for any reason the applicable finance subsidiary does not make any required payment in respect of its debt securities when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GSK will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. The holder of a guaranteed debt security will be entitled to payment under the applicable guarantee of GSK without taking any action whatsoever against the finance subsidiary.

#### **Payment and Transfer**

The debt securities will be issued only as registered securities, which means that the name of the holder will be entered in a register that will be kept by the trustee or another agent appointed by us. Unless stated otherwise in a prospectus supplement, and except as described under "—Book-Entry System" below, payments of principal, interest and additional amounts, if any, will be made at the office of the paying agent or agents named in the prospectus supplement or by check mailed to you at your address as it appears in the register.

Unless other procedures are described in a prospectus supplement and except as described under "—Book Entry System" below, you will be able to transfer registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent or agents named in the prospectus supplement. You may also exchange registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent for an equal aggregate principal amount of registered debt securities of the same series having the same maturity date, interest rate and other terms as long as the debt securities are issued in authorized denominations.

Neither we nor the trustee will impose any service charge for any transfer or exchange of a debt security; however, we may ask you to pay any taxes or other governmental charges in connection with a transfer or exchange of debt securities.

### **Book-Entry System**

Debt securities may be issued under a book-entry system in the form of one or more global securities. The global securities will be registered in the name of a depositary or its nominee and deposited with that depositary or its custodian. Unless stated otherwise in the prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or DTC, will be the depositary if a depositary is used.

DTC has advised us as follows:

- DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act;
- DTC was created to hold securities of its participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions, such as through transfers and pledges, among its participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes to accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates;
- DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC;
- access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly; and
- the DTC rules applicable to its participants are on file with U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

According to DTC, the foregoing information with respect to DTC has been provided to the financial community for informational purposes only and is not intended to serve as a representation, warranty or contract modification of any kind.

Following the issuance of a global security in registered form, the depositary will credit the accounts of its participants with the debt securities upon our instructions. Only persons who hold directly or indirectly through financial institutions that are participants in the depositary can hold beneficial interests in the global securities. Since the laws of some jurisdictions require certain types of purchasers to take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form, you may encounter difficulties in your ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in a global security.

So long as the depositary or its nominee is the registered owner of a global security, we and the trustee will treat the depositary as the sole owner or holder of the debt securities for purposes of the applicable indenture. Therefore, except as set forth below, you will not be entitled to have debt securities registered in your name or to receive physical delivery of certificates representing the debt securities. Accordingly, you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and the participant in the depositary through whom you hold your beneficial interest in order to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. We understand that under existing practices, the depositary would act upon the instructions of a participant or authorize that participant to take any action that a holder is entitled to take.

We will make all payments of principal, interest and additional amounts, if any, on the debt securities to the depositary. It is expected that the depositary will then credit participants' accounts proportionately with these payments on the payment date and that the participants will in turn credit their customers' accounts in accordance with their customary practices. Neither we nor the trustee will be responsible for making any payments to participants or customers of participants or for maintaining any records relating to the holdings of or payments to participants and their customers, and you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and its participants.

Global securities are generally not transferable. Physical certificates will be issued to beneficial owners in lieu of a global security only in the special situations described in the sixth paragraph under the heading "Legal Ownership of Debt Securities—Global Securities" below.

#### Consolidation, Merger or Sale

We and the finance subsidiaries have agreed in the indentures not to consolidate with or merge with or into any other person or convey or transfer all or substantially all of our respective properties and assets to any person (except that the finance subsidiaries may merge into us), unless:

- we or the applicable finance subsidiary, as the case may be, are the continuing person, or the successor expressly assumes by supplemental indenture our obligations under the applicable indenture;
- the continuing person is a U.S. or U.K. company or is organized and validly existing under the laws of a jurisdiction that is a member country of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (or any successor) and, if it is not a U.S. or U.K. company, the continuing person agrees by supplemental indenture to be bound by a covenant comparable to that described below under "—Covenants—Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to taxes imposed in the continuing person's jurisdiction of organization (in which case the continuing person will benefit from a redemption option comparable to that described below under "—Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" in the event of changes in taxes in that jurisdiction after the date of the consolidation, merger or sale);
- immediately after the transaction, no default under the debt securities has occurred and is continuing; and
- we deliver to the trustee an officer's certificate and, if neither we nor the applicable subsidiary are the continuing person, an opinion of counsel, in each case stating, among other things, that the transaction and the supplemental indenture, if required, comply with these provisions and the indenture.

### Covenants

### Payment of Additional Amounts

Payments made by us under or with respect to the debt securities will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the government of the United Kingdom or of any territory of the United Kingdom or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax or (ii) solely with respect to debt securities issued under the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture, the government of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax, which we refer to collectively as "Taxes," unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law.

If we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made with respect to the debt securities, we will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including additional amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if the Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; *provided* that no additional amounts will be payable with respect to Taxes:

that would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner of the debt securities (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the United Kingdom or, solely with respect to debt securities issued under the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture, the United States or, as applicable, any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein or area subject to its jurisdiction, including, without limitation, such holder or beneficial owner (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or treated as a resident thereof or domiciled thereof or a national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;

- that are estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, wealth or similar taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges;
- payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or interest on the debt securities;
- that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the applicable recipient of such payment to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation or other reporting requirement to the extent such compliance is required by applicable law or administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in, the rate of deduction or withholding of such Taxes;
- that would not have been imposed but for the presentation of a debt security (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurred later;
- that are imposed on a payment to an individual and are required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings income, or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive;
- that would not have been imposed if presentation for payment of the relevant debt securities had been made to a paying agent other than the paying agent to which the presentation was made;
- that would not have been imposed but for a failure by the holder or beneficial owner (or any financial institution through which the holder or beneficial owner holds any debt security through which payment on the debt security is made) to comply with any certification, information, identification, documentation or other reporting requirements (including entering into and complying with an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service or any other governmental authority) imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code as in effect on the date of issuance of the Notes or any successor or amended version of such provisions, or any agreement entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices adopted pursuant to any intergovernmental agreement entered into in connection with the implementation of such Sections of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (or any law implementing such intergovernmental agreement);
- solely with respect to debt securities issued under the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture, that are imposed solely by reason of the holder or beneficial owner owning or having owned, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of the Company's stock entitled to vote; or
- any combination of the foregoing items;

nor shall additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or interest on any debt security to any such holder who is a fiduciary or a partnership or a beneficial owner who is other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of the debt security.

We have agreed in each indenture that at least one paying agent for each series of debt securities will be located outside the United Kingdom. We have also agreed that if we maintain a paying agent with respect to a particular series of debt securities in any member state of the European Union, we will maintain a paying agent in at least one member state (other than the United Kingdom) that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct taxes pursuant to any law implementing European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings income, provided there is at least one member state that does not require a paying agent to withhold or deduct pursuant to such Directive.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts if and when due will survive the termination of the indentures and the payment of all amounts in respect of the debt securities.

### Limitation on Liens

We have agreed in the indentures not to incur or assume (or permit any of our subsidiaries to incur or assume) any lien on or with respect to any of our or our subsidiaries' property, assets or revenues, present or future, to secure any relevant indebtedness (as this term is defined below) without making (or causing our subsidiaries to make) effective provision for securing the debt securities equally and ratably with such relevant indebtedness as to such property, assets or revenues, for as long as such relevant indebtedness is so secured.

The restrictions on liens will not apply to:

- liens arising by operation of law;
- · liens on property, assets or revenues of any person, which liens are existing at the time such person becomes a subsidiary; and
- liens on property, assets or revenues of a person existing at the time such person is merged with or into or consolidated with us or any of our subsidiaries or at the time of a sale, lease or other disposition to us of the properties of a person as an entirety or substantially as an entirety.

For purposes of the limitation on liens covenant, the term "relevant indebtedness" means any of our debt that:

- is in the form of or represented by bonds, notes, loan stock, depositary receipts or other securities issued (otherwise than to constitute or by banks or other lending institutions);
- is denominated in, or confers any right of payment by reference to, any currency other than the currency of the country in which the issuer of the indebtedness has its principal place of business, or is denominated in or by reference to the currency of such country but more than 20% of which is placed or offered for subscription or sale by or on behalf of, or by agreement with, the issuer outside such country; and
- at its date of issue is, or is intended by the issuer to become, quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other securities market.

## Additional Covenants

We may be subject to additional covenants, including restrictive covenants in respect of a particular series of debt securities. Such additional covenants will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement and, to the extent necessary, in the supplemental indenture or board resolution relating to that series of debt securities.

## **Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons**

We may redeem any series of debt securities in whole but not in part at any time, on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice of such redemption, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, to the date fixed for redemption (except in the case of discounted debt securities, which may be redeemed at the redemption price specified by the terms of each series of such debt securities), if:

- we determine that, as a result of any change in or amendment to the laws or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder of the United Kingdom (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) or, solely with respect to debt securities issued under the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture, the United States (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof), or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings, or any change in the application or official interpretation of, or any execution of or amendment to, any treaty or treaties affecting taxation to which any such jurisdiction is a party, which change, execution or amendment becomes effective on or after the issue date or such other date specified in the debt securities of that series:
  - we would be required to pay additional amounts (as described under "—Covenants—Payment of Additional Amounts" above) with respect to that series of debt securities on the next succeeding interest payment date and the payment of such additional amounts cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to us; or
  - withholding tax has been or would be required to be withheld with respect to interest income received or receivable by the applicable finance subsidiary directly from the guarantor (or any affiliate) and such withholding tax obligation cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to the applicable finance subsidiary or the guarantor (or any affiliate); or
- we determine, based upon an opinion of independent counsel of recognized standing that, as a result of any action taken by any legislative body of, taxing authority of, or any action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in, the United Kingdom (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) or, solely with respect to debt securities issued under the GSK Capital Inc. Indenture, the United States (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) (whether or not such action was taken or brought with respect to GSK, as issuer or guarantor, or the applicable finance subsidiary, as the case may be), which action is taken or brought on or after the issue date or such other date specified in the debt securities of that series, there is a substantial probability that the circumstances described above would exist; provided, however, that such notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which we would be obligated to pay such additional amounts.

We will also pay to each holder, or make available for payment to each such holder, on the redemption date any additional amounts resulting from the payment of such redemption price. Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption, we will deliver to the trustee:

- an officer's certificate stating that we are entitled to effect a redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent of the right so to redeem have occurred; or
- an opinion of counsel to the effect that the conditions specified above have been satisfied.

Any notice of redemption will be irrevocable once we deliver the officer's certificate to the trustee.

## **Events of Default**

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs upon:

- default in payment of the principal (or premium, if any) of any debt security of that series when due (including as a sinking fund installment), and, in the case of technical or administrative difficulties, the continuance of that default for more than two business days;
- default in payment of interest on, or any additional amounts payable in respect of, any debt security of that series when due and payable, and the continuance of that default for 30 days;
- default in performing any other covenant in the indenture applicable to that series for 90 days after the receipt of written notice specifying such default from the trustee or from the holders of 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of that series;
- default under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed of GSK or either finance subsidiary, as the case may be (not including any indebtedness for which recourse is limited to property purchased), having in any particular case an outstanding principal amount in excess of £100,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) where any such failure results in such indebtedness being accelerated and becoming due and payable prior to its stated maturity and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded or annulled or such indebtedness shall not have been discharged; provided that there shall not be deemed to be an Event of Default if such acceleration is rescinded or annulled or such payment is made within 10 days after there has been given to GSK and either finance subsidiary by the trustee or to either finance subsidiary, GSK and the trustee by the holders of 25% or more in aggregate principal amount of the debt securities of such series a written notice specifying such default and requiring it to be remedied and stating that such notice is a "Notice of Default" hereunder;
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of GSK or either finance subsidiary, as the case may be;
- any other event of default provided with respect to that particular series of debt securities.

Any additional or different events of default applicable to a particular series of debt securities will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such series.

An event of default with respect to a particular series of debt securities will not necessarily constitute an event of default with respect to any other series of debt securities.

The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default (except in the payment of principal, premium or interest) if it, in good faith considers such withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders. A default is any event which is an event of default described above or would be an event of default but for the giving of notice or the passage of time.

If an event of default occurs and continues, the trustee or the holders of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities specified below may require us to repay immediately, or accelerate:

- the entire principal of the debt securities of such series; or
- if the debt securities are original issue discount securities, such portion of the principal as may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If the event of default occurs because of a default in a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities of any series, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of that series can accelerate that series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of a failure to perform any other covenant in the applicable indenture or any covenant for the benefit of one or more, but not all, of the series of debt securities, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of a failure to perform any other covenant in the applicable indenture or any covenant for the benefit of one or more, but not all, of the series of debt securities, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of all series affected,

voting as one class, can accelerate all of the affected series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of bankruptcy proceedings, then all of the debt securities under the indenture will be accelerated automatically. Therefore, except in the case of a default on a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities of your series or a default due to our bankruptcy or insolvency, it is possible that you may not be able to accelerate the debt securities of your series because of the failure of holders of other series to take action.

The holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities of all affected series, voting as one class, can rescind this accelerated payment requirement or waive any past default or event of default or allow noncompliance with any provision of the applicable indenture. However, they cannot waive a default in payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any of the debt securities when due otherwise than as a result of acceleration.

After an event of default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the applicable indenture at the request, order or direction of any holders, unless the holders offer the trustee indemnity satisfactory to it. If they provide this indemnity, the holders of a majority in principal amount of all affected series of debt securities, voting as one class, may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any power conferred upon the trustee, for any series of debt securities. However, the trustee may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the indenture or is unduly prejudicial to the rights of other holders.

No holder will be entitled to pursue any remedy with respect to the indenture unless the trustee fails to act for 60 days after it is given:

- notice of default by that holder;
- a written request to enforce the indenture by the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of any affected series; and
- an indemnity to the trustee, reasonably satisfactory to the trustee;

and during this 60-day period the holders of a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of such affected series do not give a direction to the trustee that is inconsistent with the enforcement request. These provisions will not prevent any holder of debt securities from enforcing payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on the debt securities at the relevant due dates.

If an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs and is continuing, the trustee will mail to the holders of those debt securities a notice of the event of default within 90 days after it occurs. However, except in the case of a default in any payment in respect of a series of debt securities, the trustee shall be protected in withholding notice of an event of default if it determines in good faith that this is in the interests of the holders of the relevant debt securities.

## **Modification of the Indentures**

In general, rights and obligations of us and the holders under the indentures may be modified if the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the modification consent to such modification. However, each of the indentures provides that, unless each affected holder agrees, an amendment cannot:

- make any adverse change to any payment term of a debt security such as extending the maturity date, extending the date on which we have to pay interest or make a sinking fund payment, reducing the interest rate, reducing the amount of principal we have to repay, changing the currency in which we have to make any payment of principal, premium or interest, modifying any redemption or repurchase right, or right to convert or exchange any debt security, to the detriment of the holder and impairing any right of a holder to bring suit for payment;
- waive any payment default;
- reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities needed to make any amendment to the applicable indenture or to waive any covenant or default; or
- make any other change to the amendment provisions of the applicable indenture.

However, if we and the trustee agree, the applicable indenture may be amended without notifying any holders or seeking their consent if the amendment does not materially and adversely affect any holder. We and the trustee are permitted to make modifications and amendments to the applicable indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities for any of the following purposes:

- to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in the indenture;
- to comply with sections of the indenture governing when we may merge and substitute obligors;
  - to comply with any requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act;
- to evidence and provide for the acceptance by a successor trustee of appointment under the indenture with respect to the debt securities of any or all series;
- to establish the form or forms or terms of the debt securities of any series or of the coupons appertaining to such debt securities as permitted under the indenture;
- to provide for uncertificated debt securities and to make all appropriate changes for such purpose;
- to provide for a further guarantee from a third party on outstanding debt securities of any series and the debt securities of any series that may be issued under the indenture;
- to change or eliminate any provision of the indenture; provided that any such change or elimination will become effective only when there are no outstanding debt securities of any series created prior to the execution of such supplemental indenture that is entitled to the benefit of such provision;
- to supplement any of the provisions of the indenture to such extent as will be necessary to permit or facilitate the defeasance and discharge of any series of debt securities pursuant to the indenture; provided that any such action will not adversely affect the interests of the holders of such or any other series of debt securities in any material respect; or
- to make any change that does not materially and adversely affect the rights of any holder of the debt securities.

### Defeasance

The term defeasance means discharge from some or all of the obligations under the indentures. If we deposit with the trustee sufficient cash or government securities to pay the principal, interest, any premium and any other sums due to the stated maturity date or a redemption date of the debt securities of a particular series, then at our option:

- we will be discharged from our respective obligations with respect to the debt securities of such series; or
- we will no longer be under any obligation to comply with the restrictive covenants, if any, contained in the applicable indenture and any supplemental indenture or board resolution with respect to the debt securities of such series, and the events of default relating to failures to comply with covenants will no longer apply to us.

If this happens, the holders of the debt securities of the affected series will not be entitled to the benefits of the applicable indenture except for registration of transfer and exchange of debt securities and replacement of lost, stolen or mutilated debt securities. Instead, the holders will only be able to rely on the deposited funds or obligations for payment.

We must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that the deposit and related defeasance would not cause the holders of the debt securities to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We may, in lieu of an opinion of counsel, deliver a ruling to such effect received from or published by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

### Substitution of Issuer

We may at our option at any time, without the consent of any holders of debt securities, cause GSK or any other subsidiary of GSK to assume the obligations of the applicable finance subsidiary under any series of debt securities, *provided* that the new obligor executes a supplemental indenture in which it agrees to be bound by the terms of those debt securities and the relevant indenture. If the new obligor is not a U.S. or U.K. company, it must be organized and validly existing under the laws of a jurisdiction that is a member country of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (or any successor) and it must also agree in the supplemental indenture to be bound by a covenant comparable to that described above under "— Covenants—

Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to taxes imposed in its jurisdiction of organization (in which case the new obligor will benefit from a redemption option comparable to that described above under "—Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" in the event of changes in taxes in that jurisdiction after the date of the substitution). In the case of such a substitution, the applicable finance subsidiary will be relieved of any further obligation under the assumed series of debt securities.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a substitution of obligors as described above generally would be treated as a deemed taxable exchange of debt securities for new debt securities issued by the new obligor. As discussed further in the applicable prospectus supplement, a United States person who holds debt securities or owns a beneficial interest therein generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the issue price of the new debt securities and such person's adjusted tax basis in the debt securities. Such persons should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of a deemed taxable exchange in the event of a substitution of obligors.

#### Information Concerning the Trustee

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, 60 Wall Street, 16th Floor, New York, NY 10005, will be the trustee. The trustee will be required to perform only those duties that are specifically set forth in the indentures, except when a default has occurred and is continuing with respect to the debt securities. After a default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care that a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the powers vested in it by the indentures at the request of any holder of debt securities unless the holder offers the trustee indemnity satisfactory to it against the costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred by exercising those powers.

#### **Governing Law**

The debt securities, the related guarantees and the indentures will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

### Legal Ownership of Debt Securities

### "Street Name" and Other Indirect Holders

We generally will not recognize investors who hold debt securities in accounts at banks or brokers as legal holders of those debt securities.

Holding securities in accounts at banks or brokers is called holding in "street name." If an investor holds debt securities in street name, we recognize only the bank or broker or the financial institution the bank or broker uses to hold the debt securities. These intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions pass along principal, interest and other payments on the debt securities, either because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. If you hold debt securities in street name, you should check with your own institution to find out:

- how it handles payments and notices with respect to securities;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- how it would handle voting if ever required;
- how and when you should notify it to exercise on your behalf any rights or options that may exist under the debt securities;
- whether and how you can instruct it to send you securities registered in your own name so you can be a direct holder as described below; and
- how it would pursue rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests.

#### **Registered Holders**

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the trustee, extend only to persons who are registered as holders of debt securities. As noted above, we do not have obligations directly to you if you hold in street name or through other indirect means, either because you choose to hold debt securities in that manner or because the debt securities are issued in the form of global securities as described below. For example, once we make payment to the registered holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment even if that holder is legally required to pass the payment along to you but does not do so.

### **Global Securities**

A global security is a special type of indirectly held security. If we choose to issue debt securities in the form of global securities, the ultimate beneficial owners of the debt securities will be indirect holders. We do this by requiring that the global security be registered in the name of a financial institution we select and by requiring that the debt securities represented by the global security not be registered in the name of any other holder except in the special situations described below. The financial institution that acts as the sole registered holder of the global security is called the depositary. Any person wishing to own a debt security may do so indirectly through an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary. The prospectus supplement will indicate whether your series of debt securities will be issued only as global securities.

Transfers of debt securities represented by the global security will be made only on the records of the depositary or its nominee by transferring such debt securities from the account of one broker, bank or financial institution to the account of another broker, bank or financial institution. These transfers are made electronically only and are also known as book-entry transfers. Securities in global form are sometimes also referred to as being in book-entry form.

As an indirect holder, your rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of your broker, bank or financial institution and of the depositary, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. We will not recognize you as a holder of debt securities and instead will deal only with the depositary that holds the global security.

You should be aware that if debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security:

• except in very limited circumstances described below, you will not have any right to have debt securities registered in your own name;

- you cannot receive physical certificates for your interest in the debt securities;
- you will be a street name holder and must look to your own broker, bank or financial institution for payments on the debt securities and protection of your legal rights relating to the debt securities;
- you may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own securities in the form of physical certificates;
- the depositary's policies will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to your indirect interest in the global security. We and the trustee will have no responsibility for any aspect of the depositary's actions or for its records of ownership interests in the global security. We and the trustee also will not supervise the depositary in any way; and
- the depositary will require that indirect interests in the global security be purchased or sold within its system using same-day funds for settlement.

In a few special circumstances described below, the global security will terminate and the indirect interests in it will be exchanged for registered debt securities represented by physical certificates. After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold debt securities in registered form or in street name will be up to you. You must consult your broker, bank or financial institution to find out how to have your interests in debt securities transferred to your name, so that you will be a registered holder of the debt securities.

Unless we specify otherwise in the prospectus supplement, the special circumstances for termination of a global security are:

- when the depositary notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary and we do not or cannot appoint a successor depositary within 90 days;
- the depositary ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and we do not appoint a successor depositary within 90 days;
- an event of default has occurred and is continuing and beneficial owners representing a majority in principal amount of the applicable series of debt securities have advised the depositary to cease acting as the depositary; or
- we decide we do not want to have the debt securities of that series represented by a global security.

The prospectus supplement may also list additional circumstances for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. When a global security terminates, the depositary (and not us or the trustee) is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions that will be the initial registered holders.

# The Term "Holder"

In the descriptions of the debt securities included herein, when we refer to the "holder" of a given debt security as being entitled to certain rights or payments, or being permitted to take certain actions, we are in all cases referring to the registered holder of the debt security.

While you would be the registered holder if you held a certificated security registered in your name, it is likely that the holder will actually be either the broker, bank or other financial institutions where you have your street name account, or, in the case of a global security, the depositary. If you are an indirect holder, you will need to coordinate with the institution through which you hold your interest in a debt security in order to determine how the provisions involving holders described in the descriptions of the debt securities included herein will actually apply to you. For example, if the debt security in which you hold a beneficial interest in street name can be repaid at the option of the holder, you cannot exercise the option yourself by following the procedures described in the prospectus supplement. Instead, you would need to cause the institution through which you hold your interest to take those actions on your behalf. Your institution may have procedures and deadlines different from or additional to those described in the prospectus supplement relating to the debt security.

# 2. Notes offered pursuant to the Base Prospectus dated March 4, 2011

#### a. Prospectus Supplement (March 13, 2013) – 2.800% Notes due 2023 and 4.200% Notes due 2043

## **Description of the Notes**

### General

We issued the 2.800% Notes due 2023 (for purposes of this "Description of the Notes" only, the "2023 notes") and the 4.200% Notes due 2043 (the "2043 notes") pursuant to an indenture, dated April 6, 2004, among GlaxoSmithKline plc, as guarantor, GSK Capital Inc., as issuer, and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, the trustee for the notes (as successor to Citibank, N.A., pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated December 27, 2007 among GSK Capital Inc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Citibank, N.A.), as supplemented by a first supplemental indenture thereto dated March 18, 2013 (for purposes of this description of the 2023 and the 2043 notes only, the "indenture"). References in this "Description of the Notes" to the "notes" refer to the 2023 notes and the 2043 notes. The notes are each a series of our debt securities. GSK Capital Inc. issued the 2023 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,250,000,000. The 2023 notes will mature on March 18, 2023 unless redeemed or repurchased prior to such date as permitted below. GSK Capital Inc. issued the aggregate principal amount of \$500,000,000. The 2043 notes will mature on March 18, 2043 unless redeemed or repurchased prior to such date as permitted below. GSK Capital Inc. issued the notes only in book-entry form, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

The notes each bear interest at the applicable interest rate shown in the table above and accrue interest from March 18, 2013, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid (or provided for), to but not including the next date upon which interest is required to be paid.

Interest is payable on each of the 2023 notes and the 2043 notes twice a year, on March 18 and September 18, commencing September 18, 2013, to the person in whose name a 2023 note or a 2043 note, respectively, is registered at the close of business on the March 3 or September 3 that precedes the date on which interest will be paid. Interest on the notes is paid on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. "Business day" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of New York or London, England are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to be closed.

If an interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, for the 2023 notes or the 2043 notes, as the case may be, would fall on a day that is not a business day, then the interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, as the case may be, will be postponed to the next succeeding business day, but no additional interest shall be paid unless we fail to make payment on such next succeeding business day.

The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GlaxoSmithKline plc. If, for any reason, GSK Capital Inc. does not make any required payment in respect of the notes when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GlaxoSmithKline plc will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. You will be entitled to payment under the guarantee of GlaxoSmithKline plc without taking any

action whatsoever against us.

#### Covenants

Subject to certain exceptions, if we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of any U.K. or U.S. withholding tax from any payment made on the notes, we will pay additional amounts on those payments so that the amount received by noteholders will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. See "—Payment of Additional Amounts."

As contemplated by the last paragraph under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below, the satisfaction of certain conditions will permit us to omit to comply with some or all of our obligations, covenants and agreements under the indenture with respect to the notes. In addition, we may omit to comply with certain covenants through covenant defeasance. We refer you to the information under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below for more information on how we may do this.

Except as described herein, the indenture for the notes does not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the notes against a reduction in our creditworthiness in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the notes, including, among other things, through the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

#### Payment of Additional Amounts

The provisions of the indenture described under "Description of Debt Securities—Covenants—Payment of Additional Amounts" below do not apply to the notes. The following payment of additional amounts provisions apply to the notes.

Payments made by us under or with respect to the notes will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the government of the United Kingdom or of any territory of the United Kingdom or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax or (ii) the government of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax, which we refer to collectively as "Taxes," unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law.

If we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made with respect to the notes, we will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including additional amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if the Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; provided that no additional amounts will be payable with respect to Taxes:

- that would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner of the notes (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the United Kingdom or the United States or any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein or area subject to its jurisdiction, including, without limitation, such holder or beneficial owner (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or treated as a resident thereof or domiciled thereof or a national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;
- that are estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, wealth or similar taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges;
- payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or premium, if any, or interest on the notes;
- that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the applicable recipient of such payment to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation or other reporting requirement to the extent such compliance is required by applicable law or administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in, the rate of deduction or withholding of such Taxes;
- that would not have been imposed but for the presentation of notes (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurred later;
- that are imposed on a payment to an individual and are required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any
  other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings
  income, or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive;
- that would not have been imposed if presentation for payment of the relevant notes had been made to a paying agent other than the paying agent to which the presentation was made;
- that are imposed solely by reason of the holder or beneficial owner owning or having owned, actually or constructively, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;
- that would not have been imposed but for a failure by the holder or beneficial owner (or any financial institution through which the holder or beneficial owner holds any Security through which payment on the security is made) to comply with any certification, information, identification, documentation or other reporting requirements (including entering into and complying with an agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service) imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code as in effect on the date of issuance of the Notes or any successor or amended version of such provisions; or
- any combination of the foregoing items;

nor shall additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on any notes to any such holder who is a fiduciary or a partnership or a beneficial owner who is other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of notes.

We have agreed in the indenture that at least one paying agent for the notes will be located outside the United Kingdom. We have also agreed that if we maintain a paying agent with respect to the notes in any member state of the European Union, we will maintain a paying agent in at least one member state that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct taxes pursuant to any law implementing European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings income, provided there is at least one member state that does not require a paying agent to withhold or deduct pursuant to such Directive.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts if and when due will survive the termination of the indenture and the payment of all amounts in respect of the notes.

# **Optional Make-Whole Redemption**

We may redeem the 2023 notes and/or the 2043 notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes being redeemed on that redemption), discounted to the date of redemption on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate, plus 0.150% in the case of the 2023 notes and 0.175% in the case of the 2043 notes, plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on notes to be redeemed that are due and payable on an interest payment date falling on or prior to a redemption date will be payable on the interest payment date to the registered holders as of the close of business on the relevant record date according to the notes and the indenture.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the quotation agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term (as measured from the date of redemption) of the notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of such notes.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the average of four Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations (as defined below) for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (ii) if the quotation agent for the notes obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations, or (iii) if only one Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation is received, the quotation.

"Quotation agent" means any Reference Treasury Dealer appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means (i) each of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Goldman, Sachs & Co., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and UBS Securities LLC (or their respective affiliates that are Primary Treasury Dealers) and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in the United States (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer, and (ii) any other Primary Treasury Dealer selected by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the quotation agent by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for that redemption date.

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each registered holder of the notes to be redeemed by us or by the trustee on our behalf. Notice of redemption will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the United States, and we will give notice of any such redemption to any exchange on which such notes are listed. On and after any redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the notes or portions thereof called for redemption. On or before the redemption date, we will deposit with a paying agent (or the trustee) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the notes to be redeemed on that date. If less than all of the notes are to be redeemed, the notes to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), in the case of notes represented by a global security, or by the trustee by such method as the trustee deems to be fair and appropriate, in the case of notes that are not represented by a global security.

## **Events of Default**

The definitions of an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities under "Description of Debt Securities—Events of Default" below do not apply to the notes.

The following are events of default under the indenture with respect to the notes of a series:

- default in payment of the principal of (or premium, if any, on) any such note when due, and, in the case of technical or administrative difficulties, the continuance of that default for more than two business days;
- default in payment of interest on, or any additional amounts payable in respect of, any such note when due and payable, and the continuance of that default for 30 days;
- default in performing any other covenant in the indenture applicable to any such note for 90 days after the receipt of written notice specifying such default from the trustee or from the holders of 25% in principal amount of such notes;
- default under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed of GlaxoSmithKline plc or GSK Capital
  Inc. (not including any indebtedness for which recourse is limited to property purchased), having in any particular case an aggregate
  outstanding principal amount in excess of £100,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) whether such indebtedness now exists or
  shall hereafter be created, which default results in such indebtedness becoming or being accelerated and declared due and payable prior to
  its stated maturity and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded or annulled or such indebtedness shall not have been discharged;
  provided that there shall not be deemed to be an event of default if such acceleration is rescinded or annulled or such payment is made
  within 10 days after the receipt of written notice specifying such default from the trustee or from the holders of 25% in principal amount of
  such notes; and
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of GlaxoSmithKline plc or GSK Capital Inc.

Because the applicable threshold amount of indebtedness the acceleration of which would give rise to an event of default under the indenture is lower, and the number of days that must pass before the ongoing default in the performance of any covenant under the indenture other than the payment of principal, interest or additional amounts that would give rise to an event of default under the indenture is lower, for each series of debt securities issued under the indenture before the date of the first supplemental indenture, the acceleration of outstanding indebtedness of GlaxoSmithKline plc or GSK Capital Inc. or the ongoing default in the performance of any covenant in the indenture other than payment of principal, premium, interest or additional amounts may constitute an event of default with respect to one or more of such previously issued series, but may not constitute an event of default under the respective terms of the notes offered by the prospectus supplement.

# **Further Issuances**

We initially offered the 2023 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,250,000,000 and the 2043 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$500,000,000. We may from time to time, without the consent of the holders of a series of notes, create and issue further notes of the same series having the same terms and conditions in all respects as the applicable notes being offered hereby, except for the issue date, the issue price and the first payment of interest thereon. We will not issue any further notes unless such further notes have no more than a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount or such issuance would constitute a "qualified reopening" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Additional 2023 notes issued in this manner will be consolidated with and will form a single series with the 2023 notes being offered hereby. Additional 2043 notes issued in this matter will be consolidated with and will form a single series with the 2043 notes being offered hereby.

We issued the notes of each series in the form of one or more fully registered global securities. We deposited these global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and register these securities in the name of DTC's nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record beneficial ownership of the notes by individual investors. The transfer of ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be effected only through records maintained by DTC or its nominee, or by participants or persons that hold through participants.

Investors may elect to hold beneficial interests in the global securities through either DTC, Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream") or Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") if they are participants in these systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Beneficial interests in the global securities will be held in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Upon receipt of any payment in respect of a global security, DTC or its nominee will immediately credit participants' accounts with amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown in the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in a global security held through participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of those participants.

DTC holds securities of institutions that have accounts with it or its participants. Through its maintenance of an electronic book-entry system, DTC facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants and eliminates the need to deliver securities certificates physically. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters of this offering, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other organizations. DTC is partially owned by some of these participants or their representatives. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. DTC agrees with and represents to its participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and bylaws and requirements of law. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Clearstream and Euroclear hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream's and Euroclear's names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold interests in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. At the date of the prospectus supplement, Citibank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Clearstream and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Euroclear, or, collectively, the "U.S. Depositaries."

Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations, or "Clearstream Participants," and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to Clearstream Participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries.

Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg and as such is subject to regulation by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* and the *Banque Centrale du Luxembourg*, which supervise and oversee the activities of Luxembourg banks. Clearstream Participants are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream Participant. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear as the operator of the Euroclear system, or the "Euroclear Operator," in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream and the Euroclear Operator.

Distributions with respect to the notes of a series held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Clearstream.

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations, or "Euroclear Participants" and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear Participants, and between Euroclear Participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear Participants with, among other things, safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services.

Euroclear Participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Non-participants in Euroclear may hold and transfer beneficial interests in a global security through accounts with a Euroclear Participant or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in a global security through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Distributions with respect to notes of a series held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Euroclear.

Transfers between Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between DTC's participating organizations, or the "DTC Participants," on the one hand, and Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its U.S. Depositary; however, such cross- market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (European time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. Depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the global security in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day fund settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. Depositaries.

Due to time zone differences, the securities accounts of a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant purchasing an interest in a global security from a DTC Participant in DTC will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported, to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear or Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interests in a global security by or through a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

The information in this section concerning DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream and their book-entry systems has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy of that information.

None of us, any of the underwriters and the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and they may discontinue the procedures at any time.

# Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Initial settlement for the notes was made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

### b. Prospectus Supplement (May 2, 2012) - 2.850% Notes due 2022

### **Description of the Notes**

#### General

We issued the 2.850% Notes due 2022 pursuant to an indenture, dated April 6, 2004, among GlaxoSmithKline plc, as guarantor, GSK Capital plc, as issuer, and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, the trustee for the notes (as successor to Citibank, N.A., pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated January 7, 2008 among GSK Capital plc, GlaxoSmithKline plc, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Citibank, N.A.) (for purposes of this description of the 2.850% Notes due 2022 only, the "indenture"). The 2.850% Notes due 2022 are a series of our debt securities. References in this "Description of the Notes" to the "notes" refer to the 2.850% Notes due 2022. GSK Capital plc issued the notes only in book-entry form, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

The notes bear interest at the applicable interest rate shown in the table above and accrue interest from May 9, 2012, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid (or provided for), to but not including the next date upon which interest is required to be paid.

Interest is payable on the notes twice a year, on May 8 and November 8, commencing November 8, 2012, to the person in whose name a note is registered at the close of business on the April 23 or October 23 that precedes the date on which interest will be paid. Interest on the notes is paid on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. "Business day" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of New York or London, England are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to be closed.

If an interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, for the notes, as the case may be, would fall on a day that is not a business day, then the interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, as the case may be, will be postponed to the next succeeding business day, but no additional interest shall be paid unless we fail to make payment on such next succeeding business day.

The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GlaxoSmithKline plc. If, for any reason, GSK Capital plc does not make any required payment in respect of the notes when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GlaxoSmithKline plc will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. You will be entitled to payment under the guarantee of GlaxoSmithKline plc without taking any action whatsoever against us.

#### Covenants

Subject to certain exceptions, if we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of any U.K. or U.S. withholding tax from any payment made on the notes, we will pay additional amounts on those payments so that the amount received by noteholders will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. See "Description of Debt Securities—Covenants—Payment of Additional Amounts" below.

As contemplated by the last paragraph under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below, the satisfaction of certain conditions will permit us to omit to comply with some or all of our obligations, covenants and agreements under the indenture with respect to the notes. In addition, we may omit to comply with certain covenants through covenant defeasance. We refer you to the information under "Description of Debt Securities—Defeasance" below for more information on how we may do this.

Except as described in the "Description of Debt Securities" below, the indenture for the notes does not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the notes against a reduction in our creditworthiness in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the notes, including, among other things, through the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

### **Optional Make-Whole Redemption**

We may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes being redeemed on that redemption date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the date of redemption), discounted to the date of redemption on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate, plus 0.150%, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption. Notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on notes to be redeemed that are due and payable on interest payment dates falling on or prior to a redemption date will be payable on the interest payment date to the registered holders as of the close of business on the relevant record date according to the notes and the indenture.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the quotation agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term (as measured from the date of redemption) of the notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the notes.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the average of four Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations (as defined below) for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (ii) if the quotation agent for the notes obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations, or (iii) if only one Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation is received, the quotation.

"Quotation agent" means any Reference Treasury Dealer appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means (i) each of Barclays Capital Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC (or their respective affiliates that are Primary Treasury Dealers) and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in New York City (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer, and (ii) any other Primary Treasury Dealer selected by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the quotation agent by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for that redemption date. Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each registered holder of the notes to be redeemed by us or by the trustee on our behalf. Notice of redemption will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the

United States, and we will give notice of any such redemption to any exchange on which the notes are listed. On and after any redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the notes or portions thereof called for redemption. On or before the redemption date, we will deposit with a paying agent (or the trustee) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the notes to be redeemed on that date. If less than all of the notes are to be redeemed, the notes to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), in the case of notes represented by a global security, or by the trustee by such method as the trustee deems to be fair and appropriate, in the case of notes that are not represented by a global security.

#### **Further Issuances**

We initially offered the notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000,000. We may from time to time, without the consent of the holders of a series of notes, create and issue further notes of the same series having the same terms and conditions in all respects as the applicable notes being offered hereby, except for the issue date, the issue price and the first payment of interest thereon. We will not issue any further notes unless such further notes have no more than a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount or such issuance would constitute a "qualified reopening" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Additional notes issued in this manner will be consolidated with and will form a single series with the notes being offered hereby.

### **Book-Entry System**

We issued the notes of each series in the form of one or more fully registered global securities. We deposited these global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and register these securities in the name of DTC's nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record beneficial ownership of the notes by individual investors. The transfer of ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be effected only through records maintained by DTC or its nominee, or by participants or persons that hold through participants.

Investors may elect to hold beneficial interests in the global securities through either DTC, Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream") or Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") if they are participants in these systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Beneficial interests in the global securities will be held in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Upon receipt of any payment in respect of a global security, DTC or its nominee will immediately credit participants' accounts with amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown in the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in a global security held through participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of those participants.

DTC holds securities of institutions that have accounts with it or its participants. Through its maintenance of an electronic book-entry system, DTC facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants and eliminates the need to deliver securities certificates physically. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters of this offering, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other organizations. DTC is partially owned by some of these participants or their representatives. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. DTC agrees with and represents to its participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and bylaws and requirements of law. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Clearstream and Euroclear hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream's and Euroclear's names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold interests in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. At the date of the prospectus supplement, Citibank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Clearstream and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Euroclear, or, collectively, the "U.S. Depositaries."

Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations, or "Clearstream Participants," and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to Clearstream Participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries.

Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg and as such is subject to regulation by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* and the *Banque Centrale du Luxembourg*, which supervise and oversee the activities of Luxembourg banks. Clearstream Participants are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream Participant. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear as the operator of the Euroclear System, or the "Euroclear Operator," in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream and the Euroclear Operator.

Distributions with respect to the notes of a series held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Clearstream.

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations, or "Euroclear Participants" and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear Participants, and between Euroclear Participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear Participants with, among other things, safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services.

Euroclear Participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Non-participants in Euroclear may hold and transfer beneficial interests in a global security through accounts with a Euroclear Participant or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in a global security through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Distributions with respect to notes of a series held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Euroclear.

Transfers between Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between DTC's participating organizations, or the "DTC Participants," on the one hand, and Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its U.S. Depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (European time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. Depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the global security in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day fund settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. Depositaries.

Due to time zone differences, the securities accounts of a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant purchasing an interest in a global security from a DTC Participant in DTC will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear or Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interests in a global security by or through a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

The information in this section concerning DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream and their book-entry systems has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy of that information.

None of us, any of the underwriters and the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and they may discontinue the procedures at any time.

# Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Initial settlement for the notes will be made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

### <u>c. Base Prospectus – March 4, 2011</u>

### **Description of Debt Securities**

### General

As used in this "Description of Debt Securities," "debt securities" means the debentures, notes, bonds, guarantees and other evidences of indebtedness that GSK issues or that GSK Capital Inc. or GSK Capital plc (the "finance subsidiaries") issues and GSK fully and unconditionally guarantees and, in each case, the trustee authenticates and delivers under the applicable indenture. The debt securities will be our direct unsecured obligations and will rank equally and ratably without preference among themselves and at least equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

The debt securities will be issued in one or more series under an indenture between GSK and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee, or under indentures among the finance subsidiaries, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee (as successor to Citibank, N.A., pursuant to Instruments of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance among the finance subsidiaries, the guarantor, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Citibank, N.A.), and GSK, as guarantor. The indentures applicable to GSK, GSK Capital Inc. and GSK Capital plc will each be qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, or the Trust Indenture Act. In the following discussion, we sometimes refer to these indentures collectively as the "indentures."

This "Description of Debt Securities" briefly outlines the provisions of the indentures and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the indentures. The terms of the indentures will include both those stated in the indentures and those made part of the indentures by the Trust Indenture Act. The forms of the indentures have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which the base prospectus forms a part, and you should read the indentures for provisions that may be important to you.

The indentures do not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the debt securities against a reduction in the creditworthiness of GSK or the finance subsidiaries in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the debt securities.

### **Issuances in Series**

The indentures do not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued. The debt securities may be issued in one or more series with the same or various maturities, at a price of 100% of their principal amount or at a premium or a discount. Not all debt securities of any one series need be issued at the same time, and, unless otherwise provided, any series may be reopened, without the consents of the holders of debt securities of that series, for issuances of additional debt securities of that series. Except in the limited circumstances described below under "— Covenants — Limitation on Liens," the debt securities will not be secured by any property or assets of GSK, as issuer or guarantor, or the finance subsidiaries.

The terms of any authorized series of debt securities will be described in a prospectus supplement. These terms will include some or all of the following:

- the title, aggregate principal amount and denominations of the debt securities;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the debt securities will be issued and whether the debt securities will be "original issue discount" securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If original issue discount debt securities are issued (generally, securities that are issued at a substantial discount below their principal amount), the special U.S. federal income tax and other considerations of a purchase of original issue discount debt securities will be described;
- the rate or rates, which may be fixed or variable, at which the debt securities will bear interest;
- the interest payment dates;
- any optional or mandatory redemption terms;
- whether any sinking fund is required;
- the currency in which the debt securities will be denominated or principal, premium or interest will be payable, if other than U.S. dollars;
- whether the debt securities are to be issued as individual certificates to each holder or in the form of global certificates held by a depositary on behalf of beneficial owners;
- information describing any book-entry features;
- the names and duties of any co-trustees, depositaries, authenticating agents, paying agents, transfer agents or registrars for any series;

- the applicability of the defeasance and covenant defeasance provisions described herein, or any modifications of those provisions;
- any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the events of default or covenants with respect to the debt securities; and

• any other terms, conditions, rights or preferences of the debt securities.

Debt securities that have a maturity of less than one year from their date of issue and in respect of which the proceeds are to be received by us in the United Kingdom will have a minimum denomination of  $\pounds 100,000$  (or its equivalent in another currency).

The prospectus supplement relating to any series of debt securities may add to or change statements contained in the base prospectus. The prospectus supplement may also include, if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax and U.K. income tax considerations.

# GlaxoSmithKline Guarantees

Debt securities issued by the finance subsidiaries will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GSK. If for any reason the applicable finance subsidiary does not make any required payment in respect of its debt securities when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GSK will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. The holder of a guaranteed debt security will be entitled to payment under the applicable guarantee of GSK without taking any action whatsoever against the finance subsidiary.

### **Payment and Transfer**

The debt securities will be issued only as registered securities, which means that the name of the holder will be entered in a register that will be kept by the trustee or another agent appointed by us. Unless stated otherwise in a prospectus supplement, and except as described under "— Book-Entry System" below, payments of principal, interest and additional amounts, if any, will be made at the office of the paying agent or agents named in the prospectus supplement or by check mailed to you at your address as it appears in the register.

Unless other procedures are described in a prospectus supplement and except as described under "— Book Entry System" below, you will be able to transfer registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent or agents named in the prospectus supplement. You may also exchange registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent for an equal aggregate principal amount of registered debt securities of the same series having the same maturity date, interest rate and other terms as long as the debt securities are issued in authorized denominations.

Neither we nor the trustee will impose any service charge for any transfer or exchange of a debt security; however, we may ask you to pay any taxes or other governmental charges in connection with a transfer or exchange of debt securities.

### **Book-Entry System**

Debt securities may be issued under a book-entry system in the form of one or more global securities. The global securities will be registered in the name of a depositary or its nominee and deposited with that depositary or its custodian. Unless stated otherwise in the prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or DTC, will be the depositary if a depositary is used.

DTC has advised us as follows:

- DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act;
- DTC was created to hold securities of its participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions, such as through transfers and pledges, among its participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes to accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates;
- DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC;
- access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly; and
- the DTC rules applicable to its participants are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

According to DTC, the foregoing information with respect to DTC has been provided to the financial community for informational purposes only and is not intended to serve as a representation, warranty or contract modification of any kind.

Following the issuance of a global security in registered form, the depositary will credit the accounts of its participants with the debt securities upon our instructions. Only persons who hold directly or indirectly through financial institutions that are participants in the depositary can hold beneficial interests in the global securities. Since the laws of some jurisdictions require certain types of purchasers to take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form, you may encounter difficulties in your ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in a global security.

So long as the depositary or its nominee is the registered owner of a global security, we and the trustee will treat the depositary as the sole owner or holder of the debt securities for purposes of the applicable indenture. Therefore, except as set forth below, you will not be entitled to have debt securities registered in your name or to receive physical delivery of certificates representing the debt securities. Accordingly, you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and the participant in the depositary through whom you hold your beneficial interest in order to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. We understand that under existing practices, the depositary would act upon the instructions of a participant or authorize that participant to take any action that a holder is entitled to take.

We will make all payments of principal, interest and additional amounts, if any, on the debt securities to the depositary. It is expected that the depositary will then credit participants' accounts proportionately with these payments on the payment date and that the participants will in turn credit their customers' accounts in accordance with their customary practices. Neither we nor the trustee will be responsible for making any payments to participants or customers of participants or for maintaining any records relating to the holdings of participants and their customers, and you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and its participants.

Global securities are generally not transferable. Physical certificates will be issued to beneficial owners in lieu of a global security only in the special situations described in the sixth paragraph under the heading "Legal Ownership of Debt Securities — Global Securities" below.

### Consolidation, Merger or Sale

We and the finance subsidiaries have agreed in the indentures not to consolidate with or merge with or into any other person or convey or transfer all or substantially all of our respective properties and assets to any person (except that the finance subsidiaries may merge into us), unless:

• we or the applicable finance subsidiary, as the case may be, are the continuing person, or the successor expressly assumes by supplemental indenture our obligations under the applicable indenture;

• the continuing person is a U.S. or U.K. company or is organized and validly existing under the laws of a jurisdiction that is a member country of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (or any successor) and, if it is not a U.S. or U.K. company, the continuing person agrees by supplemental indenture to be bound by a covenant comparable to that described below under "— Covenants — Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to taxes imposed in the continuing person's jurisdiction of organization (in which case the continuing person will benefit from a redemption option comparable to that described below under

- "-- Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" in the event of changes in taxes in that jurisdiction after the date of the consolidation, merger or sale);
- immediately after the transaction, no default under the debt securities has occurred and is continuing; and
- we deliver to the trustee an officer's certificate and, if neither we nor the applicable subsidiary are the continuing person, an opinion of counsel, in each case stating, among other things, that the transaction and the supplemental indenture, if required, comply with these provisions and the indenture.

# Covenants

### Payment of Additional Amounts

Payments made by us under or with respect to the debt securities will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the government of the United Kingdom or of any territory of the United Kingdom or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax or (ii) the government of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax, which we refer to collectively as "Taxes," unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law.

If we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made with respect to the debt securities, we will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including additional amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if the Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; *provided* that no additional amounts will be payable with respect to Taxes:

- that would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner of the debt securities (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the United Kingdom or the United States or any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein or area subject to its jurisdiction, including, without limitation, such holder or beneficial owner (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or therein or domiciled thereof or a national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;
- that are estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, wealth or similar taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges;
- payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or interest on the debt securities;
- that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the applicable recipient of such payment to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation or other reporting requirement to the extent:
  - such compliance is required by applicable law or administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in, the rate of deduction or withholding of such Taxes; and
  - at least 30 days before the first payment date with respect to which such additional amounts shall be payable, we have notified such recipient in writing that such recipient is required to comply with such requirement;
- that would not have been imposed but for the presentation of a debt security (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurred later;
- that are imposed on a payment to an individual and are required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any
  other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings
  income, or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive;
- that would not have been imposed if presentation for payment of the relevant debt securities had been made to a paying agent other than the paying agent to which the presentation was made; or
- any combination of the foregoing items;

nor shall additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or interest on any debt security to any such holder who is a fiduciary or a partnership or a beneficial owner who is other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of the debt security.

We have agreed in each indenture that at least one paying agent for each series of debt securities will be located outside the United Kingdom. We have also agreed that if we maintain a paying agent with respect to a particular series of debt securities in any member state of the European Union, we will maintain a paying agent in at least one member state (other than the United Kingdom) that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct taxes pursuant to any law implementing European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings income, provided there is at least one member state that does not require a paying agent to withhold or deduct pursuant to such Directive.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts if and when due will survive the termination of the indentures and the payment of all amounts in respect of the debt securities.

### Limitation on Liens

We have agreed in the indentures not to incur or assume (or permit any of our subsidiaries to incur or assume) any lien on or with respect to any of our or our subsidiaries' property, assets or revenues, present or future, to secure any relevant indebtedness (as this term is defined below) without making (or causing our subsidiaries to make) effective provision for securing the debt securities equally and ratably with such relevant indebtedness as to such property, assets or revenues, for as long as such relevant indebtedness is so secured.

The restrictions on liens will not apply to:

- liens arising by operation of law;
- liens on property, assets or revenues of any person, which liens are existing at the time such person becomes a subsidiary; and
- liens on property, assets or revenues of a person existing at the time such person is merged with or into or consolidated with us or any of our subsidiaries or at the time of a sale, lease or other disposition to us of the properties of a person as an entirety or substantially as an entirety.

For purposes of the limitation on liens covenant, the term "relevant indebtedness" means any of our debt that:

• is in the form of or represented by bonds, notes, loan stock, depositary receipts or other securities issued (otherwise than to constitute or represent advances made by banks or other lending institutions);

- is denominated in, or confers any right of payment by reference to, any currency other than the currency of the country in which the issuer of the indebtedness has its principal place of business, or is denominated in or by reference to the currency of such country but more than 20% of which is placed or offered for subscription or sale by or on behalf of, or by agreement with, the issuer outside such country; and
- at its date of issue is, or is intended by the issuer to become, quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other securities market.

### Additional Covenants

We may be subject to additional covenants, including restrictive covenants in respect of a particular series of debt securities. Such additional covenants will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement and, to the extent necessary, in the supplemental indenture or board resolution relating to that series of debt securities.

## **Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons**

We may redeem any series of debt securities in whole but not in part at any time, on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice of such redemption, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, to the date fixed for redemption (except in the case of discounted debt securities, which may be redeemed at the redemption price specified by the terms of each series of such debt securities), if:

- we determine that, as a result of any change in or amendment to the laws or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder of the United Kingdom (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) or the United States (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof), or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings, or any change in the application or official interpretation of or amendment to, any treaty or treaties affecting taxation to which any such jurisdiction is a party, which change, execution or amendment becomes effective on or after the issue date or such other date specified in the debt securities of that series:
  - we would be required to pay additional amounts (as described under "— Covenants Payment of Additional Amounts" above) with respect to that series of debt securities on the next succeeding interest payment date and the payment of such additional amounts cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to us; or
  - withholding tax has been or would be required to be withheld with respect to interest income received or receivable by the applicable finance subsidiary directly from the guarantor (or any affiliate) and such withholding tax obligation cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to the applicable finance subsidiary or the guarantor (or any affiliate); or
  - we determine, based upon an opinion of independent counsel of recognized standing that, as a result of any action taken by any legislative body of, taxing authority of, or any action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in, the United Kingdom (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) or the United States (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) (whether or not such action was taken or brought with respect to GSK, as issuer or guarantor, or the applicable finance subsidiary, as the case may be), which action is taken or brought on or after the issue date or such other date specified in the debt securities of that series, there is a substantial probability that the circumstances described above would exist; provided, however, that no such notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which we would be obligated to pay such additional amounts.

We will also pay to each holder, or make available for payment to each such holder, on the redemption date any additional amounts resulting from the payment of such redemption price. Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption, we will deliver to the trustee:

- an officer's certificate stating that we are entitled to effect a redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent of the right so to redeem have occurred; or
- an opinion of counsel to the effect that the conditions specified above have been satisfied.

Any notice of redemption will be irrevocable once we deliver the officer's certificate to the trustee.

# **Events of Default**

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs upon:

- default in payment of the principal (or premium, if any) of any debt security of that series when due (including as a sinking fund installment), and, in the case of technical or administrative difficulties, the continuance of that default for more than two business days;
- default in payment of interest on, or any additional amounts payable in respect of, any debt security of that series when due and payable, and the continuance of that default for 30 days;
- default in performing any other covenant in the indenture applicable to that series for 60 days after the receipt of written notice specifying such default from the trustee or from the holders of 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of that series;
- default under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed of GSK or either finance subsidiary, as the case may be (not including any indebtedness for which recourse is limited to property purchased), having in any particular case an outstanding principal amount in excess of \$25,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) where any such failure results in such indebtedness being accelerated and becoming due and payable prior to its stated maturity and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded or annulled or such indebtedness shall not have been discharged;
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of GSK or either finance subsidiary, as the case may be;
- any other event of default provided with respect to that particular series of debt securities.

Any additional or different events of default applicable to a particular series of debt securities will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such series.

An event of default with respect to a particular series of debt securities will not necessarily constitute an event of default with respect to any other series of debt securities.

The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default (except in the payment of principal, premium or interest) if it, in good faith, considers such withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders. A default is any event which is an event of default described above or would be an event of default but for the giving of notice or the passage of time.

If an event of default occurs and continues, the trustee or the holders of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities specified below may require us to repay immediately, or accelerate:

- the entire principal of the debt securities of such series; or
- if the debt securities are original issue discount securities, such portion of the principal as may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If the event of default occurs because of a default in a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities of any series, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of that series can accelerate that series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of a failure to perform any other covenant in the applicable indenture or any covenant for the benefit of one or more, but not all, of the series of debt securities, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of all series affected, voting as one class, can accelerate all of the affected series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of bankruptcy proceedings, then all of the debt securities under the indenture will be accelerated automatically. Therefore, except in the case of a default on a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities of your series or a default due to our bankruptcy or insolvency, it is possible that you may not be able to accelerate the debt securities of your series because of the failure of holders of other series to take action.

The holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities of all affected series, voting as one class, can rescind this accelerated payment requirement or waive any past default or event of default or allow noncompliance with any provision of the applicable indenture. However, they cannot waive a default in payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any of the debt securities when due otherwise than as a result of acceleration.

After an event of default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the applicable indenture at the request, order or direction of any holders, unless the holders offer the trustee reasonable indemnity. If they provide this reasonable indemnity, the holders of a majority in principal amount of all affected series of debt securities, voting as one class, may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any power conferred upon the trustee, for any series of debt securities. However, the trustee may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the indenture or is unduly prejudicial to the rights of other holders.

No holder will be entitled to pursue any remedy with respect to the indenture unless the trustee fails to act for 60 days after it is given:

- notice of default by that holder;
- a written request to enforce the indenture by the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of any affected series; and
- an indemnity to the trustee, satisfactory to the trustee;

and during this 60-day period the holders of a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of such affected series do not give a direction to the trustee that is inconsistent with the enforcement request. These provisions will not prevent any holder of debt securities from enforcing payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on the debt securities at the relevant due dates.

If an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs and is continuing, the trustee will mail to the holders of those debt securities a notice of the event of default within 90 days after it occurs. However, except in the case of a default in any payment in respect of a series of debt securities, the trustee shall be protected in withholding notice of an event of default if it determines in good faith that this is in the interests of the holders of the relevant debt securities.

### **Modification of the Indentures**

In general, rights and obligations of us and the holders under the indentures may be modified if the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the modification consent to such modification. However, each of the indentures provides that, unless each affected holder agrees, an amendment cannot:

- make any adverse change to any payment term of a debt security such as extending the maturity date, extending the date on which we have to pay interest or make a sinking fund payment, reducing the interest rate, reducing the amount of principal we have to repay, changing the currency in which we have to make any payment of principal, premium or interest, modifying any redemption or repurchase right, or right to convert or exchange any debt security, to the detriment of the holder and impairing any right of a holder to bring suit for payment;
- waive any payment default;
- reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities needed to make any amendment to the applicable indenture or to waive any covenant or default; or
- make any other change to the amendment provisions of the applicable indenture.

However, if we and the trustee agree, the applicable indenture may be amended without notifying any holders or seeking their consent if the amendment does not materially and adversely affect any holder. We and the trustee are permitted to make modifications and amendments to the applicable indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities for any of the following purposes:

- to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in the indenture;
- to comply with sections of the indenture governing when we may merge and substitute obligors;
  - to comply with any requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act;
- to evidence and provide for the acceptance by a successor trustee of appointment under the indenture with respect to the debt securities of any or all series;
- to establish the form or forms or terms of the debt securities of any series or of the coupons appertaining to such debt securities as permitted under the indenture;
- to provide for uncertificated debt securities and to make all appropriate changes for such purpose;
- to provide for a further guarantee from a third party on outstanding debt securities of any series and the debt securities of any series that may be issued under the indenture;
- to change or eliminate any provision of the indenture; provided that any such change or elimination will become effective only when there are no outstanding debt securities of any series created prior to the execution of such supplemental indenture that is entitled to the benefit of such provision;
- to supplement any of the provisions of the indenture to such extent as will be necessary to permit or facilitate the defeasance and discharge of any series of debt securities pursuant to the indenture; provided that any such action will not adversely affect the interests of the holders of such or any other series of debt securities in any material respect; or
- to make any change that does not materially and adversely affect the rights of any holder of the debt securities.

### Defeasance

The term defeasance means discharge from some or all of the obligations under the indentures. If we deposit with the trustee sufficient cash or government securities to pay the principal, interest, any premium and any other sums due to the stated maturity date or a redemption date of the debt securities of a particular series, then at our option:

- we will be discharged from our respective obligations with respect to the debt securities of such series; or
- we will no longer be under any obligation to comply with the restrictive covenants, if any, contained in the applicable indenture and any supplemental indenture or board resolution with respect to the debt securities of such series, and the events of default relating to failures to comply with covenants will no longer apply to us.

If this happens, the holders of the debt securities of the affected series will not be entitled to the benefits of the applicable indenture except for registration of transfer and exchange of debt securities and replacement of lost, stolen or mutilated debt securities. Instead, the holders will only be able to rely on the deposited funds or obligations for payment.

We must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that the deposit and related defeasance would not cause the holders of the debt securities to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We may, in lieu of an opinion of counsel, deliver a ruling to such effect received from or published by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

### Substitution of Issuer

We may at our option at any time, without the consent of any holders of debt securities, cause GSK or any other subsidiary of GSK to assume the obligations of the applicable finance subsidiary under any series of debt securities, *provided* that the new obligor executes a supplemental indenture in which it agrees to be bound by the terms of those debt securities and the relevant indenture. If the new obligor is not a U.S. or U.K. company, it must be organized and validly existing under the laws of a jurisdiction that is a member country of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (or any successor) and it must also agree in the supplemental indenture to be bound by a covenant comparable to that described above under "— Covenants — Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to taxes imposed in its jurisdiction of organization (in which case the new obligor will benefit from a redemption option comparable to that described above under "— Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" in the event of changes in taxes in that jurisdiction after the date of the substitution). In the case of such substitution, the applicable finance subsidiary will be relieved of any further obligation under the assumed series of debt securities.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a substitution of obligors as described above generally would be treated as a deemed taxable exchange of debt securities for new debt securities issued by the new obligor. As discussed further in the applicable prospectus supplement, a United States person who holds debt securities or owns a beneficial interest therein generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the issue price of the new debt securities and such person's adjusted tax basis in the debt securities. Such persons should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of a deemed taxable exchange in the event of a substitution of obligors.

### Information Concerning the Trustee

Law Debenture Trust Company of New York will be the trustee. The trustee will be required to perform only those duties that are specifically set forth in the indentures, except when a default has occurred and is continuing with respect to the debt securities. After a default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care that a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the powers vested in it by the indentures at the request of any holder of debt securities unless the holder offers the trustee reasonable indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred by exercising those powers.

### **Governing Law**

The debt securities, the related guarantees and the indentures will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

### Legal Ownership of Debt Securities

#### "Street Name" and Other Indirect Holders

We generally will not recognize investors who hold debt securities in accounts at banks or brokers as legal holders of those debt securities. Holding securities in accounts at banks or brokers is called holding in "street name." If an investor holds debt securities in street name, we recognize only the bank or broker or the financial institution the bank or broker uses to hold the debt securities. These intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions pass along principal, interest and other payments on the debt securities, either because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. If you hold debt securities in street name, you should check with your own institution to find out:

- how it handles payments and notices with respect to securities;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- how it would handle voting if ever required;
- how and when you should notify it to exercise on your behalf any rights or options that may exist under the debt securities;
- whether and how you can instruct it to send you securities registered in your own name so you can be a direct holder as described below; and
- how it would pursue rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests.

#### **Registered Holders**

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the trustee, extend only to persons who are registered as holders of debt securities. As noted above, we do not have obligations to you if you hold in street name or through other indirect means, either because you choose to hold debt securities in that manner or because the debt securities are issued in the form of global securities as described below. For example, once we make payment to the registered holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment even if that holder is legally required to pass the payment along to you as a street name customer but does not do so.

# **Global Securities**

A global security is a special type of indirectly held security. If we choose to issue debt securities in the form of global securities, the ultimate beneficial owners of the debt securities will be indirect holders. We do this by requiring that the global security be registered in the name of a financial institution we select and by requiring that the debt securities represented by the global security not be registered in the name of any other holder except in the special situations described below. The financial institution that acts as the sole registered holder of the global security is called the depositary. Any person wishing to own a debt security may do so indirectly through an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary. The prospectus supplement will indicate whether your series of debt securities will be issued only as global securities.

Transfers of debt securities represented by the global security will be made only on the records of the depositary or its nominee by transferring such debt securities from the account of one broker, bank or financial institution to the account of another broker, bank or financial institution. These transfers are made electronically only and are also known as book- entry transfers. Securities in global form are sometimes also referred to as being in book-entry form.

As an indirect holder, your rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of your broker, bank or financial institution and of the depositary, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. We will not recognize you as a holder of debt securities and instead will deal only with the depositary that holds the global security.

You should be aware that if debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security:

- you cannot have debt securities registered in your own name;
- you cannot receive physical certificates for your interest in the debt securities;
- you will be a street name holder and must look to your own broker, bank or financial institution for payments on the debt securities and protection of your legal rights relating to the debt securities;
- you may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own securities in the form of physical certificates;
- the depositary's policies will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to your indirect interest in the global security. We and the trustee will have no responsibility for any aspect of the depositary's actions or for its records of ownership interests in the global security. We and the trustee also will not supervise the depositary in any way; and
- the depositary will require that indirect interests in the global security be purchased or sold within its system using same-day funds for settlement.

In a few special situations described below, the global security will terminate and the indirect interests in it will be exchanged for registered debt securities represented by physical certificates. After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold debt securities in registered form or in street name will be up to you. You must consult your broker, bank or financial institution to find out how to have your interests in debt securities transferred to your name, so that you will be a registered holder.

Unless we specify otherwise in the prospectus supplement, the special situations for termination of a global security are:

- when the depositary notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary and we do not or cannot appoint a successor depositary within 90 days;
- the depositary ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and we do not appoint a successor depositary within 90 days;
- an event of default has occurred and is continuing and beneficial owners representing a majority in principal amount of the applicable series of debt securities have advised the depositary to cease acting as the depositary; or
- we decide we do not want to have the debt securities of that series represented by a global security.

The prospectus supplement may also list additional situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. When a global security terminates, the depositary (and not us or the trustee) is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions that will be the initial registered holders.

# The Term "Holder"

In the descriptions of the debt securities included herein, when we refer to the "holder" of a given debt security as being entitled to certain rights or payments, or being permitted to take certain actions, we are in all cases referring to the registered holder of the debt security.

While you would be the registered holder if you held a certificated security registered in your name, it is likely that the holder will actually be either the broker, bank or other financial institution where you have your street name account, or, in the case of a global security, the depositary. If you are an indirect holder, you will need to coordinate with the institution through which you hold your interest in a debt security in order to determine how the provisions involving holders described in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement will actually apply to you. For example, if the debt security in which you hold a beneficial interest in street name can be repaid at the option of the holder, you cannot exercise the option yourself by following the procedures described in the prospectus supplement. Instead, you would need to cause the institution through which you hold your interest to take those actions on your behalf. Your institution may have procedures and deadlines different from or additional to those described in the prospectus supplement relating to the debt security.

# 3. Notes offered pursuant to the Base Prospectus dated March 4, 2008

# a. Prospectus Supplement (May 6, 2008) - 6.375% Notes due 2038

### **Description of the Notes**

#### General

We issued the 6.375% Notes due 2038 pursuant to an indenture, dated April 6, 2004, among GlaxoSmithKline plc, as guarantor, GSK Capital Inc., as issuer, and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, the trustee for the notes (as successor to Citibank, N.A., pursuant to an Instrument of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance dated December 27, 2007 among GSK Capital Inc., GlaxoSmithKline plc, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Citibank, N.A.) (for purposes of this description of the 6.375% Notes due 2038 only, the "indenture"). References in this "Description of the Notes" to the "notes" refer to the 6.375% Notes due 2038. The notes are a series of our debt securities. GSK Capital Inc. issued the 2038 notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,750,000,000. The 2038 notes will mature on May 15, 2038. GSK Capital Inc. issued the notes only in book-entry form, in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GlaxoSmithKline plc. If, for any reason, GSK Capital Inc. does not make any required payment in respect of the notes when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GlaxoSmithKline plc will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. You will be entitled to payment under the guarantee of GlaxoSmithKline plc without taking any action whatsoever against us.

The notes bear interest at the applicable interest rate shown in the table above and accrued interest from May 13, 2008, or from the most recent date to which interest has been paid (or provided for), to but not including the next date upon which interest is required to be paid.

Interest is payable on the notes twice a year, on May 15 and November 15, commencing November 15, 2008, to the person in whose name a note is registered at the close of business on the May 1 or November 1 that precedes the date on which interest will be paid. Interest on the notes are paid on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. "Business day" means any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which banking institutions in the City of New York or London, England are authorized or obligated by law, regulation or executive order to be closed.

If an interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, for the notes, as the case may be, would fall on a day that is not a business day, then the interest payment date or redemption date, or the maturity date, as the case may be, will be postponed to the next succeeding business day, but no additional interest shall be paid unless we fail to make payment on such next succeeding business day.

#### Covenants

Subject to certain exceptions, if we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of any U.K. or U.S. withholding tax from any payment made on the notes, we will pay additional amounts on those payments so that the amount received by noteholders will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. See "Description of Debt Securities — Covenants — Payment of Additional Amounts" below.

As contemplated by the last paragraph under "Description of Debt Securities — Defeasance" below, the satisfaction of certain conditions will permit us to omit to comply with some or all of our obligations, covenants and agreements under the indenture with respect to the notes. In addition, we may omit to comply with certain covenants through covenant defeasance. We refer you to the information under "Description of Debt Securities — Defeasance" below for more information on how we may do this.

Except as described herein, the indenture for the notes does not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the notes against a reduction in our creditworthiness in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the notes, including, among other things, through the incurrence of additional indebtedness.

## **Optional Make-Whole Redemption**

We may redeem the notes, in whole or in part, at our option at any time and from time to time at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed on that redemption date; and (ii) as determined by the quotation agent (as defined below), the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the notes being redeemed on that redemption date (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the date of redemption), discounted to the date of redemption on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate, plus 0.25%, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but excluding, the date of redemption. Notwithstanding the foregoing, installments of interest on notes to be redeemed that are due and payable on interest payment dates falling on or prior to a redemption date will be payable on the interest payment date to the registered holders as of the close of business on the relevant record date according to the notes and the indenture.

"Comparable Treasury Issue" means the United States Treasury security selected by the quotation agent as having a maturity comparable to the remaining term (as measured from the date of redemption) of the notes to be redeemed that would be utilized, at the time of selection and in accordance with customary financial practice, in pricing new issues of corporate debt securities of comparable maturity to the remaining term of the notes.

"Comparable Treasury Price" means, with respect to any redemption date, (i) the average of four Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations (as defined below) for such redemption date, after excluding the highest and lowest such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, or (ii) if the quotation agent for the notes obtains fewer than four such Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations, the average of all such quotations, or (iii) if only one Reference Treasury Dealer Quotation is received, the quotation. "Quotation agent" means any Reference Treasury Dealer appointed by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer" means (i) each of Citigroup Global Markets Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Lehman Brothers Inc. (or their respective affiliates that are Primary Treasury Dealers) and their respective successors; provided, however, that if any of the foregoing shall cease to be a primary U.S. government securities dealer in New York City (a "Primary Treasury Dealer"), we will substitute therefor another Primary Treasury Dealer, and (ii) any other Primary Treasury Dealer selected by us.

"Reference Treasury Dealer Quotations" means, with respect to each Reference Treasury Dealer and any redemption date, the average, as determined by us, of the bid and asked prices for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed in each case as a percentage of its principal amount) quoted in writing to the quotation agent by such Reference Treasury Dealer at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the third business day preceding such redemption date.

"Treasury Rate" means, with respect to any redemption date, the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity of the Comparable Treasury Issue, assuming a price for the Comparable Treasury Issue (expressed as a percentage of its principal amount) equal to the Comparable Treasury Price for that redemption date.

Notice of any redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each registered holder of the notes to be redeemed by us or by the trustee on our behalf. Notice of redemption will be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the United States, and we will give notice of any such redemption to any exchange on which the notes are listed. On and after any redemption date, interest will cease to accrue on the notes or portions thereof called for redemption. On or before the redemption date, we will deposit with a paying agent (or the trustee) money sufficient to pay the redemption price of and accrued interest on the notes to be redeemed on that date. If less than all of the notes are to be redeemed, the notes to be redeemed shall be selected by lot by The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), in the case of notes represented by a global security, or by the trustee by such method as the trustee deems to be fair and appropriate, in the case of notes that are not represented by a global security.

### **Further Issuances**

We initially offered the notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,750,000,000. We may from time to time, without the consent of the holders of a series of notes, create and issue further notes of the same series having the same terms and conditions in all respects as the applicable notes being offered hereby, except for the issue date, the issue price and the first payment of interest thereon. We will not issue any further notes unless such further notes have no more than a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount or such issuance would constitute a "qualified reopening" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Additional notes issued in this manner will be consolidated with and will form a single series with the notes being offered hereby.

## **Book-Entry System**

We issued the notes of each series in the form of one or more fully registered global securities. We deposited these global securities with, or on behalf of, DTC and register these securities in the name of DTC's nominee. Direct and indirect participants in DTC will record beneficial ownership of the notes by individual investors. The transfer of ownership of beneficial interests in a global security will be effected only through records maintained by DTC or its nominee, or by participants or persons that hold through participants.

Investors may elect to hold beneficial interests in the global securities through either DTC, Clearstream Banking S.A. ("Clearstream") or Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("Euroclear") if they are participants in these systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in these systems. Beneficial interests in the global securities will be held in minimum denominations of \$2,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 in excess thereof.

Upon receipt of any payment in respect of a global security, DTC or its nominee will immediately credit participants' accounts with amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the principal amount of the global security as shown in the records of DTC or its nominee. Payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in a global security held through participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices and will be the responsibility of those participants.

DTC holds securities of institutions that have accounts with it or its participants. Through its maintenance of an electronic book-entry system, DTC facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions among its participants and eliminates the need to deliver securities certificates physically. DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the underwriters of this offering, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other organizations. DTC is owned by a number of its participants and by the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc. and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly. DTC agrees with and represents to its participants that it will administer its book-entry system in accordance with its rules and bylaws and requirements of law. The rules applicable to DTC and its participants are on file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Clearstream and Euroclear hold interests on behalf of their participants through customers' securities accounts in Clearstream's and Euroclear's names on the books of their respective depositaries, which in turn will hold interests in customers' securities accounts in the depositaries' names on the books of DTC. At the date of the prospectus supplement, Citibank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Clearstream and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acts as U.S. depositary for Euroclear, or, collectively, the "U.S. Depositaries."

Clearstream holds securities for its participating organizations, or "Clearstream Participants," and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Clearstream Participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of Clearstream Participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Clearstream provides to Clearstream Participants, among other things, services for safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Clearstream interfaces with domestic markets in several countries.

Clearstream is registered as a bank in Luxembourg and as such is subject to regulation by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* and the *Banque Centrale du Luxembourg*, which supervise and oversee the activities of Luxembourg banks. Clearstream Participants are worldwide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations, and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Indirect access to Clearstream is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Clearstream Participant. Clearstream has established an electronic bridge with Euroclear as the operator of the Euroclear System, or the "Euroclear Operator," in Brussels to facilitate settlement of trades between Clearstream and the Euroclear Operator.

Distributions with respect to the notes of a series held beneficially through Clearstream will be credited to cash accounts of Clearstream Participants in accordance with its rules and procedures, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Clearstream.

Euroclear holds securities and book-entry interests in securities for participating organizations, or "Euroclear Participants" and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between Euroclear Participants, and between Euroclear Participants and participants of certain other securities intermediaries through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of such participants or other securities intermediaries. Euroclear provides Euroclear Participants with, among other things, safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement, securities lending and borrowing, and related services.

Euroclear Participants are investment banks, securities brokers and dealers, banks, central banks, supranationals, custodians, investment managers, corporations, trust companies and certain other organizations and may include the underwriters or their affiliates. Non-participants in Euroclear may hold and transfer beneficial interests in a global security through accounts with a Euroclear Participant or any other securities intermediary that holds a book-entry interest in a global security through one or more securities intermediaries standing between such other securities intermediary and Euroclear.

Distributions with respect to notes of a series held beneficially through Euroclear will be credited to the cash accounts of Euroclear Participants in accordance with the Terms and Conditions, to the extent received by the U.S. Depositary for Euroclear.

Transfers between Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Cross-market transfers between DTC's participating organizations, or the "DTC Participants," on the one hand, and Euroclear Participants or Clearstream Participants, on the other hand, will be effected through DTC in accordance with DTC's rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by its U.S. Depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with the rules and procedures and within the established deadlines (European time) of such system. Euroclear or Clearstream, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its U.S. Depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving interests in the global security in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day fund settlement applicable to DTC. Euroclear Participants and Clearstream Participants may not deliver instructions directly to their respective U.S. Depositaries.

Due to time zone differences, the securities accounts of a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant purchasing an interest in a global security from a DTC Participant in DTC will be credited, and any such crediting will be reported to the relevant Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant during the securities settlement processing day (which must be a business day for Euroclear or Clearstream) immediately following the settlement date of DTC. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream as a result of sales of interests in a global security by or through a Euroclear Participant or Clearstream Participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the settlement date of DTC but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream cash account only as of the business day for Euroclear or Clearstream following DTC's settlement date.

The information in this section concerning DTC, Euroclear and Clearstream and their book-entry systems has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy of that information.

None of us, any of the underwriters and the trustee will have any responsibility for the performance by Euroclear or Clearstream or their respective participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

Although DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of securities among participants of DTC, Clearstream and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures and they may discontinue the procedures at any time.

### Same-Day Settlement and Payment

Initial settlement for the notes was made in immediately available funds. Secondary market trading between DTC participants will occur in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in immediately available funds using DTC's Same-Day Funds Settlement System.

### **Description of Debt Securities**

#### General

As used in this "Description of Debt Securities," "debt securities" means the debentures, notes, bonds, guarantees and other evidences of indebtedness that GSK issues or that GSK Capital Inc. or GSK Capital plc (the "finance subsidiaries") issues and GSK fully and unconditionally guarantees and, in each case, the trustee authenticates and delivers under the applicable indenture. The debt securities will be our direct unsecured obligations and will rank equally and ratably without preference among themselves and at least equally with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness.

The debt securities will be issued in one or more series under an indenture between GSK and Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee, or under indentures among the finance subsidiaries, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York, as trustee (as successor to Citibank, N.A., pursuant to Instruments of Resignation, Appointment and Acceptance among the finance subsidiaries, the guarantor, Law Debenture Trust Company of New York and Citibank, N.A.), and GSK, as guarantor. The indentures applicable to GSK, GSK Capital Inc. and GSK Capital plc will each be qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. In the following discussion, we sometimes refer to these indentures collectively as the "indentures."

This "Description of Debt Securities" briefly outlines the provisions of the indentures. The terms of the indentures will include both those stated in the indentures and those made part of the indentures by the Trust Indenture Act. The forms of the indentures have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement of which this "Description of Debt Securities" forms a part, and you should read the indentures for provisions that may be important to you.

The indentures do not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to protect holders of the debt securities against a reduction in the creditworthiness of GSK or the finance subsidiaries in the event of a highly leveraged transaction or that would prohibit other transactions that might adversely affect holders of the debt securities.

#### **Issuances in Series**

The indentures do not limit the amount of debt securities that may be issued. The debt securities may be issued in one or more series with the same or various maturities, at a price of 100% of their principal amount or at a premium or a discount. Not all debt securities of any one series need be issued at the same time, and, unless otherwise provided, any series may be reopened, without the consents of the holders of debt securities of that series, for issuances of additional debt securities of that series. Except in the limited circumstances described below under "— Covenants — Limitation on Liens," the debt securities will not be secured by any property or assets of GSK, as issuer or guarantor, or the finance subsidiaries.

The terms of any authorized series of debt securities will be described in a prospectus supplement. These terms will include some or all of the following:

- the title, aggregate principal amount and denominations of the debt securities;
- the date or dates on which principal will be payable;
- the percentage of the principal amount at which the debt securities will be issued and whether the debt securities will be "original issue discount" securities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If original issue discount debt securities are issued (generally, securities that are issued at a substantial discount below their principal amount), the special U.S. federal income tax and other considerations of a purchase of original issue discount debt securities will be described;
- the rate or rates, which may be fixed or variable, at which the debt securities will bear interest;
- the interest payment dates;
- any optional or mandatory redemption terms;
- whether any sinking fund is required;
- the currency in which the debt securities will be denominated or principal, premium or interest will be payable, if other than U.S. dollars;
- whether the debt securities are to be issued as individual certificates to each holder or in the form of global certificates held by a depositary on behalf of beneficial owners;
- information describing any book-entry features;
- the names and duties of any co-trustees, depositaries, authenticating agents, paying agents, transfer agents or registrars for any series;
- the applicability of the defeasance and covenant defeasance provisions described herein, or any modifications of those provisions;
- any deletions from, modifications of or additions to the events of default or covenants with respect to the debt securities; and
- any other terms, conditions, rights or preferences of the debt securities.

Debt securities that have a maturity of less than one year from their date of issue and in respect of which the proceeds are to be received by us in the United Kingdom will have a minimum denomination of  $\pounds 100,000$  (or its equivalent in another currency).

The prospectus supplement relating to any series of debt securities may add to or change statements contained in the base prospectus. The prospectus supplement may also include, if applicable, a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax and U.K. income tax considerations.

### **GlaxoSmithKline Guarantees**

Debt securities issued by the finance subsidiaries will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed by GSK. If for any reason the applicable finance subsidiary does not make any required payment in respect of its debt securities when due, whether on the normal due date, on acceleration, redemption or otherwise, GSK will cause the payment to be made to or to the order of the trustee. The holder of a guaranteed debt security will be entitled to payment under the applicable guarantee of GSK without taking any action whatsoever against the finance subsidiary.

#### **Payment and Transfer**

The debt securities will be issued only as registered securities, which means that the name of the holder will be entered in a register that will be kept by the trustee or another agent appointed by us. Unless stated otherwise in a prospectus supplement, and except as described under "— Book-Entry System" below, payments of principal, interest and additional amounts, if any, will be made at the office of the paying agent or agents named in the

prospectus supplement or by check mailed to you at your address as it appears in the register.

Unless other procedures are described in a prospectus supplement and except as described under "— Book Entry System" below, you will be able to transfer registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent or agents named in the prospectus supplement. You may also exchange registered debt securities at the office of the transfer agent for an equal aggregate principal amount of registered debt securities of the same series having the same maturity date, interest rate and other terms as long as the debt securities are issued in authorized denominations.

Neither we nor the trustee will impose any service charge for any transfer or exchange of a debt security; however, we may ask you to pay any taxes or other governmental charges in connection with a transfer or exchange of debt securities.

### **Book-Entry System**

Debt securities may be issued under a book-entry system in the form of one or more global securities. The global securities will be registered in the name of a depositary or its nominee and deposited with that depositary or its custodian. Unless stated otherwise in the prospectus supplement, The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, or DTC, will be the depositary if a depositary is used.

DTC has advised us as follows:

- DTC is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act;
- DTC was created to hold securities of its participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions, such as through transfers and pledges, among its participants in such securities through electronic book-entry changes to accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates;
- DTC's participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations, some of whom (and/or their representatives) own DTC; and
- access to DTC's book-entry system is also available to others, such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a participant, either directly or indirectly.

According to DTC, the foregoing information with respect to DTC has been provided to the financial community for informational purposes only and is not intended to serve as a representation, warranty or contract modification of any kind.

Following the issuance of a global security in registered form, the depositary will credit the accounts of its participants with the debt securities upon our instructions. Only persons who hold directly or indirectly through financial institutions that are participants in the depositary can hold beneficial interests in the global securities. Since the laws of some jurisdictions require certain types of purchasers to take physical delivery of such securities in definitive form, you may encounter difficulties in your ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in a global security.

So long as the depositary or its nominee is the registered owner of a global security, we and the trustee will treat the depositary as the sole owner or holder of the debt securities for purposes of the applicable indenture. Therefore, except as set forth below, you will not be entitled to have debt securities registered in your name or to receive physical delivery of certificates representing the debt securities. Accordingly, you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and the participant in the depositary through whom you hold your beneficial interest in order to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. We understand that under existing practices, the depositary would act upon the instructions of a participant or authorize that participant to take any action that a holder is entitled to take.

We will make all payments of principal, interest and additional amounts, if any, on the debt securities to the depositary. It is expected that the depositary will then credit participants' accounts proportionately with these payments on the payment date and that the participants will in turn credit their customers' accounts in accordance with their customary practices. Neither we nor the trustee will be responsible for making any payments to participants or customers of participants or for maintaining any records relating to the holdings of participants and their customers, and you will have to rely on the procedures of the depositary and its participants.

Global securities are generally not transferable. Physical certificates will be issued to beneficial owners in lieu of a global security only in the special situations described in the sixth paragraph under the heading "Legal Ownership of Debt Securities — Global Securities" below.

## Consolidation, Merger or Sale

We and the finance subsidiaries have agreed in the indentures not to consolidate with or merge with or into any other person or convey or transfer all or substantially all of our respective properties and assets to any person (except that the finance subsidiaries may merge into us), unless:

- we or the applicable finance subsidiary, as the case may be, are the continuing person, or the successor expressly assumes by supplemental indenture our obligations under the applicable indenture;
- the continuing person is a U.S. or U.K. company or is organized and validly existing under the laws of a jurisdiction that is a member country of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (or any successor) and, if it is not a U.S. or U.K. company, the continuing person agrees by supplemental indenture to be bound by a covenant comparable to that described below under "— Covenants Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to taxes imposed in the continuing person's jurisdiction of organization (in which case the continuing person will benefit from a redemption option comparable to that described below under "— Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" in the event of changes in taxes in that jurisdiction after the date of the consolidation, merger or sale);
- immediately after the transaction, no default under the debt securities has occurred and is continuing; and
- we deliver to the trustee an officer's certificate and, if neither we nor the applicable subsidiary are the continuing person, an opinion of counsel, in each case stating, among other things, that the transaction and the supplemental indenture, if required, comply with these provisions and the indenture.

#### Covenants

#### Payment of Additional Amounts

Payments made by us under or with respect to the debt securities will be free and clear of and without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future tax, duty, levy, impost, assessment or other governmental charge of any nature whatsoever imposed or levied by or on behalf of (i) the government of the United Kingdom or of any territory of the United Kingdom or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax or (ii) the government of the United States or any state or territory of the United States or by any authority or agency therein or thereof having the power to tax, which we refer to collectively as "Taxes," unless we are required to withhold or deduct Taxes by law.

If we are required to withhold or deduct any amount for or on account of Taxes from any payment made with respect to the debt securities, we will pay such additional amounts as may be necessary so that the net amount received by each holder (including additional amounts) after such withholding or deduction will not be less than the amount the holder would have received if the Taxes had not been withheld or deducted; *provided* that no additional amounts will be payable with respect to Taxes:

- that would not have been imposed but for the existence of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner of the debt securities (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, trust, partnership or corporation) and the United Kingdom or the United States or any political subdivision or territory or possession thereof or therein or area subject to its jurisdiction, including, without limitation, such holder or beneficial owner (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been a citizen or resident thereof or treated as a resident thereof or domiciled thereof or a national thereof or being or having been present or engaged in trade or business therein or having or having had a permanent establishment therein;
- that are estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, wealth or similar taxes, duties, assessments or other governmental charges;

- payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or interest on the debt securities;
- that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the applicable recipient of such payment to comply with any certification, identification, information, documentation or other reporting requirement to the extent:
  - such compliance is required by applicable law or administrative practice or an applicable treaty as a precondition to exemption from, or reduction in, the rate of deduction or withholding of such Taxes; and
  - at least 30 days before the first payment date with respect to which such additional amounts shall be payable, we have notified such recipient in writing that such recipient is required to comply with such requirement;
- that would not have been imposed but for the presentation of a debt security (where presentation is required) for payment on a date more than 30 days after the date on which such payment became due and payable or the date on which payment thereof was duly provided for, whichever occurred later;
- that are imposed on a payment to an individual and are required to be made pursuant to European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any
  other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings
  income, or any law implementing or complying with, or introduced in order to conform to, such Directive;
- that would not have been imposed if presentation for payment of the relevant debt securities had been made to a paying agent other than the paying agent to which the presentation was made; or
- any combination of the foregoing items;

nor shall additional amounts be paid with respect to any payment of the principal of or interest on any debt security to any such holder who is a fiduciary or a partnership or a beneficial owner who is other than the sole beneficial owner of such payment to the extent a beneficiary or settlor with respect to such fiduciary or a member of such partnership or a beneficial owner would not have been entitled to such additional amounts had it been the holder of the debt security.

We have agreed in each indenture that at least one paying agent for each series of debt securities will be located outside the United Kingdom. We have also agreed that if we maintain a paying agent with respect to a particular series of debt securities in any member state of the European Union, we will maintain a paying agent in at least one member state (other than the United Kingdom) that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct taxes pursuant to any law implementing European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of November 26-27, 2000 on the taxation of savings income, provided there is at least one member state that does not require a paying agent to withhold or deduct pursuant to such Directive.

Our obligation to pay additional amounts if and when due will survive the termination of the indentures and the payment of all amounts in respect of the debt securities.

### Limitation on Liens

We have agreed in the indentures not to incur or assume (or permit any of our subsidiaries to incur or assume) any lien on or with respect to any of our or our subsidiaries' property, assets or revenues, present or future, to secure any relevant indebtedness (as this term is defined below) without making (or causing our subsidiaries to make) effective provision for securing the debt securities equally and ratably with such relevant indebtedness as to such property, assets or revenues, for as long as such relevant indebtedness is so secured.

The restrictions on liens will not apply to:

- liens arising by operation of law;
- · liens on property, assets or revenues of any person, which liens are existing at the time such person becomes a subsidiary; and
- liens on property, assets or revenues of a person existing at the time such person is merged with or into or consolidated with us or any of our subsidiaries or at the time of a sale, lease or other disposition to us of the properties of a person as an entirety or substantially as an entirety.

For purposes of the limitation on liens covenant, the term "relevant indebtedness" means any of our debt that:

- is in the form of or represented by bonds, notes, loan stock, depositary receipts or other securities issued (otherwise than to constitute or represent advances made by banks or other lending institutions);
- is denominated in, or confers any right of payment by reference to, any currency other than the currency of the country in which the issuer of the indebtedness has its principal place of business, or is denominated in or by reference to the currency of such country but more than 20% of which is placed or offered for subscription or sale by or on behalf of, or by agreement with, the issuer outside such country; and
- at its date of issue is, or is intended by the issuer to become, quoted, listed, traded or dealt in on any stock exchange, over-the-counter market or other securities market.

### Additional Covenants

We may be subject to additional covenants, including restrictive covenants in respect of a particular series of debt securities. Such additional covenants will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement and, to the extent necessary, in the supplemental indenture or board resolution relating to that series of debt securities.

### **Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons**

We may redeem any series of debt securities in whole but not in part at any time, on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice of such redemption, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount plus accrued interest, if any, to the date fixed for redemption (except in the case of discounted debt securities, which may be redeemed at the redemption price specified by the terms of each series of such debt securities), if:

we determine that, as a result of any change in or amendment to the laws or any regulations or rulings promulgated thereunder of the United Kingdom (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) or the United States (or of any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof), or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings, or any change in the application or official interpretation of, or any execution of or amendment to, any treaty or treaties affecting taxation to which any such jurisdiction is a party, which change, execution or amendment becomes effective on or after the issue date or such other date specified in the debt securities of that series:

- we would be required to pay additional amounts (as described under "— Covenants Payment of Additional Amounts" above) with respect to that series of debt securities on the next succeeding interest payment date and the payment of such additional amounts cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to us; or
- withholding tax has been or would be required to be withheld with respect to interest income received or receivable by the applicable finance subsidiary directly from the guarantor (or any affiliate) and such withholding tax obligation cannot be avoided by the use of reasonable measures available to the applicable finance subsidiary or the guarantor (or any affiliate); or

• we determine, based upon an opinion of independent counsel of recognized standing that, as a result of any action taken by any legislative body of, taxing authority of, or any action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction in, the United Kingdom (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) or the United States (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof) (whether or not such action was taken or brought with respect to GSK, as issuer or guarantor, or the applicable finance subsidiary, as the case may be), which action is taken or brought on or after the issue date or such other date specified in the debt securities of that series, there is a substantial probability that the circumstances described above would exist; provided, however, that no such notice of redemption may be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which we would be obligated to pay such additional amounts.

We will also pay to each holder, or make available for payment to each such holder, on the redemption date any additional amounts resulting from the payment of such redemption price. Prior to the publication of any notice of redemption, we will deliver to the trustee:

- an officer's certificate stating that we are entitled to effect a redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent of the right so to redeem have occurred; or
- an opinion of counsel to the effect that the conditions specified above have been satisfied. Any notice of redemption will be irrevocable once we deliver the officer's certificate to the trustee.

#### **Events of Default**

Unless otherwise specified in a prospectus supplement, an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs upon:

- default in payment of the principal (or premium, if any) of any debt security of that series when due (including as a sinking fund installment), and, in the case of technical or administrative difficulties, the continuance of that default for more than two business days;
- default in payment of interest on, or any additional amounts payable in respect of, any debt security of that series when due and payable, and the continuance of that default for 30 days;
- default in performing any other covenant in the indenture applicable to that series for 60 days after the receipt of written notice from the trustee or from the holders of 25% in principal amount of the debt securities of that series;
- default under any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness for money borrowed of GSK or either finance subsidiary, as the case may be (not including any indebtedness for which recourse is limited to property purchased), having in any particular case an outstanding principal amount in excess of \$25,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) where any such failure results in such indebtedness being accelerated and becoming due and payable prior to its stated maturity and such acceleration shall not have been rescinded or annulled or such indebtedness shall not have been discharged;
- certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization of GSK or either finance subsidiary, as the case may be;
- any other event of default provided with respect to that particular series of debt securities.

Any additional or different events of default applicable to a particular series of debt securities will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to such series.

An event of default with respect to a particular series of debt securities will not necessarily constitute an event of default with respect to any other series of debt securities.

The trustee may withhold notice to the holders of debt securities of any default (except in the payment of principal, premium or interest) if it, in good faith, considers such withholding of notice to be in the best interests of the holders. A default is any event which is an event of default described above or would be an event of default but for the giving of notice or the passage of time.

If an event of default occurs and continues, the trustee or the holders of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities specified below may require us to repay immediately, or accelerate:

- the entire principal of the debt securities of such series; or
- if the debt securities are original issue discount securities, such portion of the principal as may be described in the applicable prospectus supplement.

If the event of default occurs because of a default in a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities of any series, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of that series can accelerate that series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of a failure to perform any other covenant in the applicable indenture or any covenant for the benefit of one or more, but not all, of the series of debt securities, then the trustee or the holders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities of all series affected, voting as one class, can accelerate all of the affected series of debt securities. If the event of default occurs because of bankruptcy proceedings, then all of the debt securities under the indenture will be accelerated automatically. Therefore, except in the case of a default on a payment of principal or interest on the debt securities of your series or a default due to our bankruptcy or insolvency, it is possible that you may not be able to accelerate the debt securities of your series because of the failure of holders of other series to take action.

The holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities of all affected series, voting as one class, can rescind this accelerated payment requirement or waive any past default or event of default or allow noncompliance with any provision of the applicable indenture. However, they cannot waive a default in payment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest on any of the debt securities when due otherwise than as a result of acceleration.

After an event of default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee is not obligated to exercise any of its rights or powers under the applicable indenture at the request, order or direction of any holders, unless the holders offer the trustee reasonable indemnity. If they provide this reasonable indemnity, the holders of a majority in principal amount of all affected series of debt securities, voting as one class, may direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any power conferred upon the trustee, for any series of debt securities. However, the trustee may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the indenture or is unduly prejudicial to the rights of other holders.

No holder will be entitled to pursue any remedy with respect to the indenture unless the trustee fails to act for 60 days after it is given:

- notice of default by that holder;
- a written request to enforce the indenture by the holders of not less than 25% in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of any affected series; and
- an indemnity to the trustee, satisfactory to the trustee;

and during this 60-day period the holders of a majority in principal amount of all outstanding debt securities of such affected series do not give a direction to the trustee that is inconsistent with the enforcement request. These provisions will not prevent any holder of debt securities from enforcing payment of the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest on the debt securities at the relevant due dates.

If an event of default with respect to a series of debt securities occurs and is continuing, the trustee will mail to the holders of those debt securities a notice of the event of default within 90 days after it occurs. However, except in the case of a default in any payment in respect of a series of debt securities, the trustee shall be protected in withholding notice of an event of default if it determines in good faith that this is in the interests of the holders of the relevant debt securities.

#### **Modification of the Indentures**

In general, rights and obligations of us and the holders under the indentures may be modified if the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the modification consent to such modification. However, each of the indentures provides that, unless each affected holder agrees, an amendment cannot:

- make any adverse change to any payment term of a debt security such as extending the maturity date, extending the date on which we have to pay interest or make a sinking fund payment, reducing the interest rate, reducing the amount of principal we have to repay, changing the currency in which we have to make any payment of principal, premium or interest, modifying any redemption or repurchase right, or right to convert or exchange any debt security, to the detriment of the holder and impairing any right of a holder to bring suit for payment;
- waive any payment default;
- reduce the percentage of the aggregate principal amount of debt securities needed to make any amendment to the applicable indenture or to waive any covenant or default; or
- make any other change to the amendment provisions of the applicable indenture.

However, if we and the trustee agree, the applicable indenture may be amended without notifying any holders or seeking their consent if the amendment does not materially and adversely affect any holder. We and the trustee are permitted to make modifications and amendments to the applicable indenture without the consent of any holder of debt securities for any of the following purposes:

• to cure any ambiguity, defect or inconsistency in the indenture;

- to comply with sections of the indenture governing when we may merge and substituted obligors;
  - to comply with any requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the qualification of the indenture under the Trust Indenture Act;
- to evidence and provide for the acceptance by a successor trustee of appointment under the indenture with respect to the debt securities of any or all series;
- to establish the form or forms or terms of the debt securities of any series or of the coupons appertaining to such debt securities as permitted under the indenture;
- to provide for uncertificated debt securities and to make all appropriate changes for such purpose;
- to provide for a further guarantee from a third party on outstanding debt securities of any series and the debt securities of any series that may be issued under the indenture;
- to change or eliminate any provision of the indenture; provided that any such change or elimination will become effective only when there are no outstanding debt securities of any series created prior to the execution of such supplemental indenture that is entitled to the benefit of such provision;
- to supplement any of the provisions of the indenture to such extent as will be necessary to permit or facilitate the defeasance and discharge of any series of debt securities pursuant to the indenture; provided that any such action will not adversely affect the interests of the holders of such or any other series of debt securities in any material respect; or
- to make any change that does not materially and adversely affect the rights of any holder of the debt securities.

#### Defeasance

The term defeasance means discharge from some or all of the obligations under the indentures. If we deposit with the trustee sufficient cash or government securities to pay the principal, interest, any premium and any other sums due to the stated maturity date or a redemption date of the debt securities of a particular series, then at our option:

- we will be discharged from our respective obligations with respect to the debt securities of such series; or
- we will no longer be under any obligation to comply with the restrictive covenants, if any, contained in the applicable indenture and any supplemental indenture or board resolution with respect to the debt securities of such series, and the events of default relating to failures to comply with covenants will no longer apply to us.

If this happens, the holders of the debt securities of the affected series will not be entitled to the benefits of the applicable indenture except for registration of transfer and exchange of debt securities and replacement of lost, stolen or mutilated debt securities. Instead, the holders will only be able to rely on the deposited funds or obligations for payment.

We must deliver to the trustee an opinion of counsel to the effect that the deposit and related defeasance would not cause the holders of the debt securities to recognize income, gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes. We may, in lieu of an opinion of counsel, deliver a ruling to such effect received from or published by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

#### Substitution of Issuer

We may at our option at any time, without the consent of any holders of debt securities, cause GSK or any other subsidiary of GSK to assume the obligations of the applicable finance subsidiary under any series of debt securities, *provided* that the new obligor executes a supplemental indenture in which it agrees to be bound by the terms of those debt securities and the relevant indenture. If the new obligor is not a U.S. or U.K. company, it must be organized and validly existing under the laws of a jurisdiction that is a member country of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (or any successor) and it must also agree in the supplemental indenture to be bound by a covenant comparable to that described above under "— Covenants — Payment of Additional Amounts" with respect to taxes imposed in its jurisdiction of organization (in which case the new obligor will benefit from a redemption option comparable to that described above under "— Optional Redemption for Tax Reasons" in the event of changes in taxes in that jurisdiction after the date of the substitution). In the case of such a substitution, the applicable finance subsidiary will be relieved of any further obligation under the assumed series of debt securities.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, a substitution of obligors as described above generally would be treated as a deemed taxable exchange of debt securities for new debt securities issued by the new obligor. As discussed further in the applicable prospectus supplement, a United States person who holds debt securities or owns a beneficial interest therein generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between

the issue price of the new debt securities and such person's adjusted tax basis in the debt securities. Such persons should consult their own tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of a deemed taxable exchange in the event of a substitution of obligors.

#### Information Concerning the Trustee

Law Debenture Trust Company of New York will be the trustee. The trustee will be required to perform only those duties that are specifically set forth in the indentures, except when a default has occurred and is continuing with respect to the debt securities. After a default, the trustee must exercise the same degree of care that a prudent person would exercise under the circumstances in the conduct of her or his own affairs. Subject to these requirements, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the powers vested in it by the indentures at the request of any holder of debt securities unless the holder offers the trustee reasonable indemnity against the costs, expenses and liabilities that might be incurred by exercising those powers.

#### **Governing Law**

The debt securities, the related guarantees and the indentures will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

#### Legal Ownership of Debt Securities

#### "Street Name" and Other Indirect Holders

We generally will not recognize investors who hold debt securities in accounts at banks or brokers as legal holders of those debt securities. Holding securities in accounts at banks or brokers is called holding in "street name." If an investor holds debt securities in street name, we recognize only the bank or broker or the financial institution the bank or broker uses to hold the debt securities. These intermediary banks, brokers and other financial institutions pass along principal, interest and other payments on the debt securities, either because they agree to do so in their customer agreements or because they are legally required to do so. If you hold debt securities in street name, you should check with your own institution to find out:

- how it handles payments and notices with respect to securities;
- whether it imposes fees or charges;
- how it would handle voting if ever required;
- how and when you should notify it to exercise on your behalf any rights or options that may exist under the debt securities;
- whether and how you can instruct it to send you securities registered in your own name so you can be a direct holder as described below; and
- how it would pursue rights under the debt securities if there were a default or other event triggering the need for holders to act to protect their interests.

#### **Registered Holders**

Our obligations, as well as the obligations of the trustee and those of any third parties employed by us or the trustee, extend only to persons who are registered as holders of debt securities. As noted above, we do not have obligations to you if you hold in street name or through other indirect means, either because you choose to hold debt securities in that manner or because the debt securities are issued in the form of global securities as described below. For example, once we make payment to the registered holder, we have no further responsibility for the payment even if that holder is legally required to pass the payment along to you as a street name customer but does not do so.

#### **Global Securities**

A global security is a special type of indirectly held security. If we choose to issue debt securities in the form of global securities, the ultimate beneficial owners of the debt securities will be indirect holders. We do this by requiring that the global security be registered in the name of a financial institution we select and by requiring that the debt securities represented by the global security not be registered in the name of any other holder except in the special situations described below. The financial institution that acts as the sole registered holder of the global security is called the depositary. Any person wishing to own a debt security may do so indirectly through an account with a broker, bank or other financial institution that in turn has an account with the depositary. The prospectus supplement will indicate whether your series of debt securities will be issued only as global securities.

Transfers of debt securities represented by the global security will be made only on the records of the depositary or its nominee by transferring such debt securities from the account of one broker, bank or financial institution to the account of another broker, bank or financial institution. These transfers are made electronically only and are also known as book- entry transfers. Securities in global form are sometimes also referred to as being in book-entry form.

As an indirect holder, your rights relating to a global security will be governed by the account rules of your broker, bank or financial institution and of the depositary, as well as general laws relating to securities transfers. We will not recognize you as a holder of debt securities and instead will deal only with the depositary that holds the global security.

You should be aware that if debt securities are issued only in the form of a global security:

- you cannot have debt securities registered in your own name;
- you cannot receive physical certificates for your interest in the debt securities;
- you will be a street name holder and must look to your own broker, bank or financial institution for payments on the debt securities and protection of your legal rights relating to the debt securities;
- you may not be able to sell interests in the debt securities to some insurance companies and other institutions that are required by law to own securities in the form of physical certificates;
- the depositary's policies will govern payments, transfers, exchanges and other matters relating to your indirect interest in the global security. We and the trustee will have no responsibility for any aspect of the depositary's actions or for its records of ownership interests in the global security. We and the trustee also will not supervise the depositary in any way; and
- the depositary will require that indirect interests in the global security be purchased or sold within its system using same-day funds for settlement.

In a few special situations described below, the global security will terminate and the indirect interests in it will be exchanged for registered debt securities represented by physical certificates. After that exchange, the choice of whether to hold debt securities in registered form or in street name will be up to you. You must consult your broker, bank or financial institution to find out how to have your interests in debt securities transferred to your name, so that you will be a registered holder.

Unless we specify otherwise in the prospectus supplement, the special situations for termination of a global security are:

- when the depositary notifies us that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depositary and we do not or cannot appoint a successor depositary within 90 days;
- the depositary ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Exchange Act and we do not appoint a successor depositary within 90 days;
- an event of default has occurred and is continuing and beneficial owners representing a majority in principal amount of the applicable series of debt securities have advised the depositary to cease acting as the depositary; or
- we decide we do not want to have the debt securities of that series represented by a global security.

The prospectus supplement may also list additional situations for terminating a global security that would apply only to the particular series of debt securities covered by the prospectus supplement. When a global security terminates, the depositary (and not us or the trustee) is responsible for deciding the names of the institutions that will be the initial registered holders.

#### The Term "Holder"

In the descriptions of the debt securities included herein, when we refer to the "holder" of a given debt security as being entitled to certain rights or payments, or being permitted to take certain actions, we are in all cases referring to the registered holder of the debt security.

While you would be the registered holder if you held a certificated security registered in your name, it is likely that the holder will actually be either the broker, bank or other financial institution where you have your street name account, or, in the case of a global security, the depositary. If you are an indirect holder, you will need to coordinate with the institution through which you hold your interest in a debt security in order to determine how the provisions involving holders described in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement will actually apply to you. For example, if the debt security in which you hold a beneficial interest in street name can be repaid at the option of the holder, you cannot exercise the option yourself by following the procedures described in the prospectus supplement. Instead, you would need to cause the institution through which you hold your interest to take those actions on your behalf. Your institution may have procedures and deadlines different from or additional to those described in the prospectus supplement relating to the debt security.

#### Section 302 Certificate

#### Form of Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Emma Walmsley, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of GlaxoSmithKline plc;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

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

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/ Emma Walmsley Emma Walmsley Chief Executive Officer

#### Section 302 Certificate

#### Form of Certification Required by Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Iain Mackay, certify that:

- 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of GlaxoSmithKline plc;
- 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
- 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
- 4. The company's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
  - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d) disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
- 5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

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

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/ Iain Mackay Iain Mackay Chief Financial Officer

#### Section 906 Certificate

### Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code)

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code), each of the undersigned officers of GlaxoSmithKline plc, a public limited company incorporated under English law (the "<u>company</u>"), does hereby certify, to such officer's knowledge, that:

The Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the "<u>Form 20-F</u>") of the company fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and information contained in the Form 20-F fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the company.

Date: March 8, 2022

Date: March 8, 2022

/s/ Emma Walmsley Emma Walmsley Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Iain Mackay Iain Mackay Chief Financial Officer

#### CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-254756, 333-254756-01 and 333-254756-02 on Form F-3 of GlaxoSmithKline plc, GlaxoSmithKline Capital Inc. and GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc and Registration Statement Nos. 333-88966, 333-100388, 333-162702, and 333-235651 on Form S-8 of GlaxoSmithKline plc, of our reports dated 8 March 2022, relating to the financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc and the effectiveness of GlaxoSmithKline plc's internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended 31 December 2021.

/s/ Deloitte LLP London, United Kingdom 8 March 2022



# New ambitions for patients, shareholders and our people

In 2021, we made major progress on our journey towards the most significant corporate change for GSK in more than 20 years. We are on track to separate in 2022 to create two new leading companies, both with the opportunity to impact human health at scale and deliver compelling performance for shareholders.

#### GSK

GSK will unite science, talent and technology to get Ahead of disease Together. We will prioritise innovation in vaccines and specialty medicines, maximising the increasing opportunities to prevent and treat disease.

#### Step change in growth

- Expected sales growth of more than 5% and adjusted operating profit growth of more than 10% on a compound basis 2021-26
- R&D focused on the science of the immune system, human genetics and advanced technologies
- Positively impacting the health of more than 2.5 billion people over ten years
- Leading ESG performance to be maintained
- We set out our new purpose, growth commitments and R&D catalysts at an investor update in June 2021. For more detail see gsk.com

#### Haleon

Haleon will be a global leader 100% focused on consumer health. It will have a clear purpose to deliver better everyday health with humanity, and a focused strategy to deliver sustainable above-market growth and attractive returns to shareholders.

#### Strong prospects for growth

- Exceptional portfolio of category-leading brands with attractive global footprint and competitive capabilities
- Compelling strategy to outperform in a growing, £150 billion plus sector which is more relevant than ever
- 4-6% annual organic sales growth in the medium term, sustainable moderate margin expansion and high cash conversion
- Attractive growth profile with capacity to invest and deliver shareholder returns
- We set out our strategy, capabilities and growth ambitions at a Consumer Healthcare capital markets day in February 2022. For more detail see gsk.com

Glossary of terms

168 172

258 263

291 291

atements

nd

price

2022

#### Contents

Strategic report		Board committee information	93	Financial statements
Our business model	01	Board architecture	94	Notes to the financial sta
2021 performance summary	02	Board activity	95	Financial statements of
Chair's statement	03	Board progress in 2021	96	GlaxoSmithKline plc pre
CEO's statement	05	Board's approach to continuous		under UK GAAP
Financial performance	07	engagement	99	
Our long-term priorities	10	Board-led purpose and culture	102	Investor information
Our culture	11	Board performance	103	Quarterly trend
Key performance indicators	12	Board committee reports	104	Five-year record
Our external environment	13	Section 172 statement	116	Product development pi
Innovation	17	Directors' Report	117	Products, competition ar
Performance	29			intellectual property
Trust	34	Remuneration report		Principal risks and unce
Consumer Healthcare	41	Chair's annual statement	120	Share capital and share
Stakeholder engagement	44	Annual report on remuneration	125	Dividends
Risk management	46	2022 Remuneration policy summary	143	Financial calendar 2022
Group financial review	55	2022 Remuneration policy	144	Annual General Meeting
				Tax information for share
Corporate governance		Financial statements		Shareholder services an
The Board and GSK Leadership Team	83	Directors' statement of		US law and regulation
Chair's Coulomanas statement	00	and a second	454	

Chair's Governance statement Board roles and responsibilities

#### Cautionary statement

See the inside back cover of this document for the cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements. Non-IFRS measures

92

We use a number of adjusted, non-International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), measures to report the performance of our business. Total reported results represent the Group's overall performance under IFRS. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures may be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, information presented in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures are defined on pages 56 and 59 and reconciliations to the nearest IFRS measures are on pages 70 to 73.

# Financial statements

### Our business model

As we prepare for a new future, we continue to help improve the health of hundreds of millions of people around the world by discovering, developing and manufacturing innovative medicines, vaccines and consumer healthcare products.

#### What we do

We develop and deliver medicines, vaccines and consumer healthcare products that impact human health at scale. Our operations span the value chain from identifying, researching, developing and testing ground-breaking discoveries, to regulatory approval, manufacturing and commercialisation. Central to our success are our people: experts in science, technology, manufacturing, regulation, intellectual property and commercialisation. We also collaborate with world-leading experts and form strategic partnerships to complement our existing capabilities.

#### The value we create: now and in the future

The greatest contribution we make is to improve the health of people around the world. In 2021 that included delivering 1.7 billion medicines, over 767 million vaccines<sup>1</sup> and 3.7 billion consumer healthcare products. Looking ahead, GSK has a clear ambition to positively impact the health of more than 2.5 billion people over the next ten years.

We create value for shareholders by investing in our business to provide shareholder returns, and in 2021 we paid a dividend of 80 pence per share. We have made new commitments to growth and a step change in performance over the next five years. We aim to be a modern employer, developing our people and offering a broad range of benefits, including preventative healthcare services, that help us attract and retain the best people.

We employ over 90,000 people across 92 countries and work directly with 37,500 suppliers. In 2021 we paid £1.3 billion in corporation tax, as well as a significant amount of other business and employment-related taxes.

# Delivering strategic transformation by prioritising Innovation, Performance and Trust

In recent years, we have transformed GSK to improve performance, strengthen capabilities and prepare for a new future. We have done this by prioritising Innovation, Performance and Trust – across the entire company – driving a multi-year programme to improve R&D productivity, commercial execution, Group structure and capital allocation. This is underpinned by a new culture with more ambition and accountability.

Innovation is critical to how we improve health and create financial value. In 2021, our total R&D expenditure was £5.3 billion, up by 3.5% AER on 2020. We have a robust late-stage R&D pipeline with many assets having the potential to be first or best in class. We continue to believe the rapid convergence of science and technology in biopharmaceuticals provides significant opportunity and is why our R&D will continue to focus on the science of the immune system, human genetics and use of advanced technologies.

**Performance** is delivered by investing effectively in our business and our people and executing competitively. Our ability to launch new products successfully and grow sales from our existing portfolio is key to our commercial success. Over the next five years, with 2021 as a base year, we expect GSK to deliver highly attractive growth with sales and adjusted operating profit of more than 5% and more than 10% respectively on a compound basis.

**Trust** underpins everything we do. We have maintained our acknowledged leadership in environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, demonstrated by our sector-leading position in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index and our longstanding leadership in the Access to Medicine Index. We remain deeply committed to addressing the issues that matter for the sustainability of our company, including pricing and access, global health, the environment, and inclusion and diversity, working with integrity and care.

1 Including AS03 adjuvant sales



### **2021 performance summary**

## Strong commercial execution drives growth across Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare (excluding divestments/brands under review)

- £34.1 billion Group turnover stable at AER, +5% CER
- Pharmaceuticals £17.7 billion +4% AER, +10% CER; new and specialty medicines £10 billion +20% AER, +26% CER
- Vaccines £6.8 billion -3% AER, +2% CER
- COVID-19 solutions sales £1.4 billion
- Consumer Healthcare £9.6 billion -4% AER, stable CER (+4% excluding brands divested/under review)

#### Cost discipline supports delivery of adjusted EPS growth

- Total EPS 87.6p -24% AER, -13% CER
- Adjusted EPS 113.2p -2% AER, +9% CER; contribution to growth from COVID-19 solutions +8% AER, +9% CER
- Total operating profit £6.2 billion -20% AER, -9% CER
- Adjusted operating profit £8.8 billion -1% AER, +9% CER
- Dividend of 80p

#### Continued momentum in R&D delivery and strengthening of pipeline

- Three major product approvals; 8 phase III starts; 22 vaccines and medicines in pivotal trials
- Strong pipeline of 21 vaccines and 43 medicines, many of which offer potential best or first-in-class opportunities for patients
- 20+ deals executed securing access to novel clinical programmes including in immuno-oncology, immunoneurology and flu, plus technologies that expand our capabilities in human genetics and artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML)

#### On track to create two new leading companies through demerger in mid-2022

- New GSK investor update in June 2021 set out our new purpose, growth commitments and R&D catalysts. For detail see gsk.com
- Consumer Healthcare capital markets day in February 2022 highlighted our strategic priorities, key growth drivers and detailed financial information. For detail see gsk.com

#### Leading ESG performance

- 1st in the pharmaceutical industry for Dow Jones Sustainability Index
- 1st in the Access to Medicine Index
- Gold recognition in S&P's Sustainability Yearbook
- A- in CDP Climate Change

02 GSK Annual Report 2021

# Strategic report

# Investor information

## **Chair's statement**

## We made significant progress towards demerging GSK into two leading and competitive companies in mid-2022.

GSK has been delivering a programme of fundamental strategic transformation since Emma started as CEO five years ago, designed to tackle the root causes of the company's long-term underperformance, including on shareholder returns.

The Board is pleased that under Emma's leadership 2021 saw further progress against the clear priorities set to enable this: improving the pipeline and R&D productivity, sharpening commercial execution and cost discipline and tackling the Group's structure and capital allocation priorities, underpinned by a shift in culture.

Building on the significant progress made over this period, I believe we are now firmly on track to demerge GSK into two world-class companies in mid-2022 – one focused on pharmaceuticals and vaccines and one focused on consumer healthcare.

#### 2021 delivery

The Board remains focused on ensuring GSK's fundamentals continue to be enhanced to ensure both companies are fully competitive at the point of split.

While the COVID-19 pandemic continued to mean a highly dynamic operating environment, the Board was pleased the company exceeded its earnings per share guidance set at the start of the year. This was achieved through over-delivery across the business, including excellent commercial execution in key markets and therapy areas, showing our ability to compete and grow market share. The Board was also pleased to see the commercial performance and patient impact of *Xevudy*, our leading monoclonal antibody for COVID-19 developed through our partnership with Vir Biotechnology.

Savings programmes announced in early 2020 have delivered and, as a result, GSK's cost base is now competitive versus our peers. Capital allocation priorities are clear – to invest in the R&D pipeline, new product launches, and delivering returns to shareholders.

We have made considerable advances on our distinctive approach to R&D based on the science of the immune system, human genetics and advanced technologies under our Chief Scientific Officer (CSO) Hal Barron. Tony Wood will transition into the role of CSO from August as part of a carefully considered succession plan and will build on the significant progress already made. Tony is one of the world's leading chemists and has an impressive track record of medicine development over his 30-year career in the UK and US.

Progress was started to be reflected in the share price performance during 2021. However, the Board (and management) recognise that sustaining this over the long term will depend on consistent performance, delivery and further strengthened competitiveness.

#### Targets for sustained performance

As well as performance in-year, the Board maintains a clear focus and oversight of the company's strategy and plans to separate which is proposed, subject to shareholder approval, to happen in mid-2022.

At the investor update in June 2021, the purpose and strategy of new GSK was set out and clear performance targets for sales and operating profit margin growth, beginning in 2022, were communicated. If achieved, these would represent top quartile performance in our sector. Similar stretching ambitions are being set for the consumer health business.

Of course, management must now deliver against the targets set. And we are clear remuneration must be tied to enhancing shareholder value. As such, we are linking executive remuneration to reward for outperformance. Further details of these proposals are laid out later in this report and there will be a chance for shareholders to vote on them at our AGM in May.

In addition to what new GSK does, the Board is fully focused on how the company operates, through a clear agenda for ESG (environmental, social, governance) leadership. GSK has a strong tradition to build on in these areas including maximising access to medicines across the world and ensuring further progress on these matters will be a priority.

#### Chair's statement continued

#### Shareholder engagement and Board transition

Through this period of considerable transition, the Board and management have maintained very significant engagement with shareholders. It is clear from this that, the vast majority support the strategy and direction the company is taking, and are clear there should be no distraction from sustained delivery. This message has been heard by the Board whose accountability first and foremost is to act in the interests of all shareholders.

A key part of this strategy is the separation of Consumer Healthcare, where there is a broad base of support among shareholders for direct ownership of this outstanding business through a demerger. Of course, the GSK Board has a fiduciary duty to remain open to consider alternative proposals to demerger that could create superior value for shareholders, but no such proposals have been received to date.

We are now in the final stages of creating what will be an exceptional company and I'm delighted with the designate appointments of Sir Dave Lewis to lead the Board and Brian McNamara as CEO. We strongly believe the new company offers an attractive profile for prospective investors, as reflected by the growth outlooks set out at the capital markets day in February 2022.

As we move closer to separation, we are also continuing to assess the skills, capabilities and experience the GSK Board will need as a pure biopharma business. I was delighted to welcome Anne Beal to the Board in May. Anne brings extensive healthcare experience as a doctor and entrepreneur combined with a passion for patient advocacy. In January, Dr Harry (Hal) C Dietz, joined the Board. Hal is a world-leading expert in human genetics and Professor of genetic medicine at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in the US. I am confident that with these appointments, and the continued input of Hal Barron from August as a Non-Executive Board Director, the scientific credentials of GSK's Board are now among the strongest in the industry.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank Lynn Elsenhans, who will be stepping down at the separation of the consumer health business in mid-2022. Lynn has made an outstanding contribution to the Board and the development of current strategy over ten years, including notably as Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee, which is increasingly at the centre of the Board's work. She will be missed by all on the Board.

Finally, I would like to thank all employees, partners, shareholders and customers for their support and commitment through the last year and I look forward to what promises to be an exciting 2022 for GSK.

ton and c.

Sir Jonathan Symonds Chair

04 GSK Annual Report 2021

### **CEO's statement**

#### We ended 2021 strongly, and we enter 2022 with good momentum. This is going to be a landmark year for the company.

I am very pleased to report that in 2021, GSK delivered strong operational performance and pipeline progress. At the same time, we completed our multi-year programme of far reaching transformation to tackle long-standing issues impacting the company's success.

We are now ready to deliver the most significant corporate change for GSK in 20 years: creating two new, exceptional companies with ambitious targets for growth and with a clear purpose to positively impact the health and lives of billions of people.

#### 2021 performance provides momentum

Group sales were £34 billion in 2021, up 5% CER. Our products meaningfully helped patients across a range of different disease areas, including respiratory, immuno-inflammation, oncology and HIV; protected people from viruses like shingles and meningitis; prevented hospitalisations and deaths from COVID-19; and helped improve oral health, reduce pain and treat everyday ailments.

Strong operational performance enabled us to increase investment in R&D to £5.3 billion and to realise earnings per share in excess of expectations for the year. In addition, we generated over £4.4 billion of free cash flow, supporting investments and a dividend of 80 pence per share for the year.

The improvements we have made to our commercial execution and cost base, together with strengthening portfolio and pipeline, mean we now have momentum to deliver a step-change in growth starting in 2022.

#### Accelerating our innovation

We continue to believe the rapid convergence of science and technology in biopharmaceuticals provides significant opportunity for GSK. It is why our R&D will continue to focus on the science of the immune system, human genetics and use of advanced technologies. This approach is delivering improvements in R&D and our pipeline.

In the last 12 months, we reported regulatory approvals for three new medicines, including the first-ever long-acting injectable PrEP treatment option for HIV, as well as starting eight phase III clinical trials. We currently have 22 assets in pivotal clinical studies at the time of reporting. We also concluded more than 20 deals with external partners, securing access to novel clinical programmes in oncology, neurology and HIV; as well innovative technologies, notably through further expansion of our capabilities in human genetics, functional genomics and use of artificial intelligence.

These achievements spearhead a strengthening pipeline, 21 vaccines and 43 medicines now in clinical development – many of which have the potential to be first or best-in-class.

Of course, one priority has been to contribute solutions to the COVID-19 pandemic. We have successfully developed a new monoclonal antibody treatment, *Xevudy*, with our partners Vir Biotechnology. This medicine has proven effective against multiple variants, including Omicron, and we are now securing rapid regulatory approvals worldwide. Through our adjuvant partnerships, we stand ready to supply new vaccines when their data reads out. More broadly, we are also increasing investment in our mRNA capability – this major new platform now validated by the pandemic.

Never has the role of vaccines been more widely appreciated or understood by the world than right now, and the opportunity for GSK to protect people and deliver growth in a broad range of vaccines remains very significant.

Much of the progress we have seen in R&D over the last four years is due to the outstanding leadership of Hal Barron, our CSO. In August, he will hand over responsibility to Tony Wood, who has been a key partner to Hal. Tony is an outstanding scientist, and with his deep expertise in science, data and new technologies, is perfectly placed to take over and capture the value and opportunities we see with GSK's R&D approach. We are also delighted that Hal will remain part of GSK as a Non-Executive Board Director.

#### New purpose and new ambition

With the demerger of Consumer Healthcare, we will establish a new GSK, purely focused on biopharmaceuticals. Last year, we announced a new purpose and new growth ambitions for this new company.

GSK's new purpose is to unite science, talent and technology to get Ahead of disease Together. We will do this by prioritising innovation in vaccines and specialty medicines, maximising opportunities to prevent and treat disease. Our aim is to positively impact the health of more than 2.5 billion people over the next ten years, deliver stronger and more sustainable returns to shareholders, and be a company where outstanding people thrive.

We have set ourselves ambitious five-year sales and operating profit compounded growth targets, of more than 5% and more than 10% respectively. By 2031, we aim to deliver more than £33 billion in annual sales – this, from sales of existing late-stage pipeline assets, with no contribution yet included from early-stage assets or future business development. These targets represent a new level of ambition for GSK and would deliver top-quartile sector performance. We are embedding these commitments deeply in the company, including in incentive programmes, to drive focus and action.

#### A culture for performance and support to succeed

I strongly believe GSK should be a company where people can thrive. Creating the right culture to do this and to deliver our new purpose and performance aspirations is a priority for me and my team. We are focused on GSK being a place where people are ambitious for patients, accountable for impact and do the right thing.

We also have an enormous responsibility to inspire and support our people to succeed. We continue to look for ways to invest in our people's growth and development and to help them balance their work and personal lives. This includes a strong focus on management skills, training and support for mental health and wellbeing, as well as the health and safety of all who work at GSK.

Last year, we put in place additional new programmes to support these priorities and we are committed to developing more. The same is true for our approach to inclusion, equity and diversity. We have made good progress against our 2025 aspirational targets for female and ethnically diverse representation in senior roles. We are also taking steps to ensure our clinical trials are representative of the patients we aim to help.

#### **ESG** leader

Operating responsibly is core to GSK. Our aim is to continue to deliver sector-leading ESG performance – as recognised in our latest rankings in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, the Access to Medicine Index and Anti-Microbial Resistance benchmark. This reflects progress across our six core ESG areas: Environment, Access, Global Health, Inclusion and Diversity, Product Governance, Ethics. All of these have clear, long-term goals and ambitions, but we are not complacent and we want to go further.

We set carbon net-zero and nature positive goals in 2020 and, recognising the increasing need and importance to provide investors, and other stakeholders, with evidence of tangible ESG performance, we are developing new measures and reporting. Validated by third parties and our own audit teams, we will share this with investors later this year. I hope it will further demonstrate our commitment to best-in-class ESG performance and transparent reporting.

### Haleon – a new world-leading consumer health company

Haleon is a compelling prospect. Completely dedicated to consumer health, and with a world-class portfolio of category-leading brands, it offers an attractive proposition. It brings deep human understanding together with trusted science – to deliver better everyday health with humanity. It will be a world leader and, as a new standalone company, will offer prospective investors a highly attractive financial profile of above-market sales growth, sustainable margin expansion and high cash generation.

It will have a fantastic leadership team, led by CEO designate Brian McNamara, and a Board led by Sir Dave Lewis who brings a wealth of international consumer sector experience.

The creation of Haleon reflects successful delivery of a series of progressive strategic moves we took over the last few years. Altogether, we estimate that through acquisitions, integrations of new businesses and targeted divestments, close to £15 billion of value has been created in this business.

It is now time for shareholders to access that value and invest in what we believe will be a strong, highly successful growth-orientated business, capable of delivering sustainable performance and returns.

#### 2022 is a landmark year

The pandemic has shone a spotlight like never before on the difference our industry can make to society. To see how our people – scientists, factory teams, supply experts, those who work with healthcare professionals, and many thousands of others – have risen to the challenge of ensuring patients and people in all parts of the world continue to receive the products they need has been deeply inspiring. It reflects the very deep commitment that people working at GSK have for the people we serve and for each other.

Our people are the reason why GSK and Haleon will be successful in years to come. I want to thank them for all they have achieved in 2021 and the momentum they are delivering. I am excited and optimistic for the future. 2022 will be a landmark year for GSK and we are committed to those who rely on us and excited by what we can achieve together.

Ama Water Rey.

Emma Walmsley Chief Executive Officer

06 GSK Annual Report 2021

### **Financial performance**

Operating	performance	– <mark>202</mark> 1
-----------	-------------	----------------------

#### Turnover

			2021
		Growth	Growth
	£m	£%	CER%
Pharmaceuticals	17,729	4	10
Vaccines	6,778	(3)	2
Consumer Healthcare	9,607	(4)	-
Group turnover	34,114	-	5

#### **Financial results**

			2021
	£m	£%	Growth CER%
Turnover	34,114	-	5
Total operating profit	6,201	(20)	(9)
Total earnings per share	87.6p	(24)	(13)
Adjusted operating profit	8,806	(1)	9
Adjusted earnings per share	113.2p	(2)	9
Net cash from operating activities	7,952	(6)	
Free cash flow	4,437	(18)	

#### Turnover

#### Strong commercial execution drives growth across Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare (excluding brands divested/under review)

Group turnover was £34,114 million in the year, stable at AER but up 5% CER. Sales of COVID-19 solutions (sales of *Xevurdy* and pandemic adjuvant) contributed approximately 4 percentage points to growth in the year.

Pharmaceutical turnover in the year was £17,729 million, up 4% AER and 10% CER. Sales of *Xevudy*, the monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19 of £958 million contributed approximately 6 percentage points to total Pharmaceuticals growth.

Vaccines turnover was £6,778 million in the year, down 3% AER but up 2% CER, primarily driven by pandemic adjuvant sales, partially offset by lower demand for routine adult vaccination due to COVID-19 vaccination programme deployment and disease circulation across regions. Vaccines turnover excluding pandemic vaccines decreased 9% AER, 5% CER to £6,331 million.

Consumer Healthcare turnover was £9,607 million, down 4% AER but remained stable at CER reflecting dilution from divestments given the completion of the portfolio rationalisation at the end of Q1 2021. Sales excluding brands divested/under review decreased 1% AER but increased 4% CER reflecting the underlying strength of brands across the portfolio and categories and continuing growth in e-commerce.

#### **Operating profit**

Total operating profit was £6,201 million compared with £7,783 million in 2020. This primarily reflected an unfavourable comparison to the net profit on disposal in Q2 2020 of Horlicks and other Consumer brands and resultant sale of shares in Hindustan Unilever. This was partly offset by lower major restructuring costs, lower re-measurement charges on the contingent consideration liabilities and the unwind in 2020 of the fair market value uplift on inventory arising on completion of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer.

Adjusted operating profit was £8,806 million, 1% lower than 2020 at AER, but 9% higher at CER on a turnover increase of 5% CER. The Adjusted operating margin of 25.8% was 0.3 percentage points lower at AER, 0.9 percentage points higher on a CER basis than in 2020. The increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflected the benefit from incremental pandemic sales, sales growth in Pharmaceuticals and tight control of ongoing costs, favourable legal settlements and benefits from continued restructuring across the business. This was offset by lower sales in Vaccines, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare, divestments in Consumer Healthcare and increased investment in R&D across Vaccines and Pharmaceuticals.

#### Earnings per share

Total EPS was 87.6p, compared with 115.5p in 2020. This primarily reflected an unfavourable comparison as 2020 benefited from the net profit on disposal of Horlicks and related transactions, partly offset by a credit of £397 million to Taxation in 2021 resulting from the revaluation of deferred tax assets, lower major restructuring costs and lower re-measurement charges on the contingent consideration liabilities. Adjusted EPS was 113.2p compared with 115.9p in 2020, down 2% AER but up 9% CER, on a 9% CER increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflecting incremental pandemic sales, sales increases in Pharmaceuticals, tight cost control and favourable legal settlements and lower interest costs, partly offset by lower sales in Vaccines, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines, increased R&D investment and a higher effective tax rate.

#### **Cash flow**

The net cash inflow from operating activities for the year was  $\pounds$ 7,952 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 8,441 million). The decrease primarily reflected adverse exchange impacts, increased trade receivables, adverse timing of returns and rebates (RAR) and increased separation costs, partly offset by improved adjusted operating profit at CER and reduced tax payments including tax on disposals.

e.

GSK Annual Report 2021 07

### **Total and Adjusted results**

Total reported results represent the Group's overall performance.

GSK also uses a number of adjusted, non-IFRS, measures to report the performance of its business. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures may be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, information presented in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted results are defined below and other non-IFRS measures are defined on page 59.

GSK believes that Adjusted results, when considered together with Total results, provide investors, analysts and other stakeholders with helpful complementary information to understand better the financial performance and position of the Group from period to period, and allow the Group's performance to be more easily compared against the majority of its peer companies. These measures are also used by management for planning and reporting purposes. They may not be directly comparable with similarly described measures used by other companies.

GSK encourages investors and analysts not to rely on any single financial measure but to review GSK's Annual Reports including the financial statements and notes, in their entirety.

GSK is undertaking a number of Board-approved Major restructuring programmes in response to significant changes in the Group's trading environment or overall strategy, or following material acquisitions. Costs, both cash and non-cash, of these programmes are provided for as individual elements are approved and meet the accounting recognition criteria.

As a result, charges may be incurred over a number of years following the initiation of a Major restructuring programme.

Adjusting items	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction- related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Separation costs £m	Adjusted results £m
Turnover	34,114							34,114
Cost of sales	(11,603)	701	(33)	154	28	27		(10,726)
Gross profit	22,511	701	(33)	154	28	27		23,388
Selling, general and administration	(10,975)			426	25	17	282	(10,225)
Research and development	(5,278)	101	355	46				(4,776)
Royalty income	419							419
Other operating (expense)/income	(476)				1,106	(662)	32	-
Operating profit	6,201	802	322	626	1,159	(618)	314	8,806
Net finance costs	(756)			2		1		(753)
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33							33
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)					36		_
Profit before taxation	5,442	802	322	628	1,159	(581)	314	8,086
Taxation	(346)	(159)	(81)	(114)	(196)	(470)	(49)	(1,415)
Tax rate	6.4%							17.5%
Profit after taxation	5,096	643	241	514	963	(1,051)	265	6,671
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	711				295			1,006
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,385	643	241	514	668	(1,051)	265	5,665
Earnings per share	87.6p	12.9p	4.8p	10.3p	13.3p	(21.0)p	5.3p	113.2p

#### Intangible asset amortisation and impairment

Amortisation of intangible assets excludes computer software and capitalised development costs. Impairment of intangible assets (excluding computer software) and goodwill.

#### **Major restructuring**

Major restructuring costs, which include impairments of tangible assets and computer software, (under specific Board approved programmes that are structural, of a significant scale and where the costs of individual or related projects exceed £25 million), including integration costs following material acquisitions.

#### **Transaction-related**

Transaction-related accounting or other adjustments related to significant acquisitions.

08 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Divestments, significant legal and other items

Proceeds and costs of disposal of associates, products and businesses; significant settlement income; significant legal charges (net of insurance recoveries) and expenses on the settlement of litigation and government investigations; other operating income other than royalty income, and other items including the impact of the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities following enactment of the increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% (effective 2023).

#### Separation costs

Additional costs to establish Consumer Healthcare as an independent business, as well as admission listing and demerger costs.

### Adjusted results

		2021		2020		
	£m	% of turnover	£m	% of turnover	£%	Growth CER%
Turnover	34,114	100	34,099	100	£.%	5
Cost of sales	· · ·			(29.9)	5	8
Cost of sales	(10,726)	(31.4)	(10,191)	· /		
Gross profit	23,388	68.6	23,908	70.1	(2)	4
Selling, general and administration	(10,225)	(30.0)	(10,717)	(31.4)	(5)	(1)
Research and development	(4,776)	(14.0)	(4,603)	(13.5)	4	8
Royalty income	419	1.2	318	0.9	32	32
Operating profit	8,806	25.8	8,906	26.1	(1)	9
Net finance costs	(753)		(844)			
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33		33			
Profit before taxation	8,086		8,095		-	11
Taxation	(1,415)		(1,295)			
Tax rate	17.5%		16.0%			
Profit after taxation	6,671		6,800		(2)	9
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	1,006		1,031			
Profit attributable to shareholders	5,665		5,769			
Earnings per share	113.2p		115.9p		(2)	9

#### How we performed

#### **Cost of sales**

Adjusted cost of sales as a percentage of turnover was 31.4%, 1.6 percentage points higher at AER and 0.8 percentage points higher at CER compared with 2020. This primarily reflected higher pandemic sales (*Xevudy*) as well as higher supply chain costs in Vaccines resulting from lower demand and higher inventory adjustments and higher commodity and freight costs in Consumer Healthcare, partly offset by price benefits in Pharmaceuticals, including the benefit from prior period RAR adjustments, a further contribution from restructuring savings across all three businesses and favourable mix in Vaccines.

#### Selling, general and administration

Adjusted SG&A costs as a percentage of turnover were 30.0%, 1.5 percentage points lower at AER than in 2020 and 1.8 percentage points lower on a CER basis. Adjusted SG&A costs decreased 5% AER, 1% CER which reflected the tight control of ongoing costs and reduced variable spending across all three businesses as a result of the COVID-19 lockdowns, and the continuing benefit of restructuring in Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Healthcare and support functions. The decrease also reflected a favourable legal settlement in 2021 compared to increased legal costs in 2020 as well as one-off benefits in pensions and insurance which were partly offset by the one-off benefit from restructuring of post-retirement benefits in 2020. This was partly offset by increased investment behind launches in HIV and Vaccines.

#### **Research and development**

Adjusted R&D expenditure was £4,776 million (14.0% of turnover), 4% higher at AER, 8% higher at CER than in 2020.

#### **Operating profit**

Adjusted operating profit was £8,806 million, 1% lower than 2020 at AER, but 9% higher at CER on a turnover increase of 5% CER. The Adjusted operating margin of 25.8% was 0.3 percentage points lower at AER, 0.9 percentage points higher on a CER basis than in 2020.

The increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflected the benefit from incremental pandemic sales contributing approximately 6% AER, 7% CER to Adjusted operating profit growth. Adjusted operating profit also benefited from sales growth in Pharmaceuticals including the benefit from prior period RAR adjustments and tight control of ongoing costs including reduced promotional and variable spending across all three businesses as a result of the COVID-19 lockdowns, favourable legal settlements compared to increased legal costs in 2020 and benefits from continued restructuring across the business. This was partly offset by lower sales in Vaccines, primarily *Shingrix*, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare, divestments in Consumer Healthcare and increased investment in R&D across Vaccines and Pharmaceuticals.

#### Тах

Tax on Adjusted profit amounted to £1,415 million representing an effective Adjusted tax rate of 17.5% (2020 – 16.0%).

#### Non-controlling interests

The allocation of Adjusted earnings to non-controlling interests amounted to £1,006 million (2020 - £1,031 million). The reduction in allocation primarily reflected a reduced allocation of ViiV Healthcare profits of £438 million (2020 - £474 million), partly offset by higher net profits in some of the Group's other entities with non-controlling interests. The allocation of Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture profits was £515 million (2020 - £515 million).

#### Earnings per share

Adjusted EPS was 113.2p compared with 115.9p in 2020, down 2% AER but up 9% CER, on a 9% CER increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflecting incremental pandemic sales, sales increases in Pharmaceuticals, tight cost control and favourable legal settlements and lower interest costs, partly offset by lower sales in Vaccines, primarily *Shingrix*, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines, increased R&D investment and a higher effective tax rate. The contribution to growth from COVID-19 solutions was approximately 8% AER, 9% CER.

### **Our long-term priorities**

We put Innovation, Performance and Trust first to realise our ambitions for patients, shareholders and our people. In 2021 we delivered a strong performance, and we are on track for a successful demerger to create two new leading companies in 2022.

#### Innovation

We invest in scientific and technical excellence to develop and launch a pipeline of new products that meet the needs of our patients, payers and consumers.

#### 2021 objectives

- Deliver Innovation sales with excellent
- commercial, R&D and supply chain execution in oncology, HIV and vaccines Accelerate and strengthen pipeline with robust commercial input, including business development

- Progress
   Received three major approvals in 2021: *Apretude*, our long-acting HIV prevention medicine, *Jemperli* for endometrial cancer and *Xevudy*, for COVID-19

   Strong pipeline of 21 vaccines and 43 medicines, many of which offer potential best or first-in-class opportunities for patients and
- or first-in-class opportunities for patients and
- 22 of which are in pivotal trials 20+ deals executed securing access to novel clinical programmes including with iTeos in immuno-oncology, Alector in immuno-neurology and Vir Biotechnology in flu, plus technologies that expand our capabilities in human genetics and AI /ML

#### 2022 priority objectives

 Deliver Innovation sales with excellent commercial, R&D and supply chain execution Further accelerate and strengthen pipeline with dedicated in-house expertise and robust commercial input, including optimised capital allocation and business development

#### Performance

We deliver growth by investing effectively in our business. developing our people and executing competitively.

#### 2021 objectives

- Continue to prioritise spending to deliver
- growth and return on investment Continue to deliver two-year programme to prepare GSK for separation into two new leading companies
- Build a stronger, more diverse workforce for two new leading companies

- Progress Strong commercial execution across Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare
- Pharmaceuticals £17 7 billion +4% AFR +10% CER with double-digit growth in new and specialty medicines +20% AER, +26% CER Vaccines £6.8 billion -3% AER, +2% CER
- Consumer Healthcare -4% AER, stable CER; -1% AER, +4% CER excluding divestments/brands under review
- On track to deliver separation plans in mid-2022

2022 priority objectives

#### Trust

We are a responsible company. We commit to use our science and technology to address health needs, make our products affordable and available and be a modern employer.

- 2021 objectives Continue to deliver on-time, in-full supply of our products
- Improve manager capability to motivate, focus, develop and care for people Continue to deliver progress on Trust
- commitments

- Progress
  Maintained sector-leading rankings in ESG indices, including the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, Access to Medicine Index and Antimicrobial Resistance Benchmark
  Maintained supply and manufacturing without significant disruption throughout the pandemic
  Made further progress to deliver on net zero impact on climate, and a per positive impact
- impact on climate, and a net positive impact on nature by 2030 Rolled out a new training programme to
- develop our managers to support them to be great managers and lead with care Continued to prioritise diversity, with good progress made against our gender and ethnicity targets to improve representation in senior roles
- WHO recommended wider use of our RTS,S vaccine for children in regions with moderate to high malaria transmission

2022 priority objectives – Deliver leading ESG performance and effective risk management with disciplined compliance

#### Culture

As we move towards the creation of two new leading companies, we have been embedding a culture where we are all ambitious for patients, accountable for impact, and continue to do the right thing. We track our cultural change with a range of indicators, increasingly embedding assessments in HR processes, and the Board receives regular updates. See pages 99 and 102.

Deliver more than 5% sales growth and more

than 10% adjusted operating profit on a compound basis in the next five years Continue to prioritise spending to deliver growth and return on investment

- Deliver a successful demerger in mid-2022

#### **Principal risks**

Our risk management framework is designed to support our long-term priorities. See pages 46 and 112.

1 Innovation sales defined on page 12

10 GSK Annual Report 2021

### **Our culture**

## Our culture powers our purpose to get Ahead of disease Together, drives delivery of our strategy and makes GSK a place where outstanding people thrive.

Over the past four years, we have focused on embedding a culture anchored in purpose and performance. We've made great progress, demonstrated by strong engagement and pride in GSK, which has contributed to improved R&D productivity and performance of our commercial teams and in our supply chains. At the same time, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has driven our teams to work more dynamically, with a deeper connection to our purpose and each other.

GSK's purpose – to unite science, talent and technology to get Ahead of disease Together – puts our people at the heart of our success. To deliver on that purpose, and help our outstanding people thrive, the focus for our culture is for GSK to be a place where we are all ambitious for patients, accountable for impact, and do the right thing.

This means helping our people to constantly strive to do things better and faster, always focused on what matters most. It means setting clear objectives and ensuring accountability for results, while giving everyone the support or space they need to succeed. As ever, this means doing everything responsibly with care and integrity, because our people, and people around the world, count on us.

We measure this progress through a range of indicators, looking at how our people experience GSK as a place to work, how they embody the culture, and how this affects our performance. Engagement remains high at 78%, settling back to 2019 levels after a boost during the early phases of the pandemic. As part of changes to make our approach to measuring culture increasingly dynamic, we will augment our annual survey with pulse surveys, so that we can more quickly identify areas of success and areas of focus. We are a company that has respect for people at its core. This gives us an opportunity to build an inclusive culture internally and to be a force for good in improving inclusion and diversity in society. We continue to focus on building a more inclusive culture, with inclusion training for our people and leaders alongside our work to evolve our policies, processes and practices. We know that leaders and managers play a crucial role in bringing culture to life for our people, and we continue to develop our managers through focused training, to support them to be great managers: to motivate their teams, to help them focus on what matters most, to support their performance and development, and to lead with care for everyone as individuals. We measure the effectiveness of our global manager population through annual One80 feedback and continue to build and refresh the expertise in our senior leaders, with 14% of our top 115 leaders appointed in 2021. Our broader HR processes, including reward and succession planning, will continue to be based on assessments of both what we deliver and how we do it (ie our cultural behaviours).

Our approach to hybrid working – Performance with Choice – is anchored in driving individual and collective performance, while creating more flexibility for our office-based people in how and where they get their work done. This helps them perform at their best, based on their role, team and personal circumstances. As pandemicrelated restrictions began to ease in many countries in 2021, all of our office-based people have either already changed the way they work or started discussing it with their manager. In 2021, all of our office-based workers (approximately a quarter of our people) worked some part of their week from home, and we continually look at ways to support our people in all role types to balance their work and personal lives.

We know that the strongest cultures need to be built from the top down, the bottom up and from the inside out to be successful. This is why this year we have been bringing people together from around the world, representing every role type, business area and region, to help us accelerate the culture across the company. We're ready and excited to continue to make progress on our culture in GSK, so together we can deliver a step change in competitive growth and build a successful company that improves the lives of people across the world.

⊕ Consumer Healthcare culture, see page 43

#### GSK Annual Report 2021 11

### **Key performance indicators**

## To see how we are progressing against our three long-term priorities, we use ten key performance indicators.

The GSK Leadership Team (GLT) and our Board review our key performance indicators (KPIs) regularly. We also update our people on progress every quarter. We decide our people's bonuses based on relevant subsets of our ten KPIs, which we also use to reward our executives' performance (see pages 120, 129 and 131). We track all our operating KPIs internally, and below we give data for those we report externally. Commercial sensitivities mean we can't publish data for all operating KPIs (shown as n/r). To report our business performance, we use adjusted, non-IFRS measures, including Adjusted results, free cash flow and CER growth rates (as described on pages 56 and 59).

2021

2020

2019

#### Innovation

		2020	2010
Innovation sales 🔞			
Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines – sales of products launched in the last five years	£6.8bn <sup>1</sup>	£4.1bn <sup>2</sup>	£3.0bn <sup>2</sup>
Consumer Healthcare – sales from products which are new to a market in the last three years as a % of total sales	10%	11%	12%
Pipeline value and progress 🛞 – the value of products in our pipeline and R&D milestones achieved	n/r	n/r	n/r
Performance	2021	2020	2019
Group turnover 📵 – flat at AER, 5% CER	£34.1bn	£34.1bn	£33.8bn
Profit ®			
Total operating profit – down 20% AER, down 9% CER	£6.2bn	£7.8bn	£7.0bn
Adjusted operating profit – down 1% AER, up 9% CER	£8.8bn	£8.9bn	£9.0bn
Total operating margin	18.2%	22.8%	20.6%
Adjusted operating margin	25.8%	26.1%	26.6%
Free cash flow 📵 – down 18%	£4.4bn	£5.4bn	£5.1bn
Market share – our market share in relation to our competitors	n/r	n/r	n/r
Top talent and succession plans for key roles – our most talented employees in key roles with succession plans in place	n/r	n/r	n/r
Trust	2021	2020	2019
Employee feedback – employee engagement scores from our global employee survey	78%	84%	78%
Supply service level – percentage of orders delivered on-time, in-full	n/r	n/r	n/r
Corporate reputation – reputation index among stakeholders and informed public measured globally and in top 13 markets	n/r	n/r	n/r

Inked to Executive LTI awards and annual bonus, see pages 120, 129 and 131

From 2022, Executive LTI awards and annual bonus will be based on a mix of Total sales growth, Adjusted operating profit growth, pipeline and ESG targets. See pages 122, 124 and 136 to 137.

2021 includes products that have benefited from significant lifecycle innovation

2 Comparative information reflects sales of those products that meet the definition for 2020

n/r Not reported externally due to commercial sensitivities

12 GSK Annual Report 2021

### **Our external environment**

The world is changing, shaped by major social and economic trends that continue to be influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. While the contribution of vaccines, medicines and healthcare has been clearly highlighted this year, challenges remain. We respond to this dynamic environment by working with governments, regulators and industry partners to deliver innovation to healthcare systems that demonstrates value to patients and payers.

### A reopening of the global economy, driven by healthcare innovation

The events of 2021 gave a clear demonstration of the contribution our industry can make to the world. As the pandemic continued, collaborations between companies, governments, regulators and international organisations brought new vaccines and medicines to the world in record time. Regulatory processes got faster and companies invested in R&D to deliver novel products and expanded manufacturing capacity. The rollout of vaccine programmes enabled the global economy to reopen. Later in the year, regulatory approval was granted for COVID-19 treatments. GSK contributed to the global response, through our agreements with the US, EU and a number of other governments to supply our COVID-19 therapeutic, *Xevudy* (sotrovimab), and our ongoing vaccination development programmes with Sanofi, Medicago, SK Bioscience and CureVac.

At the same time, the virus continues to take lives, and the world is still dealing with the economic and social impact of the pandemic. The worst predictions of prolonged economic recession have not materialised, with global economic forecasts predicting growth of 5.9% in 2021 and 4.9% in 2022, although there is some uncertainty about the uniformity of the recovery, the management of debt, and inflationary trends.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, there will be continued economic and social threats posed by new variants such as Omicron. Although global healthcare spending is expected to rise, there will be competing funding demands between front-line staff costs, the ongoing need for pandemic medical products and catch-up programmes to tackle growing waiting lists. Governments and healthcare systems will have to evaluate the cost of new pharmaceutical innovation and its role in helping to address the burden of illness across all therapy areas.

#### Outlook for the global healthcare market

The pre-pandemic trends in the use of medicines and spending remain relatively constant. In higher income countries, the adoption of new treatments, offset by patent lifecycles and competition from generics and biosimilars, is expected to continue as the main driver of medicine spending and growth. Global medicine spending totalled \$1.4 trillion in 2021 and is expected to grow at 3-6% CAGR through 2026, reaching about \$1.8 trillion in total market size, excluding spending on COVID-19 vaccines. The US market is forecast to grow by 0-3% CAGR over the next five years. Spending in the top five European markets is expected to increase by \$51 billion. China is expected to increase its uptake of new and original medicines (growing by \$35 billion by 2026), with spending in emerging markets likely to increase by \$128 billion.<sup>2</sup> Global spending on vaccines is predicted to grow at 12-15%, reaching \$46 billion in 2025.<sup>3</sup>

It is forecast that by 2026, specialty medicines will account for nearly 60% of total expenditure in high-income markets, with the remainder, predominantly older and traditional therapies, becoming progressively lower-cost over time. The two leading global therapy areas – oncology and immunology – are forecast to grow 9-12% and 6-9% CAGR respectively through to 2026, lifted by significant increases in new treatments and medicine use. It is expected that 100 more oncology treatments will come to market over five years.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Our position**

Our 2021 performance suggests that we are well positioned to capitalise on the forecast growth in specialty medicines. Increased investment for key R&D programmes and expanded support for new and ongoing launches has resulted in sales growth driven by strong uptake of new medicines. In 2021, new and specialty medicines grew by 26% CER and we recorded double-digit sales growth in immuno-inflammation, respiratory and oncology. We see these results as very encouraging and a demonstration of strong progress against our strategic priorities. These new medicines are at the forefront of an exciting, high-value pipeline we continue to build across the prevention and treatment of disease.

- I IMF, World Economic Outlook: Recovery During a Pandemic, October 2021
- 2 IQVIA, The Global Use of Medicines 2022, January 2022
- 3 IQVIA, Global Medicine Spending and Usage Trends Outlook to 2025, April 2021

GSK Annual Report 2021 13

### Healthcare environment: opportunities and challenges

#### **Pricing and access**

#### Equal access to healthcare

For governments, equal access to healthcare is a growing policy priority. The challenge of bringing COVID-19 vaccines equitably to the global population highlighted the dilemma. Industry has manufactured and distributed over 11 billion<sup>1</sup> vaccine doses, but they have disproportionally gone to high-income countries. Only 9.6% of people in low-income countries have received at least one dose.<sup>2</sup> Governments attempt to balance immediate access for their respective populations with global health responsibilities.

Though global initiatives such as COVAX have helped with access to vaccines, the disparity led some governments and international organisations to question intellectual property (IP) frameworks, most notably the World Trade Organization's agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) waiver provisions. However, there is concern that any moves to alter IP protections won't address the problem and could destabilise innovation within life sciences. In turn, this could threaten future collaborations like the ones that were so important in creating the vaccines and treatments used to tackle this pandemic.

The need to demonstrate the value of innovation to public and private healthcare payers is growing. Expenditure on pharmaceuticals is heavily scrutinised, with renewed calls for transparency in price setting. However, there has been significant moderation of pharmaceutical expenditure over the last decade. Across 11 major markets surveyed by IQVIA, medicines' expenditure represents only 15% of total healthcare spending and has remained relatively flat even though reliance on pharmaceuticals has increased.<sup>3</sup>

Continued genericisation of medicines across therapeutic classes, including cancer, and the increased use of biosimilars is continually improving affordability and access. However, the outlook will continue to be challenging and the demand for data and real-world evidence to support continued reimbursement of new products is likely to increase. We will work with payers to design innovative solutions that manage their risk and uncertainty.

There is also likely to be a greater emphasis on health resilience and the role that preventative care can play in improving health outcomes. Health protection interventions, including immunisation, represent significant value in terms of return on investment (this is estimated to be £34 for every pound spent in the UK).<sup>4</sup>

- 1 World Economic Forum, From zero COVID-19 vaccines to 11.2 billion in a year, 4 January 2022
- 2 Our World in Data, Coronavirus Vaccinations, as at 19 January 2022
- 3 IQVIA, Drug Expenditure Dynamics 1995-2020, October 2021
- 4 ABPI, Economic and Societal Impacts of Vaccination, 2020
- 5 H.R.5376—Build Back Better Act, 117th Congress, 2021-2022
  6 PharmaExec.com, China 2021: The NRDL Readout, January 2022

14 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### **US medicines policy**

There were several legislative efforts to address drug pricing in the US throughout the year and pricing became a focal point in attempts to pass the \$1.75 trillion social safety and climate package (Build Back Better Act) towards the end of the year.<sup>5</sup> The drug pricing reform proposals provided for direct negotiations between the federal government's Medicare Insurance Programme and industry on the price of the ten costliest drugs for diseases, such as cancer and diabetes, that only have one supplier, with new prices taking effect in 2025. The measures sought to address out-of-pocket expenditures for seniors by capping spending at \$2,000 per person per year. Companies that raised the price of medicines above inflation for parts B and D of Medicare would be penalised. The inflation cap would also apply to private insurance markets.

Though the out-of-pocket measures should improve affordability for seniors, the industry is concerned that, taken together, the package could reduce patient choice and limit access to innovation in the future. With no agreement reached on the exact terms of the Build Back Better Act by the year end, the extent and effect of the drug reform package remained unclear.

#### **European pharmaceutical reform**

In Europe, there continues to be considerable scrutiny of drug pricing and a growing trend towards the centralised procurement of vaccines and medicines. A wide-ranging review of EU pharmaceutical legislation began as part of the EU's pharmaceutical strategy. The strategy is based on four pillars, covering access, competitiveness and innovation, crisis preparedness and a strong EU voice in the world. The review is also looking at improved regulatory procedures and the vulnerability of supply of medicines.

Last year, the European Commission centralised the procurement of COVID-19 vaccines on behalf of member states and in 2021 it concluded a joint procurement agreement to purchase monoclonal antibodies.

Beyond Europe, many countries are implementing various reforms ranging from regulatory pathways to cost containment. In China, the government has committed to accelerating patient access to health insurance cover and innovative medicines. China completed an update to its national reimbursement drug list (NRDL) in 2021 and will add new high-value medicines in the future. However, access to the NRDL can result in price reductions – on average, 61% in 2019, 51% in 2020 and 62% in 2021.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Our position**

We aim to bring our new medicines, vaccines and consumer healthcare products to patients across the world, no matter where they live. We have an industry-leading track record on this, as shown by our continued top ranking in the Access to Medicine Index. We are working to ensure that as medicines become more specialised, we maintain our commitment to access. We will do this by making our products widely available at responsible prices that are sustainable for our business.

#### Our external environment continued

Getting the balance right between responsible pricing and sustainable business is fundamental to our Innovation, Performance and Trust priorities. When setting prices for our medicines in mature markets, we use a value-based approach that balances reward for innovation with access and affordability (see page 36). We aim to provide truly differentiated, innovative products that offer effective health outcomes for patients and payers, so that all products deliver value.

+ For more on pricing see our ESG Performance Report

#### **Regulatory environment**

#### Growing flexibility and cooperation

Despite the obstacles posed by the pandemic, regulators and the industry continue to prioritise the supply of essential vaccines and medicines, while also accelerating the development of new products. New regulatory approaches have facilitated innovation, particularly in digital healthcare, cell and gene therapies, complex clinical trials, big data and real-world evidence.

Regulators have worked in close cooperation with industry, often across regulatory jurisdictions, through supranational bodies, such as the International Coalition of Medicines Regulatory Authorities. There is the potential for the permanent adoption of regulatory adaptations that support the development and approval of a broader range of new vaccines and medicines. There is also an opportunity to simplify regulatory processes. Across regions, major regulatory initiatives have been announced, including in the UK, China, US and Europe. In the US, negotiations between the industry and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) about the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA) VII have concluded. Potential regulatory innovations covered in the resulting commitment letter are moving on to the legislative process. In the EU, the industry continues to prepare for the European Commission's revision of general pharmaceutical legislation. The industry is also working with the UK's Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), which is establishing new and enhanced partnerships with regulators outside the EU. Following Brexit, there are still significant regulatory challenges around implementation of the Northern Ireland Protocol. The industry continues to engage with both UK and EU agencies to resolve these.

#### **Our position**

GSK closely monitors and engages, where relevant and appropriate, to improve regulation. This happens mainly in the UK, Europe, US, China and Japan.

For example, scientific innovation is moving beyond the scope of current regulation and standards, and we continue to learn from our experience with COVID-19. Working with our peers, we are engaging with governments to create a balanced regulatory framework that supports the discovery and delivery of vaccines and medicines developed through emerging technologies and techniques.

#### Global environment: opportunities and challenges

#### **Changing needs**

Ageing populations are increasing global demand for preventive and therapeutic health solutions, and changing the way healthcare is delivered worldwide. The acceleration of digital health and telemedicine have revolutionised the delivery of healthcare over the last two years as patients increasingly managed their own healthcare at home. The global digital health market is expected to reach \$484 billion in 2025 at a CAGR of 25%.<sup>1</sup> Patients are becoming more engaged with their healthcare, and companies are adopting more 'patient-centric' approaches, focused on patient outcomes, patient satisfaction and user experience.

Predictions suggest the global population will grow to 8.5 billion by 2030 (from 7.7 billion, 2019), despite the pandemic decreasing life expectancy in some countries in 2020-21. The number of over-65-year-olds is set to double between 2019 and 2050.<sup>2</sup> More people are living in cities, becoming affluent and living to an advanced age. This is particularly true in China, which is experiencing the world's fastest-ever expansion of the middle class, with projections that 1.2 billion people will be middle class by 2027.<sup>3</sup>

- Digital Health Global Market Report 2021 COVID 19 Growth and Change, Research and Markets, March 2021
- 2 United Nations, World Population Prospects 2019 (Revised), 2019
- 3 Brookings, China's influence on the global middle class, Homi Kharas and Meagan Dooley, October 2020

Advances in science and technology will help us respond to the growing demand for healthcare created by changing demographics, greater patient control and the demand for digital health.

#### **Our position**

Changing demographics will contribute to rising demand for healthcare, which we can respond to with our diverse portfolio spanning infectious diseases, HIV, oncology, immunology and respiratory disease. We aim to positively impact the health of over 2.5 billion people over the next ten years with our products. In line with our Innovation priority, we are investing in a pipeline of vaccines and specialty medicines that will meet changing healthcare needs. We believe that new technologies will enable the earlier identification of diseases and we will develop precision medicines that will target treatments to groups of patients most likely to benefit. In vaccines, technological innovation is allowing us to address unmet medical needs across all age groups.

#### Advances in science and technology

We are at an exciting time in medical discovery, fuelled by the genetic revolution of the last decade combined with the expansion of (patient-driven) healthcare data and advanced technology like artificial intelligence/machine learning (Al/ML). Advances in functional genomics, such as CRISPR gene editing, have already started to redefine what is possible in drug discovery, allowing researchers to unravel the mysteries of biology and help pinpoint novel drug targets with a higher probability of success. This is driving a phenomenon we call the 'digitisation of biology', which allows scientists to explore human biology in a way never possible before. It holds much promise for treating diseases previously out of reach, and requires Al and machine learning.

Researchers, regulators and payers are also exploring how these technologies can help improve clinical trials and generate better insights on product effectiveness – and even new combinations of products – to improve health.

Rapid advances in science and technology are fundamentally changing life sciences R&D. The pandemic has accelerated vaccine innovation, including mRNA technology. This enables the body's own cells to produce specific proteins, or antigens, so the immune system can prevent or fight infectious disease.

#### **Our position**

We are at the forefront of advances in science and technology, working to create innovative solutions to all kinds of healthcare challenges.

Advanced technology platforms – These are central to our R&D approach. We have expertise in Al and functional genomics. Our dedicated global in-house Al team is using machine learning to unlock the potential of complex genetic data with never-before-seen levels of speed, precision and scale. (See page 18 for more details).

**Vaccines** – We use diverse platform technologies from adjuvants that improve vaccine effectiveness through to mRNA technology. These are at the heart of our pipeline differentiation.

**Collaborations** – We're partnering with teams from the cutting edge of fields within and outside pharmaceuticals and vaccines to help steer new science and develop therapeutics. (See pages 17 to 27 for more details).

#### **Responsible business**

Society's expectations of businesses remain high. Companies across all sectors face increased scrutiny on the social and environmental impacts of their operations. At the same time, longterm socio-economic trends continue to drive down trust in business. Organisations must meet expectations on how they engage with – and benefit – society, the economy and the environment. Companies are partnering with policymakers and non-profit organisations on finding new collaborative solutions to complex long-term issues, such as climate change and global health inequalities.

- Lewis S & Maslin M, Five things you need to know about the Glasgow Climate Pact, World Economic Forum, 15 November 2020
- Ritchie H and Roser M, CO2 emissions by fuel, Our World in Data, Last accessed 19 January 2022

16 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### **Climate change in focus**

Recent political and economic challenges may have slowed progress on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals but the need for action remains urgent. A top priority is addressing environmental issues. Extreme weather events, new scientific data on climate change and civic activism have rapidly advanced the case for sustainable energy solutions and stronger protections for the natural world and biodiversity. The Glasgow COP26 summit was the 2021 focal point for international climate change solutions. It led to the Glasgow Climate Pact, which includes new emissions pledges that, if fulfilled, will limit global warming to about 2.4 degrees above pre-industrial levels.<sup>1</sup> For the first time at COP a plan was also set out for reducing global use of coal – responsible for 40% of annual CO2 emissions.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Recognising good ESG management**

Societal expectations of business continue to increase, with businesses expected to play their part in addressing some of the biggest challenges facing society. The international investment community is responding to this context by placing higher value on businesses that actively manage ESG risks and opportunities. These businesses are seen to offer a better foundation for long-term, sustainable growth; with good environmental stewardship and climate risk mitigation planning becoming a priority for investors.

#### **Our position**

Trust is essential to how we deliver on our purpose and create longterm value for both shareholders and society. We have 13 commitments that support our Trust priority and we are deeply committed to addressing the issues that matter, including pricing and access, global health, the environment, and inclusion and diversity.

During 2021, we made good progress across many of these areas. We retain a sector-leading position in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index. Our leading work in improving global health and tackling antimicrobial resistance was recognised by the Access to Medicine Foundation through top rankings in their Access to Medicine Index and AMR benchmark. The WHO recommended our malaria vaccine for wider use in children in regions with moderate to high malaria transmission. We launched new aspirational gender and ethnic diversity targets, to increase representation at senior levels, alongside a review of recruitment processes at all levels to make sure we are reaching and attracting diverse candidates. And we made strong progress on our 2030 climate and nature goals, including large-scale renewable energy investments at two major manufacturing sites, joining a coalition to curb deforestation, and investing in R&D to cut greenhouse gas emissions from our metered dose inhalers by up to 90% (see page 39).

### Innovation

Innovation is at the core of what we do. In 2021, we continued to strengthen our pipeline of vaccines and medicines, apply our growing expertise and partnerships in technology and data, and increase the productivity of our R&D. It has been a year of new launches, regulatory approvals and important clinical studies, turning our expertise into transformational vaccines and medicines for patients.

### Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines highlights

- Strong pipeline of 21 vaccines and 43 medicines, many with the potential to be first or best-in-class opportunities for patients, 22 of which are in pivotal trials
- Approval in the US for Apretude, our long-acting HIV preventative therapy
- Xevudy (sotrovimab), our monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19, approved or authorised for conditional/ temporary use in the US, UK, EU and over 12 other countries
- Approval for *Jemperli*, as a treatment for endometrial cancer and certain solid tumours
- Positive phase III data for daprodustat for patients with anaemia of chronic kidney disease
- 20+ deals executed securing access to five novel clinical assets
- Approximately 70% of our targets in research are genetically validated, and published scientific research shows that genetically validated targets are at least twice as likely to become medicines

Innovation is at the heart of achieving our purpose – to unite science, talent and technology to get Ahead of disease Together. It's by discovering and developing new vaccines and medicines that we help patients and make a large-scale, positive impact on human health through prevention and treatment of disease.

R&D is the core of our innovation. In 2021, we invested £5.3 billion in R&D – 3.5% AER more than 2020 – to enhance our pipeline of vaccines and medicines. Through our own work, and partnerships with other businesses and academia, we currently have 21 vaccines and 43 medicines in development. Many have the potential to be first or best-in-class. In all we do, we encourage our teams to pursue bold research, backed by data and science and underpinned by clear accountability.

We have streamlined our R&D governance to allow us to keep up this pace. In 2021, we switched from separate clinical development organisations for vaccines and medicines to a single combined organisation. This will help us make sure we invest in the programmes with the biggest impact for patients and unlock scientific synergies across prevention and treatment.

#### Our approach to R&D

To deliver transformational vaccines and medicines, our R&D approach is to focus on the science of the immune system, human genetics and advanced technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning.

We prioritise research into vaccines and medicines across our four therapeutic areas of infectious diseases, HIV, oncology, and immunology including respiratory. We also remain open to opportunities outside these core areas where the science aligns with our strategic approach.

Our pipeline consists of 64 potential vaccines and medicines with more than 70% that modulate the immune system. In 2021, we moved 19 assets into phase I or phase II trials.

#### Speeding up the pace of discovery and development

The productivity of our R&D is increasing. Since 2017, we've doubled the number of assets in phase III of clinical development to 22 and cut overall cycle times across development by 20%. In addition, in 2022 we anticipate milestones on up to 7 of the 11 potential new vaccines and medicines identified as key future growth drivers, including *Apretude* which was approved at the end of 2021 and our respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) vaccine candidate for older adults.

This growing pace helps us make a difference to more people's lives. For instance, *Blenrep* (belantamab mafodotin), a treatment for multiple myeloma, gained regulatory approval just two years after the start of its first pivotal study. And our COVID-19 treatment, sotrovimab, achieved emergency use authorisation from the FDA just 13 months after our partnership with Vir Biotechnology began in April 2020, when the molecule was still in preclinical phase.

GSK Annual Report 2021 17

#### Leading progress

We've had 13 major new vaccines and medicines approved since 2017. This puts us in the top quartile in our industry. For 2018-20, we had a greater than 90% success rate for our pivotal studies, compared to 77% across the industry. Our 2017-20 number of launches per billion dollars of R&D spending was over 50% better than peer median.

#### Lifecycle innovation

As well as developing new treatments, we look for innovation across the lifecycle of our existing vaccines and medicines by finding new ways for them to help patients, either on their own or combined with other therapies. Since 2017, we have increased the number of lifecycle projects per asset by 50%. Examples are:

- Benlysta for the treatment of both systemic lupus erythematosus and lupus nephritis.
- Nucala, our anti IL-5 biologic, which is now also approved in the US and Europe for severe eosinophilic asthma, hypereosinophilic syndrome, eosinophilic granulomatosis and polyangitis and chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps.

- Our shingles vaccine, *Shingrix*, which was approved for wider use in several markets including the US and Canada.
- Expansion of our clinical trial programme for Zejula into new indications such as breast and lung cancer.
- The contribution of *Trelegy Ellipta* to respiratory disease and lung health continues to evolve. *Trelegy* has expanded the indicated use from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) to include asthma in the US.

### Strategic partnerships – joining forces to make progress

Through strategic partnerships and business development, we join forces with commercial and academic partners to open up new avenues of discovery or advance the development of new potential medicines. In 2021 alone, we announced more than 20 partnerships and collaborations that provided us access to five novel clinical assets, including with iTeos in immuno-oncology, Alector in immuno-neurology and Vir Biotechnology in flu. We have also invested in technologies that expand our capabilities in human genetics and artificial intelligence/machine learning (AI/ML).

#### Genetics, genomics and technology

The success of our R&D rests not just on finding new treatments, but on getting better at how we find them. The key to that is combining genetics, genomics and advanced technologies.

To fulfil our purpose to get Ahead of disease Together, we prioritise genetically validated targets to increase our probability of successfully delivering an approved vaccine or medicine. Approximately 70% of our targets in research are genetically validated and published scientific research shows that genetically validated targets are at least twice as likely to become medicines. We're now able to harness advanced technologies to convert insights from human genetics and genomics to improve the probability of success for R&D.

#### Making better predictions to help patients

The last decade has seen a revolution in genetic data and genomics. Al and machine learning help us find patterns in data on a larger scale and far more quickly than before. This is leading to the 'digitisation of biology' and is allowing us to better understand the root cause of many diseases. At GSK we partner with the world's best minds and leading institutions in these areas. We are also investing in our own capabilities including our London AI hub, which is using biomedical information, AI/ML and computing platforms to unlock new insights from our genetic and clinical data.

With these capabilities we have found new potential combinations for existing therapies, such as *Blenrep* in combination with a gamma secretase inhibitor, which could allow for greater patient benefit.

### Forming the right partnerships in genetics and genomics

Our collaboration with consumer genetics and research company 23andMe has yielded more than 40 novel research programmes, one of which is now in phase I for the treatment of cancer. We've also worked with the UK Biobank since its founding and have joined the UK's most recent bioresource, Our Future Health. Additionally, we are supporting newer datasets that feature diverse populations, such as the Genes and Health Consortium in East London and the Black Representation in Genetic Research Study with 23andMe.

In late 2021, we announced a five-year collaboration with the University of Oxford which will focus on neurodegenerative diseases. The new Institute will leverage advanced technologies to build on insights from human genetics to accelerate the most promising areas for drug discovery.

18 GSK Annual Report 2021

In genomics, our partners include the world's preeminent experts: the Broad Institute in Boston and the Laboratory for Genomics Research (LGR), which we established with the University of California in 2019. They're helping us find genetically validated drug targets by investigating areas including genetic variations and their consequences for the function of cells. Working with the pioneers of CRISPR technology at LGR, we're uncovering new knowledge about disease mechanisms for immunology, oncology and neurology in 12 different programmes. Meanwhile, our work with UK biotech Adrestia is leveraging a new area called synthetic viability to find novel drug targets in hard to treat diseases like frontotemporal dementia (FTD).

We are also funding PhD studentships at multiple universities and institutes, including the Crick Institute, the University of Adelaide in Australia and University of Oxford, Stanford University, Cambridge's Centre for AI and Medicine, and Warwick University. This will help make sure we have sustained talent pools and the right skills in the coming years.

#### Using AI/ML to build scale and speed

In 2021, we started a new partnership with King's College London using AI/ML to understand why some patients respond to cancer treatment, while disease progresses in others. The technology will tell us more about the role of tumour genetics, the tumour microenvironment and response to therapies. In addition, the technology will aid the creation of tools to help make better clinical decisions for personalised treatment.

NVIDIA's Cambridge-2 supercomputer is performing a similar role for us in immuno-oncology by fusing different datasets and building large-scale models to help us determine the best treatment for patients. And the largest ever chip processor for AI, built by Silicon Valley start-up Cerebras, is helping us construct larger-scale genetic models that learn from DNA to help deconstruct how genes operate in different disease contexts.

#### Extensive vaccine platform technologies

Our work in vaccine platform technologies, with the broadest portfolio in the industry, enables us to select the most promising technology approach (or combinations of different platform technologies) to develop new vaccines previously not thought possible. Platform technologies such as adjuvants, bioconjugation, generalised modules for membrane antigen (GMMA) and adenovirus vectors can be used to make vaccines against a range of different pathogens and allow for a tailored approach to deliver success. This includes mRNA, a key focus area for our development as we see it as a critical platform technology and major opportunity for the future of vaccines. We're investing in it significantly, including through our collaboration with CureVac and by building on our in-house end-to-end mRNA development and manufacturing capabilities.

We are focusing our efforts on modified and non-modified mRNA technologies optimised for high protein expression to improve mRNA potency and tolerability.

Digitisation, machine learning and AI are helping us speed up the vaccine research and manufacturing process. In 2021, we announced a successful proof of concept of a digital twin approach for vaccine manufacturing with Siemens and Atos. The digital twin uses machine learning and modelling to provide new insights for optimising the development and manufacturing of vaccines.

Gol

### Infectious diseases

The world faces a persistent threat from infectious diseases that not only claim lives but also put strain on healthcare systems. Almost half the vaccines and medicines in our pipeline address infectious diseases.

We are targeting several new launches by 2026, including our vaccine candidate for RSV in older adults, and gepotidacin, an antibiotic to treat uncomplicated urinary tract infections (uUTI). Both have the potential to be first and best-in-class. We also aim to complete five proof of concept studies for new vaccine candidates by 2023. Those that successfully demonstrate proof of concept will be ready to move to registrational clinical trials.

In 2021, we moved multiple vaccine candidates into clinical trials. They include a meningitis ABCWY second generation vaccine and vaccine candidates for *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, cytomegalovirus (CMV) and new strains of varicella (chickenpox). Our latest trials also include protein-based, adjuvanted COVID-19 vaccines, which we are developing in collaboration with other companies.

GSK Annual Report 2021 19

Our combined expertise in vaccines and medicines means we are uniquely positioned to focus on connections between treatment and prevention. Examples include:

- COVID-19, for which we are working on both treatments and vaccines
- RSV and respiratory conditions, through our efforts to develop RSV vaccines for the populations most at risk, as well as to develop future respiratory medicines
- Hepatitis B, through our antisense oligonucleotide and vaccine technologies in development

- Influenza, for which we are developing vaccines and antibodies

The close collaboration in R&D across our research areas helps us innovate in areas where multiple tools might be required, such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR) or pandemic response. By drawing on the crossovers between our work in vaccines and pharmaceuticals we enhance our ability to develop innovative solutions to meet patient needs.

#### **Shingles**

Around one in three people will develop shingles in their lifetime. In 2017, our *Shingrix* vaccine signalled a step change in preventing this painful and potentially serious illness. It's the first non-live shingles vaccine, and it combines a specific subunit antigen with an adjuvant to sustain the immune response.

In 2021, we continued to expand access to *Shingrix*. We launched it in nine new markets: Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong & Macau, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Finland, Austria and the UK. Switzerland followed in early 2022.

Regulators in the US, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong and Singapore also extended the indication for the vaccine to adults 18 years and older at increased risk. *Shingrix* is the first shingles vaccine indicated for this expanded use.

We also achieved regulatory approvals for the vaccine in South Korea, Brazil, Switzerland and Taiwan, including for the 18+ at increased risk population. We gained new recommendations for the vaccine in Italy, Spain, Australia and Switzerland.

In addition, the US's National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Survivorship Guidelines were updated to preferentially recommend *Shingrix* for cancer survivors aged 50 years and older, and the NCCN Guidelines on the Prevention and Treatment of Cancer-Related Infections were updated with *Shingrix* recommendations for autologous hematopoietic cell transplantation (HCT), multiple myeloma and lymphoma patients. The Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) guidelines were also updated to recommend shingles vaccination to protect against shingles in adults with COPD aged 50 years and older.

20 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### RSV

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) is a very common virus and a leading cause of acute respiratory infections. In older adults, RSV can exacerbate underlying conditions and lead to pneumonia. It causes 360,000 hospitalisations and 24,000 deaths in over-60s each year in high-income countries, yet remains one of the major infectious diseases without a vaccine. RSV is the leading cause of severe respiratory infections in infants and causes more hospitalisations than influenza in this vulnerable group.

Our programme to help prevent RSV consists of two candidate vaccines, the most advanced of which is being tested in adults aged 60 years and over. It uses a recombinant pre-fusion F antigen combined with our AS01 adjuvant. The AS01 adjuvant is a key ingredient in *Shingrix* and boosts the immune response, helping to overcome the challenges associated with protecting older people. We anticipate phase III data on this candidate vaccine in the first half of 2022. We stopped enrolment and vaccination in trials of our RSV maternal candidate vaccine in February 2022 following feedback from the Independent Data Monitoring Committee (IDMC). Further analysis to better understand safety data from these trials is ongoing.

We have stopped developing a phase II RSV paediatric candidate vaccine based on an adenovirus vector, which was not using the pre-fusion F antigen, because it was unlikely to meet our efficacy target. We are currently investigating new technologies to address this important medical need.

#### Meningitis

About 1.2 million people develop invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) every year, with infants, young children and adolescents particularly vulnerable. Even with early diagnosis and adequate treatment, 5% to 10% of patients with bacterial meningitis die, often within 24 to 48 hours of symptoms starting. Left untreated, meningitis is fatal in up to 50% of cases and can cause brain damage, hearing loss or disability in 10% to 20% of survivors.

We are a leader in IMD protection, with over ten million patients vaccinated in 2021 alone. *Bexsero*, our meningitis B vaccine, and *Menveo*, our meningitis ACWY vaccine, together help protect against most IMD cases.

In 2021, GSK filed a submission to the FDA for a fully liquid version of *Menveo*. This would simplify administration of the vaccine by healthcare providers.

We are developing two MenABCWY pentavalent (5-in-1) vaccines, which would mean just one vaccine, rather than two, could be used to help protect against all five major disease-causing serogroups. The first generation MenABCWY vaccine candidate is in phase III clinical trials and was created by combining the technologies we have used to develop our existing *Bexsero* and *Menveo* vaccines. In 2021, we also started a phase I/II trial of a second generation pentavalent candidate for broader age indications and strains.

#### COVID-19

Globally, more than 400 million cases of COVID-19 have been recorded since the outbreak emerged, resulting in the deaths of over five and a half million people. With our partners, we have been developing treatments as well as several vaccines.

#### Treatment – harnessing monoclonal antibodies

Alongside vaccines, effective treatments are critical to support patients and communities through the next phases of the pandemic. Some COVID-19 patients are at a higher risk of hospitalisation and death due to risk factors such as old age or comorbidities. For these patients, it will remain important to have access to early, effective treatment options including monoclonal antibodies.

Through our collaboration with Vir Biotechnology, which began in 2020, we developed *Xevudy* (sotrovimab) – a SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibody that works to prevent the virus from entering and infecting healthy cells within the body. In the first half of 2021, GSK and Vir announced results from COMET-ICE, a phase III trial that investigated intravenous (IV) infusion of sotrovimab in adults with mild or moderate COVID-19 at high risk of progression to severe disease.

Sotrovimab is authorised for emergency use in the US and, under the brand name *Xevudy*, has been granted a marketing authorisation in the EU. It has conditional or provisional marketing authorisations in Great Britain, Switzerland, Australia and Saudi Arabia. It has also been approved via Japan's Special Approval for Emergency Pathway. Temporary authorisations for sotrovimab have also been granted in several other countries.

Sotrovimab binds specifically to a region of the spike protein that is less likely to change, increasing the potential that it may remain effective against variants that emerge over time. Data from preclinical in vitro studies demonstrate that sotrovimab retains activity against all tested variants of concern and interest to date, including Delta and Omicron.

Along with Vir, we are continuing to progress the clinical development programme for sotrovimab and are exploring more convenient methods of administration. In November, we received positive results from the COMET-TAIL trial investigating the intramuscular (IM) route of administration of sotrovimab as an early treatment for mild-to-moderate COVID-19 in high-risk, non-hospitalised adults and paediatric patients (12 and over). Knowing that the greatest need for effective prophylactic treatments is likely to come from immuno-compromised people, GSK and Vir are also supporting clinical studies specific to this population.

### COVID-19 vaccines – using technology to boost immune response

We are working with several companies on COVID-19 vaccines using our proprietary adjuvant technology. Adjuvants can make vaccines more effective by boosting and extending the body's immune response. They also make it possible to produce more doses with less antigen, enabling the production of more vaccine doses to address global needs. Following positive phase II data, our vaccine collaboration with Sanofi began phase III trials in May 2021, in parallel with a programme of booster studies. In December 2021 we announced positive preliminary results showing that a single booster dose of the adjuvanted recombinant protein-based COVID-19 vaccine candidate delivered consistently strong immune responses across all primary vaccines received. And, in February 2022, we announced our intention to submit applications for regulatory approval of the vaccine in the US and Europe following the positive read outs of both the booster and primary phase III trials with this vaccine candidate.

In December 2021 we reported positive phase III data for the adjuvanted plant-based vaccine we are developing with Medicago, building on positive phase II results announced earlier in the year. Based on these data, the vaccine, Covifenz, was approved in Canada in February 2022.

A third vaccine using our adjuvant technology is in development with SK Bioscience. If successful, we intend to distribute this vaccine globally through the COVAX facility. The GPB510 vaccine, a self-assembled nanoparticle vaccine targeting the receptor-binding domain of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein, started phase III trials in August 2021.

We are also developing second generation mRNA COVID-19 vaccine candidates using modified and non-modified RNA vaccine technologies as part of our collaboration with CureVac. In August and November 2021 we announced encouraging results from a range of pre-clinical studies.

#### Other infectious diseases

Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis

In Europe, healthcare providers can now give *Boostrix*, our combination tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis vaccine, together with one additional vaccine such as *Shingrix*, or an unadjuvanted or inactivated seasonal influenza vaccine. This will save patients multiple vaccination visits and make healthcare more efficient.

#### Chronic hepatitis B

Over 300 million people suffer from chronic hepatitis B, and each year around 887,000 die from the decompensated cirrhosis or liver cancer it can cause.

Our candidate vaccine, currently in phase I/II, is a targeted immunotherapy combining different technologies, including our adjuvant AS01 also used in *Shingrix* and in our RSV candidate vaccine for older adults. It aims to activate functional virus-specific T-cell and B-cell responses and restore immune competence against hepatitis B virus (HBV). This immune restoration could lead to a functional cure of chronic hepatitis B, which is defined as controlling the virus without eradicating it from the body. A functional cure could reduce the risk of long-term complications of chronic hepatitis B infection, liver inflammation and cancer. We expect proof of concept data in 2023.

We are also developing bepirovirsen, an HBV antisense oligonucleotide, which has the potential to be a first-in-class functional cure for chronic HBV and is designed to restore the immune system's natural ability to eliminate infected liver cells and provide long-term control of HBV. Our phase IIa programme demonstrated that bepirovirsen can reduce hepatitis B surface antigen after four weeks of treatment. We anticipate data from our ongoing phase IIb programme in 2022.

#### Cytomegalovirus

CMV is a serious health risk for babies. Most infants with congenital CMV are asymptomatic at birth but still at risk of long-term health problems, including hearing and sight loss, delayed development and seizures. In the US, CMV is the leading infectious cause of birth defects. About one in 200 babies is born with congenital CMV infection, and about one in five of those will have long-term health problems.

There's currently no approved vaccine, but we are working to change that with an adjuvanted subunit vaccine that entered phase I/II trials in 2021.

#### Antibiotics and antimicrobial resistance

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is an urgent threat to public health. By undermining the effectiveness of antibiotics, it currently contributes to 700,000 deaths every year globally, a figure that is expected to increase significantly unless action is taken. We're focusing on organisms with the highest risk of developing AMR as characterised by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and World Health Organization (WHO).

#### Medicines - developing new mechanisms

We are developing gepotidacin, a novel mechanism topoisomerase inhibitor, for uncomplicated urinary tract infections (uUTI) and gonorrhea, in partnership with the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) in the US. This is the first time a new oral antibiotic has addressed these infections in over 20 years. Gepotidacin is currently in phase III.

#### Vaccines – targeting resistant pathogens

We are using new scientific insights and technologies, including adjuvants, mRNA, bioconjugation and generalised modules for membrane antigens (GMMA) to target pathogens that create a significant health burden and are likely to develop antibiotic resistance.

We have four vaccines in clinical trials, against Staphylococcus aureus, Clostridium difficile, Shigella and Klebsiella. We also have other programmes that could have a major impact by reducing cases of diseases directly or indirectly contributing to AMR, including RSV and tuberculosis.

Staphylococcus aureus is often resistant to antibiotics, with multiple drug-resistant strains already in circulation. In the US, methicillinresistant strains cause more than 300,000 cases in hospital patients, and an estimated 10,600 deaths. In 2021, our candidate vaccine to prevent primary and recurring soft skin tissue infections from this pathogen entered phase II.

22 GSK Annual Report 2021

In the US, Clostridium difficile causes more than 200,000 cases in hospital patients and leads to around 12,800 deaths every year. In 2021, we progressed the phase I first-time-inhuman study of our candidate vaccine against this pathogen.

Klebsiella pneumoniae can cause severe infections in the lungs, bladder, brain, liver, eyes and blood, as well as types of meningitis. There is no approved vaccine, and resistance to many treatments is growing.

Our candidate vaccine, developed with LimmaTech, started clinical development in July 2021. If it succeeds, it could help prevent most Klebsiella-associated infections in people who are at highest risk, including older people with underlying conditions like diabetes, kidney disease or chronic liver disease. The vaccine is a tetravalent bioconjugate including O-antigen to target the serogroup causing most infections. We combine the antigens with our proprietary adjuvant system, which has shown, with vaccines like *Shingrix*, that it can help provide strong immune responses in people of all ages including older adults.

Shigella causes over 200,000 deaths every year and is the second leading cause of diarrheal death globally after rotavirus. There is currently no widely available licensed vaccines to protect against Shigella; and the related threat of growing anti-microbial resistance is a significant issue.

We started a phase I trial of a quadrivalent Shigella vaccine candidate based on our innovative GMMA technology. This is a unique approach to creating bacterial vaccines by replicating the surface characteristics of the bacteria through membrane vesicles.

#### Early science and additional collaborations

Our partnerships in infectious diseases include our work with CureVac on mRNA vaccines, not only against COVID-19, but also five additional targets including seasonal and universal flu.

### Building our understanding of the microbiome in chronic diseases

We have developed collaborations with two companies to generate scientific insights and turn them into innovation in microbiome engineering and optimisation for new therapies.

In October 2021, we expanded a collaboration with Viome Life Sciences that started in 2019, investigating the role of the microbiome in chronic diseases. It combines our expertise in immunology with Viome's mRNA analysis and AI platforms to give us new insights into chronic diseases, cancers and ageing.

We aim to generate data on how pathogens cause or exacerbate chronic diseases, including autoimmune inflammatory conditions and immuno-oncology. This will help us build a predictive model to tell us more about targets for therapies that build on vaccine technology to prevent and even reverse chronic diseases.

With Eligo Biosciences, we are focusing on developing ways to treat acne. This means using Eligo's CRISPR and bacteriophage technology to remove unwanted bacteria while leaving beneficial bacteria intact.

### HIV

HIV is an urgent global health threat with 1.5 million new cases each year, including 38,000 new cases in the US and 22,000 new cases in the EU. However, of the 38 million people living with HIV, 55% of the world's cases, over 20 million people, come from sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>1</sup>

Our work in HIV is through ViiV Healthcare, the world's only specialist HIV pharmaceutical company, which we majority own, with Pfizer and Shionogi as shareholders. Our goal is to limit the impact of HIV on people's lives by treating, preventing and ultimately curing it.

We are developing long-acting medicines that have the potential to dramatically change people's experience by giving them an alternative to daily medicine. We are also working on long-acting therapies to prevent HIV.

### Replacing daily medicines with long-acting regimens

Our aim is to offer innovative choices that help address the evolving needs of people living with HIV. Despite incredible progress made with current oral HIV medicines, some people living with HIV face challenges taking pills every day. We are transforming the lives of people living with HIV by reducing the number of days they take treatment from 365 to 12 or 6 per year. This spares them the daily reminder of living with HIV, as well as relieving the pressure of having to take medicine every day.

In January 2021, we received FDA approval for *Cabenuva*, the first-ever complete, long-acting, injectable regimen for HIV, offering people living with HIV in the US a new approach to care. Studies show *Cabenuva* dosed once-monthly is as effective as three-drug oral regimens that patients currently take every day.

We received approval for dosing once every two months in the US in early 2022.

In Europe, the regimen is approved as the combination of *Vocabria* (cabotegravir) and Rekambys (rilpivirine), with dosing every two months.

Launching this innovative treatment regimen has established ViiV Healthcare as the industry leader in developing long-acting HIV medicines.

### Giving patients a two-drug regimen option

Integrase inhibitors are the gold standard in HIV treatment and our medicine dolutegravir is the most widely prescribed in the world. More than 21.3 million people living with HIV – almost 3 in 4 of those currently on HIV medicine – are now taking a dolutegravir-based regimen. Our two-drug regimen oral therapies *Dovato* and *Juluca*, based on dolutegravir, have been shown to be as well tolerated and effective as three-drug regimens. This allows people living with HIV to maintain viral suppression while taking fewer HIV drugs over their lifetime.

1 hiv.gov/hiv-basics/overview/data-and-trends/global-statistics

# Supporting people living with HIV with a range of options

No single medicine works for all people living with HIV, so we offer innovative choices that help address their evolving needs.

Our portfolio of approved antiretroviral medicines offers a range of therapeutic options and includes *Tivicay* and *Triumeq*, which contain dolutegravir.

In 2021, we received European marketing authorisation for the first ever dispersible tablet formulation of dolutegravir in the form of *Tivicay*, a treatment for children from four weeks old and over three kilogrammes living with HIV in Europe. We also made a regulatory submissions to both the FDA and EMA for approval of a new dispersible tablet formulation of the fixed dose combination of abacavir, dolutegravir and lamivudine (*Triumeq*) and to lower the minimum weight at which a child can be prescribed this medicine.

In Europe, we received approval in February 2021 for *Rukobia* (fostemsavir), a first-in-class HIV attachment inhibitor. This addresses an unmet need for heavily treatment-experienced adults with HIV-1 who aren't responding to current antiretroviral treatment and have exhausted all other options. The European approval followed US approval in 2020, when it was fast-tracked as an FDA breakthrough therapy.

### Preventing HIV with long-acting cabotegravir PrEP

Preventing HIV is essential. This has been reinforced by the US Government's goal to reduce acquisition of HIV by 75% by 2025.

In December 2021, the FDA approved ViiV Healthcare's *Apretude*, the first and only long-acting injectable pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) option to reduce the risk of sexually acquired HIV-1.

Studies, reported in 2020, showed the once-every-two-month regimen was superior to daily pills, with effectiveness three to nine times higher (in men and women, respectively) than the oral medicine in preventing HIV acquisition.

Governance and

nodia eruma

### Innovation continued

### Increasing our ambition for patients

Our pipeline includes a number of medicines with new mechanisms of action that could be combined with our integrase inhibitor, cabotegravir, to create medicines to further extend the interval between doses. We have two objectives. One is to produce the world's first self-administered long-acting medicine for people who want to take medicine at home. The other is to develop an ultralong-acting regimen, with dosing intervals of three months or longer.

We have a 20-year history of success in developing integrase inhibitors for HIV, including dolutegravir and cabotegravir, through the collaboration with our shareholder Shionogi. This year we signed an exclusive collaboration and licence agreement with Shionogi for a third-generation integrase inhibitor, a pre-clinical candidate called VH148. We believe it will give us the potential to offer medicines with longer dosing intervals than cabotegravir. This could anchor our future pipeline of innovative, long-acting therapies for HIV beyond 2030.

Oncology

Cancer is second only to heart disease as the world's biggest killer. We develop transformational cancer medicines with life-changing potential for patients.

We have accelerated research into areas including synthetic lethality and next generation immuno-oncology agents, drawing on our own expertise in functional genomics and the science of the immune system, and that of our partners.

In 2021, we had our oncology medicine *Jemperli* (dostarlimab) approved for patients. This means we have three marketed therapies, a further nine assets in development, and numerous pre-clinical targets. This represents rapid progress since 2018, when we had no approved medicines and just eight assets in development, the most advanced of them in phase I.

#### **Blood cancers**

Multiple myeloma is the third most common blood cancer worldwide – more than 175,000 people develop it every year.

*Blenrep* (belantamab mafodotin) is our treatment for patients who have relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma, and who have received at least four other therapies. It's the first therapy of its kind, as a humanised antibody drug conjugate targeting the protein B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA).

In 2020, *Blenrep* received regulatory approval in the US and Europe following the pivotal DREAMM-2 trial, which demonstrated deep and durable responses in patients with advanced multiple myeloma. After launching in the US and Germany, we expanded to another six EU countries in 2021 as well as the United Kingdom and Hong Kong.

24 GSK Annual Report 2021

Also in 2021 we announced a licensing agreement with life sciences company Halozyme for its recombinant human hyaluronidase called PH20. When PH20 is injected subcutaneously, it creates a temporary expansion under the skin, allowing increased volumes of medicine to be delivered, without added discomfort to the patient. With the ability to give a larger dose, we hope to expand the interval between doses. This opens up opportunities to combine cabotegravir with other products in our pipeline to create ultra-long-acting regimens for treatment and prevention of HIV. In particular, there's potential for us to use this technology to increase the dosing interval of cabotegravir for prevention from every two months to as long as every six months.

Our ultimate goal remains to find a cure for HIV. We are continuing to progress our unique industry/academic partnership with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill through our jointly-owned QURA Therapeutics and we expect to start a phase I trial for a cure medicine in 2022.

We are continuing our DREAMM trials to understand the potential for *Blenrep* to be used in earlier lines of treatment, as a monotherapy and in combination with standard and novel therapies, as well as exploring dosing and scheduling modifications. For example, in the DREAMM-5 platform study, we are investigating a novel combination of treatments with nirogacestat, a gamma secretase inhibitor (GSI), and isatuximab, a CD38 targeting monoclonal antibody.

### **Gynaecologic cancers**

Gynaecologic cancers are some of the most common cancers affecting women. In 2020, nearly 1.4 million women around the world were diagnosed with a gynaecologic cancer.

### Approval for *Jemperli* to treat endometrial cancer

In 2020, there were over 400,000 new cases globally of endometrial cancer (a cancer that begins in the lining of the uterus). Patients have limited treatment options if their cancer progresses after first-line therapy.

In April 2021, *Jemperli* (dostarlimab), received accelerated approval in the US for certain patients with dMMR endometrial cancer and conditional approval in Europe for certain patients with dMMR or MSI-H endometrial cancer. It treats advanced or recurring endometrial cancer that has worsened despite previous treatment with platinum-based chemotherapy. *Jemperli* activates the immune system to better attack cancer cells.

In August 2021, *Jemperli* received accelerated approval in the US for patients with dMMR solid tumours that have progressed despite earlier treatment. This means *Jemperli* is now available to patients with confirmed dMMR solid tumours and those who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options.

### Innovation continued

We are also investigating *Jemperli* as a first-line treatment in combination with chemotherapy for patients with advanced or recurring endometrial cancer. The RUBY phase III trial is evaluating the combination of *Zejula* and *Jemperli* as a maintenance treatment (see below).

### Treating ovarian cancer with Zejula

More than 300,000 women were diagnosed with ovarian cancer in 2020.

Our treatment *Zejula* (niraparib) is an oral, once-daily poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) inhibitor monotherapy maintenance treatment for women with advanced ovarian cancer, regardless of its biomarker status, who have responded to platinum-based chemotherapy. In 2020, it received approval as a first-line maintenance treatment in the US and the EU.

We are evaluating *Zejula* in other pivotal trials, assessing activity across multiple tumour types and exploring combinations of *Zejula* with other therapeutics. Our pivotal FIRST phase III trial is studying *Zejula* in combination with *Jemperli* as a treatment for first-line ovarian cancer.

### Other solid tumours

### Exploring Zejula for the treatment of lung and breast cancer

We are currently conducting phase III trials with *Zejula* for lung and breast cancer.

Our phase III lung cancer trial, ZEAL, is investigating *Zejula* as a first-line maintenance therapy for patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (squamous and non-squamous histologies), after they have received platinum-based chemotherapy. The trial is studying the efficacy and safety of *Zejula* in combination with the standard of care treatment.

Our phase III breast cancer trial, ZEST, is exploring the efficacy and safety of *Zejula* as an early-stage treatment. The trial uses circulating tumour DNA technology for the first time in a pivotal breast cancer study. This offers the potential to detect tumour cells earlier at the molecular level and identify women at higher risk of recurrence. This means therapy with *Zejula* could start when the burden of disease is still low and may create an opportunity to more effectively slow or stop the cancer's progress.

### Harnessing cell therapy

Cell therapy is an important avenue for treating cancer. We're addressing this with our own cell therapy programme for solid tumours, which combines strategies across research, clinical development and supply chain to address patients' unmet needs.

Our lead cell therapy asset in development is letetresgene autoleucel (lete-cel; GSK3377794), a T-cell receptor T-cell therapy (TCR-T) which harnesses the immune system to develop a personalised treatment. It does this by extracting a patient's T-cells, which are then genetically modified to express a T-cell receptor (TCR) that targets the NY-ESO-1 antigen found in various solid tumours. The IGNYTE-ESO phase II trial is evaluating lete-cel in patients with synovial sarcoma and myxoid/round cell liposarcoma. This is on an accelerated development path after receiving European PRIME and FDA breakthrough status.

We are also focused on developing the next generation of cell therapies, which include approaches and technologies that could further enhance anti-cancer activity.

Through a collaboration with Lyell Immunopharma, we are exploring more ways to enhance T-cells' ability to attack and kill tumour cells by further engineering cells that could be longer-lasting and more potent. We are also collaborating with Immatics Biotechnologies to build our capabilities in cell therapy for solid tumours so more patients can benefit from this kind of treatment.

### Early science and other collaborations

Across our R&D in oncology, we invest in new technologies and partnerships to push the boundaries of combatting cancer. One of the most important areas is immuno-oncology. Additionally, functional genomics helps us identify new treatment targets in synthetic lethality, an approach to cancer treatment that targets only genetic mutations in cancer cells, not healthy cells.

#### Continuing advances in immuno-oncology

Immuno-oncology is a fast-developing area, but the search for new targets is important, as so far less than 30% of patients respond to certain immuno-oncology treatments.

Through our work, we are aiming to help the immune system recognise and kill cancer cells more effectively. We're studying how combinations with our treatment *Jemperli* can enhance anti-tumour activity utilising the CD226 axis, that is expressed on the surface of T-cells and natural killer cells, including the checkpoints CD96, TIGIT and PVRIG.

We are the only company with access to antibodies targeting all three CD226 axis checkpoints. GSK6097608 (anti-CD96) is in phase I development as a monotherapy and combined with *Jemperli*. In June 2021, we partnered with iTeos Therapeutics to further develop a TIGIT antibody, GSK4428859A, currently in a phase Ib safety trial also in combination with *Jemperli*.

## Exploring the potential of functional genomics in synthetic lethality

Our internal work on functional genomics has identified more than ten target candidates in research for evaluation in the field of synthetic lethality. Partnering with IDEAYA Biosciences, an oncologyfocused precision medicine company, we are exploring MAT2A inhibition in tumours with MTAP deletion, a common feature of solid tumours. Our study moved to phase I in 2021. Together, we are also developing two new assets that we expect to move into the clinic over the next few years. G

verrance and

noter eruma

### Immunology including respiratory

Our focus on the science of the immune system helps us develop medicines for immune-mediated conditions like lupus, rheumatoid arthritis and a range of inflammatory diseases. For more than 50 years, we have also produced innovative medicines helping millions of people with respiratory conditions to breathe more easily.

### Helping more lupus patients with Benlysta

*Benlysta* (belimumab) is the first and only biologic approved for both the chronic autoimmune disease systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and lupus nephritis (LN), the kidney inflammation caused by lupus. It is a monoclonal antibody that targets BLyS, an underlying cause of SLE and LN, and reduces autoantibody levels to help control the disease.

In 2021, we received approval for *Benlysta* in adult patients with active lupus nephritis in several markets including Brazil, EU member states and Japan. In 2022, we also received approval in China for this indication. This followed US approval for this use in 2020.

# Moving towards a new way to treat rheumatoid arthritis

As many as 1% of people worldwide suffer from rheumatoid arthritis (RA), a chronic inflammatory disease that can cause pain, joint swelling and inflammation that can lead to acute and chronic disability. The needs are great, with only about 30% of RA patients achieving remission despite use of targeted therapies currently available, and around 40% of patients reporting daily pain, which can be debilitating.

In early-stage trials, otilimab, our novel monoclonal antibody targeting GM-CSF, demonstrated rapid and substantial improvement in pain, and has now moved to phase III studies. We expect results of three pivotal studies by the end of 2022. With positive pivotal trial results, otilimab could become the first new medicine for RA in a decade.

### Finding new disease targets in immuno-neurology

Focusing on human genetics and the science of the immune system has given us unique insights to pinpoint potential targets for patients with neurodegenerative diseases.

In July 2021, we announced a partnership with Alector to develop two monoclonal antibodies (AL001 and AL101) for neurodegenerative diseases including frontotemporal dementia (FTD), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. Both antibodies are designed to raise levels of progranulin, which regulates immune activity in the brain. AL001 is in a pivotal phase III trial for people with, or at high risk of developing, FTD due to a mutation in the progranulin gene. It is also in a phase II trial in patients with ALS. AL101, in development for Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease, is in a phase la trial with healthy volunteers.

26 GSK Annual Report 2021

In November 2021, Alector announced encouraging new data from the open label INFRONT-2 phase II trial. These data showed a consistent slowing of clinical progression in patients with FTD who were treated with AL001 compared to historical, matched FTD subjects, with both groups having the progranulin gene mutation. There was a trend towards normalisation or stabilisation of diseaseassociated biomarkers. The INFRONT-3 phase III trial is currently enrolling FTD patients with a mutation in the progranulin gene to confirm the phase II data.

The partnership brings together Alector's immuno-neurology expertise and our R&D focus on the science of the immune system and human genetics, as well as our drug development capabilities.

# Growing our respiratory portfolio and tackling eosinophil-driven diseases

We have one of the broadest portfolios of respiratory medicines in our industry, and it continues to grow. Since 2012, we have launched five new inhaled therapies as well as a biologic, *Nucala* (mepolizumab), the first-in-class monoclonal antibody that targets interleukin-5 (IL-5). We have been leading research into eosinophildriven diseases like asthma for more than 25 years. These are inflammatory conditions associated with elevated levels of eosinophils, a type of white blood cell, and can occur in a range of tissues and organs.

Our trials have studied how *Nucala* could change the lives of people affected by conditions such as severe eosinophilic asthma (SEA), hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES), eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangitis (EGPA) and chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRwNP). By targeting IL-5, *Nucala* reduces the number of eosinophils, which, in excessive numbers, can cause inflammation. These trials have led to important new approvals for *Nucala*, addressing unmet needs for a broad group of patients.

In 2021, the FDA approved *Nucala* for adults with CRSwNP, a common, chronic condition which can cause difficulty breathing and sleeping, and interfere with taste and smell. With this approval, *Nucala* is now indicated in the US for four eosinophil-driven diseases. In November 2021, we received approvals for *Nucala* in Europe for CRSwNP, HES and EGPA.

In January 2022, we received FDA approval to extend the marketing authorisation for *Nucala* to include a specific paediatric presentation in a pre-filled safety syringe, enabling healthcare professionals or caregivers to administer *Nucala* at home to appropriate patients. We are also awaiting European approval for this indication.

*Nucala* is also in a phase III trial to determine whether it can help patients with COPD with high eosinophil counts, about 40% of COPD patients, who are at increased risk of exacerbations.

Additionally, we are focused on developing depemokimab, a longacting anti-interleukin-5 (IL-5) monoclonal antibody. A current phase III programme is assessing its safety and efficacy in severe asthma with an eosinophillic phenotype. So far, results show it can reduce and suppress eosinophil levels for longer periods than other anti-IL-5 monoclonal antibodies. This would mean treatment could be extended to one injection every six months.

### **Early-phase portfolio**

In 2021, we started a phase Ib trial for an existing IL-18 monoclonal antibody for atopic dermatitis and a phase I trial for a novel monoclonal antibody targeting IL-7 for multiple sclerosis. Both of these were informed by our access to genetic databases that identified the indications with the highest probability of success.

We also completed a worldwide licence agreement with Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals for GSK4532990 (ARO-HSD), a genetically validated, investigational RNA interference (RNAi) therapeutic currently in phase I/II development for patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). The agreement covers the medicine's development and commercialisation outside of greater China.

Our phase I pipeline also consists of other molecules targeting the immune system for celiac disease, osteoarthritis pain and neuro-degenerative disease.

### **Opportunity driven**

Alongside our balanced portfolio across key therapy areas, we are also led by the science to pursue other opportunities.

### Transforming the treatment of anaemia

Over 700 million people suffer from chronic kidney disease worldwide, and an estimated one in seven of them suffers from anaemia. Many have limited treatment options today.

Daprodustat has potential as a novel oral treatment in dialysis and non-dialysis settings. If approved daprodustat could bring ease of use as an oral treatment with potential to improve on the current injection-based standard of care and work to effectively manage haemoglobin levels.

Daprodustat is based on compelling human genetics and Nobel Prize-winning science that demonstrated how cells sense and adapt to oxygen availability. It is already approved in Japan under the name *Duvroq*. In 2021, data read out positively from five phase III studies. Each independently met their primary efficacy and safety endpoints, demonstrating that daprodustat improved or maintained patients within their target haemoglobin ranges and also showed, in the primary safety analysis of the intention-to-treat population, similar rates of major cardiovascular events when compared to the injection-based standard of care, ESA therapy, within each trial. Data from the ASCEND programme will be used to support regulatory filings with health authorities worldwide.

### Innovating for patients with primary biliary cholangitis

We are also developing linerixibat, an ileal bile acid transporter (IBAT) inhibitor, for the treatment of cholestatic pruritus in patients with primary biliary cholangitis (PBC), a condition in which there is a significant unmet need with no new pharmacologic therapy since the 1960s. Following data from the GLIMMER phase IIb trial, in 2021 we initiated the GLISTEN phase III trial. The GLIMMER study was the first time 23andMe helped us to identify, recruit and enrol patients who had opted to participate in research. The GLISTEN phase III study will also use the 23andMe database to help match patients. It is also our first US pivotal trial that allows assessment of participants at home by using technology with a home-based app to track progress.

Following the FDA Orphan Drug Designation, in 2021 linerixibat also received a positive decision on Orphan Drug Designation from the European Commission.

### Innovation continued

### **Pipeline overview**

We have 64 assets in development, of which 22 are late-stage.

Phase III/Registration	
Bexsero infants (US) vaccine	
COVID-19 (Medicago) <sup>1</sup> vaccine <sup>3</sup>	Blenrep <sup>1</sup> (anti-BCMA ADC) multiple myeloma
COVID-19 (Sanofi) <sup>1</sup> vaccine <sup>3</sup>	<i>Jemperli</i> <sup>1</sup> (PD-1 antagonist) 1L endometrial cancer <sup>2</sup>
COVID-19 (SK Bioscience) <sup>1</sup> vaccine <sup>3</sup>	letetresgene-autoleucel <sup>1</sup> (NY-ESO-1 TCR) SS/MRCLS <sup>2,6</sup>
MenABCWY (1st gen) vaccine	Zejula <sup>1</sup> (PARP inhibitor) ovarian, lung and breast cancer
Menveo liquid vaccine	4527223 <sup>1</sup> (AL001, anti-sortilin) frontotemporal dementia <sup>2,7</sup>
MMR (US) vaccine	depemokimab <sup>1</sup> (LA anti-IL5 antagonist) asthma
Rotarix liquid (US) vaccine	Nucala COPD
RSV maternal <sup>1,†</sup> vaccine	otilimab <sup>1</sup> (aGM-CSF inhibitor) rheumatoid arthritis
RSV older adults <sup>1</sup> vaccine	daprodustat (HIF-PHI) anaemia of chronic kidney disease
gepotidacin <sup>1</sup> (BTI inhibitor) uUTI and GC	linerixibat (IBATi) cholestatic pruritus in primary biliary cholangitis
Phase II	
Malaria (fractional dose) <sup>1</sup> vaccine	bepirovirsen <sup>1</sup> (HBV ASO) HBV
S. aureus <sup>1</sup> vaccine <sup>4</sup>	3036656 <sup>1</sup> (leucyl t-RNA inhibitor) tuberculosis
Shigella <sup>1</sup> vaccine	3640254 (maturation inhibitor) HIV
Therapeutic HBV <sup>1</sup> vaccine <sup>4</sup>	3810109 <sup>1</sup> (broadly neutralising antibody) HIV
MenABCWY (2nd gen) vaccine <sup>4</sup>	cobolimab <sup>1</sup> (TIM-3 antagonist) NSCLC
Varicella new strain vaccine	
Phase I	
C. difficile <sup>1</sup> vaccine	3745417 (STING agonist) cancer
Klebsiella pneumoniae <sup>1</sup> vaccine	38450971 (NY-ESO-1/TGFbR2 TCR T) cancer
SAM (COVID-19 model) vaccine	39019611 (NY-ESO-1/CD8a TCR T) cancer
SAM (rabies model) vaccine	4074386 <sup>1</sup> (LAG3 antagonist) cancer
CMV vaccine	43626761 (Mat2A inhibitor) cancer
BVL-GSK0981 (ethionamide booster) tuberculosis	44288591 (EOS - 448, TIGIT antagonist) cancer
VIR-2482 <sup>1</sup> (neutralising monoclonal antibody) influenza <sup>8</sup>	6097608 (CD96 antagonist) cancer
2556286 <sup>1</sup> (Mtb inhibitor) tuberculosis	4527226 <sup>1</sup> (AL101, anti-sortilin) neurodegenerative diseases
3186899¹ (CRK-12 inhibitor) visceral leishmaniasis⁵	3858279 <sup>1</sup> (anti-CCL17) osteoarthritis pain
3494245 <sup>1</sup> (proteasome inh) visceral leishmaniasis	3915393 <sup>1</sup> (TG2 inhibitor) celiac disease
3882347 <sup>1</sup> (FimH antagonist) uUTI	1070806 (anti-IL18) atopic dermatitis
3923868 (Pl4kβ inhibitor) viral COPD exacerbations	3888130 <sup>1</sup> (anti-IL7 ) multiple sclerosis
4182137 <sup>1</sup> (VIR-7832) COVID-19 <sup>4</sup>	4532990 <sup>1</sup> (ARO-HSD siRNA) non-alcoholic steatohepatitis
3739937 (maturation inhibitor) HIV	2798745 <sup>1</sup> (TRPV4 blocker) diabetic macular edema
cabotegravir (400 mg/ml formulation) HIV	3884464 <sup>1</sup> heart failure
4004280 (capsid protein inhibitor) HIV	

Only the most advanced indications are shown for each asset.

In-licence or other alliance relationship with third party.
 Additional indications also under investigation
 GSK contributing pandemic adjuvant

7 Phase III trial in patients with progranulin gene mutation
8 GSK has exclusive option to co-develop post phase II
† Enrolment and vaccination stopped in February 2022. Further analysis to better understand safety data from these trials is ongoing

NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer; uUTI: uncomplicated urinary tract infection; GC: gonorrhea; SS: synovial sarcoma; MRCLS: myxoid/round cell liposarcoma

4 In phase I/II trial

5 Transition activities underway to enable further progression by partner

6 In potentially registrational phase II trial

# Performance

Strong financial performance in 2021 was driven by first class commercial execution and strong uptake of new products.

### **Pharmaceuticals highlights**

- Total 2021 turnover £17.7 billion, +4% AER, +10% CER
- Sales of new and specialty pharmaceuticals £10 billion +20% AER, +26% CER
- Sales of Xevudy £958 million reflecting the ongoing fulfilment of contracts across the world and most significantly in the US
- Strong commercial execution of key growth products, including *Trelegy* and *Nucala*, which exceeded £1 billion in sales for the first time
- Better digital capabilities to support more effective engagement with healthcare professionals, higher productivity and a more efficient supply chain

### Vaccines highlights

- Total 2021 turnover £6.8 billion, -3% AER, +2% CER
- COVID-19 pandemic sales for Vaccines £447 million including pandemic adjuvant sales of £444 million
- Shingles: Shingrix sold in 17 countries, including nine markets launched during 2021
- Meningitis: increased market share in the US for *Bexsero* and *Menveo*
- Maintained market share for key products despite significant disruption from COVID-19
- Excellent supply performance; our *Shingrix* supply is fully unconstrained
- Accelerated our digital transformation, helping to drive datadriven decisions in manufacturing and supply
- 🕀 Read more on page 31

### **Pharmaceuticals**

### **Our performance**

🕀 Read more below

Pharmaceuticals turnover in the year was £17,729 million, up 4% AER, 10% CER.

Sales of *Xevudy* (sotrovimab), the monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19 of £958 million contributed approximately 6 percentage points to Pharmaceuticals growth. By December 2021, less than a year since the first pivotal phase III data, sotrovimab was being used to treat COVID-19 patients. We had sold or reserved over 1.7 million doses through agreements with the EU and over a dozen other countries including the US, UK, Japan, Australia, Canada, Singapore and UAE.

HIV sales were down 2% AER but up 3% CER, to £4,777 million, with growth in *Dovato* and *Juluca* partly offset by *Tivicay* and *Triumeq*. Our broad portfolio includes new products *Cabenuva*, our long-acting injectable treatment, *Apretude*, our long-acting injectable for HIV prevention, and *Rukobia*, for highly treatment experienced patients.

We maintained our lead position in respiratory, amid higher demand during the pandemic and strong commercial execution. Respiratory sales were up 21% AER, 28% CER, to £2,863 million, with sales of *Trelegy* and *Nucala* each exceeding £1 billion per year for the first time. Approvals and launches for more eosinophil-driven disease indications for *Nucala*, and increased uptake of the therapy's home administration options, also boosted performance. *Trelegy Ellipta*, now in 48 markets, further increased its market share in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and made gains in asthma, aided by approval in Japan in late 2020.

🕀 See Group financial review on page 62 for more detail

Oncology continued to show strong double-digit sales growth. Sales of *Zejula* were £395 million, up 17% AER, 22% CER, impacted by ongoing lower diagnosis rates due to the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the US. *Blenrep* was approved and launched in the US and Europe in Q3 2020, with ongoing launches throughout Europe in 2021. *Blenrep* sales globally totalled £89 million.

Immuno-inflammation sales of £885 million grew 22% AER, 29% CER with *Benlysta* sales up 22% AER, 29% CER to £874 million, benefiting from lupus nephritis launches in US and Japan in H2 2020.

Sales of Established Pharmaceuticals decreased 11% AER, 6% CER to  $\pounds7,757$  million.

### Adapting to the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect healthcare systems globally. It has seen the interruption of usual care in many healthcare facilities, and a delay in diagnosis and subsequent treatments. Patients with pre-existing medical conditions remain particularly vulnerable.

Amidst the ongoing restrictions on access to customers we continued to perform strongly across markets in areas like oncology. We used online and digital tools to maintain strong engagement with healthcare professionals and continued to meet the needs of our patients through patient support programmes. Governance and

nodari erumar

rategic report

### Performance continued

### Driving growth over the next decade

Our portfolio of pharmaceuticals is made up of innovative and established medicines and we have leading global positions in respiratory disease and HIV. We are developing our presence in other specialty therapy areas, including oncology and immuno-inflammation. Our broad portfolio supplies innovative and high-quality medicines, making a positive impact on the lives of millions of patients. Over the next five years we expect specialty medicines to be a key driver of GSK's growth.

This will be complemented by our newly defined General Medicines business which contains all of our primary care brands, including *Trelegy, Anoro* and our classic and established products which will support our broader investment in innovation and R&D.

Our HIV business is also positioned for growth as we remain innovation leaders. We anticipate continued growth in our longacting injectable therapies, with *Cabenuva* for the treatment of HIV and *Apretude* for HIV prevention. Looking beyond 2026, we have multiple opportunities to sustain growth with our late-stage assets and we're excited about our early-stage pipeline of further innovative long-acting medicines.

### Strengthening our capabilities and organisation

We want the best and brightest people in our specialty medicines marketing and medical teams. In 2021, a continued focus on appointing the right leaders led to us naming new general managers in 12 more countries (64 in all since 2017). We're attracting top external people with the right expertise to compete. In oncology alone, we hired more than 300 people (109 in commercial, 208 in R&D) in 2021, 117 of them into leadership positions. Leadership changes are improving the interface between commercial and R&D functions, where early commercial input to select and develop pipeline assets can create lasting value.

Optimised policies and collaboration between marketing, medical and sales teams have made our sales force more effective and competitive across key markets. Changes to our sales incentives policy made a positive impact in our sales teams, with higher engagement and personal accountability. Internal audits show we achieved this without compromising our ethical standards in engagements with healthcare professionals (HCPs). In January 2021, we introduced individual targets for more of our sales representatives to drive competitiveness.

We have used data and predictive analytics to deliver engaging customer interactions, and monitor and improve sales performance and market share.

# Transforming interactions with healthcare professionals and patients

It's essential for us to maintain a strong connection with HCPs, so we can meet their needs, and those of their patients. As with many businesses, the pandemic has accelerated how we use technology to make ourselves more effective commercially. We've increased our use of virtual calls to keep HCPs informed about clinical data, launches and products in our pipeline. This helps them understand the science behind our products, and how best to use them.

In 2020, we ran successful pilots on how best to engage with HCPs in a coordinated way across online and traditional channels. In 2021, we scaled this up, with up to 15 brands in 23 markets now using a data-led, automatically orchestrated mix of traditional and digital promotion. In 2022, we'll deploy and refine this further. Using novel data sets in our commercial analytics and orchestration engine will let us tailor what we deliver, plus how and when, to each HCP. Our global, data-driven customer experience programme has been recognised externally, winning three silver awards in the International Customer Experience Awards 2021, and helps us improve competitiveness. In the EU, digital investment has led to an immediate 118% increase in HCPs attending webinars. And in China, we're reaching ten times more HCPs through WeChat than through our website alone.

As well as virtual meetings and educational activities, we've brought clinical experience to customers through our global speakers' programme. This follows feedback from HCPs, who told us they like to receive information in a peer-to-peer setting from expert practitioners.

We continue to engage with patients through patient support programmes. *Benlysta* Cares is our US programme with information and guidance, including text reminders, help with benefits and savings, nurse support and exclusive content to help patients taking *Benlysta* get the most from their treatment. By September 2021, we'd enrolled over 150% more patients than we had by the same time in 2020. *Benlysta* Cares has been shown to help more patients stick with the treatment. In 2021, the US Patient Engagement Liaison (PEL) team ran 262 patient education programmes with over 300,000 patients across all diseases. The PEL partnered with our national and local patient advocacy groups (PAGs) to give patients more disease awareness and resources so they can have productive conversations with care providers.

China Yinchuan COPD patient support programme is China's first digital COPD patient management programme enabled by big data, 5G and the internet of things (IoT). We've worked with the National Healthcare Commission (NHC) to embed smart digital technology in inhalers that helps doctors make sure patients follow their prescriptions.

#### Investing in our supply chain

Our supply chain transformation continues in line with our portfolio's shift to innovative specialty care products. New ways of working in response to the pandemic, and agile resource allocation to prioritise return on investment, helped us make more savings. This sets GSK up to be leaner, more productive and more financially efficient.

Investing in facilities, people and manufacturing partnerships will continue to help us launch specialty medicines rapidly and accelerate delivery across our portfolio. The new facility at our Barnard Castle (UK) site will start manufacturing medicines in the first quarter of 2022. Over the coming years, it will support manufacturing of the majority of the key existing and new biopharmaceutical assets in our pipeline. Since 2019, we have invested £88.4 million in the expansion of our next generation biopharma manufacturing facility in Upper Merion, Pennsylvania, which is set to open in 2022. Our expanded facility in Rockville, Maryland, will begin commercial supply in 2023.

A streamlined supply chain helps us control costs and allocate capital more effectively, with a bigger share now directed to specialty medicines. We have simplified our network and central functions, completing the divestment of the site in Poznañ, Poland and the closure of Xochimilco, Mexico. Our commercial and supply chain teams are collaborating on initiatives to lower cost of goods sold (COGS), protect margin and increase profit. This work includes reducing active pharmaceutical ingredient costs, optimising capacity, improving processes and working with suppliers. By simplifying our portfolio, we've also reduced the brands we sell from over 450 to 247 in four years, and SKUs by 15%.

Investing in automation and AI/ML is improving efficiency by reducing variability in our supply chain, as demonstrated by us being on track to reach top-quartile days in inventory outstanding (DIO), which frees up working capital. We expect more digital investments in the next three years to help us improve planning productivity and accuracy, and reduce our inventory.

### Keeping supply consistent and dependable

Our success rests on maintaining a high-quality and reliable supply of products for patients and consumers. We reduced total costs in the supply chain as we continue to increase productivity and simplify our supply network. Cost reductions together with sales growth have improved the gross profit margin by 1.2%.

We strengthened our internal and external quality oversight model and modernised our quality management system, which will simplify ways of working. We have improved deviation rates, and our pharmaceutical supply chain has continued to be in our industry's top quartile for FDA recalls per £1 billion of sales. All 70 regulatory inspections of Pharmaceuticals sites were satisfactory.

Because our safety performance is critical to our success we've taken extra measures to make serious incidents less likely and strengthen our safety culture. These include deploying Life Saving Rules to help all employees understand and apply basic safety rules to their work, launching an operational safety leadership programme and strengthening our safety monitoring systems.

Reliability of our supply has improved from a median performance of 95% on-time, in-full in 2018 to 97% in 2021. This was despite COVID-19 disruption. As well as applying supply chain segmentation, we've also improved performance by investing in technology like Resilinc, a tool using Al to highlight emerging supply chain risks, and piloting digital twins to optimise planning and increase operational efficiency.

We've accelerated our data, digital and analytics (DDA) adoption and use of enterprise systems for managing data and documents and planning operations. They include value chain mapping for supply chain planning, and cognitive supply chain models to lower logistics costs.

### Vaccines

### **Our performance**

Vaccines 2021 turnover was £6,778 million in the year, down 3% AER, but up 2% CER. As anticipated, our Vaccines business faced significant disruption during 2021, given governments' prioritisation of COVID-19 vaccination programmes and measures to contain the pandemic. This resulted in lower demand for routine adult vaccination, including *Shingrix* and hepatitis vaccines. Vaccines turnover excluding pandemic adjuvant sales decreased 9% AER, 5% CER to £6,331 million.

Shingrix decreased 13% AER, 9% CER to £1,721 million. Sales fell in the US and International. Sales grew in Europe, driven by Germany and launches in the UK, Spain and Italy. *Shingrix* was sold in 17 countries, including nine markets launched during 2021. Hepatitis vaccines sales were down 20% AER, 16% CER to £460 million, adversely impacted by the de-prioritisation of routine US adult vaccination, increased hepatitis B vaccine competition and unfavourable CDC stockpile movements in the US, and by COVID-19-related travel restrictions in Europe and International.

Meningitis sales decreased 7% AER, 2% CER to £961 million driven primarily by unrepeated International tender volumes for other meningitis vaccines. *Bexsero* sales were stable at AER, but grew 5% CER to £650 million, reflecting increased market share in the US. *Menveo* sales were up 3% AER, 9% CER to £272 million, primarily driven by 2020 cohort catch-up vaccinations and 2021 higher demand, as well as increased market share in the US.

Gee Group financial review on page 64 for more detail

### Adapting to the COVID-19 pandemic

The pandemic continued to dominate 2021 as highly transmissible variants emerged and countries around the world cycled in and out of stay-at-home orders. Countries with access to COVID-19 vaccines made them available to their adult populations and then children. Healthcare systems had to adapt significantly to enable this huge vaccination endeavour, which had repercussions across many aspects of health provision, including a lower priority on vaccines for diseases other than COVID-19.

The pandemic also meant we did not always have as much access to customers as usual. Despite this, we maintained our market share for key vaccines in strategic countries. We held virtual meetings with HCPs and attended other events virtually to provide educational support and material about vaccination. We continued to inform people about the importance of immunisation through disease awareness and branded campaigns for meningitis, shingles, and diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP).

### Driving growth over the next decade

Our portfolio of marketed vaccines is the broadest in the industry. It includes more than 20 vaccines, helping to protect people worldwide from a range of diseases throughout their lives, including meningitis, shingles, flu, polio, measles and many more – and 90% of our vaccines by sales have an efficacy level of above 90%.

In commercial terms, vaccines tend to have a longer lifecycle than medicines and can generate significant revenues over decades. For example *Engerix*, our vaccine to help prevent hepatitis B virus infection, has been available for more than 30 years and will remain an important part of our portfolio. In November 2021 the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices voted unanimously to recommend hepatitis B vaccination for all adults aged 19 to 59 years.

Vaccines is expected to be one of the largest drivers of growth for GSK, with high single-digit percentage sales growth (CAGR) anticipated over the 2021-2026 period. We aim to double revenues of *Shingrix*, our shingles vaccine, in that five-year period, and to double both meningitis and flu vaccine sales in the next decade, helping to protect millions of people from these diseases.

32 GSK Annual Report 2021

By 2026, we plan to launch several new vaccines, including our programme to help prevent RSV through the vaccination of older adults, a significant medical and commercial opportunity. We will support these goals by drawing on our strong manufacturing capability and scale, as well as our global reach and commercial execution.

Another area of focus has been attracting and retaining the right people in strategic areas and further strengthening our capabilities, including mRNA which is now the focus of approximately 250 of our people.

### **Digital capabilities**

We continue to build our capabilities through Vaccine Virtual Days, bringing HCPs together, bringing us closer to our customers and sharing scientific discourse from the world's leading experts in vaccines. Through our new eCongress platform, we extended the second edition of this event to HCPs from more than 150 countries, including China, and offered translations in eight different languages. This attracted over 11,000 registrants, and we received a Net Promoter Score (HCP feedback score) that was above the industry standard. The event played a role in helping to improve and protect public health everywhere.

We also continue to work with Philips on its Pregnancy+ and Baby+ apps. Our partnership with Philips is live in 12 countries, reaching approximately 30 million parents and continues to be an effective tool for educating parents about the vaccines in our paediatric portfolio. Following this success, we launched a digital partnership in the fourth quarter of 2021 focused on adults. This time the partnership is with San Francisco-based Nextdoor, a neighbourhood network used by almost one in three households in the US.

### **Global momentum behind vaccination**

COVID-19 vaccination programmes required countries and populations to adapt and learn – and we believe this will have a positive long-term impact on vaccinations more widely, particularly for adults. Attitudes to vaccination have shifted as well – our research among people aged 50 years and older in eight of our largest vaccine markets in 2021 showed an increase in positive attitudes to vaccination as a result of the pandemic.

### Performance continued

There is a real opportunity for healthcare systems to harness this momentum because the need for vaccination remains strong. In the US, we commissioned and published a report with Avalere Health which showed that adolescents and adults may have missed more than 37 million doses of recommended vaccines between January 2020 and July 2021, compared to 2019. These findings demonstrate how routine immunisation in 2021 continued to lag below pre-pandemic levels. The original Avalere report was followed by the CDC's own analysis of missed vaccine doses, and calls from government, public policy groups and the media to prioritise the recovery of vaccination rates for diseases other than COVID-19.

### **Supply performance**

We continue to strengthen our manufacturing capability to make sure we support the growth of our vaccines portfolio. Despite the supply chain disruptions caused by the pandemic, in 2021 we had another very strong year for supply performance.

We are proud of the fact that all our strategic vaccines sites are approved by multiple regulatory agencies including the FDA. In 2021, our network of 12 manufacturing sites, in nine countries, produced and delivered 767 million doses.

Throughout the year we continued to invest in this network, modernising and automating our filling and packaging activities, building our mRNA production capabilities and adding launch capacity for pipeline products such as RSV. We are also investing in the infrastructure needed for the future with a planned lyophilisation (freeze drying) unit at our site in Wavre, Belgium, which will support our manufacturing capacity for priority products and our innovation pipeline.

We have worked across our supply chain to reduce our end-to-end lead times, improve our agility in the marketplace and more effectively manage demand uncertainty. This close cooperation, from the shop floor to delivery to the end-customer, allows us to make better-informed decisions by sharing data, to free up cash through increased efficiency and to be more competitive in tenders with our customers.

By redesigning our supply chains, we are reducing lead times and making sure we have the right inventory at the right place to win in the marketplace. This is part of a multi-year effort to use our working capital more effectively. We continue to apply a co-development model where colleagues in R&D and manufacturing work hand-in-hand to scale up production as effectively and efficiently as possible. An ongoing example is how we are preparing for an accelerated launch of our RSV candidate with investment in Wavre in both clinical and commercial activities.

We have made great strides in unlocking capacity and getting the most from our existing assets. A good example of this is our shingles vaccine, *Shingrix*, where we have improved yield and throughput across the supply chain. Reductions in lead times also mean we are now fully unconstrained on *Shingrix* supply, which will support our growth aspirations.

We have also met our COVID-19 commitments, scaling our pandemic adjuvant production to respond to fluctuating demand. This agility meant we delivered on our adjuvant agreements, and pandemic adjuvant sales made an important contribution to our revenue. (For more about our COVID-19 solutions, see page 21.)

At the same time, we've continued to accelerate our digital transformation, including investment in a manufacturing execution system. More than 50 production lines at ten sites are switching from paper batch recording to electronic. The system will be deployed over the next three years, with benefits including operational efficiency, lead-time reduction, and improvements in compliance, yield and stability.

This investment, along with many others, will accelerate data-driven decisions in manufacturing and supply. Examples of data analytics and technology improvements include robotic automation of our material handling activity, 'bots' to replace repetitive manual tasks, and automating the visual inspection of syringes and vials using AI/ML.

We are also embedding Lean Six Sigma tools and techniques into our processes, systems and capabilities to improve our ways of working.

The investments we're making in our manufacturing facilities and people will help us in many ways, for example ensuring that we have the right mRNA capabilities and talent in place. Together, these investments will help make our manufacturing ready to support a bright future in Vaccines.

# Trust

# Trust is one of our three long-term priorities. The more trust we build, the better we perform and the more value we create for shareholders, our people and society.

Our Trust priority covers our work across ESG factors, and it's integral to our overall strategy. Our approach to ESG helps us deliver sustainable performance and long-term growth, as well as building trust with our stakeholders (see Stakeholder engagement on page 44). It also reduces risk to our operations (see Risk management on page 46) and helps us make a positive social impact.

We have 13 commitments in the ESG areas where we can make the biggest difference. The commitments help us respond to challenges and opportunities in our industry and broader society (see External environment on pages 13 to 16). They also contribute to many of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially Goal 3: to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all, at all ages.

(+) gsk.com: Our contribution to the SDGs

### ESG governance

Our Board-level Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) oversees our progress against our commitments and how we're addressing the views and expectations of our stakeholders. The GLT and senior management are responsible for delivery of our Trust commitments and report regularly to the CRC on progress (see page 104).

### Our approach to reporting

In this section, we report highlights of our 2021 progress against each of our 13 Trust commitments. We provide more detailed reporting and data on each commitment in our ESG Performance Report. This report also includes our UN Global Compact Communication on Progress, Global Reporting Initiative index, Sustainability Accounting Standards Board index and assurance statements for our social and environmental data.

(+) gsk.com: ESG Performance Report

### **External benchmarking**

We have maintained our acknowledged leadership in ESG, and this continues to be a key driver in our goal to deliver health impact and shareholder returns. Detailed below is how we perform in key ESG ratings that we are frequently asked about by investors.

- Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI): 1st in pharmaceutical industry group for 2021
- S&P Global Sustainability Award: Gold Class 2022
- Access to Medicine Index (ATMI): Ranked 1st in ATMI in 2021, and an industry leader in the 2021 Antimicrobial Resistance Benchmark
  - FTSE4Good: Member of FTSE4Good Index since 2004
- CDP: A- in Climate Change, B in Water, B in Forests (palm oil and timber) and Supplier Engagement Leader
- Sustainalytics: Low risk rating
- MSCI: AA rating
- Vigeo Eiris: Ranked 2nd in the pharmaceuticals sector

### Using our science and technology to address health needs



Commitment	Progress in 2021
New medical innovations Develop differentiated, high-quality and needed medicines, vaccines and consumer healthcare products to improve health	<ul> <li>2021 saw three major approvals for medicines, eight phase III starts and have 64 vaccines and medicines in our pipeline. For more details, see the Innovation section on pages 17 to 28.</li> </ul>
Global health Improve global health impact through R&D for infectious diseases that affect children and young people in low- income countries, focusing on HIV, malaria and TB	<ul> <li>Our commitment to improve global health impact through R&amp;D for infectious diseases and access to medicines and vaccines has been recognised in the Access to Medicines Index (ATMI) where we have ranked number one for the last seven years, every year since its inception.</li> </ul>
	– Our RTS,S/AS01e malaria vaccine is the first and only vaccine shown in long-term clinical trials to reduce malaria in children. In 2021, the WHO recommended broader deployment of the vaccine, to reduce illness and deaths in children in sub-Saharan Africa and other regions with moderate to high malaria transmission. This followed new data which showed that the vaccine, in combination with seasonal antimalarials, lowers clinical episodes of malaria, hospital admissions with severe malaria and deaths by around 70% compared to antimalarials alone. In December 2021, Gavi announced its decision to provide funding for the procurement and introduction of the vaccine into routine child immunisation programmes in Gavi eligible countries.
	We made good progress in improving availability of age-appropriate HIV treatment options for children around the world. A generic dolutegravir dispersible tablet was made available in key sub-Saharan African countries, less than a year after US FDA approval of this treatment. This work was facilitated by our public-private partnership with the Clinton Health Access Initiative, Unitaid and two generic manufacturers: Mylan (now part of Viatris group) and Macleods.
	- Shigella is the second biggest cause of morbidity and mortality from diarrhoea worldwide after rotavirus, and no approved vaccine is widely available. In late 2021, the first subjects were vaccinated with our quadrivalent shigella vaccine candidate, in a first-time-in-human, clinical phase I/II study. Our goal is to develop an affordable vaccine giving broad protection against the most prevalent shigella serotypes.
	<ul> <li>We have the richest pipeline focused on global health priority diseases in the industry, including ten medicines and vaccines currently in clinical development.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>We launched a collaboration with Novartis in 2021, Project Africa Gradient, to support scientific research on the link between genetic diversity and patients' response to malaria and tuberculosis drugs in three African regions.</li> </ul>
Health security Help the world to better prepare for	<ul> <li>We have taken a broad approach to developing COVID-19 solutions. To see how we have applied our science to finding COVID-19 innovations, see page 21.</li> </ul>
future disease outbreaks with pandemic potential, and tackle antimicrobial resistance	We were one of five companies to sit on the Pandemic Preparedness Partnership Steering Group, convened by the UK Government in 2021, bringing together industry, international organisations and experts to advise G7 governments on how to speed up the response to a future pandemic. The Trinity Challenge, of which we were a founding member, also announced the winners of its inaugural competition to find innovative ways to better predict and prevent outbreaks of disease, using data and analytics. Winners included the VaccineLedger, which tracks vaccines from manufacture to patient, using blockchain technology.
	<ul> <li>Our commitment to preventing antimicrobial resistance (AMR) was recognised by the Access to Medicine Foundation's AMR Benchmark, with GSK an industry leader for the third consecutive time in 2021. The benchmark highlighted in particular the diversity and depth of our R&amp;D pipeline, particularly our AMR-relevant vaccines.</li> </ul>

↔ For full details of our progress against these commitments, please see our ESG Performance Report

### Making our products affordable and available

1	3 MEREN	9 Martin Months	17 NETERIOR
Topyor	-w∙	80	899 1

Commitment	Progress in 2021			
Pricing Improve the health of millions of people each year by making our products available at responsible prices that are sustainable for our business	In developed markets, pricing of all our new products reflects the value they deliver to patients, healthcare systems and wider society compared to available alternatives, and supports our work to meet future healthcare needs. We offer patient support and, in the US during 2021, provided prescribed vaccines and medicines to more than 87,000 low-income uninsured, underinsured, and Medicare Part D patients through GSK and ViiV Healthcare's Patient Assistance Programs Foundation.			
	– For pricing in low income countries (LICs) and lower middle income countries (LMICs) we use innovative pricing structures to extend product reach. Our vaccines business has a tiered pricing model based on World Bank gross national income country classifications, and we do not file patents for our medicines or enforce historic patents in low-income countries LICs.			
Product reach Use access strategies to reach 800 million underserved people in lower income countries with our products by 2025	– Our access strategies continued to reach many more underserved people in lower income countries. We made good progress against our target in 2021, and have now reached over 323 million people with our products using access strategies. These strategies include our advanced market commitments to provide our vaccines to lower income countries through Gavi. Our partnership with Gavi includes supplying <i>Cervarix</i> , a critical tool in lower income countries for addressing cervical cancer, <i>Synflorix</i> , our pneumococcal vaccine, and <i>Rotarix</i> our vaccine against rotavirus, the most common cause of severe diarrhoeal disease in children under five.			
	<ul> <li>In 2021, we also made a commitment to supply <i>Rotarix</i> through the Humanitarian mechanism for civil society organisations serving the vaccination needs of refugee and other emergency situations. This builds on our existing commitment to the Humanitarian Mechanism for <i>Synflorix</i>.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>ViiV Healthcare has voluntary licensing agreements with generic manufacturers. These have allowed at least 21.3 million people living with HIV across 119 LICs and LMICs access to a generic product containing dolutegravir by the end of 2021.</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>We have donated over ten billion albendazole tablets, including 526.4 million in 2021, to support efforts to end lymphatic filariasis and control intestinal worms in school-age children.</li> </ul>			
Healthcare access Partner to improve disease prevention, awareness and access to healthcare services for 12 million people by 2025	– We have a number of partnerships with NGOs and multilateral organisations to improve disease prevention, awareness and access to healthcare services. By 2021, these programmes reached 13.9 million people. Over the next year we're developing an ambitious global health strategy for GSK which will include setting a new target.			
	Our partnership with Save the Children increased its emergency preparedness and response capability, investing in data analytics and early-action protocols to provide efficient and timely healthcare in crises. Our partnerships with Save the Children, Amref Health Africa and CARE International have trained more than 108,000 front-line health workers since 2011. They reached over 17.3 million people with prevention and treatment for infectious diseases, plus providing maternal/child healthcare, vaccination, hygiene sanitation and nutrition.			
	<ul> <li>ViiV Healthcare's Positive Action programme aims to explore ways to support people-centred and community-led interventions to help meet the UN targets to end AIDS by 2030. In 2021, the programme reached approximately 274,000 people and funded 66 grants across 28 countries.</li> </ul>			

↔ For full details of our progress against these commitments, please see our ESG Performance Report

### Trust continued

Being a modern employer	3 meterine 
Commitment	Progress in 2021
Engaged people Achieve and maintain a competitive employee engagement score by 2022	In early 2022, we launched a new all-company survey focused on purpose, strategy, engagement and culture progress. Engagement remains high at 78% and above the general industry benchmark settling back to 2019 levels after an extra boost during the early phases of the pandemic.
Inclusion and diversity	- Our aspiration is that women hold at least 45% of VP and SVP roles by the end of 2025. In 2021,
Accelerate our progress on inclusion and diversity, including aspirational targets for female and ethnically diverse representation in senior	women held 40% of roles at VP and above, up from 38% in 2020. The FTSE Women Leaders ranking showed that we are in the top 10% of FTSE 100 companies based on the proportion of women on our Board and in leadership positions <sup>1</sup> . We also published our fifth annual UK 'gender pay gap' report in 2021, which showed that we continue to outperform the national average.
roles by the end of 2025, and recognition as a disability confident employer and in LGBT+ indices	– Our aspiration is to have at least 30% ethnically diverse leaders in our roles at VP and above in the US and at least 18% in the UK, by the end of 2025. Our representation as at 31 December 2021 showed that we had 12.9% ethnically diverse leaders in VP and above roles in the UK, up from 11.1% in 2020. In the US, we had 27.1% ethnically diverse leaders in roles at VP and above, up from 23.2% in 2020. This progress is supported by our rigorous focus on equal employment opportunity. We have launched programmes such as Accelerating Difference – Ethnic Diversity, which supports the development of ethnically diverse employees, building on their strengths and addressing development gaps through individual and group coaching. From 2023 we will publish GSK's 'ethnicity pay gap' data for the UK.
	<ul> <li>We have developed a three-year plan to increase our disability confidence. As part of this we have rolled out our workplace adjustments programme to our biggest markets, making it available to over 40% of our employee population so far. We also signed up to the International Labour Organization's Global Business and Disability Network, to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in workplaces.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>We continue to be recognised in global LGBT+ indices, including being designated as a Best Place to Work for LGBTQ+ Equality in the Human Rights Campaign Foundation's 2021 Corporate Equality Index.</li> </ul>
Health, wellbeing and development Be a leading company in how we support employee health, wellbeing and personal development	– GSK's Leadership Team has continued to oversee our COVID-19 response, including the health, wellbeing and engagement of our employees in all our locations. We continuously monitor the impact of COVID-19 on our employees and as public health vaccination programmes continue, we're helping to educate and raise awareness about them. Where there are no public health vaccination programmes available, we have committed to offer vaccinations at minimal cost to our employees and their eligible dependents.
	– We continued to make mental health training available for all our employees, and 66% of managers have completed it since it launched in 2019. We make confidential support available through our global Employee Assistance Programme, and we successfully piloted a new wellbeing programme focused on resilience strategies and energy management and will continue to implement a global rollout in 2022.
	<ul> <li>We run health and safety training for our people, which covers how to identify and take measures to reduce workplace risks. In 2021, our reportable injury and illness rate remained at 0.16 per 100,000 hours worked and there were no fatalities.</li> </ul>
	– All our employees have access to our internal development portal – the Keep Growing Campus. This offers extensive development courses, videos and articles on a range of topics, including decision making, building change capability, coaching, influencing others and health and wellbeing. In 2021, our people completed 84,493 leadership and business courses.

1 Data on employees by gender (including total employees, Board and management) is provided in our non-financial information statement on page 54

↔ For full details of our progress against these commitments, please see our ESG Performance Report

### Trust continued

Being a responsible business	3 mention → √ 6 mention → √ 6 mention 6 mention 7 mention 6 mention 6 mention 7 mention 6 mention 7 mention 6 mention 7 mention 6 mention 7
Commitment	Progress in 2021
Reliable supply Commit to quality, safety and reliable supply of our products for patients and consumers	<ul> <li>It's a priority to make sure there is a high-quality and reliable supply of our products for patients and consumers. This has continued to be of high importance throughout the pandemic, which has put increased strain on global supply chains. For more on how we manage continuity of supply, see pages 31 and 33.</li> </ul>
	– Our quality management systems allow for continuous improvement, helping us to keep up high standards for product quality and safety. In 2021, we had 171 external regulatory inspections at our manufacturing sites and local operating companies – many conducted virtually because of the pandemic. We respond to all inspection findings, no matter how minor. We also ran 1,833 quality audits of suppliers, and 312 audits of clinical trials run by, or on behalf of, GSK to assess their quality and safety. Where we find areas to improve, we create improvement plans and track their progress.
Ethics and values Operate an ethical, values- driven culture, in which any issues are responded to swiftly and transparently	- Everyone at GSK has to complete training on what the company expects from them. In 2021, we renamed this mandatory employee code of conduct training 'Working at GSK' and improved the content to focus on risk and compliance, as well as diversity and creating an inclusive workplace. In 2021, 99.4% of employees and 92.9% of contract workers completed this training.
	– Anyone inside or outside GSK can raise concerns or speak to an independent third party through our Speak Up reporting channels, confidentially or anonymously, without fear of retaliation. We continue to take every concern raised seriously, and review every report to identify whether we need to investigate formally. If investigations show an employee has breached our policies, we take action.
	- In 2021, we changed the way we report disciplinary data and expanded the scope to include cases which were initiated in previous years. In 2021, 2,065 employees had concerns raised against them, with an additional 757 employees with concerns raised from prior year's open cases. We disciplined 1,176 employees (298 of whom initially had concerns raised in previous years), an increase from 2020 primarily driven by late completion of mandatory training. Of these, 265 either left voluntarily or were dismissed, and 923 received a written warning. In other cases, we took action short of a written warning. At the end of 2021, we had 427 cases awaiting investigation or a disciplinary decision.
	– During 2021, we undertook an independent assessment of our approach to managing human rights, to help us better understand how we can continue to improve how we manage our priority human rights areas. The assessment showed that there is good understanding of our human rights impacts and we will be reviewing and addressing the findings in the year to come.
	– How our third parties act can have a direct impact on us meeting our priorities. It is important to manage our relationships with them well, including the way we choose, contract and monitor them. Our Third-Party Oversight (TPO) programme evaluates and mitigates the risks introduced through engaging third-parties to provide goods or services for GSK. We complete assessments for the portion of our third parties that may present greater potential risk, for example, interactions with government officials or annual transfers of value above certain pre-defined limits. In 2021, we ran more than 12,800 assessments of these higher risk third parties across more than 20 risk areas, identifying over 55% as high-risk in one or more areas. Most of these third parties are goods and services providers (70%), contract manufacturers and external suppliers (2%) or distributors and wholesalers (9%). We are evaluating our TPO programme to simplify the upfront assessment and broaden its focus to risk management throughout the third-party relationship, using user feedback and findings from our ongoing monitoring.

↔ For full details of our progress against these commitments, please see our ESG Performance Report

Being a responsible business continued

Commitment	Progress in 2021
Data and engagement	<ul> <li>In 2021, we simplified our privacy notices and made them easier to access through a portal on all our websites. Privacy is a key part of the mandatory 'Working at GSK' annual training that all our people have to complete. This helps employees to understand that everyone at GSK is responsible for handling personal information in the right way.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Our patient panels give us insights and advice, as well as building trusting, long-term relationships with patients and carers that help us develop medicines that meet patients' needs. In 2021, we ran panels in disease areas including cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and hepatitis B.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>As part of our commitment to data transparency for our clinical studies, we have published 2,776 clinical study reports and 6,239 summaries of results. We have listed 2,550 studies for data sharing via www.vivli.org and www.clinicalstudydatarequest.com.</li> </ul>
	We want our clinical trials to be as representative and accessible as possible, reflecting the patient populations with the disease including age, race, ethnicity, sex and gender. Over the past five years, we have endeavoured to improve patient diversity in our clinical trials by implementing training and support to personnel at investigator sites including awareness training on conducting clinical trials in under served communities. In 2021, we formed a Global Demographics and Diversity team to coordinate our learning about epidemiology, burden of disease and health equity, and how they relate to age, sex, gender, race and ethnicity, so we can apply these lessons when planning our trials.
Environment Have a net zero impact on climate and a net positive impact on nature by 2030	<ul> <li>Climate         <ul> <li>To achieve our ambitious net zero goal we have set targets across our value chain carbon footprint. The targets have been accredited by the Science Based Targets Initiative as aligning to a 1.5°C pathway.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	In 2021, we reduced our operational carbon emissions (scope 1 and 2) by 15% compared to 2020, primarily through increased use of renewable energy <sup>1</sup> . In September 2021, we announced a £50 million investment in UK and US manufacturing sites to secure renewable power generation. This includes new wind turbines and a 20-year power purchase agreement to supply solar electricity for our Irvine facility in Scotland, and solar energy for our Oak Hill facility in New York.
	In 2020 (our latest available data), emissions from our suppliers, logistics and people using our products (scope 3) reduced by 8% reflecting the evolution of our product portfolio and reductions in business travel and commuting as a result of the pandemic. Our metered dose inhalers for asthma and COPD account for 40% of our carbon footprint so in 2021 we started an R&D programme to find a lower-impact propellant that could reduce emissions from them by about 90%.
	Nature
	– Collaboration is an important part of our strategy and during the year we joined nine other global pharmaceutical companies to launch the Energize programme. This is the first collaboration of its kind to use the scale of a single industry's global supply chain to drive greater use of renewable electricity. We were a Principal Partner of the UN Global Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow and we championed the need for action on climate and nature to protect health. We also joined the Health Systems Task Force of the Sustainable Markets Initiative to drive collective action in digital healthcare, supply chains and patient care pathways to accelerate the shift to net zero.
	<ul> <li>We make our Climate-Related Financial Disclosure on pages 49 to 52 along with our energy and carbon emissions data. GSK's carbon reduction pathway to become net zero by 2030 can be found on gsk.com.</li> </ul>

1 Energy and carbon emissions data is provided in our Climate-related financial disclosure on pages 49 to 52.

↔ For full details of our progress against these commitments, please see our ESG Performance Report

### Trust continued

Being a responsible business continued			
Commitment	Progress in 2021		
Environment continued	– We are involved in developing standardised guidance on measuring our impact on nature through working with the Science Based Targets for Nature Initiative and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). We will achieve our net nature positive goal by reducing our environmental impacts across water, materials and biodiversity and investing in protecting and restoring nature.		
	In 2021, we reduced overall water use in our operations by 16% compared to 2020, and by 21% in sites in high water stress regions. 91% of our sites are now good water stewards, in line with the Alliance for Water Stewardship's definition. During the year, we joined the Water Resilience Coalitio (WRC), partnering to develop our approach to water neutrality in water- stressed regions and to deliver water resilience projects on the ground. Our Cape Town site in South Africa is the first in our network to embark on the journey towards water neutrality, and we are working with the WRC and local partners to address shared water challenges by clearing alien plant species and replanting local flora to create greater resilience in the basin.		
	<ul> <li>In 2021, we reduced the waste from our sites by 7% and recovered 43% of these materials through circular routes like reuse or recycling. Consumer Healthcare launched 40 million recycle-ready toothpaste tubes in over 20 markets.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>In 2021, we piloted our approach to biodiversity at our Stevenage site in the UK, working in partnership with Kew Gardens to deliver a 39% increase of biodiversity at the site. We aim to have measurable and effective biodiversity plans in place across all GSK sites by 2025.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>In 2021, we joined the public-private Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF) coalition which contributes high-quality emissions reductions by supporting countries to protect their tropical forests from deforestation.</li> </ul>		

↔ For full details of our progress against these commitments, please see our ESG Performance Report

# **Consumer Healthcare**

# Our future standalone Consumer Healthcare business, Haleon, which is on track to separate from GSK in mid-2022, will be a new world leader focused on consumer healthcare.

- Consumer Healthcare had 26 first-market launches for new innovations in 2021
- Total 2021 turnover £9.6 billion -1% AER, +4% CER (excluding brands divested/under review)
- E-commerce represented 8% of total sales
- Delivered 3.7 billion consumer healthcare products

### A sector more relevant than ever

Global consumer healthcare is a growing, £150 billion-plus market. Events of the last two years have underscored the industry's importance. The pandemic, which continues to have an impact across the world, means consumers are focusing more on health and wellness, whether it's managing their symptoms, or proactively looking after their wellbeing with vitamins, minerals and supplements.

### Self-care supports healthcare

The burden on healthcare systems is increasing, driven by an ageing population and a rising middle class population. The consumer healthcare sector, particularly over-the-counter (OTC) products, play an important role in addressing this challenge. Data shows that for every \$1 spent on OTC medicines in the US, the healthcare system saves over \$7 which amounts to \$146 billion annually.

# The opportunity for a standalone consumer healthcare company

The consumer healthcare sector's role in supporting broader public health presents a significant opportunity for a standalone company focused on consumer healthcare.

In 2018, we announced our plan to separate our Consumer Healthcare business as a UK-listed company through a demerger.

Since then, we have made significant progress in preparing for that separation, which is due to happen in mid-2022. In June 2021, we confirmed our intention to separate through a demerger. In July 2021, Brian McNamara was named as CEO-designate for the new Consumer Healthcare company, and in December 2021 Sir Dave Lewis was appointed Chairman designate. In February 2022 we laid out our strategic priorities, key growth drivers, detailed financial information and the name, Haleon, for the future Consumer Healthcare business. See gsk.com for information.

 Therapeutic oral health segment
 Nicholas Hall's DB6 Consumer Healthcare (OTC/VMS) Database, 2020 Store and E-commerce sales

- Committed to producing one billion recyclable toothpaste tubes by 2025
- Significant investment in on-site solar power towards goal to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2025
- Announced growth ambitions of 4-6% annual organic sales growth in the medium term, sustainable moderate margin expansion and high cash conversion

### Passing key milestones and looking ahead

Despite the challenges we've all faced during the pandemic, we successfully completed the integration of Pfizer Consumer Healthcare in 2021 with no delay to timings as well as over-delivering on our synergy targets. This was a complex integration which impacted multiple parts of our business including commercial, manufacturing and R&D. The completion marked a major milestone in our separation planning.

Our new Consumer Healthcare company, Haleon, will be UK-based and listed, and in October 2021 we announced proposals for new company headquarters to be located in Weybridge at a newly built campus which will also feature an innovation centre. Due to open at the end of 2024, subject to consultation and planning approvals, our ambition is for it to reflect our ambitious sustainability targets that we set out in 2020.

We are set up for success. We have grown from a business with about £6 billion in annual sales and an operating margin of 11.3% in 2015, to one with sales of £9.6 billion and an operating margin of 23.3% in 2021; a world-leading consumer healthcare business.

### An industry-leading portfolio

As a world leader in consumer healthcare, we hold leadership positions in the five categories that we operate in: oral health1; vitamins, minerals and supplements (VMS); pain relief; respiratory health; and digestive health.

Our growth strategy is based on prioritising investment in our nine power brands and a number of other strategically important brands concentrated in key countries and regions. Our previously described operating model has been designed to drive the performance of these brands. Through the divestment of low growth brands, we have a focused portfolio.

Geographically, we are number one or two in 70% of the OTC and VMS markets we operate in.<sup>2</sup> This includes our priority markets in the US and China.

### Consumer healthcare continued

### 2021 performance

Consumer Healthcare turnover in the year of £9,607 million decreased 4% AER and was stable at CER reflecting dilution from divestments given the completion of the portfolio rationalisation at the end of Q1 2021. On a two-year CAGR, sales excluding brands divested/under review grew 4% overall, despite the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sales excluding brands divested/under review decreased 1% AER but increased 4% CER reflecting the underlying strength of brands across the portfolio and categories, and continuing growth in e-commerce. Overall, sales benefited from strong growth across all categories excluding respiratory health which was negatively impacted in Q1 2021 by the historically low cold and flu season. The decrease in cold and flu sales resulted in an approximately 1% drag on full-year growth.

International sales excluding brands divested/under review grew high single digit on a CER basis with double digit growth in emerging markets including India, China, the Middle East and Africa. Excluding brands divested/under review, US sales grew low single digits but European sales were stable on a CER basis. Both regions were particularly negatively impacted by the historically low cold and flu season during Q1 2021.

• See Group financial review on page 65 for more detail

# Science-based innovation to address unmet consumer needs

Innovation continues to be a driver of growth. In 2021, we delivered major innovations based on trusted science and human understanding to meet the needs of consumers across the world. In total, we delivered 26 first-market launches of new innovations, and more than 350 brand-market launches overall.

Our research shows that a third of tooth sensitivity sufferers are searching for a trusted, long-lasting solution to address the cause of the pain, rather than just treat the symptoms. To address this key consumer need, we innovated to develop and launch *Sensodyne Repair and Protect Deep Repair* in more than 25 markets. This is a product scientifically proven to provide deep and targeted repair within the dentine tubules – holes in the tissue beneath the tooth enamel that are the source of the pain – while also providing long-lasting protection from sensitivity.

In oral health, we have also expanded our Gum Health expert offering under our paradontax brand in the US. Research shows a third of people globally suffer from bleeding gums, which may be a sign of gum disease. Our *parodontax Active Gum Repair* innovation is clinically proven to help reverse the early signs of gum disease. It also strengthens the appeal of the brand to more consumers with gum problems by reinforcing our credentials with dental experts.

42 GSK Annual Report 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic has also accelerated a consumer shift towards greater proactivity in managing their health and wellness, with research highlighting that 22% of consumers, in the US for example, took more supplements in 2020 than they did in the prior year. Research also uncovered that more than 85% of Centrum consumers favour solutions which are more targeted than a multivitamin. Based on this insight, we launched tailored solutions that are scientifically blended for Centrum in a number of key markets. In Australia we moved beyond 'the multivitamin' and launched a new Centrum Benefits range with multi-ingredient combinations in order to cater for consumer needs across mind, body and beauty including Mind & Memory, Rest & Renew, Immune Defence & Recovery and Collagen Boost & Glow. In China we successfully launched Centrum Dual Probiotics, a proposition that is specially designed to appeal to the growing consumer trend around gut health and the body's selfdefence power. In the US, we continued to innovate in new formats by expanding the Centrum Minis and Centrum Gummies portfolios, including the launch of Centrum Organic Multigummies. These innovations help us evolve the brand from a single multivitamin pill and bring a number of personalised solutions - all based on trusted science and informed by clinical data.

We have continued to see an increased interest in our *Emergen-C* brand in the US, as consumers continue to look for ways to support their immune health. Our research revealed that consumers are looking to botanicals, for their natural qualities, in order to support their wellness goals. We launched a formulation which combines the natural goodness of plant- based botanicals and all the nutrients from our core *Emergen-C* formula with antioxidants, B and C vitamins and electrolytes.

We also continue to invest in locally relevant innovation. In China, one of our key markets, we launched Contac *Multi-Symptom*. This innovation, the biggest OTC launch (by sales) for our business in China in 2021, provides fast relief from multiple cold and flu symptoms. Contac *Multi-Symptom* comprises three active ingredients in a single pill to relieve seven cold and flu symptoms: fever, headache, sneezing, runny nose, limb pain, sore throat and nasal congestion.

### Investment in digital driving growth

The pandemic has also seen an explosion in digital commerce and digital engagement. We have been well positioned to capture that digital opportunity.

E-commerce sales grew in the mid-20% range in 2021 versus 2020. Overall, e-commerce represents 8% of total sales. We saw good growth in some of our key e-commerce markets including China.

We also invested in capabilities around digital media. A significant proportion of our total advertising spend is now in digital media, allowing us to be more efficient and effective in targeting our consumers.

### Consumer healthcare continued

### A purpose and culture guiding all we do

We serve hundreds of millions across the world and, through our brands, have a significant effect on their everyday health. Our future standalone company will be rooted in a purpose to deliver better everyday health with humanity. This will guide everything we do and the choices we make.

Our success depends on creating the right culture. As a consumer healthcare business, it's clear that what we do matters.

Our culture starts with always doing the right thing. Acting with integrity is non-negotiable, and that means we can always be proud of how we operate. Our culture focuses on three behaviours:

- Go beyond this is about our hunger and desire, our drive to be better, to move with pace, and to outperform the competition.
- Do what matters most this is about prioritising the important things and challenging the unnecessary.
- Keep it human this is about our dedication to the consumers and customers we serve. But, equally important, it's about our dedication and commitment to each other, which demands unmatched understanding and empathy.

Building the right culture starts with having a diverse workforce and creating an inclusive environment where colleagues can thrive. We believe that inclusion and diversity (I&D) leads to business success by unleashing the enormous potential of all our people and strengthening our ability to respond to the differing needs of our patients and consumers.

Our commitment to accelerate our progress on I&D remains a priority, including working towards aspirational targets for female and ethnically diverse representation in senior roles by the end of 2025.

### Running a responsible business

Having a strong ESG strategy and performance will be a critical expectation our future standalone company. It is an integral part of how we live our purpose – to deliver better everyday health with humanity – and a key pillar of our strategy. ESG is increasingly important to our stakeholders.

The health of the world affects the health of people. People can't enjoy better everyday health in a world where our environment is under threat and society is increasingly unequal and divided, with heightened economic inequality manifesting itself in growing health inequalities. The focus of our ESG strategy is therefore to tackle the environmental and social barriers to everyday health.

- Environmental: by tackling carbon emissions and climate change, developing more sustainable packaging and using trusted ingredients which are sustainably sourced, we are taking steps to create a healthy environment for people to live in.
- Social: by improving health inclusivity; tackling the bias, discrimination and prejudice which holds people back from everyday health and educating and empowering people towards better, sustainable self-care, we will help create a healthy social environment for people to live in.
- Governance: by defining our strategy and governance to reflect increasing stakeholder expectations; supported by the appointment of a Board led by Sir Dave Lewis, who brings a wealth of international consumer sector experience.

This year, we have step-changed action on sustainability, including significant investment in on-site solar power as part of our goal to source 100% of our electricity from renewable sources by 2025, committing to make a billion toothpaste tubes recyclable by 2025 and achieving full palm oil derivatives accreditation by 2025. Through our *Otrivin* Actions to Breathe Cleaner Project, we are campaigning to help children learn more about air pollution and identify the best way to minimise our exposure to it. We scaled up our education on this topic to a broader population through a high profile presence at the 2021 COP26.

In 2022, ahead of becoming a standalone company, we will continue our work to define our Social Sustainability Strategy and Governance, reflecting increasing stakeholder expectations. Financial statements

# Stakeholder engagement

# Engaging and building trust with a broad range of stakeholders is vital for our long-term success.

Here, we summarise who our key stakeholders are, how we engage with them, which issues matter most to them and how we're responding. To see how we enable the Board and management to understand stakeholders' views and include them in decision making, see our section 172 statement on page 116.

Patients and consumers	What matters to patients and consumers
Insights from patients and consumers enable us to develop products that	Differentiated product innovation based on patient and consumer needs.
better meet their needs.	Access to a reliable supply of high-quality products.
How we engage	Pricing of healthcare products, particularly out-of-pocket expenses.
Advisory boards, disease-specific patient panels and Patient Advocacy Leaders Summits to provide patient insights.	What we're doing
Engagement and support for patient groups (disclosed on GSK.com), and	Strengthening our pipeline of innovative products. Maintaining high standards for product quality and safety.
initiatives that empower patients to get involved in medicine development.	Continuing to take a value-based approach to pricing to balance reward for
Market research including consumer sensory labs.	innovation with access and affordability.
Investors	What matters to investors
We maintain regular and constructive dialogue with investors to	Sustainable performance for long-term shareholder value.
communicate our strategy and performance in order to promote investor confidence and ensure our continued access to capital.	Understanding how our R&D strategy is successfully developing our pipeline.
How we engage	Commitment to strong management of ESG issues.
Ongoing communications including the AGM, quarterly results calls, in-person	What we're doing
and virtual roadshows and detailed company information online. One-to-one meetings between Board members, senior executives and	Creating two new leading companies through demerger in 2022.
institutional investors.	Good financial performance and transparent reporting.
Biennial investors and analysts perception study.	Business and R&D updates and events on key pipeline milestones. Driving leading-edge ESG performance and a culture of ambition,
	accountability and responsibility.
Healthcare professionals and medical experts	What matters to HCPs and medical experts
We work with healthcare professionals (HCPs) and medical experts to	Access to product and scientific information.
understand the patients' journey, partner to resolve unmet medical needs	Responsible sales and marketing practices.
and make sure that our products are used safely and effectively.	Safety, efficacy and differentiated innovation.
How we engage	What we're doing
Scientific dialogue to increase understanding of disease management and patient experience.	Increasing the use of digital channels to deliver more personalised and effective sharing of information to HCPs.
Providing high-quality, balanced information about our vaccines and medicines. Collaborating on clinical trials and research.	Ensuring we attract and retain the best talent and uphold responsible sales and marketing standards.
	Using HCP insights on disease management and patient experience to inform the development of our vaccines and medicines.
R&D partners and academia	What matters to R&D partners and academia
We partner with scientific institutions, national health systems, academia and industry partners to help us develop the most effective vaccines and	Finding the right partner to identify and accelerate a potential vaccine or medicine to reach the patients that need it.
medicines to meet unmet patient needs. How we engage	Pushing the science and technology as far as it can go to advance human health.
Collaborating with outstanding scientists at academic institutions to accelerate	Dissemination and advancement of scientific knowledge.
discovery and development of new vaccines and medicines.	What we're doing
Licensing advanced technology and potential vaccines and medicines from biotechs. Establishing joint ventures to strengthen innovation and improve efficiency.	Working with world-leading experts at biotechs, research institutes and universities to improve drug and vaccine discovery to increase the productivity of our P*D pipeling.
Establishing joint ventures to subrighten innovation and improve eniclency.	productivity of our R&D pipeline. Collaborating with a broad range of partners to support our R&D focus on the science of the immune system, human genetics and advanced technologies (see pages 17 to 27).

technologies (see pages 17 to 27). Supporting the advancement of scientific knowledge with our long-standing commitment to sharing research see page 39.

### Governments and regulators

We work with governments and regulators to advocate for policies that encourage innovation and promote efficient management of healthcare spending.

### How we engage

Meeting with regulatory bodies throughout the development process to ensure high-quality new products.

Engaging with government health agencies to demonstrate the value of our products for patients and economies.

Working with governments to protect and strengthen the operating environment for life sciences innovation and new medicine and vaccine launches.

Participating in international efforts to address global health threats, such as the pandemic.

### NGOs and multilateral organisations

We work with partners to improve access to healthcare services and our products, and to advocate for the policy environment in which we can be successful and deliver on our ambitions for patients.

#### How we engage

Working with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and partners to research and develop products to address global health challenges. Collaborating with NGOs and generic manufacturers to sustainably supply our

products to lower income countries. Partnering to strengthen health systems in lower income countries and drive

progress on global health priorities.

#### What matters to governments and regulators Investment in innovation and life sciences.

Scientific funding and collaboration.

### Medicines pricing and reimbursement.

Public health threats – COVID-19 and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). Investment in preventive health and strengthening health systems.

#### What we're doing

Engaging in US policy pricing/reimbursement debates and, with phRMA, commenting on legislative proposals for healthcare reform. Partnering across industry and governments to tackle AMR. Engaging with governments, including the US, UK and EU regarding production and procurement of COVID-19 vaccines and treatments.

### What matters to NGOs and multilateral organisations

### Access to vaccines and medicines.

UN SDGs and WHO targets for specific disease areas. Universal health coverage and the future of health systems. Financing for global health, including COVID-19 solutions.

### What we're doing

Focusing on our unique role as a global health partner to develop products where we have scientific expertise.

Partnering with organisations that have complementary capabilities and reach to create sustainable models that share risk, including our partnership with Gavi to support access to vaccines in lower income countries. Leveraging our community investment programmes to support our scientific expertise and deliver greater impact for patients.

### **Suppliers**

We work with thousands of suppliers, large and small, who provide goods and services that support us in delivering a reliable supply of high-quality, safe products for our patients and consumers.

#### How we engage

Regular direct engagement with suppliers to ensure they support GSK's strategies and targets.

Engaging with suppliers through our Third-Party Oversight programme and by conducting in-depth audits.

Participating in forums such as the Pharmaceutical Supply Chain Initiative and the Consumer Goods Forum to improve supply chain sustainability.

### **Our people**

# We involve and listen to our people to increase employee engagement, drive business performance and retain talented people.

How we engage Regular interactive broadcast events with the GLT and other senior leaders. Facilitating dialogue and collaboration through our internal communications platforms, Works Councils, Employee Forums and Employee Resource Groups. Providing feedback to managers via the global all-company survey and One80 questions.

#### What matters to suppliers

Prompt payment to agreed terms. Understanding GSK policies to ensure compliance. Opportunities to innovate and grow the relationship.

### What we're doing

Engaging with suppliers to develop improvement plans and track progress when we identify areas for improvement.

Providing proactive support through our third-party EH&S team in countries where our priority suppliers are located.

#### What matters to our people

Our purpose and being able to see the difference we make. Having a great line manager.

Feeling understood and valued.

### Being part of an inclusive and diverse workplace.

Fostering a culture of accountability and ambition, underpinned by integrity and humanity.

Launched new leadership programmes to help managers motivate, focus, care for and develop their teams.

Campaigns and programmes to support safety, mental wellbeing and enable work-life balance.

Driving our diversity and inclusion activities in support of new aspirational targets.

# **Risk management**

# Our risk management and internal control framework is well-embedded, mature, and continuously reviewed and overseen by the Board.

### Identifying, evaluating and managing risk

Our risk management and internal control framework is wellembedded and provides the ability for the Board to evaluate and oversee how the company manages principal and emerging risks in line with our long-term objectives. We have a company-wide policy that sets out the requirements, roles and responsibilities for the management and governance of risks, controls and supporting guidance on the essential elements of our internal control framework. We routinely evaluate our framework for improvements.

### **Our governance**

The Board oversees our risk management system and establishes our risk appetite, supported by the Audit & Risk Committee (ARC). The Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) and Science Committee further assess the effectiveness of risk management strategies pertinent to their defined remits. Our Risk Oversight & Compliance Council (ROCC) helps the ARC and CRC to oversee the risks, and the strategies used to address them.

Risk management and compliance boards across the Group promote the 'tone from the top'. They also establish our risk culture and oversee the effectiveness of risk management activities, as well as communicating information about internal controls. Our business is accountable for delivering on its objectives in line with its established risk appetite.

An Enterprise Risk Owner is responsible for each principal risk, with oversight by a GLT member. Risk owners report risk and mitigation to ROCC, the GLT and the appropriate Board committee. Legal and Compliance support these efforts by advising on our business strategies, activities, risks and controls, and Audit & Assurance provides assessments of the adequacy and effectiveness of our framework.

### Considering current and emerging risks

Our risk assessment process considers the likelihood and impact of risks, and the timescale over which a risk could occur. We consider both current and emerging risks that could affect our ability to achieve our long-term objectives. Emerging risks are those on the three-year horizon, in line with our viability statement. We also define risks in this way if we need to know more about how likely they are to materialise, or what impact they'd have if they did. We will evaluate if additional investigation is required before classifying them as principal risks. Risk management and compliance boards at all levels of the organisation identify emerging risks at each meeting. We also scan the risk horizon throughout the year to identify external trends that may be opportunities and/or emerging risks and monitor our business activities and internal environment for new, emerging and changing risks.

↔ Viability statement, see page 53. Risks associated with COVID-19, see page 54. ARC report, see page 111. Internal control framework, see page 112.

46 GSK Annual Report 2021

ROCC conducts an annual risk review to assess principal and emerging risks for the company. This review is supported by extensive analysis of external trends and insights, senior level interviews and recommendations from risk management and compliance boards and risk owners. ROCC shares this annual review with the ARC and Board for assessment and this forms the basis for the following year's risk management focus.

### Putting risk management plans in place

We define enterprise risk plans that include a description of the risk, its context, our assessment, risk appetite, how we will treat the risk, and the actions businesses need to take in line with our internal control framework to mitigate the risk. They also enable our Board committees to assess the effectiveness of our risk management strategies. This year, along with our annual business risk reports, we continued quarterly reporting of risks to ROCC and the Board committees, to drive more dynamic, data-driven discussions, agile risk management strategies and oversight. We report on existing control measures, implementation, emerging risks, external insights and out-of-tolerance key risk indicators, where tolerance aligns to risk appetite. We include risks and mitigations associated with COVID-19.

Our risk management framework complements our culture and Speak Up processes in ensuring that risks are actively and effectively identified and mitigated. It also provides reasonable assurance against material misstatement and mitigates potential losses that could arise in the ordinary course. Each business monitors its most important risks and takes action to address issues. Our annual confirmation exercise checks that key risks are well managed, or actions are in place to address gaps, at each business.

Business continuity planning is embedded in our framework. Our principal risks include controls for responding to problems within their risk plans. We also have business continuity planning for our critical processes, so we can continue business operations in the event of a crisis.

### Changes to our risks for 2022

In our November 2021 annual risk review, the ROCC agreed our principal risks for 2022 which remain largely unchanged, with the evolution of Privacy to Data Ethics and Privacy, Non-Promotional Engagement to Scientific and Patient Engagement, and Transformation and Separation to Separation. Additionally, we agreed that Environmental Sustainability will be managed under our ESG areas of focus. Also we identified two new emerging risks, Geopolitical Tensions and Healthcare Reform, which will be evaluated during 2022 before being classified as principal risks.

The table on the following pages shows our current principal risks and respective trends, assessments and mitigation activities for the year. These are not in order of significance. For full risk definitions, potential impact, context and mitigating activities please see Principal risks and uncertainties on pages 275 to 287.

### 2021 Principal risks summary

Risk	Trend	Assessment and mitigation activities
Patient safety	•	The macro risk level is stable but remains challenging. Public awareness of drug safety has increased following media coverage of the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines and therapies in 2021. Misinformation and negative characterisations of the industry have fuelled vaccine hesitancy. Highly publicised information security threats and data breaches require us to consider how we securely collect safety information from external sources.
	•	GSK's risk exposure is stable. Our portfolio is evolving, with a greater focus on advanced therapy medicinal products that may require specialised pharmacovigilance. We need to carefully balance resources to execute routine pharmacovigilance while we manage change initiatives including the separation of the Consumer Healthcare business, the accelerated pace of drug development and the simplification of our safety processes.
Product quality	1	The macro risk has increased following COVID-19, with regulators resuming multiple on-site inspections to check that product quality expectations are met. There continues to be a focus on data governance and data integrity requirements, and on evaluation of products for the presence of nitrosamines.
	1	GSK's risk exposure has increased, as we need to respond to the heightened inspectorate presence. We have launched inspection readiness programmes to ensure full preparedness. We have continued to invest in technology and digital platforms to further strengthen our controls around good data management practices. Governance and control strategies have been deployed for timely nitrosamine evaluations. All these mitigations will require focus and diligence as GSK undergoes significant organisational change.
Financial controls and reporting	1	The external environment remains challenging due to political uncertainty, proposed increases in the obligations of directors and auditors, increasing threats of cyber attacks (information security) and fraud, and increasing environmental disclosure requirements.
	•	GSK's risk exposure has remained stable due to our ongoing focus on the resilience of personnel and the testing of our internal control framework. We implement optimal risk mitigation through transformational programmes, technology, centralised processes, and risk and control assessments, and maintain effective tax and treasury strategies. We continually strengthen our control frameworks and collaborate with external bodies on standard setting.
Anti-bribery and corruption (ABAC)	€	The macro risk level for bribery and corruption remained unchanged in 2021. We continued to see the ongoing impact of the pandemic on governments, people and businesses; rigorous anti-bribery and corruption standards aided by improved technology; and continued enforcement with focus on third-party intermediaries.
	$\ominus$	GSK's risk exposure is unchanged as we continuously improve our Anti Bribery and Corruption programme to ensure appropriate controls, training, capability building, awareness raising, strong monitoring and use of data analytics.
Commercial practices	1	COVID-19 consequences continue to impact the macro level. Competitive pressure has increased in many therapy areas and market segments. Future innovation requires successful launches of key medicines and products. Vaccination rates have been impacted by accessibility and political issues. Governments remain focused on initiatives to drive medicine and vaccine costs down for consumers.
	→	GSK's risk exposure level remains stable due to our mature and robust control environment. We continue to evolve our commercial practices competitively. We have invested in new technologies that support virtual customer engagement. We maintain proportionate controls, training and monitoring for employees that engage with healthcare organisations and professionals. We train senior business leaders on delivering performance and managing risk.
Non-promotional engagement	€	The macro environment for non-promotional activities and scientific engagement with HCPs and patients is stable. It continues to be characterised by complex, dynamic disease areas and treatments with increased patient-centric focus, increasing diversity of engagement platforms, and the continued increase in virtual engagements since the pandemic.
	•	GSK's risk exposure has remained stable. Our digital practices continued to develop and modernise, and we have applied our internal principles and policies, designed to mitigate risk, to this rapidly evolving environment. We have internal networks to foster collaboration and best practice sharing, as well as the identification of emerging risks associated with non-promotional activities, so we can conduct them in compliance with GSK's values and policies, local laws and regulations.

GSK Annual Report 2021 47

Financial statements

### 2021 Principal risks summary continued

Risk Trend Assessment and mitigation activities The macro risk continues to increase, with priority GSK markets such as the UK, EU, US, China and **Privacy**  $(\uparrow)$ India instituting new privacy laws, and court rulings invalidating established international data transfer mechanisms that international companies had relied on. The increasing trend for data sovereignty initially targeting tech companies could affect healthcare companies in their ability to drive medical innovation and to effectively operate internationally. GSK's risk exposure is increasing due to the impact of the unstable privacy regulatory environment  $(\uparrow)$ preventing us from further standardising our privacy framework globally and due to the scale of the changes necessary to prepare for the creation of two new data-driven companies. **Research practices** The macro risk level is unchanged. We always need to continually assess how we do R&D in the context of our future ambition, our benchmarks, and the evolving global regulations and quality standards. This is particularly vital when expectations change or there are country-specific requirements (Human Genetic Resources Administration of China, Schrems II). GSK's risk exposure is unchanged, as laws and regulations are continually evolving. When regulations change, the accountable R&D function develops an action plan which can include risk and impact assessments to determine how the internal control framework needs to change to meet the new requirements. R&D regularly scans the external environment through membership of professional organisations and consortiums, attendance at industry or agency-sponsored meetings and review of publicly posted regulatory/legal reports. The macro risk level is unchanged as COVID-19 protocols have been embedded in our ways of working. **Environment, health**  $(\rightarrow)$ Site staffing has moved from essential workers only to mostly full staffing. This has meant we have been and safety (EHS) able to resume more consistent management oversight and on-site global support through senior leaders, subject matter experts and audit teams. GSK's risk exposure has levelled out due to consistent work practices related to COVID-19 control measures. However, organisational change continues to be a factor. We have placed continued focus on safety leadership training, embedding our Life Saving Rules, and adhering to our EHS standards. **Environmental** The macro risk level continues to increase. Investors, regulators and other stakeholders expect  $(\uparrow)$ companies to understand and actively reduce the environmental footprint of their operations across their sustainability value chain, and to mitigate the impacts climate change could have on their operations and supply chains. GSK's risk exposure is unchanged. We set ambitious new environmental sustainability goals at the end of 2020 and have established an enterprise transformation programme addressing climate, water, waste and biodiversity across our operations. We also increased the scope and depth of our Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) analysis, and continued to monitor trends in physical, reputational and regulatory risks from climate change impacts. Information security The macro risk level continues to rise, as large multinationals increase their digital footprints and threats  $(\uparrow)$ from hackers become more sophisticated. Risks identified as increasing during the pandemic have levelled off but continue to be an ongoing threat. At the same time, governments are tightening the regulatory frameworks, and we can expect enforcement to increase. GSK's risk exposure has increased. The targeting of pharmaceutical and vaccine intellectual property,  $(\uparrow)$ and of third-party service availability, has intensified. In response, our cyber security programme continues to improve our controls to increase our cyber threat intelligence capabilities and protect critical information and systems, including operational technology and networks. **Supply continuity** The macro risk level remains high due to the ongoing impact of the pandemic on product supply. There is also continuing potential for increasing protectionism, and Brexit uncertainty. Our COVID Issues Management Team is actively managing supply risk and mitigation on an ongoing basis. GSK's risk exposure has stabilised. Our Procurement Task Force, a cross-functional group from Procurement and Supply Chain, is accountable for the identification and management of potential bottlenecks in the supply of components. Transformation and The macro risk level is unchanged and remains challenging as we set up two new companies in a highly  $(\rightarrow)$ separation competitive external labour market. GSK's risk exposure level remains unchanged. Our transformation and separation projects have progressed as planned throughout 2021, with employee engagement remaining a priority.

### **Climate-related financial disclosure**

GSK climate-related disclosures are consistent with the recommendations and recommended disclosures of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and in compliance with the requirements of LR 9.8.6R (UK listing rules).

GSK has been reporting on climate-related financial disclosures in accordance with the TCFD recommendations since 2019, with the purpose of building trust and connecting both our strategic and financial disclosures to climate change. In 2021, we have expanded disclosure by undertaking a more detailed review of GSK's manufacturing operations and our inhaler portfolio, which is the largest contributor to GSK's current carbon footprint within our portfolio of medicines, vaccines and consumer products. GSK's carbon reduction pathway to become net zero by 2030 can be found here1 on gsk.com. We will continue to evolve our future climate-related disclosures by building further climate risk assessments into our external supply chain.

### Governance

Environmental sustainability, which includes climate change, was assessed as a principal risk at GSK in 2021. The Board has overall accountability for the management of GSK's principal risks, with support from the GLT.

The Board-level Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC) oversees the environmental sustainability principal risk and progress against environmental targets with Non-Executive Director, Lynn Elsenhans as chair. See the CRC report on page 104. Our Risk Oversight and Compliance Council (ROCC) helps the CRC to oversee the risks, and the strategies used to address them through quarterly reporting. Refer to page 94 for further details of the Board and Board committee's architecture.

Regis Simard, President, Pharmaceuticals Supply Chain and GLT member has management responsibility for environmental sustainability, which includes climate change. He is responsible for governance and oversight of risks and opportunities and ensures there is an effective framework in place to identify and manage the risks and opportunities across each of our business units along with delivering on the commitments made to have a net zero impact on climate and a net positive impact on nature by 2030. Refer to page 46 for the detailed risk management plan.

Established, specialised teams across GSK are working together to deliver our environmental strategies and embed them as business as usual including:

- The GSK Sustainability Council chaired by Regis Simard which includes leaders from business units and global functions, including manufacturing, R&D, procurement and facilities management, ethics and compliance and finance, who all play a key role in delivering our environmental strategy. The Council is supported by a dedicated Programme Steering Team, which is run by the Global Sustainability Team who also provide specialist expertise and advice to the business.

<sup>1</sup> https://www.gsk.com/media/7180/gsk-carbon-glidepath-010921.pdf 2"

<sup>2</sup> Scenarios are based on IPPC Representative Concentration Pathways 2.6, 4.5 and 8.5, the IEA World Energy Outlook 2018 New Policy Scenario, Current Policy Scenario and Sustainable Development Scenario; and data sets from WWF and WRI for water stress and flood risk modelling

- The Programme Steering Team who co-ordinate the sustainability programme and associated workstreams and have oversight for monitoring performance and progress of the enablers to deliver the sustainability programme.
- The Capital Allocations Board (CAB) which includes the CFO and Group Financial Controller who review climate-related capital expenditure as part of their annual planning and capital allocation process.
- The Finance Sustainability Network includes leaders from across Finance, Sustainability and Procurement and focuses on key financial enablers to deliver the sustainability programme.

### Strategy and Risk Management

**Methodology and Assumptions** Since 2019 we have disclosed long-term risks from climate change across the value chains of key products that account for approximately 40% of revenue. In 2021, we expanded our assessments with a focus on risks to our own manufacturing operations and we have developed a three-year plan to further embed climate-related analysis across significant areas of our business.

We used two climate scenarios based on internationally recognised data  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{sets}}^2$ :

- business-as-usual (BAU): assuming little to no mitigation leading to 3-5°C of warming by 2100.
- low-carbon future: assumes that the global temperature increase by 2100 is limited to well below 2°C by rapid changes in legislation and technology.

During 2021, using the enterprise risk plan we carried out scenario analyses on the risks and opportunities, prioritising physical and transitional risks and opportunities according to the likelihood and the magnitude of the potential impact to GSK's manufacturing operations and staff.

Each risk and opportunity was analysed and the potential impact on our profit was classified as either low (< $\pm$ 100 million), medium (£100 million-£300 million) or high (>£300 million).

We consider climate-related issues within the time horizons used in our strategic and capital planning processes: short-term (less than 12 months); medium-term (1-3 years); and long-term (3-10 years). We have focused on climate risks out to 2030, with no material risks identified as falling into short or medium term.

We have tested the resilience of GSK's climate-related strategy taking into consideration different scenarios and the risks and opportunities identified. As a result, we are continuing to improve our management of climate-related risks and opportunities. podau ojBen

Financial statements

### **Risk Management**

A specific and dedicated environmental sustainability enterprise risk management plan has been put in place (for more details see Risk management on page 46). The risk management plan covers expectations that GSK is addressing its impact on the environment, and that the environment has increasing impacts on operational resilience such as access to energy, water and the natural resources used in products, along with any anticipated cost increases from regulatory changes or environmental taxes. An internal control framework has been established for environmental sustainability, including the appointment of dedicated senior leaders for environmental sustainability to ensure that governance processes are in place and effective.

Our performance in reducing carbon emissions, energy and water utilisation, and waste will continue to be delivered and managed by our mature programmes and will be enhanced by including further eco-design considerations into products and packaging.

### Summary of GSK's risks and opportunities

Physical risk/ description	Scenario	Risk management	Potential profit impact/ timeframe	Metrics	Targets
Increasing levels of water stress which reduces the availability of water for our operations. GSK uses freshwater as the main source of water to manufacture medicines, vaccines, and consumer health products. If water availability was restricted at a factory then production operations would be interrupted.		We have performed water stewardship risk assessments for all our manufacturing sites and we have identified ten sites in our current network that are currently in areas of high- water risk. We are developing plans for these sites to become water neutral by 2030 and will partner with other organisations to address shared water challenges. We are currently piloting this approach in our Cape Town site working with partners including WWF and the Water Resilience Coalition. The TCFD process has helped us develop a watch list of additional sites potentially under long-term threat and we will monitor changes to the risk levels and update our site water risk assessments appropriately.	Low: <£100m/ Long: 3-10 years	Sites that have achieved water stewardship* Water use in our operations Sites and supplier sites that have achieved water neutrality	Achieve good water stewardship at 100% of our sites by 2025 Reduce overall water use in our operations by 20% by 2030 Be water neutral in our own operations and at key suppliers in water stressed regions by 2030
Increasing frequency of extreme weather events causing disruption. Extreme weather events such as flooding, storms etc can result in short-term interruptions to manufacturing and other operations.	BAU and low carbon	We have performed risk assessments for our manufacturing and other operations and have business continuity plans in place which are reviewed annually to respond to the impact of extreme weather events including adopting appropriate mitigation plans. The TCFD process has helped us identify a watch list of sites that are in places where the flood risk is expected to increase over time. However, the risk from flooding remains very low. GSK has a well-established loss prevention and risk engineering programme to identify a range of risks that could impact our sites and where flood risks exist, we have taken action to mitigate the risk.	Low: <£100m/ Long: 3-10 years	Sites that have business continuity plans	100% of sites have a response to extreme weather events in their business continuity plans
An increased number of very hot days (>35°C) resulting in reduced productivity. Extreme heat could result in heat stress affecting our staff.	BAU	GSK has operations in countries that already experience very hot temperatures periodically. We already control the temperature and humidity inside our buildings. As part of our EHS control framework, sites conduct risk assessments on very hot days including adaptations for outside work.	Low: <£100m/ Long: 3-10 years	Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions	Net zero emissions across all operations by 2030 Net zero emissions across our full value chain by 2030)

\*As defined by the Alliance for Water Stewardship

Transitional risk/ description	Scenario	How the risk is managed	Potential profit impact/ timeframe	Metrics	Targets
Regulations governing the use of high global warming potential (GWP) substances are being updated in the UK, EU and US.	BAU and low carbon	We have started an R&D programme to find a lower-impact propellant that could reduce emissions from our metered dose inhalers by about 90%.	Medium: £100m to £300m/ Long: 3-10 years	Scope 3 carbon emissions	Net zero emissions across all operations by 2030
This could lead to increasing cost and restrictions on the use of the high GWP propellant (HFA134a) in		We already have a portfolio of Dry Powder Inhaler products that do not use propellants that are not impacted by this risk.			Net zero emissions across our full value chain by 2030)
our Metered Dose Inhaler (MDI) products.		We are monitoring the evolving regulations governing the use of fluorinated gases and will review our assessments in future declarations.			
There is uncertainty over future regulatory policy responses to address climate change that countries around the world will develop including carbon	Low carbon	We are transitioning to 100% renewable electricity by 2025 and are starting to investigate options for renewable heat technology to reduce our carbon emissions from energy.	Low: <£100m/ Long: 3-10 years	Scope 1&2 carbon emissions	Net zero emissions across all operations by 2030
pricing. We anticipate that carbon pricing on operational carbon emissions will come into force in some regions in the medium to long term which could increase our operating costs.		Our sales fleet aim to transition to electric vehicles by 2030, further reducing our scope 1 carbon emissions.			
		Shadow carbon pricing has been embedded in the capital investment process at \$100 per tonne and is driving conversations and decisions around carbon emissions at all levels of the organisation.			
			Potential		

Opportunities	Scenario	How the opportunity is managed	profit impact/ timeframe	Metrics	Targets				
At COP26 in November 2021, more than 50 countries around the world committed to provide	BAU and low carbon	We are reducing our own scope 1 & 2 carbon emissions which in turn reduces the scope 3 footprint of our customers and suppliers.	Low: <£100m/ Long: 3-10	Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions Total waste and	Net zero emissions across our full value chain by 2030				
<b>low carbon healthcare systems.</b> This could lead to increasing		We have started a new Eco-design programme to reduce the impacts of all our products and packaging. GSK have certified and published the carbon footprints of our portfolio of respiratory inhalers and have launched our first carbon neutral inhaler in the UK. This enables healthcare providers and patients make informed choices.	we have started a new Eco-design programme	Vears	non-circular waste				Zero operational waste, including
demand for low carbon vaccines and medicines.	for low carbon vaccines packaging. icines. GSK have certified and published the carbon footprints of our portfolio of respiratory inhalers and have launched our first carbon neutral inhaler in the UK. This enables healthcare				eliminating single- use plastics by 2030				
					25% environmental impact reduction for our products and packaging by 2030				
		We have started an R&D programme to find a lower-impact propellant that could reduce emissions from our metered dose inhalers by about 90%.			10% waste reduction from supply chain by 2030				

GSK Annual Report 2021 51

Governance and renumeration Financial scatements

Investor information

### **Metrics and targets**

Our commitment is to have a net zero impact on climate and a net positive impact on nature by 2030, across our value chain. Additional details on the targets and carbon reduction glidepath that contribute to these goals are available on gsk.com. The Science Based Targets Initiative has validated that our near-term carbon targets align to a 1.5°C pathway. We are delivering these goals by acting on priority impact areas and working with stakeholders across our value chain including our suppliers and customers. We are also working with external partners such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the UN Water Resilience Coalition. Details on the progress we are making towards achieving our climate targets can be found on page 39. Additional background on our climate and also our nature targets, the progress we are making and the approaches we are adopting to meet these targets can be found in the ESG performance report, and in our public responses to the CDP Climate, Water and Forest questionnaires.

From 2022, in order to align our approach to climate and nature targets with the remuneration of our Executive Directors and senior executives, we are introducing a 10% ESG target measure initially into both our short-and long-term remuneration incentive plans. This will include setting and measuring shortand long-term performance of these participants against our Nature Net Positive and Climate Net Zero ambitions. For further details please see our Remuneration report on pages 119 to 152.

### **Energy and carbon emissions**

### Carbon emissions<sup>1,2</sup>

Carbon emissions '000 tonnes CO2e	2021	2020	2019
Scope 1 emissions (from energy)	393	415	416
Scope 1 emissions (other <sup>3</sup> )	288	349	382
Scope 2 emissions (market-based)	159	227	518
Scope 3 emissions <sup>4</sup>	Available in 2022 report	13,427	14,260
UK Scope 1 & 2 emissions	130	141	195
Energy	2021	2020	2019
Scope 1 and 2 emissions from energy/sales revenue (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e/£m)	15.1	18.8	27.7
Scope 1 and 2 emissions from energy/FTE (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e/FTE)	6.1	6.8	9.4
Total energy used (GWh)	3,596	3,858	4,079
UK energy used (GWh)	850	945	975

1 Carbon emissions are calculated according to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition). GSK uses market-based Scope 2 emissions for reporting purposes and reports Scope 3 emissions across all 15 categories in our ESG Performance Report. We ask external assurance providers, DNV, to provide limited assurance to ISAE 3000 for energy, Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 carbon emission data. Methodologies for reporting and measurements are provided in our ESG Performance Report, on the KPI definitions page

2 GSK asks DNV to provide limited assurance to ISAE 3000 for energy, Scope 1, 2 and selected Scope 3 carbon emissions, water, waste and wastewater data. Methodologies for reporting and measurements are provided in our ESG Performance Report, on the KPI definitions pages

3 "Other" refers to emissions from sales force vehicles, propellant emissions released during manufacture of inhalers, on-site waste, or wastewater treatment and refrigerant gas losses
4 We collect and publish scope 3 data across 15 categories. The most recent scope 3 data available is for 2020 as the process of compiling the 2021 data is not yet complete. We will publish this data once it becomes available and it will be included in the 2022 ESG Performance Report

### **Viability statement**

In accordance with provision 31 of the 2018 revision of the Code, GSK has assessed the prospects of the Group over a longer period than the 12 months required by the 'Going Concern' provision. The Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that GSK will continue to operate and meet its liabilities, as they fall due, over the next three years. The Directors' assessment has been made with reference to GSK's current position and prospects, our strategy, the Board's risk appetite and GSK's principal risks and how these are managed, as detailed on pages 46 to 48 in the strategic report.

The Board reviews our internal controls and risk management policies and approves our governance structure and code of conduct. It also appraises and approves major financing, investment and licensing decisions, and evaluates and monitors the performance and prospects of GSK as a whole. The focus is largely on improving our long-term financial performance through delivery of our company and three business strategies and aligned Innovation, Performance and Trust priorities.

The Board reviews GSK's strategy and makes significant capital investment decisions over a long-term time horizon, based on a multi-year assessment of return on capital, the performance of the company and three business units, and the market opportunity in the pharmaceutical, vaccines and consumer sectors. This approach is aligned to GSK's model of achieving balanced growth by investing in high-quality, innovative products for patients, consumers and healthcare providers. However, since many internal and external parameters become increasingly unpredictable over longer time horizons, GSK focuses its detailed, bottom-up Plan on a three-year cycle. The Plan is reviewed at least annually by the Directors, who approve business forecasts showing expected financial impact. The Directors believe that a three-year assessment period for the Viability statement is most appropriate as it aligns with the Group's well established business planning processes that balance the long-term nature of investments in the pharmaceutical, vaccines and consumer sectors with an assessment of the period over which analysis of near-term business performance is realistically visible.

The Plan has been stress tested in a series of robust operational and principal risk downside scenarios as part of the Board's review on risk. These include potential risks associated with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which have been considered within both the Plan and stress test downside scenarios. The Plan assumes the next several years to be challenging for the healthcare industry with continued uncertainty related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on adult vaccinations and continued pressure on pricing of pharmaceuticals. GSK assumes no premature loss of exclusivity for key products over the period. GSK also expects volume demand for its products to increase, particularly for *Shingrix*, as healthcare systems are expected to return to normal following disruption from governments' prioritisation of COVID-19 vaccination programmes and ongoing measures to contain the pandemic.

The downside scenarios consider GSK's cash flows, sustainability of dividends, funding strategy, insurance provision and recovery as well as other key financial ratios over the period. These metrics have been subject to sensitivity analysis, which involves flexing a number of the main assumptions underlying the forecasts both individually and in combination, along with mitigating actions that could realistically be taken to avoid or reduce the impact or occurrence of the underlying risk.

The future separation of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer, if approved by the Board and shareholders, is likely to occur within the period covered by the viability assessment. The Directors have therefore considered the ability of the Group to continue in its current form (ie the scenario in which the demerger does not proceed) for the three-year period ending 31 December 2024 as well as the viability of new GSK if the demerger proceeds as planned.

The following hypothetical downside scenarios have been evaluated:

**Scenario 1:** Business performance risks. These include key performance risks, including lower sales from new products; greater adverse impact from generic competition and other competitive launches to other GSK products; as well as possible supply and manufacturing challenges.

**Scenario 2:** External and macroeconomic risks. This scenario reflects incremental risks to the business driven by outside factors, such as more intense competition, increased pricing pressure in both the US and Europe as well as the potential impact of material negative changes in the macro-economic and healthcare environment.

**Scenario 3:** Principal risks. This scenario includes a severe assessment of the potential loss impact from the principal risks related to patient safety, product quality, supply chain continuity and environmental sustainability as well as anti-bribery and corruption and any consequent regulatory actions or fines, all of which could fundamentally threaten our operations. These risks are managed through mitigating activities described on pages 275 to 287.

**Scenario 4:** Put option exercise. This scenario evaluates the additional funding requirements assuming the earliest potential exercise of the outstanding put option held by our partner in the HIV business.

**Scenario 5:** Demerger of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture (CH). The final scenario focuses on the impact of the CH demerger in early Q3 2022 as well as the downside assessment of scenarios 1 to 4 applied to new GSK's cash flows.

The three-year review also makes certain assumptions about the normal level of capital recycling likely to occur and considers whether additional financing facilities will be required and the respective level of funding flexibility and headroom.

The results of this stress testing show that certain combinations of these hypothetical scenarios could increase funding demands on GSK and require mitigating changes to the Group's funding strategy. However, in light of the liquidity available to the Group and based on this analysis, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that, even under these most severe stress tests, the Group with or without demerger will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the three-year period of assessment. Financial statements

### **Risks associated with COVID-19**

The potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on GSK's trading performance and all our principal risks has been assessed with mitigation plans put in place. In 2021, as anticipated, the pandemic impacted Group performance primarily in demand for vaccines and reflected the prioritisation of COVID-19 vaccination programmes by governments, including social distancing rules resulting from COVID-19 that affected customers' ability and willingness to access vaccination services across all regions. We continue to remain confident in the underlying demand for our vaccines and are encouraged by the rate at which COVID-19 vaccinations and boosters are being administered in many countries, which provides support for healthcare systems and the eventual return to normal. This continues to be a dynamic situation, with the future severity, duration and impact unknown at this point including potential impacts on trading results, clinical trials, supply continuity, and our employees. The situation could change at any time and there can be no assurance that the COVID-19 pandemic will not have a material adverse impact on the future results of the Group.

### **Non-financial information statement**

The following aligns to the non-financial reporting requirements contained in sections 414CA and 414CB of the Companies Act 2006.

Description of the business model	
The value we create	01
Social matters	
Global health	35
Health security	35
Affordability and availability	36
Employees	
Employee engagement	37
Diversity	37
Wellbeing and development	37
Gender pay gap	37
Ethics and values	38
Board diversity	83

Human rights	
Ethics and values	38
Data and engagement	39
Third parties	38
Anti-corruption and bribery	
Ethics and values	38
Reporting and investigating concerns	38
Anti-bribery and corruption	4
Environmental matters	
Carbon, water and waste	39
Climate-related financial disclosure	49

Viability statement Audit & Risk Committee report Non-financial key performance	47 275 53 111
Principal risks and uncertainties Viability statement Audit & Risk Committee report Non-financial key performance	275 53
Viability statement Audit & Risk Committee report Non-financial key performance	53
Audit & Risk Committee report Non-financial key performance	
Non-financial key performance	111
indicators	
	40
Key performance indicators Our policies	12
All of our public policies, codes and	

standards are available on gsk.com

### **Employees by gender**

	Male	Female	Total
Board	8	5	13
Management*	10,148	9,553	19,701
All employees	47,751	42,345	90,096

\* Senior managers as defined in the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013

# Group financial review

### In this section

Reporting framework	56
Our approach to tax	60
Financial performance	61
Adjusting items	70
Cash generation and conversion	73
Financial position and resources	74
Treasury policies	79
Critical accounting policies	80

GSK Annual Report 2021 55

Financial statements

### **Reporting framework**

### **Total and Adjusted results**

The Group financial review discusses the operating and financial performance of the Group, its cash flows and financial position and our resources. The results for each year are compared primarily with the results of the preceding year.

### Total results

Total reported results represent the Group's overall performance.

GSK also uses a number of adjusted, non-IFRS, measures to report the performance of its business. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures may be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, information presented in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted results are defined below and other non-IFRS measures are defined on page 59.

GSK believes that Adjusted results, when considered together with Total results, provide investors, analysts and other stakeholders with helpful complementary information to understand better the financial performance and position of the Group from period to period, and allow the Group's performance to be more easily compared against the majority of its peer companies. These measures are also used by management for planning and reporting purposes. They may not be directly comparable with similarly described measures used by other companies.

GSK encourages investors and analysts not to rely on any single financial measure but to review GSK's Annual Reports, including the financial statements and notes, in their entirety.

### Adjusted results

Adjusted results exclude the following items from Total results, together with the tax effects of all of these items:

- amortisation of intangible assets (excluding computer software and capitalised development costs)
- impairment of intangible assets (excluding computer software) and goodwill
- Major restructuring costs, which include impairments of tangible assets and computer software, (under specific Board approved programmes that are structural, of a significant scale and where the costs of individual or related projects exceed £25 million) including integration costs following material acquisitions
- transaction-related accounting or other adjustments related to significant acquisitions
- proceeds and costs of disposals of associates, products and businesses; significant settlement income; significant legal charges (net of insurance recoveries) and expenses on the settlement of litigation and government investigations; other operating income other than royalty income, and other items including the impact of the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities following enactment of the increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% (effective 2023)
- separation costs include costs to establish Consumer Healthcare as an independent business, as well as admission listing and demerger costs

56 GSK Annual Report 2021

Costs for all other ordinary course smaller scale restructuring and legal charges and expenses are retained within both Total and Adjusted results.

As Adjusted results include the benefits of Major restructuring programmes but exclude significant costs (such as amortisation of intangible assets except for computer software and capitalised development costs, significant legal, major restructuring and transaction items), they should not be regarded as a complete picture of the Group's financial performance, which is presented in its Total results. The exclusion of other Adjusting items may result in Adjusted earnings being materially higher or lower than Total earnings. In particular, when significant impairments, restructuring charges and legal costs are excluded, Adjusted earnings will be higher than Total earnings.

GSK is undertaking a number of Major restructuring programmes in response to significant changes in the Group's trading environment or overall strategy, or following material acquisitions. Costs, both cash and non-cash, of these programmes are provided for as individual elements are approved and meet the accounting recognition criteria. As a result, charges may be incurred over a number of years following the initiation of a Major restructuring programme.

Significant legal charges and expenses are those arising from the settlement of litigation or government investigations that are not in the normal course and are materially larger than more regularly occurring individual matters. They also include certain major legacy matters.

Reconciliations between Total and Adjusted results, providing further information on the key Adjusting items for 2020 and 2021 are set out on page 70 and for the five years to 2021 are set out on pages 263 to 268.

GSK provides earnings guidance to the investor community on the basis of Adjusted results. This is in line with peer companies and expectations of the investor community, supporting easier comparison of the Group's performance with its peers. GSK is not able to give guidance for Total results as it cannot reliably forecast certain material elements of the Total results, particularly the future fair value movements on contingent consideration and put options that can and have given rise to significant adjustments driven by external factors such as currency and other movements in capital markets.

### Reporting framework continued

### Historical record of Adjusting items

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Total operating profit	6,201	7,783	6,961	5,483	4,087
Intangible asset amortisation	802	775	777	580	591
Intangible asset impairment	322	263	83	116	688
Major restructuring	626	1,532	1,105	809	1,056
Transaction-related items	1,159	1,308	345	1,977	1,599
Divestments, significant legal and other items	(618)	(2,823)	(299)	(220)	(119
Separation costs	314	68	_	_	_
US tax reform	-	-	-	-	666
Adjusted operating profit	8,806	8,906	8,972	8,745	8,568

The analysis of the impact of transaction-related items on operating profit for each of the last five years is as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Novartis Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture put option	_	_	_	658	986
Contingent consideration on former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare JV (including Shionogi preferential dividends)	1,026	1,114	31	1,188	556
ViiV Healthcare put options and Pfizer preferential dividends	48	(52)	(234)	(58)	(126)
Contingent consideration on former Novartis Vaccines business	27	172	76	58	101
Release of fair value uplift on acquired Pfizer inventory	-	91	366	-	-
Other adjustments	58	(17)	106	131	82
Transaction-related items	1,159	1,308	345	1,977	1,599

Full reconciliations between Total and Adjusted results for 2017–2021 are set out on pages 266 to 268. Further explanations on the Adjusting items for 2021 are reported on page 70.

### Non-controlling interests in ViiV Healthcare

### Trading profit allocations

Because ViiV Healthcare is a subsidiary of the Group, 100% of its operating results (turnover, operating profit, profit after tax) are included within the Group income statement and then a portion of the earnings is allocated to the non-controlling interests owned by the other shareholders, in line with their respective equity shareholdings (Pfizer 11.7% and Shionogi 10%). Each of the shareholders, including GSK, is also entitled to preferential dividends determined by the performance of certain products that each shareholder contributed. As the relative performance of these products changes over time, the proportion of the overall earnings allocated to each shareholder also changes. In particular, the increasing proportion of sales of dolutegravir and cabotegravir-containing products has a favourable impact on the proportion of the preferential dividends that is allocated to GSK. Adjusting items are allocated to approximately 86% of the Total earnings and 83% of the Adjusted earnings of ViiV Healthcare for 2021. Remeasurements of the liabilities for the preferential dividends

Remeasurements of the liabilities for the preferential dividends allocated to Pfizer and Shionogi are included within other operating income/(expense).

### Acquisition-related arrangements

As consideration for the acquisition of Shionogi's interest in the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture in 2012, Shionogi received the 10% equity stake in ViiV Healthcare and ViiV Healthcare also agreed to pay additional future cash consideration to Shionogi, contingent on the future sales performance of the products being developed by that joint venture, dolutegravir and cabotegravir. Under IFRS 3 'Business combinations', GSK was required to provide for the estimated fair value of this contingent consideration at the time of acquisition and is required to update the liability to the latest estimate of fair value at each subsequent period end. The liability for the contingent consideration recognised in the balance sheet at the date of acquisition was £659 million. Subsequent re-measurements are reflected within other operating income/(expense) and within Adjusting items in the income statement in each period.

Cash payments to settle the contingent consideration are made to Shionogi by ViiV Healthcare each quarter, based on the actual sales performance and other income of the relevant products in the previous quarter. These payments reduce the balance sheet liability and hence are not recorded in the income statement. The cash payments made to Shionogi by ViiV Healthcare in 2021 were £826 million.

Because the liability is required to be recorded at the fair value of estimated future payments, there is a significant timing difference between the charges that are recorded in the Total income statement to reflect movements in the fair value of the liability and the actual cash payments made to settle the liability.

### Group financial review continued

### Reporting framework continued

The cash payments are reflected in the cash flow statement partly in operating cash flows and partly within investing activities. The tax relief on these payments is reflected in the Group's Adjusting items as part of the tax charge. The part of each payment relating to the original estimate of the fair value of the contingent consideration on the acquisition of the Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture in 2012 of £659 million is reported within investing activities in the cash flow statement and the part of each payment relating to the increase in the liability since the acquisition is reported within operating cash flows.

Movements in contingent consideration payable to Shionogi were as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Contingent consideration at beginning of the year	5,359	5,103
Remeasurement through income statement	1,026	1,114
Cash payments: operating cash flows	(721)	(751)
Cash payments: investing activities	(105)	(107)
Contingent consideration at end of the year	5,559	5,359

Of the contingent consideration payable (on a post-tax basis) to Shionogi at 31 December 2021, £937 million (31 December 2020 –  $\pounds$ 745 million) is expected to be paid within one year.

#### **Exit rights**

Pfizer may request an IPO of ViiV Healthcare at any time and if either GSK does not consent to such IPO or an offering is not completed within nine months, Pfizer could require GSK to acquire its shareholding. Under the original agreements, GSK had the unconditional right, so long as it made no subsequent distribution to its shareholders, to withhold its consent to the exercise of the Pfizer put option and, as a result, in accordance with IFRS, GSK did not recognise a liability for the put option on its balance sheet. However, during Q1 2016, GSK notified Pfizer that it had irrevocably given up this right and accordingly recognised the liability for the put option on the Group's balance sheet during Q1 2016 at an initial value of £1,070 million. Consistent with this revised treatment, at the end of Q1 2016 GSK also recognised liabilities for the future preferential dividends anticipated to become payable to Pfizer and Shionogi on the Group's balance sheet.

The closing balances of the liabilities related to Pfizer's shareholding are as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Pfizer put option	1,008	960
Pfizer preferential dividend	-	1

Under the original agreements, Shionogi could also have requested GSK to acquire its shareholding in ViiV Healthcare in six-month windows commencing in 2017, 2020 and 2022. GSK had the unconditional right, so long as it made no subsequent distribution to its shareholders, to withhold its consent to the exercise of the Shionogi put option and, as a result, GSK did not recognise a liability for the put option on its balance sheet.

58 GSK Annual Report 2021

However, during Q1 2016, GSK notified Shionogi that it had irrevocably given up this right and accordingly recognised the liability for the put option on the Group's balance sheet during Q1 2016 at an initial value of £926 million. In Q4 2016, Shionogi irrevocably agreed to waive its put option and as a result GSK de-recognised the liability for this put option on the Group's balance sheet directly to equity. The value of the liability was £1,244 million when it was de-recognised. GSK also has a call option over Shionogi's shareholding in ViiV Healthcare, which under the original agreements was exercisable in six-month windows commencing in 2027, 2030 and 2032. GSK has now irrevocably agreed to waive the first two exercise windows, but the last six-month window in 2032 remains. As this call option is at fair value, it has no value for accounting purposes.

### Settlement with Gilead Sciences Inc. (Gilead)

On 1 February 2022, ViiV Healthcare reached agreement with Gilead to settle the global patent infringement litigation relating to the commercialisation of Gilead's Biktarvy. Under the terms of the global settlement and licensing agreement, Gilead made an upfront payment of \$1.25 billion to ViiV Healthcare which was received on 15 February 2022. In addition, Gilead will also pay a 3% royalty on all future US sales of Biktarvy and in respect of the bictegravir component of any other future bictegravir-containing products sold in the US. These royalties will be payable by Gilead to ViiV Healthcare from 1 February 2022 until the expiry of ViiV Healthcare's US Patent No. 8,129,385 on 5 October 2027. Gilead's obligation to pay royalties does not extend into any period of regulatory paediatric exclusivity, if awarded. The settlement resulted in a remeasurement of the existing liabilities for contingent consideration and the Pfizer put option at the 2021 year end.

The impact of the settlement with Gilead on the contingent consideration liability (CCL) is to increase it by £288 million, on a post-tax basis in Q4 2021 due to the obligation ViiV Healthcare has to pay future cash consideration to Shionogi for its share of the upfront and of the future US sales performance of Biktarvy and products containing bictegravir. Including the impact of the settlement at 31 December 2021, the liability which is discounted at 8% stood at £5,559 million, on a post-tax basis.

Pfizer has the right to require GSK to acquire its shareholding in ViiV Healthcare in certain circumstances at any time. A put option liability is therefore recorded on the Group's balance sheet as a current liability. It is measured on the gross redemption basis derived from an internal valuation of the ViiV Healthcare business.

The impact of the settlement on the Pfizer put option liability is an increase of  $\pounds$ 114 million and is included in the remeasurement at 31 December 2021.

See page 251 for an explanation of the post balance sheet event impact.

#### Group financial review continued

Reporting framework continued

#### Free cash flow

Free cash flow is defined as the net cash inflow from operating activities less capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, contingent consideration payments, net finance costs, and dividends paid to non-controlling interests plus proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, and dividends received from joint ventures and associates. It is used by management for planning and reporting purposes and in discussions with and presentations to investment analysts and rating agencies. Free cash flow growth is calculated on a reported basis. A reconciliation of net cash inflow from operations to free cash flow is set out on page 73.

#### **CER and AER growth**

In order to illustrate underlying performance, it is the Group's practice to discuss its results in terms of constant exchange rate (CER) growth. This represents growth calculated as if the exchange rates used to determine the results of overseas companies in Sterling had remained unchanged from those used in the comparative period. CER% represents growth at constant exchange rates.  $\pounds$ % or AER% represents growth at actual exchange rates.

#### **Return on capital employed**

Return on capital employed is calculated as total profit before taxation as a percentage of average net assets over the year.

#### Net debt

Please see Note 29 'Net Debt' for the calculation of net debt.

#### 2 year Compound Annual Growth Rate

CAGR is defined as the compound annual growth rate and shows the annualised average rate of pro-forma revenue growth between two given years, assuming growth takes place at an exponentially compounded rate. For Consumer Healthcare, the 2 year revenue CAGR has been presented showing the annualised average rate of pro-forma revenue growth between 2019 and 2021.

#### **COVID-19 solutions**

COVID-19 solutions include the sales of pandemic adjuvant and other COVID-19 solutions including vaccine manufacturing and *Xevudy* and the associated costs but does not include reinvestment in R&D. This categorisation is used by management and we believe is helpful to investors through providing clarity on the results of the Group by showing the contribution to growth from COVID-19 solutions.

#### **General Medicines**

General medicines are usually prescribed in the primary care or community settings by general healthcare practitioners. For GSK, this includes medicines in inhaled respiratory, dermatology, antibiotics and other diseases.

#### **Specialty Medicines**

Specialty medicines are typically prescription medicines used to treat complex or rare chronic conditions. For GSK, this comprises medicines in infectious diseases, HIV, oncology, immunology and respiratory.

### Our approach to tax

Business makes a major contribution to the public purse through its tax contribution. This includes direct taxes (such as corporate income tax) and indirect taxes (such as VAT and customs duties) as well as other taxes (such as employment taxes and property taxes). It is therefore important that companies explain their approach to tax. This helps inform dialogue about tax and tax policy.

We are supportive of efforts to ensure companies are appropriately transparent about how their tax affairs are managed. As part of that, our Tax Strategy is set out in detail within the Public policies section of our website. We support the exchange of country-by-country reporting (CBCR) data between tax authorities as, validated against existing information held on taxpayers, it will support their ability to ensure multinational groups pay the right amount of tax in the right places.

As a global healthcare company, we have a substantial business and employment presence in many countries around the world and pay a significant amount of tax. This includes corporate income tax and other business taxes, and tax associated with our employees. We also collect a significant amount of tax on behalf of governments along our supply chain, including from our employees.

We are subject to taxation throughout our supply chain. The worldwide nature of our operations means that our cross-border supply routes, necessary to ensure supplies of medicines into numerous countries, can result in conflicting claims from tax authorities as to the profits to be taxed in individual countries. This can lead to double taxation (with profits taxed in more than one country).

Profits are recognised in territories by reference to the activities performed there and the value they generate. To ensure the profits recognised in jurisdictions are aligned to the activity undertaken there, and in line with current OECD guidelines, we base our transfer pricing policy on the arm's length principle and support our transfer prices with economic analysis and reports. We do not engage in artificial tax arrangements – those without business or commercial substance.

We do not seek to avoid tax by the use of 'tax havens' or transactions we would not fully disclose to a tax authority. We have a zero-tolerance approach to tax evasion and the facilitation of tax evasion.

Tax risk in all countries in which we operate is managed through robust internal policies, processes, training and compliance programmes. Our Board of Directors and the Audit & Risk Committee are responsible for approving our tax policies and risk management arrangements as part of our wider internal control framework.

60 GSK Annual Report 2021

We seek to maintain open and constructive relationships with tax authorities worldwide, meeting regularly to discuss our tax affairs and real time business updates wherever possible.

We also monitor government debate on tax policy in our key jurisdictions so that we can understand and share an informed point of view regarding any potential future changes in tax law. Where relevant, we provide pragmatic and constructive business input to tax policy makers either directly or through industry trade bodies, advocating reform to support economic growth and job creation as well as the needs of our patients and other key stakeholders.

In 2021, the Group corporate tax charge was £346 million (2020 – £580 million) on profits before tax of £5,442 million (2020 – £6,968 million) representing an effective tax rate of 6.4% (2020 – 8.3%). We made cash tax payments of £1,291 million in the year (2020 – £1,655 million). In addition to the taxes we pay on our profits, we pay duties, levies, transactional and employment taxes.

Our Adjusted tax rate for 2021 was 17.5% (2020 – 16.0%). The rate has benefited from the closure of open issues with tax authorities in various jurisdictions. Following separation of the Consumer business and subject to any material changes in our product mix, or other material changes in tax regulations or laws in the countries in which we operate, the Group's average effective Adjusted tax rate in the medium term is expected to be around 16%.

The Group's Total tax rate for 2021 of 6.4% (2020 – 8.3%) was lower than the Adjusted tax rate mainly due to enactment of an increase in the UK corporate income tax rate from 19% to 25% resulting in an increase in the value of balance sheet tax assets. Due to the magnitude, GSK has reported this credit as an Adjusting item in 2021 so that it does not obscure the key trends in the Group's performance for the period.

The OECD and the EU continue to develop new policies which will not only lead to a substantially increased tax compliance burden but may, in the case of the OECD's project to 'Address the Tax Challenges of Digitalisation', fundamentally change the international corporate tax landscape and therefore the tax profiles of multinational companies, including GSK, by: (i) reallocating countries' taxing rights for the largest and most profitable multinationals; and (ii) set a new minimum global corporate tax rate of 15%.

This project achieved political consensus during 2021, with a plan for effective implementation in 2023. However, the detailed rules are still under discussion and it is not therefore possible to accurately forecast the impact for GSK at this stage.

Further details about our corporate tax charges for the year are set out in Note 14.

# **Financial performance**

### Group turnover (£bn)



2020 2021 0 2 4 6 8 10

GSK uses a number of adjusted, non-IFRS, measures to report the performance of its business. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures may be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for or superior to, information presented in accordance with IFRS. Adjusted results and other non-IFRS measures are defined on pages 56 and 59.

The	Total	results	∩f	the	Group	are	set	out	helow
1110	rotui	roouno	01	uio	oroup	aro	001	out	001044.

		2021		2020		Growth
		% of	0	% of	00/	055%
	£m	turnover	£m	turnover	£%	CER%
Turnover	34,114	100	34,099	100	-	5
Cost of sales	(11,603)	(34.0)	(11,704)	(34.3)	(1)	2
Selling, general and administration	(10,975)	(32.1)	(11,456)	(33.6)	(4)	_
Research and development	(5,278)	(15.5)	(5,098)	(15.0)	4	7
Royalty income	419	1.2	318	0.9	32	32
Other operating (expenses)/income	(476)	(1.4)	1,624	4.8		
Operating profit	6,201	18.2	7,783	22.8	(20)	(9)
Net finance costs	(756)		(848)			
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33		33			
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)		_			
Profit before taxation	5,442		6,968		(22)	(10)
Taxation	(346)		(580)			
Profit after taxation for the year	5,096		6,388		(20)	(9)
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,385		5,749			
Earnings per share (p)	87.6p		115.5		(24)	(13)
Earnings per ADS (US\$)	2.42		2.98			

The Adjusted results for the Group are set out below. Reconciliations between Total results and Adjusted results for 2021 and 2020 are set out on page 70.

		2021		2020		Growth
	£m	% of turnover	£m	% of turnover	£%	CER%
Turnover	34,114	100	34,099	100	-	5
Cost of sales	(10,726)	(31.4)	(10,191)	(29.9)	5	8
Selling, general and administration	(10,225)	(30.0)	(10,717)	(31.4)	(5)	(1)
Research and development	(4,776)	(14.0)	(4,603)	(13.5)	4	8
Royalty income	419	1.2	318	0.9	32	32
Adjusted operating profit	8,806	25.8	8,906	26.1	(1)	9
Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders	5,665		5,769		(2)	9
Adjusted earnings per share (p)	113.2p		115.9		(2)	9

GSK Annual Report 2021 61

Financial statements

#### **Group turnover**

#### Group turnover by business

_	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Pharmaceuticals	17,729	17,056	4	10
Vaccines	6,778	6,982	(3)	2
Consumer Healthcare	9,607	10,033	(4)	-
	34,114	34,071	-	5
Corporate and other unallocated turnover	_	28		
	34,114	34,099	_	5

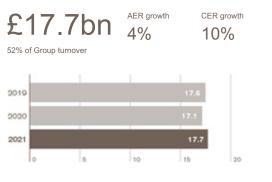
#### Group turnover by geographic region

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
US	15,093	14,556	4	10
Europe	7,838	8,164	(4)	(2)
International	11,183	11,379	(2)	4
	34,114	34,099	_	5

Group turnover was £34,114 million in the year, stable at AER but up 5% CER. Sales of COVID-19 solutions contributed approximately 4 percentage points to growth in the year.

#### **Pharmaceuticals**

#### **Turnover (£bn)**



#### Pharmaceuticals turnover

	2021 £m	2020 (revised*) £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Respiratory	2,863	2,360	21	28
HIV	4,777	4,876	(2)	3
Immuno-inflammation	885	727	22	29
Oncology	489	372	31	37
Pandemic	958	-	-	_
New and Specialty	9,972	8,335	20	26
Established Pharmaceuticals	7,757	8,721	(11)	(6)
	17,729	17,056	4	10

\* GSK has reviewed the presentation of its pharmaceuticals products and from 1 January 2021 has moved sales of *Arnuity Ellipta*, *Incruse Ellipta and Relvar/Breo Ellipta* from the Respiratory therapeutic area to the Established Pharmaceuticals therapeutic area. Comparative information has been revised onto a consistent basis.

62 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### **Pharmaceuticals**

Pharmaceuticals turnover in the year was £17,729 million, up 4% AER, 10% CER. Sales of *Xevudy*, the monoclonal antibody treatment for COVID-19 of £958 million contributed approximately 6 percentage points to Pharmaceuticals growth.

HIV sales were down 2% AER but up 3% CER, to £4,777 million, with growth in *Dovato* and *Juluca* partly offset by *Tivicay* and *Triumeq*. Respiratory sales were up 21% AER, 28% CER, to £2,863 million, on growth of *Trelegy* and *Nucala*. Oncology and Immuno-inflammation therapy areas each continued to show strong double-digit sales growth. Sales of Established Pharmaceuticals decreased 11% AER, 6% CER to £7,757 million.

In the US, sales grew 13% AER, 21% CER including sales of *Xevudy*, which contributed approximately 9 percentage points to total growth. Continued strong performance of *Trelegy*, *Nucala*, *Benlysta* and *Dovato* also drove growth of New and Specialty products in the Region. Established Products were stable at AER but grew 6% CER, reflecting strong demand for Established Respiratory products in the COVID-19 environment and certain supply challenges faced by generic competitor products, plus the benefit of favourable prior period RAR adjustments.

In Europe, sales decreased 4% AER, 2% CER, with decreases in the Established Pharmaceuticals portfolio, impacted by generic competition including *Seretide*, *Duodart* and *Volibris*, lower antibiotic demand, and the divestment of cephalosporin products at the start of the fourth quarter. The decrease was partly offset by strong growth of *Trelegy*, *Benlysta* and Oncology products, and of *Dovato* which more than doubled in the year. Sales of *Xevudy* totalling £69 million also contributed approximately 2 percentage points to total growth.

International sales decreased 3% AER but grew 4% CER. Decreases in Established Pharmaceuticals reflected the impact of COVID-19 suppressed antibiotics markets and increased generic competition in the first half of the year. This was offset by strong growth in Respiratory, *Dovato, Tivicay* tenders, and sales of *Xevudy*, which added approximately 6 percentage points to International total growth.

#### Group financial review continued

#### Financial performance continued

#### Respiratory

Total Respiratory sales were up 21% AER, 28% CER, with sales of *Trelegy* and *Nucala* each exceeding £1 billion per year for the first time. International Respiratory sales grew 33% AER, 42% CER including *Nucala* up 23% AER, 34% CER, and *Trelegy* up 81% AER, 92% CER including the impact of the *Trelegy* asthma launch in Japan in Q4 2020. In Europe, Respiratory grew 11% AER, 13% CER with double digit CER growth of *Trelegy* and *Nucala*. In the US, Respiratory grew 23% AER, 30% CER, driven by continued strong performance of *Trelegy* and Nucala.

Sales of *Nucala* were £1,142 million in the year and grew 15% AER, 22% CER, with consistent, strong growth across all three regions. US sales were up 15% AER, 23% CER to £690 million and International sales of £195 million grew 23% AER, 34% CER. Europe sales of £257 million grew 8% AER, 11% CER.

*Trelegy* sales were up 49% AER, 57% CER to £1,217 million driven by growth in all regions. In the US, sales continue to grow strongly including benefit of the asthma indication approved and launched in Q3 2020, with sales up 52% AER, 62% CER. In Europe, sales grew 19% AER, 21% CER and in International, where *Trelegy* for asthma was approved in Japan in Q4 2020, sales grew 81% AER, 92% CER to £163 million.

#### HIV

HIV sales were £4,777 million a decrease of 2% AER but growth of 3% CER for the year. *Triumeq* sales were £1,882 million, down 18% AER, 14% CER and *Tivicay* sales were £1,381 million, down 10% AER, 4% CER. The mature portfolio resulted in less than 1 percentage point of CER sales decrease.

New HIV products *Juluca, Dovato, Rukobia* and *Cabenuva* delivered sales of £1,387 million representing 29% of the total HIV portfolio (18% in 2020). Sales of the two drug regimens *Juluca* and *Dovato* were £517 million and £787 million, respectively, with combined growth of 50% AER, 58% CER. *Rukobia* sales were £45 million. *Cabenuva*, the first long acting injectable, recorded £38 million of sales for the full year.

In the US, total sales were £2,898 million with a decrease of 4% AER, but growth of 3% CER. New HIV products delivered sales of £896 million, including: *Dovato* £428 million with growth of 87% AER, 99% CER, *Juluca* £393 million with growth of 2% AER, 8% CER, *Rukobia* £43 million and *Cabenuva* £32 million. Combined Tivicay and *Triumeq* sales were £1,953 million declining 16% AER, 11% CER. In Europe, total sales were £1,194 million with a decrease of 2% AER, but growth of 1% CER.

New HIV products delivered sales of £420 million, including: Dovato sales of £302 million, which more than doubled at AER and CER, and *Juluca* £111 million with growth of 14% AER, 18% CER. Combined *Tivicay* and *Triumeq* sales were £738 million declining 21% AER, 19% CER. International continued to grow strongly with total sales of £685 million, with growth of 4% AER, 11% CER, driven by the *Tivicay* tender business and new HIV products.

#### Immuno-inflammation

Immuno-inflammation sales of £885 million grew 22% AER, 29% CER with Benlysta sales up 22% AER, 29% CER to £874 million, benefitting from lupus nephritis launches in US and Japan in H2 2020.

#### Oncology

Sales of Zejula, the PARP inhibitor treatment for ovarian cancer were £395 million, up 17% AER, 22% CER, impacted by ongoing lower diagnosis rates due to the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the US. Sales included £212 million in the US and £163 million in Europe.

*Blenrep* for the treatment of patients with relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma was approved and launched in the US and Europe in Q3 2020, with ongoing launches throughout Europe in 2021. Blenrep sales globally totalled £89 million.

#### **Pandemic sales**

Sales of *Xevudy* were £958 million in the year, reflecting the ongoing fulfilment of contracts across the world and most significantly in the US, which reported sales of £602 million. International recorded sales of £287 million and Europe £69 million.

#### **Established Pharmaceuticals**

Sales of Established Pharmaceuticals in the year were £7,757 million, down 11% AER, 6% CER.

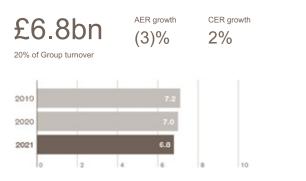
Established Respiratory products decreased 7% AER, 2% CER to  $\pounds 4,327$  million. This includes the impact of generic competition to *Xyzal* in Japan, and to *Advair/Seretide* globally. The decrease was partially offset by approximately 6 percentage points impact on growth of favourable prior period RAR adjustments.

The remainder of the Established Pharmaceuticals portfolio decreased by 16% AER, 11% CER to £3,430 million on lower demand for antibiotics during the COVID-19 pandemic period, the divestment of GSK's cephalosporin products at the start of the fourth quarter, and the impact of government mandated changes increasing use of generics in markets including France, Japan and China.

G

#### Vaccines

#### Turnover (£bn)



#### Vaccines turnover

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Meningitis	961	1,029	(7)	(2)
Influenza	679	733	(7)	(2)
Shingles	1,721	1,989	(13)	(9)
Established Vaccines	2,970	3,231	(8)	(4)
	6,331	6,982	(9)	(5)
Pandemic Vaccines	447	-	-	-
	6,778	6,982	(3)	2

Vaccines turnover in the year decreased 3% at AER, but grew 2% CER to £6,778 million, primarily driven by pandemic adjuvant sales, partially offset by lower demand for routine adult vaccination due to COVID-19 vaccination programme deployment and disease circulation across regions, resulting in lower *Shingrix* and Hepatitis vaccines sales. Unfavourable US prior period RAR adjustments reduced overall Vaccines growth by approximately 2 percentage points, particularly in *Fluarixl FluLaval* and *Shingrix* where the impact on product growth was a decrease of 7% and a decrease of 2% respectively.

Vaccines turnover excluding pandemic vaccines decreased 9% AER, 5% CER to £6,331 million.

#### **Meningitis**

Meningitis sales decreased 7% AER, 2% CER to £961 million driven primarily by unrepeated International tender volumes for other meningitis vaccines. *Bexsero* sales were stable at AER, but grew 5% CER to £650 million, reflecting increased market share in the US.

*Menveo* sales were up 3% AER, 9% CER to £272 million, primarily driven by 2020 cohort catch-up vaccinations and 2021 higher demand, as well as increased market share in the US.

64 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Influenza

*Fluarix/FluLaval* sales decreased 7% AER, 2% CER, to £679 million as a result of unfavourable prior period RAR movements in the US, partially offset by higher volume in the US and strong southern hemisphere demand in International.

#### Shingles

Shingrix decreased 13% AER, 9% CER to £1,721 million, primarily driven by lower demand in the US and International for routine adult vaccination due to COVID-19 vaccination programme deployment and disease circulation. In Europe, sales growth was driven by Germany and launches in the UK, Spain and Italy. *Shingrix* was sold in 17 countries, including 9 markets launched during 2021.

#### **Established Vaccines**

Hepatitis vaccines sales were down 20% AER, 16% CER to £460 million, adversely impacted by de-prioritisation of routine US adult vaccination, increased Hepatitis B vaccine competition and unfavourable CDC stockpile movements in the US, and by COVID-19 related travel restrictions in Europe and International.

Sales of DTPa-containing vaccines (*Infanrix*, *Pediarix* and *Boostrix*) decreased 4% AER but grew 1% CER. *InfanrixI Pediarix* sales decreased 14% AER, 9% CER to £543 million, reflecting lower tender volume in Europe and International as well as a change in recommendation for the dosing schedule in Germany, partly offset by increased demand in the US. *Boostrix* sales grew 9% AER, 14% CER to £521 million, largely driven by demand recovery and tender volumes in International, as well as higher demand and share in the US.

*Rotarix* sales were down 3% AER but up 1% CER to £541 million, reflecting demand recovery in International.

*Synflorix* sales decreased by 11% AER, 8% CER to £357 million, primarily due to lower tender demand in Emerging markets.

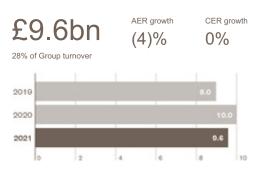
MMRV vaccines sales were stable at AER but grew 4% CER to  $\pounds 260$  million, largely driven by higher demand in International.

#### **Pandemic Vaccines**

Pandemic vaccines sales of £447 million included £444 million of pandemic adjuvant sales to the US and Canadian governments.

#### **Consumer Healthcare**

#### Turnover (£bn)



#### **Consumer Healthcare turnover**

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Oral health	2,732	2,753	(1)	5
Pain relief	2,276	2,219	3	7
Vitamins, minerals and supplements	1,512	1,506	-	4
Respiratory health	1,133	1,209	(6)	(1)
Digestive health and other	1,803	1,824	(1)	4
	9,456	9,511	(1)	4
Brands divested/under review	151	522	(71)	(69)
	9,607	10,033	(4)	-

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
US	3,179	3,408	(7)	(1)
Europe	2,468	2,619	(6)	(3)
International	3,960	4,006	(1)	4
	9,607	10,033	(4)	-

Consumer Healthcare turnover in the year of £9,607 million decreased 4% AER and was stable at CER reflecting dilution from divestments given the completion of the portfolio rationalisation at the end of Q1 2021. On a two-year CAGR sales excluding brands divested under review grew 4% overall despite the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sales excluding brands divested/under review decreased 1% AER but increased 4% CER reflecting the underlying strength of brands across the portfolio and categories and continuing growth in e-commerce. Overall, sales benefited from strong growth across all categories excluding Respiratory health which was negatively impacted in Q1 2021 by the historically low cold and flu season. The decrease in cold and flu sales resulted in an approximately 1% drag on full year growth.

International sales excluding brands divested/under review grew high single digit on a CER basis with double digit growth in emerging markets including India, China, the Middle East and Africa. Excluding brands divested/under review, US sales grew low single digits but European sales were stable on a CER basis. Both regions were particularly negatively impacted by the historically low cold and flu season during Q1 2021.

#### **Oral health**

Oral health sales decreased 1% AER, but grew 5% CER to £2,732 million. *Sensodyne* delivered high single digit growth reflecting underlying brand strength, continued innovation and strong growth across key markets including the US, China, India and Japan. Gum health also delivered broad based high single digit growth across key markets. Denture care grew low single digits driven partly by a return to growth in Q4 2021.

#### Pain relief

Pain relief sales increased 3% AER, 7% CER to £2,276 million. *Panadol*, which benefitted from seasonal demand in the last quarter, grew double digits. *Voltaren* grew mid-single digits, offsetting the expected short-term decrease in the second half of the year in the US after the introduction of private label competition earlier in 2021. *Excedrin* delivered growth of over 40% versus a prior year decrease reflecting supply improvements.

#### Vitamins, minerals and supplements

Vitamins, minerals and supplements sales were stable at AER but grew 4% CER to £1,512 million building on the significant (19% CER) growth in 2020. *Centrum* grew mid-teens percent driven by successful innovation, improved supply capacity in the US and continued consumer focus on health and wellness. *Caltrate* grew mid-single digits and *Emergen*-C decreased high-single digits reflecting a particularly challenging 2020 comparator due to unprecedented demand during the early stages of the pandemic.

#### **Respiratory health**

Respiratory health sales decreased 6% AER, 1% CER to £1,133 million. In Q4 2021, cold and flu sales rebounded strongly and were above 2019 levels in Europe and slightly below 2019 levels in the US. For the full year, cold and flu products were down mid-single digits as the H2 2021 rebound was insufficient to offset the considerable decrease in the first quarter of 2021 which resulted from historically low demand for cold and flu products, effectively halving the global market in the period. Allergy products grew mid-single digits.

#### **Digestive health and other**

Digestive health and other brands sales decreased 1% AER but grew 4% CER to £1,803 million. Digestive health brands were up high-single digits with particularly strong growth in *Tums and Eno*. Skin health and Smoker's health brands were up mid-single digits, offset partly by a decrease in small, non-strategic brands.

#### Group financial review continued

#### Financial performance continued

#### **Cost of sales**

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Total cost of sales	(11,603)	(11,704)	(1)	2
Adjusted cost of sales	(10,726)	(10,191)	5	8

Total cost of sales as a percentage of turnover was 34.0%, 0.3 percentage points lower at AER and 1.1 percentage points lower in CER terms compared with 2020. This primarily reflected lower write-downs in a number of manufacturing sites and the unwind in 2020 of the fair market value uplift on inventory arising on completion of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer.

Excluding these and other Adjusting items, Adjusted cost of sales as a percentage of turnover was 31.4%, 1.6 percentage points higher at AER and 0.8 percentage points higher at CER compared with 2020. This primarily reflected higher pandemic sales (*Xevudy*) as well as higher supply chain costs in Vaccines resulting from lower demand and higher inventory adjustments and higher commodity and freight costs in Consumer Healthcare, partly offset by price benefits in Pharmaceuticals, including the benefit from prior period RAR adjustments, a further contribution from restructuring savings across all three businesses and favourable mix in Vaccines.

#### Selling, general and administration

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Total selling, general and administration	(10,975)	(11,456)	(4)	-
Adjusted selling, general and administration	(10,225)	(10,717)	(5)	(1)

Total SG&A costs as a percentage of turnover were 32.2%, 1.4 percentage points lower at AER and 1.8 percentage points lower at CER compared with 2020. This included increased separation costs partly offset by lower restructuring charges.

Excluding Adjusting items, Adjusted SG&A costs as a percentage of turnover were 30.0%, 1.5 percentage points lower at AER than in 2020 and 1.8 percentage points lower on a CER basis. Adjusted SG&A costs decreased 5% AER, 1% CER which reflected the tight control of ongoing costs and reduced variable spending across all three businesses as a result of the COVID-19 lockdowns, and the continuing benefit of restructuring in Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Healthcare and support functions. The decrease also reflected a favourable legal settlement in 2021 compared to increased legal costs in 2020 as well as one-off benefits in pensions and insurance which were partly offset by the one-off benefit from restructuring of post-retirement benefits in 2020. This was partly offset by increased investment behind launches in HIV and Vaccines.

66 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### **Research and development**

	2021 £m	2020 £m	Growth £%	Growth CER%
Total research and development	(5,278)	(5,098)	4	7
Adjusted research and development	(4,776)	(4,603)	4	8
Total R&D expenditure was £5,278 million (15	5.5% of tu	urnover)	, up 4%	δ AER,

7% CER, including an increase in impairments partly offset by a decrease in major restructuring charges. Adjusted R&D expenditure was £4,776 million (14.0% of turnover), 4% higher at AER, 8% higher at CER than in 2020.

Pharmaceuticals R&D expenditure was £3,578 million (20.2% of turnover), stable at AER, up 4% CER, primarily driven by increased investment in our Specialty portfolios, including the early stage research projects. Efficiency savings continued from the implementation of the One R&D programme for Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines as part of the Separation preparation restructuring programme.

The growth of the Specialty portfolio in 2021 was primarily driven by our two programmes for COVID-19 treatment (*Xevudy* and otilimab) along with the other otilimab programme for rheumatoid arthritis, bepirovirsen, our HBV antisense oligonucleotide and depemokimab, our anti-IL5 for asthma. This has been partly offset by reduced spend on daprodustat due to the completion of programmes. In Oncology, there is continued investment reflecting our commitment to synthetic lethality and in *Blenrep*, together with bintrafusp alfa, where we have accelerated close-out costs for the programme but this has been largely offset by a reduction in spend on feladilimab following the decision to terminate the programme in April.

R&D expenditure in Vaccines was £887 million (13.1% of turnover), up 29% AER, 34% CER, reflecting increased investment in clinical programmes for meningitis and RSV and investment in our mRNA platform, partly offset by efficiency savings from the implementation of the One Development programme and variable spending as a result of COVID-19 lockdowns. R&D expenditure in Consumer Healthcare was £249 million.

#### **Royalty income**

Royalty income was £419 million (2020 – £318 million), up 32% AER, 32% CER, primarily driven by higher sales of Gardasil.

#### Other operating income/(expense)

Net other operating expenses of £476 million (2020 -£1,624 million income) primarily reflected accounting charges of  $\pounds$ 1,101 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 1,234 million) arising from the re-measurement of the contingent consideration liabilities related to the acquisitions of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture and the former Novartis Vaccines business and the liabilities for the Pfizer put option and Pfizer and Shionogi preferential dividends in ViiV Healthcare. This included a re-measurement charge of £1,026 million (2020 - £1,114 million) for the contingent consideration liability due to Shionogi, as a result of the unwinding of the discount for £380 million and a charge for £646 million primarily from adjustments to sales forecasts and the settlement with Gilead (see page 58). This was partly offset by a number of asset disposals including the disposal of royalty rights on cabozantinib, the disposal of the cephalosporin business and disposal of a number of Consumer Healthcare brands and fair value uplifts on investments. 2020 included the net profit on disposal of Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare brands of £2,815 million, partly offset by the related loss on sale of the shares in Hindustan Unilever of £476 million.

#### **Operating profit**

Total operating profit was £6,201 million compared with £7,783 million in 2020. This primarily reflected an unfavourable comparison to the net profit on disposal in Q2 2020 of Horlicks and other Consumer brands and resultant sale of shares in Hindustan Unilever. This was partly offset by lower major restructuring costs, lower re-measurement charges on the contingent consideration liabilities and the unwind in 2020 of the fair market value uplift on inventory arising on completion of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer.

Excluding these and other Adjusting items, Adjusted operating profit was £8,806 million, 1% lower than 2020 at AER, but 9% higher at CER on a turnover increase of 5% CER. The Adjusted operating margin of 25.8% was 0.3 percentage points lower at AER, 0.9 percentage points higher on a CER basis than in 2020.

The increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflected the benefit from incremental pandemic sales (Xevudy and adjuvant) contributing approximately 6% AER, 7% CER to Adjusted Operating profit growth. Adjusted Operating profit also benefited from sales growth in Pharmaceuticals including the benefit from prior period RAR adjustments and tight control of ongoing costs including reduced promotional and variable spending across all three businesses as a result of the COVID-19 lockdowns, favourable legal settlements compared to increased legal costs in 2020 and benefits from continued restructuring across the business. This was partly offset by lower sales in Vaccines, primarily *Shingrix*, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare, divestments in Consumer Healthcare and increased investment in R&D across Vaccines and Pharmaceuticals.

Contingent consideration cash payments which are made to Shionogi and other companies reduce the balance sheet liability and hence are not recorded in the income statement. Total contingent consideration cash payments in 2021 amounted to £856 million (2020 – £885 million). This included cash payments made to Shionogi of £826 million (2020 – £858 million).

#### Adjusted operating profit by business

Pharmaceuticals operating profit was £4,681 million, up 12% AER, 24% CER on a turnover increase of 10% CER. The operating margin of 26.4% was 1.9 percentage points higher at AER than in 2020 and 3.3 percentage points higher on a CER basis. This primarily reflected price benefits in Pharmaceuticals, including the benefit from a prior period RAR adjustment, reduced supply chain costs, the tight control of ongoing costs, short term benefits to changes in ways of working, a favourable legal settlement in 2021 compared to increased legal costs in 2020 and the continuing benefit of restructuring. This was partly offset by support to launches in HIV and increased investment in R&D.

Vaccines operating profit was £2,256 million, down 17% AER, 11% CER on 2% turnover increase at CER. The operating margin of 33.3% was 5.6 percentage points lower at AER than in 2020 and 4.8 percentage points lower on a CER basis. This was primarily driven by higher supply chain costs resulting from higher inventory adjustments and lower demand, along with higher R&D spend to support key strategic priorities and increased SG&A investment to support business growth, partly offset by higher royalty income and pandemic adjuvant beneficial mix.

Consumer Healthcare operating profit was £2,239 million, up 1% AER, 9% CER on stable turnover at CER. The operating margin of 23.3% was 1.2 percentage points higher at AER and 2.0 percentage points higher on a CER basis than in 2020. This primarily reflected sales growth of continuing brands, price increases and favourable mix, synergy delivery from the Pfizer Joint Venture Integration and tight cost control, partially offset by the impact of divestments (1.2 percentage points), increased advertising and promotion investment, increased commodity and freight costs and investment in manufacturing sites.

#### Net finance costs

Finance income	2021 £m	2020 £m
Interest and other income	26	39
Fair value movements	2	5
	28	44
Finance expense		
Interest expense	(746)	(822)
Unwinding of discounts on provisions	(2)	(3)
Remeasurements and fair value movements	-	(4)
Finance expense on lease liabilities	(31)	(40)
Other finance expense	(5)	(23)
	(784)	(892)

Total net finance costs were £756 million compared with £848 million in 2020. Adjusted net finance costs were £753 million compared with £844 million in 2020. The decrease is primarily as a result of reduced interest expense from lower debt levels, favourable movements in foreign exchange rates, a premium paid on the early repayment and refinancing of bond debt in 2020 and reduced interest on tax partly offset by lower interest income on overseas cash post-closing of the divestment of Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare nutrition products in India and a number of other countries.

### Share of after tax profits of associates and joint ventures

The share of after tax profits of associates and joint ventures was  $\pounds$ 33 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 33 million).

#### Loss on disposal of interests in associates

The net loss on disposal of interests in associates was  $\pounds$ 36 million, primarily driven by a loss on disposal of our interest in the associate Innoviva Inc.

#### **Profit before tax**

Taking account of net finance costs, the share of profits of associates and loss on disposal of interest in associates, profit before taxation was £5,442 million compared with £6,968 million in 2020.

#### Taxation

	2021 £m	2020 £m
UK current year charge	132	30
Rest of world current year charge	1,044	1,177
Charge in respect of prior periods	172	66
Total current taxation	1,348	1,273
Total deferred taxation	(1,002)	(693)
Taxation on total profits	346	580

68 GSK Annual Report 2021

The charge of £346 million represented an effective tax rate on Total results of 6.4% (2020 – 8.3%) and reflected the different tax effects of the various Adjusting items, including a credit of £397 million resulting from the revaluation of deferred tax assets following enactment of an increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax (effective 1 April 2023). 2020 reflected the disposal of Horlicks and other Consumer brands and the subsequent disposal of shares received in Hindustan Unilever. Tax on Adjusted profit amounted to £1,415 million and represented an effective Adjusted tax rate of 17.5% (2020 –16.0%).

Issues related to taxation are described in Note 14, 'Taxation' in the Annual Report 2021. The Group continues to believe it has made adequate provision for the liabilities likely to arise from periods which are open and not yet agreed by tax authorities. The ultimate liability for such matters may vary from the amounts provided and is dependent upon the outcome of agreements with relevant tax authorities.

#### Non-controlling interests

The allocation of Total earnings to non-controlling interests amounted to £711 million ( $2020 - \pounds 639$  million). The increase was primarily due to an increased allocation of Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture profits of £460 million ( $2020 - \pounds 374$  million) and an increased allocation of ViiV Healthcare profits of £196 million ( $2020 - \pounds 223$  million), including reduced credits for re-measurement of contingent consideration liabilities.

The allocation of Adjusted earnings to non-controlling interests amounted to £1,006 million ( $2020 - \pounds1,031$  million). The reduction in allocation primarily reflected a reduced allocation of ViiV Healthcare profits of £438 million ( $2020 - \pounds474$  million), partly offset by higher net profits in some of the Group's other entities with non-controlling interests. The allocation of Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture profits was £515 million ( $2020 - \pounds515$  million).

#### Earnings per share

Total EPS was 87.6p compared with 115.5p in 2020. This primarily reflected an unfavourable comparison to the net profit on disposal in Q2 2020 of Horlicks and other Consumer brands partly offset by the related loss on sale of the shares in Hindustan Unilever, partly offset by a credit of £397 million to Taxation in 2021 resulting from the revaluation of deferred tax assets following enactment of an increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax (effective 1 April 2023), lower major restructuring costs and lower remeasurement charges on the contingent consideration liabilities.

Adjusted EPS was 113.2p compared with 115.9p in 2020, down 2% AER but up 9% CER, on a 9% CER increase in Adjusted operating profit primarily reflecting incremental pandemic sales, sales increases in Pharmaceuticals, tight cost control and favourable legal settlements and lower interest costs, partly offset by lower sales in Vaccines, primarily Shingrix, higher supply chain costs in Vaccines, increased R&D investment and a higher effective tax rate. The contribution to growth from COVID-19 solutions was approximately 8% AER, 9% CER.

#### **Dividends**

The Board has declared four interim dividends resulting in a total dividend for the year of 80 pence, in line with the dividend declared for 2020. See note 16 to the financial statements, 'Dividends'.

#### **Dividend policy**

On 23 June 2021, at the new GSK Investor Update, GSK set out that from 2022 a progressive dividend policy will be implemented. The dividend policy, the total expected cash distribution, and the respective dividend pay-out ratios for new GSK and new Consumer Healthcare remain unchanged.

GSK expects to declare a 27p per share dividend payable by the current group for the first half. This comprises 22 pence per share for new GSK and 5 pence per share representing Consumer Healthcare during the first half whilst part of the group. For the second half of 2022, new GSK continues to expect to declare a 22p per share dividend. As previously communicated, new GSK would expect to declare a dividend of 45 pence per share for 2023.

Following separation, the dividend policy for the new Consumer Healthcare company will be the responsibility of its Board of Directors and is expected to be guided by a 30 to 50 per cent pay-out ratio. On this basis, we now expect a second-half dividend from the new Consumer Healthcare company equivalent to a payout of around 3 pence per share, subject to its Board's decisions on the intra-year phasing of dividend payments. This expected distribution per share for the second half of the year has been adjusted from that highlighted at the GSK Investor Update in June 2021 to reflect the total number of shares (up to circa 9.25 billion shares) in the new Consumer Healthcare company that are expected to be in issue upon demerger. In June 2021 the planning assumption for the Investor Update reflected only the GSK shares in issue at that time (circa 5 billion shares).

In aggregate, this would represent on the full year 2022 basis the equivalent of a Group dividend of around 52p per share. Dividends payable by Consumer Healthcare will only be receivable by shareholders who remain invested in Consumer Healthcare post-separation and at the appropriate record dates.

#### **Guidance and Outlook**

In 2022 we expect to continue to deliver on our strategic priorities. We plan to increase targeted investment in R&D, to build on and invest behind our top line momentum for key growth drivers and to deliver the demerger of our Consumer Healthcare business in mid-year. Assuming global economies and healthcare systems approach normality as the year progresses, we expect sales of Specialty Medicines to grow approximately 10% at CER and sales of General Medicines to show a slight decrease, primarily reflecting increased genericisation of established Respiratory products. Vaccines sales are expected to grow at a low teens percentage at CER for the year as a whole. However, governments' prioritisation of COVID-19 vaccination programmes and ongoing measures to contain the pandemic are expected to result in some continued disruption to adult immunisations, with the impact weighted to the first half. For Shingrix, despite the potential for short-term pandemic disruption, we continue to expect strong double-digit growth and record annual sales based on strong demand in existing markets and geographical expansion.

Reflecting these factors, in 2022 for new GSK we expect sales to grow between 5% to 7% at CER and Adjusted operating profit to grow between 12% to 14% at CER as compared with 2021. This includes the future benefit in royalty income from the settlement and license agreement with Gilead Sciences, Inc. (Gilead) announced on 1 February 2022.

In June 2021, GSK announced that it expected new GSK to deliver sales growth and adjusted operating profit growth of more than 5% and more than 10%, respectively, CAGR at constant exchange rates over the five year period 2021-2026 (with 2021 as the base year). These financial outlooks exclude any contribution from COVID-19 related revenues. New GSK expects to improve adjusted operating margin from the mid-20s% in 2021 to over 30% by 2026 and cash generated from operations is expected to exceed £10 billion by 2026. By 2031, new GSK aims to deliver sales of more than £33 billion (at constant exchange rates).

Medium term outlooks were provided for Consumer Healthcare at a Capital Markets Day scheduled for 28 February 2022. Until such time as the formal criteria for treating Consumer Healthcare as a 'Discontinued operation' have been satisfied (currently expected in Q2 2022), GSK will continue to present the Consumer Healthcare business within 'Continuing operations' and will consolidate the business for reporting purposes until the demerger has completed.

In 2022, based on known binding agreements from governments we expect that COVID-19 solutions will contribute a similar sales level to 2021, but a substantially reduced profit contribution due to the increased proportion of lower margin Xevudy sales. We expect this to reduce new GSK Adjusted Operating profit growth (including COVID-19 solutions in both years) by between 5% to 7%. We continue to discuss further opportunities with governments.

# Adjusting items

Adjusted results reconciliation 31 December 2021	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction- related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Separation costs £m	Adjusted results £m
Turnover	34,114							34,114
Cost of sales	(11,603)	701	(33)	154	28	27		(10,726)
Gross profit	22,511	701	(33)	154	28	27		23,388
Selling, general and administration	(10,975)			426	25	17	282	(10,225)
Research and development	(5,278)	101	355	46				(4,776)
Royalty income	419							419
Other operating (expense)/income	(476)				1,106	(662)	32	-
Operating profit	6,201	802	322	626	1,159	(618)	314	8,806
Net finance costs	(756)			2		1		(753)
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)					36		-
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33							33
Profit before taxation	5,442	802	322	628	1,159	(581)	314	8,086
Taxation	(346)	(159)	(81)	(114)	(196)	(470)	(49)	(1,415)
Tax rate	6.4%							17.5%
Profit after taxation	5,096	643	241	514	963	(1,051)	265	6,671
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	711				295			1,006
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,385	643	241	514	668	(1,051)	265	5,665
Earnings per share	87.6p	12.9p	4.8p	10.3p	13.3p	(21.0)p	5.3p	113.2p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	5,003							5,003
Adjusted results reconciliation	Total results	Intangible asset amortisation	Intangible asset impairment	Major restructuring	Transaction- related	Divestments, significant legal and other items	Separation costs	Adjusted results

Adjusted results reconciliation	Total results	asset amortisation	asset impairment	Major restructuring	Transaction- related	legal and other items	Separation costs	Adjusted results
31 December 2020	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Turnover	34,099							34,099
Cost of sales	(11,704)	699	31	667	116			(10,191)
Gross profit	22,395	699	31	667	116			23,908
Selling, general and administration	(11,456)	1	18	659	(23)	16	68	(10,717)
Research and development	(5,098)	75	214	206				(4,603)
Royalty income	318							318
Other operating (expense)/income	1,624				1,215	(2,839)		_
Operating profit	7,783	775	263	1,532	1,308	(2,823)	68	8,906
Net finance costs	(848)			2		2		(844)
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33							33
Profit before taxation	6,968	775	263	1,534	1,308	(2,821)	68	8,095
Taxation	(580)	(150)	(47)	(292)	(229)	17	(14)	(1,295)
Tax rate	8.3%							16.0%
Profit after taxation	6,388	625	216	1,242	1,079	(2,804)	54	6,800
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	639				392			1,031
Profit attributable to shareholders	5,749	625	216	1,242	687	(2,804)	54	5,769
Earnings per share	115.5p	12.6p	4.4p	25.0p	13.8p	(56.5)p	1.1p	115.9p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	4,976							4,976

70 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Adjusting items continued

#### Major restructuring and integration

Within the Pharmaceuticals sector, the highly regulated manufacturing operations and supply chains and long life cycle of the business mean that restructuring programmes, particularly those that involve the rationalisation or closure of manufacturing or R&D sites are likely to take several years to complete.

Major restructuring costs are those related to specific Boardapproved Major restructuring programmes and are excluded from Adjusted results. Major restructuring programmes, including integration costs following material acquisitions, are those that are structural and are of a significant scale where the costs of individual or related projects exceed £25 million. Other ordinary course smaller-scale restructuring costs are retained within Total and Adjusted results.

Total Major restructuring charges incurred in 2021 were  $\pounds 626$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 1,532$  million), analysed as follows:

			2021			2020
-	Cash £m	Non- cash £m	Total £m	Cash £m	Non- cash £m	Total £m
2018 major restructuring programme (incl. Tesaro)	18	9	27	105	210	315
Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration programme	173	11	184	298	28	326
Separation Preparation restructuring programme	371	59	430	625	216	841
Combined restructuring and integration programme	8	(23)	(15)	39	11	50
	570	56	626	1,067	465	1,532

Cash charges of £371 million under the Separation Preparation programme primarily arose from restructuring of some administrative and central manufacturing functions as well as commercial pharmaceuticals and R&D functions. The non-cash charges of £59 million primarily reflected write-down of assets in administrative locations and R&D sites.

Cash charges of £173 million on the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture programme primarily related to severance and integration costs. The non-cash credit in the Combined restructuring and integration programme primarily reflected a write back on disposal of a site.

Total cash payments made in 2021 were £753 million (2020 – £737 million), £434 million (2020 – £152 million) relating to the Separation Preparation restructuring programme, a further £176 million (2020 – £291 million) relating to the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration programme, £95 million (2020 – £179 million) under the 2018 major restructuring programme including the settlement of certain charges accrued in previous quarters and £48 million (2020 – £115 million) for the existing Combined restructuring and integration programme.

The analysis of Major restructuring charges by business was as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Pharmaceuticals	233	671
Vaccines	(40)	214
Consumer Healthcare	196	374
	389	1,259
Corporate and central functions	237	273
Total Major restructuring charges	626	1,532

The analysis of Major restructuring charges by income statement line was as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Cost of sales	154	667
Selling, general and administration	426	659
Research and development	46	206
Other operating income/(expense)	-	-
Total Major restructuring charges	626	1,532

The benefit in the year from restructuring programmes was  $\pounds 0.7$  billion, the benefit from the Separation Preparation restructuring programme was  $\pounds 0.3$  billion, the benefit from the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration was  $\pounds 0.2$  billion and the benefit from the 2018 Restructuring programme was  $\pounds 0.2$  billion.

The 2018 major restructuring programme, including Tesaro, has cost £1.5 billion to the end of 2021, with cash costs of £0.6 billion and non-cash costs of £0.9 billion, and has delivered annual savings of around £0.5 billion by the end of 2021 (at 2019 rates). These savings were fully re-invested to help fund targeted increases in R&D and commercial support of new products. The programme is substantially complete and therefore GSK will cease external reporting of total costs and benefits of the 2018 major restructuring programme from 2022 onwards.

The completion of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture with Pfizer has realised substantial cost synergies and has largely delivered the expected total annual cost savings of £0.5 billion by 2021. The cash costs are expected to be £0.7 billion and non-cash charges expected to be £0.1 billion, plus additional capital expenditure of £0.2 billion. Up to 25% of the cost savings are intended to be reinvested in the business to support innovation and other growth opportunities.

#### Group financial review continued

#### Adjusting items continued

The Group initiated in Q1 2020 a two-year Separation Preparation programme to prepare for the separation of GSK into two companies: new GSK, a biopharma company with an R&D approach focused on science related to the immune system, the use of genetics and new technologies, and a new leader in Consumer Healthcare. The programme aims to:

- Drive a common approach to R&D with improved capital allocation
- Align and improve the capabilities and efficiency of global support functions to support new GSK
- Further optimise the supply chain and product portfolio, including the divestment of non-core assets.
- A strategic review of prescription dermatology is underway
- Prepare Consumer Healthcare to operate as a standalone company

The programme continues to target delivery of £0.8 billion of annual savings by 2022 and £1.0 billion by 2023, with total costs estimated at £2.4 billion, of which £1.6 billion is expected to be cash costs. The proceeds of divestments have largely covered the cash costs of the programme.

#### **Transaction-related adjustments**

Transaction-related adjustments resulted in a net charge of £1,159 million (2020 – £1,308 million). This included a net £1,101 million accounting charge for the re-measurement of the contingent consideration liabilities related to the acquisitions of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture and the former Novartis Vaccines business and the liabilities for the Pfizer put option and Pfizer and Shionogi preferential dividends in ViiV Healthcare.

Charge/(credit)	2021 £m	2020 £m
Contingent consideration on former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare Joint Venture (including Shionogi preferential dividends)	1,026	1,114
ViiV Healthcare put options and Pfizer preferential dividends	48	(52)
Contingent consideration on former Novartis Vaccines business	27	172
Release of fair value uplift on acquired Pfizer inventory	-	91
Other adjustments	58	(17)
Total transaction-related charges	1,159	1,308

The £1,026 million charge relating to the contingent consideration for the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture represented an increase in the valuation of the contingent consideration due to Shionogi, as a result of the unwind of the discount for £380 million and a charge of £646 million primarily from adjustments to sales forecasts and the settlement with Gilead as well as updated exchange rate assumptions. The £48 million charge relating to the ViiV Healthcare put option and Pfizer preferential dividends represented an increase in the valuation of the put option as a result of the settlement with Gilead, offset by lower cash and updated exchange rate assumptions.

The ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability is fair valued under IFRS. The potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic remains uncertain and at 31 December 2021, it has been assumed that there will be no significant impact on the long-term value of the liability. This position remains under review and the amount of the liability will be updated in future quarters as further information on the impact of the pandemic becomes available. An explanation of the accounting for the non-controlling interests in ViiV Healthcare is set out on page 57.

#### Divestments, significant legal charges and other items

Divestments and other items also included gains from a number of asset disposals, including the disposal of royalty rights on cabozantinib, disposal of the cephalosporins business and disposal of a number of Consumer Healthcare brands, fair value gains on investments and certain other Adjusting items, including the impact of the enactment of the increase in the headline rate of UK Corporate tax as discussed on page 189. The Consumer Healthcare brands disposal programme is complete and has delivered net proceeds of £1.1 billion. In 2021 the net loss on disposal of interests in associates was £36 million, primarily driven by a loss on disposal of the interest in the associate Innoviva Inc. A charge of £26 million (2020  $\pm 27$  million). Included within Divestments, significant legal and other items, is a deferred tax credit of £157 million arising on the transfer of intellectual property within the group during the quarter. This deferred tax credit arises due to differences between group value and the market value of the assets transferred.

#### **Separation costs**

From Q2 2020, the Group started to report additional costs to prepare for establishment of the Consumer Healthcare business as an independent entity ("Separation costs"). Total Separation costs incurred in 2021 were £314 million (2020 – £68 million). This includes £38 million relating to transaction costs including preparatory admission costs (costs relating to achieve a listing).

Total separation costs are estimated to be  $\pounds 600\mathchar`-700$  million, excluding transaction costs.

72 GSK Annual Report 2021

# Cash generation and conversion

A summary of the consolidated cash flow statement is set out below.

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7,952	8,441
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(1,777)	2,161
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(7,589)	(10,132)
Increase in cash and bank overdrafts	(1,414)	470
Cash and bank overdrafts at beginning of year	5,262	4,831
Increase in cash and bank overdrafts	(1,414)	470
Exchange adjustments	(29)	(39)
Cash and bank overdrafts at end of year	3,819	5,262
Cash and bank overdrafts at end of year comprise:		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,274	6,292
Overdrafts	(455)	(1,030)
	3.819	5 262

#### Capital expenditure and financial investment

Cash payments for tangible and intangible fixed assets amounted to £2,931 million (2020 - £2,239 million) and disposals realised £898 million (2020 - £1,582 million). Cash payments to acquire equity investments amounted to £162 million (2020 - £411 million), primarily relating to Vir Biotechnology, and sales of equity investments realised £202 million (2020 - £3,269 million).

#### Free cash flow

Free cash flow is the amount of cash generated by the Group after meeting our obligations for contingent consideration, interest, tax and dividends paid to non-controlling interests, and after capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Free cash inflow	4,437	5,406

Total cash payments to Shionogi in relation to the ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability in the year were £826 million (2020 – £858 million), of which £721 million was recognised in cash flows from operating activities and £105 million was recognised in contingent consideration paid within investing cash flows. These payments are deductible for tax purposes.

# Reconciliation of net cash inflow from operating activities to free cash flow

A reconciliation of net cash inflow from operating activities, which is the closest equivalent IFRS measure to free cash flow, is shown below.

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7,952	8,441
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,172)	(1,226)
Purchase of intangible assets	(1,759)	(1,013)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	143	68
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	772	1,255
Interest paid	(786)	(864)
Interest received	27	39
Dividends from associates and joint ventures	9	31
Contingent consideration paid (reported in investing activities)	(114)	(120)
Contribution from non-controlling interests Distributions to non-controlling interests	7 (642)	3 (1,208)
Free cash flow	4,437	5,406

#### **Future cash flow**

Over the long term, we expect that future cash generated from operations will be sufficient to fund our operating and debt servicing costs, normal levels of capital expenditure, obligations under existing licensing agreements, expenditure arising from restructuring programmes and other routine outflows including tax, pension contributions and dividends, subject to the 'Principal risks and uncertainties' discussed on pages 275 to 287. We may from time to time have additional demands for finance, such as for acquisitions, including potentially acquiring increased ownership interests in the ViiV Healthcare business where a minority shareholder hold put options. We have access to multiple sources of liquidity from short and long-term capital markets and financial institutions for such needs, in addition to the cash flow from operations.

#### Investment appraisal and capital allocation

We have a strong framework for capital allocation, including a board to govern the allocation of capital between our businesses. We utilise a consistent cash return on invested capital (CROIC) methodology to prioritise investment across the Group as a whole, so that we can more effectively compare the returns from each of the businesses as we allocate capital between them. We also consider the impact on EPS and our credit profile where relevant.

GSK Annual Report 2021 73

Investor information

### **Financial position and resources**

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	9,932	10,176
Right of use assets	740	830
Goodwill	10,552	10,597
Other intangible assets	30,079	29,824
Investments in associates and joint ventures	88	364
Other investments	2,126	3,060
Deferred tax assets	5,218	4,287
Derivative financial instruments	18	5
Other non-current assets	1,676	1,041
Total non-current assets	60,429	60,184
Current assets		
Inventories	5,783	5,996
Current tax recoverable	486	671
Trade and other receivables	7,860	6,952
Derivative financial instruments	188	152
Liquid investments	61	78
Cash and cash equivalents	4,274	6,292
Assets held for sale	22	106
Total current assets	18,674	20,247
Total assets	79,103	80,431
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	(3,601)	(3,725)
Contingent consideration liabilities	(958)	(765)
Trade and other payables	(17,554)	(15,840)
Derivative financial instruments	(227)	(221)
Current tax payable	(489)	(545)
Short-term provisions	(841)	(1,052)
Total current liabilities	(23,670)	(22,148)
Non-current liabilities		
Long-term borrowings	(20,572)	(23,425)
Corporation tax payable	(180)	(176)
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,556)	(3,600)
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	(3,113)	(3,650)
Other provisions	(630)	(707)
Derivative financial instruments	(1)	(10)
Contingent consideration liabilities	(5,118)	(5,104)
Other non-current liabilities	(921)	(803)
Total non-current liabilities	(34,091)	(37,475)
Total liabilities	(57,761)	(59,623)
Net assets	21,342	20,808
Total equity	21,342	20,808

74 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Property, plant and equipment

Our business is science-based, technology-intensive and highly regulated by governmental authorities. We allocate significant financial resources to the renewal and maintenance of our property, plant and equipment to minimise risks of interruption to production and to ensure compliance with regulatory standards. A number of our processes use hazardous materials.

The total cost of our property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2021 was £20,778 million, with a net book value of £9,932 million. Of this, land and buildings represented £3,667 million, plant and equipment £4,558 million and assets in construction £1,707 million. In 2021, we invested £1,205 million in new property, plant and equipment. This was mainly related to a large number of projects for the renewal, improvement and expansion of facilities at various worldwide sites to support new product development and launches as well as to improve the efficiency of existing supply chains. Property is mainly held freehold. New investment is financed from our liquid resources. At 31 December 2021, we had contractual commitments for future capital expenditure of £616 million. We believe that our property and plant facilities are adequate for our current needs.

We observe stringent procedures and use specialist skills to manage environmental risks from our activities. Environmental issues, sometimes dating from operations now modified or discontinued, are reported under 'Environment' on pages 39 to 40 and in Note 46 to the financial statements, 'Legal proceedings'.

#### **Right of use assets**

Right of use assets amounted to £740 million at 31 December 2021 compared with £830 million on 1 January 2021. The decrease in the year reflected the impact of depreciation and disposals of £213 million and £70 million respectively, partly offset by additions of £215 million.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill decreased to £10,552 million at 31 December 2021, from £10,597 million.

#### Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets include the cost of intangibles acquired from third parties and computer software. The net book value of other intangible assets as at 31 December 2021 was £30,079 million (2020 – £29,824 million). The increase primarily reflected additions, net of disposals and write offs of £1,913 million, offset by amortisation and impairment losses, net of reversals, in the year of £1,597 million.

#### Investments in associates and joint ventures

We held investments in associates and joint ventures with a carrying value at 31 December 2021 of £88 million (2020 - £364 million). In 2021, the Group sold all of its shares in Innoviva Inc. back to Innoviva. Following this divestment, the Group held no investments in associates or joint ventures which are listed entities. See Note 21 to the financial statements, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures'.

#### **Other investments**

We held other investments with a carrying value at 31 December 2021 of £2,126 million (2020 - £3,060 million). The highest value investments held at 31 December 2021 were in CureVac AG, which was acquired in 2020 and had a book value at 31 December 2021 of £380 million (2020 - £887 million), and Vir Biotechnology, which had a book value of £266 million (2020 - £130 million). The other investments included equity stakes in companies with which we have research collaborations, and which provide access to biotechnology developments of potential interest and interests in companies that arise from business divestments.

#### **Derivative financial instruments: assets**

We held current derivative financial assets at fair value of £188 million (2020 - £152 million) and non-current derivative financial assets held at fair value of £18 million (2020 - £5 million). The majority of these financial instruments related to foreign exchange contracts both designated and not designated as accounting hedges.

#### Inventories

Inventory of £5,783 million decreased from £5,996 million in 2020.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables of £7,860 million increased from £6,952 million in 2020.

#### **Deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax assets amounted to  $\pounds$ 5,218 million (2020 -  $\pounds$ 4,287 million) at 31 December 2021.

#### **Derivative financial instruments: liabilities**

We held current and non-current derivative financial liabilities at fair value of £228 million (2020 - £231 million). This primarily related to foreign exchange contracts both designated and not designated as accounting hedges.

#### Trade and other payables

At 31 December 2021, trade and other payables were £17,554 million compared with £15,840 million at 31 December 2020. The increase primarily reflected the impact of higher customer return and rebate accruals and higher accruals relating to our collaborations. See Note 28 to the financial statements, 'Trade and other payables'.

#### Provisions

We carried deferred tax provisions and other short-term and non-current provisions of £5,027 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 - £5,359 million). Other provisions at the year-end included £196 million (2020 - £320 million) related to legal and other disputes and £652 million (2020 - £860 million) related to Major restructuring programmes. Provision has been made for legal and other disputes, indemnified disposal liabilities, employee related liabilities and the costs of the restructuring programme to the extent that at the balance sheet date a legal or constructive obligation existed and could be reliably estimated.

#### Pensions and other post-employment benefits

We account for pension and other post-employment arrangements in accordance with IAS 19. The net deficits were £1,129 million (2020 - £2,104 million) on pension arrangements and £1,243 million (2020 - £1,363 million) on unfunded post-employment liabilities. See Note 30 to the financial statements, 'Pensions and other post-employment benefits'.

#### **Other non-current liabilities**

Other non-current liabilities amounted to £921 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 – £803 million).

#### **Contingent consideration liabilities**

Contingent consideration amounted to £6,076 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 – £5,869 million), of which £5,559 million (2020 – £5,359 million) represented the estimated present value of amounts payable to Shionogi relating to ViiV Healthcare and £479 million (2020 – £477 million) represented the estimated present value of contingent consideration payable to Novartis related to the Vaccines acquisition.

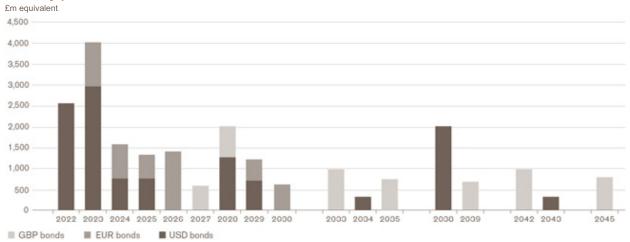
The liability due to Shionogi included £231 million in respect of preferential dividends. The liability for preferential dividends due to Pfizer at 31 December 2021 was £nil (2020 - £1 million). An explanation of the accounting for the non-controlling interests in ViiV Healthcare is set out on page 57.

Of the total contingent consideration payable (on a post-tax basis) at 31 December 2021, £958 million (2020 - £765 million) is expected to be paid within one year. The consideration payable is expected to be paid over a number of years. As a result, the total estimated liabilities are discounted to their present values, on a post-tax basis using post-tax discount rates.

The impact of the settlement with Gilead on the contingent consideration liability (CCL) is to increase it by £288 million, on a post-tax basis in Q4 2021 due to the obligation ViiV Healthcare has to pay future cash consideration to Shionogi for its share of the upfront and of the future US sales performance of Biktarvy and products containing bictegravir. Including the impact of the settlement at 31 December 2021, the liability which is discounted at 8% stood at £5,559 million, on a post-tax basis.

The Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability is discounted at 8% and the Novartis Vaccines contingent consideration liability is discounted partly at 7.5% and partly at 8.5%.

### Maturity profile of bond debt



#### Net debt

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Cash, cash equivalents and liquid investments	4,335	6,370
Borrowings – repayable within one year	(3,601)	(3,725)
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(20,572)	(23,425)
Net debt	(19,838)	(20,780)

At 31 December 2021, net debt was £19.8 billion, compared with £20.8 billion at 31 December 2020, comprising gross debt of £24.1 billion and cash and liquid divestments of £4.3 billion. Net debt reduced due to  $\pounds4.4$  billion free cash flow and  $\pounds0.5$  billion proceeds from investments, including  $\pounds 0.3$  billion proceeds from the Innoviva disposal and £0.3 billion of net favourable exchange impacts from the translation of non-Sterling denominated debt and exchange on other financing items partly offset by the dividends paid to shareholders of £4.0 billion and additional investments of £0.2 billion.

At 31 December 2021, GSK had short-term borrowings (including overdrafts and lease liabilities) repayable within 12 months of £3.6 billion and £4.0 billion repayable in the subsequent year.

At 31 December 2021, GSK's cash and liquid investments were held as follows:

	2021	
	£m	2020 £m
Bank balances and deposits	2,825	3,000
US Treasury and Treasury repo only money		
market funds	54	317
Liquidity funds	1,395	2,975
Cash and cash equivalents	4,274	6,292
Liquid investments – government securities	61	78
	4,335	6,370

76 GSK Annual Report 2021

Cash and liquid investments of £2.9 billion (2020 – £5.4 billion) were held centrally at 31 December 2021.

The analysis of cash and gross debt after the effects of hedging is as follows:

2021	2020
fm	fm

370

2020

2024

Cash and liquid investments	4,335	6,370
Gross debt – fixed	(23,167)	(24,538)
- floating	(1,006)	(2,612)
<ul> <li>non-interest bearing</li> </ul>	-	_
Net debt	(19,838)	(20,780)

#### Movements in net debt

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Net debt at beginning of year	(20,780)	(25,215)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and bank overdrafts	(1,414)	470
(Decrease)/increase in liquid investments	(18)	1
Increase in long-term loans	-	(3,298)
Net repayment of short-term loans	1,995	7,305
Repayment of lease liabilities	215	227
Exchange movements	314	(135)
Other movements	(150)	(135)
Net debt at end of year	(19,838)	(20,780)

#### Interest rate benchmark reform

Interest rate benchmark reform - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16' Phase I and Phase II were issued by the IASB in September 2019 and August 2020, and adopted by the UK Endorsement Board on 5 January 2021. Phase I of the amendment modifies specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments affected by the ongoing interest rate benchmarks are amended as a result of the ongoing interest rate benchmark reforms. Phase II also provides that, for financial instruments measured using amortised cost measurement, changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform should be reflected by adjusting their effective interest rate and no immediate gain or loss should be recognised.

The Group has closely monitored the market and the output from the various industry working groups managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates. This includes announcements made by LIBOR regulators, including the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, regarding the transition away from LIBOR (including GBP LIBOR, USD LIBOR and EURIBOR) to the Sterling Overnight Index Average Rate (SONIA), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), and the Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR) respectively.

At 31 December 2021, the Group was not directly exposed to interest rate benchmark reform as it held no interest rate derivatives or floating rate debt that referenced to LIBOR. The Group did not transition any material derivatives or floating rate debt into a new index as all of the instruments referencing LIBOR matured before December 2021.

#### **Total equity**

At 31 December 2021, total equity had increased from £20,808 million at 31 December 2020 to £21,342 million.

A summary of the movements in equity is set out below:

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Total equity at beginning of year	20,808	18,357
Total comprehensive income for the year	4,759	7,358
Dividends to shareholders	(3,999)	(3,977)
Ordinary shares issued	21	29
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	(131)
Transaction with non-controlling interest	10	_
Share-based incentive plans	367	381
Tax on share-based incentive plans	11	(4)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	7	3
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(642)	(1,208)
Total equity at end of year	21,342	20,808

#### Share purchases

At 31 December 2021, GSK held 355.2 million shares as Treasury shares (2020 - 355.2 million shares), at a cost of £4,969 million ( $2020 - \pounds4,969$  million), which has been deducted from retained earnings.

No ordinary shares were repurchased in the period 1 January 2021 to 28 February 2022 and the company does not expect to make any ordinary share repurchases in the remainder of 2022.

In 2021, no Treasury shares were transferred to the Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) Trusts. Shares are held by the Trusts to satisfy future exercises of options and awards under the Group share option and award schemes.

A proportion of the shares held by the Trusts are in respect of awards where the rules of the scheme require GSK to satisfy exercises through market purchases rather than the issue of new shares. The shares held by the Trusts are matched to options and awards granted.

At 31 December 2021, the ESOP Trusts held 23.2 million (2020 – 49.0 million) GSK shares against the future exercise of share options and share awards. The carrying value of £27 million ( $2020 - \pounds194$  million) has been deducted from other reserves. The market value of these shares was £371 million ( $2020 - \pounds655$  million).

On 10 February 2022, 50.3 million shares were transferred to the ESOP Trusts after which the Trusts held 72.9 million shares against the exercise of share options and share rewards.

#### **Contractual obligations and commitments**

Financial commitments are summarised in Note 35 to the financial statements, 'Commitments'.

The following table sets out our contractual obligations and commitments at 31 December 2021 as they fall due for payment.

	Total £m	Under 1 yr £m	1-3 yrs £m	3-5 yrs £m	5 yrs+ £m
Loans	23,296	3,399	5,624	2,800	11,473
Interest on loans	7,603	686	1,194	1,038	4,685
Lease obligations	1,015	203	305	166	341
Future finance charges	153	25	41	30	57
Intangible assets	12,082	583	1,013	1,914	8,572
Property, plant & equipment	616	468	148	_	-
Investments	146	45	61	40	_
Purchase commitments	484	360	115	8	1
Pensions	44	44	-	-	_
Total	45,439	5,813	8,501	5,996	25,129

Commitments in respect of loans and future interest payable on loans are disclosed before taking into account the effect of derivatives.

We have entered into a number of research collaborations to develop new compounds with other pharmaceutical companies. The terms of these arrangements can include upfront fees, equity investments, loans and commitments to fund specified levels of research. In addition, we will often agree to make further payments if future 'milestones' are achieved.

As some of these agreements relate to compounds in the early stages of development, the potential obligation to make milestone payments will continue for a number of years if the compounds move successfully through the development process. Generally, the closer the product is to marketing approval, the greater the probability of success. The amounts shown above within intangible assets represent the maximum that would be paid if all milestones were achieved. There was a decrease in the commitments in 2021 as a result of a reduction in outstanding loan commitments.

78 GSK Annual Report 2021

In 2018, we reached an agreement with the trustees of the UK pension schemes to make additional contributions, to assist in eliminating the pension deficit identified as part of the 31 December 2017 actuarial funding valuation. The table includes this commitment but excludes the normal ongoing annual funding requirement in the UK of approximately £110 million. For further information on pension obligations, see Note 30 to the financial statements, 'Pensions and other post-employment benefits'.

#### **Contingent liabilities**

Other contingent liabilities are set out in Note 34 to the financial statements, 'Contingent liabilities'.

The following table sets out contingent liabilities, comprising performance guarantees, letters of credit and other items arising in the normal course of business, and when they are expected to expire.

	Total £m	Under 1 yr £m	1-3 yrs £m	3-5 yrs £m	5 yrs+ £m
Guarantees	12	9	2	_	1
Other contingent liabilities	114	13	12	31	58
Total	126	22	1/	31	59

In the normal course of business, we have provided various indemnification guarantees in respect of business disposals in which legal and other disputes have subsequently arisen. A provision is made where an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the likely outcome of the dispute and this is included in Note 31 to the financial statements, 'Other provisions'.

We provide for the outcome of tax, legal and other disputes when an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reliable estimate of the outflow may be made. At 31 December 2021, other than for those disputes where provision has been made, it was not possible to make a reliable estimate of the potential outflow of funds that might be required to settle disputes where the possibility of there being an outflow was more than remote.

The ultimate liability for such matters may vary significantly from the amounts provided and is dependent upon negotiations with the relevant tax authorities and the outcome of litigation proceedings, where relevant. This is discussed further in 'Principal risks and uncertainties' on pages 275 to 287 and Note 46 to the financial statements, 'Legal proceedings'.

# **Treasury policies**

We report in Sterling and pay dividends out of Sterling cash flows. The role of Treasury is to monitor and manage the Group's external and internal funding requirements and financial risks in support of our strategic objectives. GSK operates on a global basis, primarily through subsidiary companies, and we manage our capital to ensure that our subsidiaries are able to operate as going concerns and to optimise returns to shareholders through an appropriate balance of debt and equity. Treasury activities are governed by policies approved annually by the Board of Directors, and most recently on 14 October 2021. A Treasury Management Group (TMG) meeting, chaired by our Chief Financial Officer, takes place on a regular basis to review Treasury activities. Its members receive management information relating to these activities.

#### **Treasury operations**

The objective of GSK's Treasury activities is to minimise the post-tax net cost of financial operations and reduce its volatility in order to benefit earnings and cash flows. GSK uses a variety of financial instruments to finance its operations and derivative financial instruments to manage market risks from these operations. Derivatives principally comprise foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps which are used to swap borrowings and liquid assets into currencies required for Group purposes, as well as interest rate swaps which are used to manage exposure to financial risks from changes in interest rates.

Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes in relation to underlying business activities and not as trading or speculative instruments.

#### **Capital management**

GSK's financial strategy, implemented through the Group's financial architecture, supports GSK's strategic priorities and is regularly reviewed by the Board. We manage the capital structure of the Group through an appropriate mix of debt and equity. We continue to manage our financial policies to a credit profile that particularly targets short-term credit ratings of A-1 and P-1 while maintaining single A long-term ratings consistent with those targets.

GSK's long-term credit rating with Standard and Poor's is A (stable outlook) and with Moody's Investor Services ('Moody's') is A2 (stable outlook). Our short-term credit ratings are A-1 and P-1 with Standard and Poor's and Moody's respectively.

#### Liquidity risk management

GSK's policy is to borrow centrally in order to meet anticipated funding requirements. Our cash flow forecasts and funding requirements are monitored by the TMG on a regular basis. Our strategy is to diversify liquidity sources using a range of facilities and to maintain broad access to financial markets.

Each day, we sweep cash from a number of global subsidiaries to central Treasury accounts for liquidity management purposes.

#### Interest rate risk management

GSK's objective is to minimise the effective net interest cost and to balance the mix of debt at fixed and floating interest rates over time. The policy on interest rate risk management limits the net amount of floating rate debt to a specific cap, reviewed and agreed no less than annually by the Board.

#### Foreign exchange risk management

Our objective is to minimise the exposure of overseas operating subsidiaries to transaction risk by matching local currency income with local currency costs where possible. Foreign currency transaction exposures arising on external and internal trade flows are selectively hedged. GSK's internal trading transactions are matched centrally and we manage inter-company payment terms to reduce foreign currency risk. Where possible, we manage the cash surpluses or borrowing requirements of subsidiary companies centrally using forward contracts to hedge future repayments back into the originating currency.

In order to reduce foreign currency translation exposure, we seek to denominate borrowings in the currencies of our principal assets and cash flows. These are primarily denominated in US Dollars, Euros and Sterling.

Borrowings can be swapped into other currencies as required. Borrowings denominated in, or swapped into, foreign currencies that match investments in overseas Group assets may be treated as a hedge against the relevant assets. Forward contracts in major currencies are also used to reduce exposure to the Group's investment in overseas Group assets. The TMG reviews the ratio of borrowings to assets for major currencies regularly.

#### Commodity risk management

Our objective is to minimise income statement volatility arising from fluctuations in commodity prices, where practical and cost effective to do so. The TMG is authorised to approve the execution of certain financial derivatives to hedge commodity price exposures.

#### **Counterparty risk management**

We set global counterparty limits for each of our banking and investment counterparties based on long-term credit ratings from Moody's and Standard and Poor's. Usage of these limits is actively monitored and any breach of these limits would be reported to the CFO immediately.

In addition, relationship banks and their credit ratings are reviewed regularly so that, when changes in ratings occur, changes can be made to investment levels or to authority limits as appropriate. All banking counterparty limits are reviewed at least annually.

# **Critical accounting policies**

The Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

We are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported in the financial statements. Actual amounts and results could differ from those estimates.

The critical accounting policies relate to the following areas:

- Turnover
- Taxation (Note 14)
- Legal and other disputes (Notes 46 and 31)
- Contingent liabilities (Note 34)
- Pensions and other post-employment benefits (Note 30).

Information on the judgements and estimates made in these areas is given in Note 3 to the financial statements, 'Critical' accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

#### Turnover

In respect of the Turnover accounting policy, our largest business is US Pharmaceuticals, and the US market has the most complex arrangements for rebates, discounts and allowances. The following briefly describes the nature of the arrangements in existence in our US Pharmaceuticals business:

- We have arrangements with certain indirect customers whereby the customer is able to buy products from wholesalers at reduced prices. A chargeback represents the difference between the invoice price to the wholesaler and the indirect customer's contractual discounted price. Accruals for estimating chargebacks are calculated based on the terms of each agreement, historical experience and product growth rates
- Customer rebates are offered to key managed care and Group Purchasing Organisations and other direct and indirect customers. These arrangements require the customer to achieve certain performance targets relating to the value of product purchased, formulary status or pre-determined market shares relative to competitors. The accrual for customer rebates is estimated based on the specific terms in each agreement, historical experience and product growth rates

80 GSK Annual Report 2021

- The US Medicaid programme is a state-administered programme providing assistance to certain poor and vulnerable patients. In 1990, the Medicaid Drug Rebate Program was established to reduce state and federal expenditure on prescription drugs. In 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act became law. We participate by providing rebates to states. Accruals for Medicaid rebates are calculated based on the specific terms of the relevant regulations or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act
- Cash discounts are offered to customers to encourage prompt payment. These are accrued for at the time of invoicing and adjusted subsequently to reflect actual experience
- We record an accrual for estimated sales returns by applying historical experience of customer returns to the amounts invoiced, together with market-related information such as stock levels at wholesalers, anticipated price increases and competitor activity.

A reconciliation of gross turnover to net turnover for the US Pharmaceuticals business is as follows:

		2021		2020		2019
	£m	Margin %	£m	Margin %	£m	Margin %
Gross turnover	19,928	100	20,035	100	18,471	100
Market-driven segments	(6,656)	(33)	(6,754)	(34)	(5,976)	(32)
Government mandated and state programmes	(4,553)	(23)	(5,205)	(26)	(4,264)	(23)
Cash discounts	(377)	(2)	(388)	(2)	(356)	(2)
Customer returns	(117)	(1)	(117)	(1)	(141)	(1)
Prior year adjustments	838	4	402	2	247	1
Other items	(621)	(3)	(522)	(2)	(579)	(3)
Total deductions	(11,486)	(58)	(12,584)	(63)	(11,069)	(60)
Net turnover	8,442	42	7,451	37	7,402	40

Market-driven segments consist primarily of managed care and Medicare plans with which we negotiate contract pricing that is honoured via rebates and chargebacks. Mandated segments consist primarily of Medicaid and federal government programmes which receive government-mandated pricing via rebates and chargebacks.

#### Group financial review continued

#### Critical accounting policies continued

The decreased deductions in the Government mandated and state programmes of the gross turnover to net turnover reconciliation primarily reflected lower rebates and chargebacks on respiratory products, and on *Advair* in particular.

During the year *Advair* accounted for 6% of US Pharmaceuticals turnover and approximately 21% of the total deduction for rebates and returns.

The respiratory portfolio as a whole, including Established Respiratory products, accounted for approximately 77% of the total deduction in the year.

The balance sheet accruals for rebates, discounts, allowances and returns for the US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines businesses are managed on a combined basis. At 31 December 2021, the total accrual amounted to  $\pounds$ 5,044 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 4,686 million).

A monthly process is operated to monitor inventory levels at wholesalers for any abnormal movements. This process uses gross sales volumes, prescription volumes based on third party data sources and information received from key wholesalers. The aim of this is to maintain inventories at a consistent level from year to year based on the pattern of consumption.

On this basis, US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines inventory levels at wholesalers and in other distribution channels at 31 December 2021 were estimated to amount to approximately four weeks of turnover. This calculation uses third party information, the accuracy of which cannot be totally verified, but is believed to be sufficiently reliable for this purpose.

#### Legal and other disputes

In respect of the accounting policy for Legal and other disputes, the following briefly describes the process by which we determine the level of provision that is necessary.

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 37, 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets', we provide for anticipated settlement costs where an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reliable estimate may be made of the likely outcome of the dispute and legal and other expenses arising from claims against the Group.

We may become involved in significant legal proceedings, in respect of which it is not possible to meaningfully assess whether the outcome will result in a probable outflow, or to quantify or reliably estimate the liability, if any, that could result from ultimate resolution of the proceedings. In these cases, appropriate disclosure about such cases would be included in the Annual Report, but no provision would be made.

This position could change over time and, therefore, there can be no assurance that any losses that result from the outcome of any legal proceedings will not exceed by a material amount the amount of the provisions reported in the Group's financial statements.

Like many pharmaceutical companies, we are faced with various complex product liability, anti-trust and patent litigation, as well as investigations of our operations conducted by various governmental regulatory agencies. Throughout the year, the General Counsel of the Group, as head of the Group's legal function, and the Senior Vice President and Head of Global Litigation for the Group, who is responsible for all litigation and government investigations, routinely brief the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Board of Directors on the significant litigation pending against the Group and governmental investigations of the Group.

These meetings, as appropriate, detail the status of significant litigation and government investigations and review matters such as the number of claims notified to us, information on potential claims not yet notified, assessment of the validity of claims, progress made in settling claims, recent settlement levels and potential reimbursement by insurers.

The meetings also include an assessment of whether or not there is sufficient information available for us to be able to make a reliable estimate of the potential outcomes of the disputes. Often, external counsel assisting us with various litigation matters and investigations will also assist in the briefing of the Board and senior management. Following these discussions, for those matters where it is possible to make a reliable estimate of the amount of a provision, if any, that may be required, the level of provision for legal and other disputes is reviewed and adjusted as appropriate. These matters are discussed further in Note 46 to the financial statements, 'Legal proceedings'. Gov

# Strategic report

The Strategic report was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2022

lain Mackay Chief Financial Officer 28 February 2022

# Corporate Governance

# In this section

The Board and GSK Leadership Team	83	
Chair's Governance statement		
Board roles and responsibilities	92	
Board committee information	93	
Board architecture	94	
Board activity	95	
Board progress in 2021	96	
Board's approach to continuous engagement	99	
Board-led purpose and culture	102	
Board performance	103	
Board committee reports	104	
Section 172 statement	116	
Directors' report	117	

82 GSK Annual Report 2021

# The Board

Board composition		Board diversity		International experience			
Composition		Gender					
Executive	23%	Male	62%	Global	85%		
Non-Executive	77%	Female	38%	US	100%		
Tenure Non-Executive		Ethnicity		Europe EMAP	77% 69%		
Up to 3 years	40%	Ethnically diverse	15%		0070		
3-6 years	20%	White	85%				
6-9 years 9-10 years	30% 10%	0					
	10 /0	See more information on page 110					
ir Jonathan Symonds, CBE	SI	kills and experience					
on-Executive Chair		n has extensive international financial, life	sciences and govern	nance experience.			
ge: 63		n served as an Independent Non-Executiv	0		and as Deputy Group		
iationality: British ppointed: 1 September 2019	HS Fil No	nairman from August 2018, until his retiren SBC Bank plc, Chief Financial Officer of No nancial Officer of AstraZeneca plc, and a F on-Executive Director and Chair of the Aud nair of Proteus Digital Health Inc.	ovartis AG, Partner a Partner at KPMG. His	nd Managing Director of Gol governance experience incl	dman Šachs, Chief udes roles as		
5	Jo	n is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered A	Accountants in Engla	nd and Wales.			
	No	External appointments Non-Executive Director, Rubius Therapeutics, Inc; Non-Executive Director, Genomics England Limited having previously served as its Chairman; Member, European Round Table for Industry; Senior Advisor to Chatham House.					
ame Emma Walmsley	SI	kills and experience					
hief Executive Officer		ior to her appointment as GSK's CEO, Em SK and Novartis, from its creation in March					
ge: 52	GSK and Novartis, from its creation in March 2015. Emma joined GSK in 2010 from L'Oreal, having worked for 17 y in a variety of roles in Paris, London, New York and Shanghai. Emma was previously a Non-Executive Director of						
Nationality: British     Diageo plc.       Appointed: 1 January 2017     End of the second s							
hief Executive Officer from 1 April 2017	Er	Emma holds an MA in Classics and Modern Languages from Oxford University.					
		<b>xternal appointments</b> dependent director, Microsoft, Inc.					
ain Mackay		kills and experience					
Chief Financial Officer ge: 60 ationality: British	ch Sc	ior to joining GSK, lain was Group Finance artered accountant, lain has lived and wor shlumberger Dowell and Price Waterhouse Audit and Risk Committee.	ked in Asia, the US a	and Europe and before HSB	C was at General Electric,		
ppointed: 14 January 2019 hief Financial Officer from 1 April 2019	la	lain holds an MA in Business Studies and Accounting and holds an Honorary Doctorate from Aberdeen University in Scotland.					
	la	lain is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.					
	M	<pre>cternal appointments ember, Court of the University of Aberdeer hair of its Stakeholder Communications an</pre>			ber, The 100 Group and		
r Hal Barron		kills and experience					
hief Scientific Officer and Preside	th	ior to joining GSK, Hal was President, R&I at uses advanced technologies to increase	e understanding of life	espan biology. Prior to this, I	al was Executive Vice		
	Pr	esident, Head of Global Product Developn	nent, and Chief Medi	cal Officer of Roche, response	sible for all the products ir		
Age: 59 Iationality: American Appointed: 1 January 2018 Chief Scientific Officer and President, R&D rom 1 April 2018		the combined portfolio of Roche and Genentech. At Genentech, he was Senior Vice President of Development and Chief Medical Officer. Hal was a Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Science & Technology Committee at Juno Therapeutics, Inc until March 2018, when it was acquired by Celgene Corporation. Hal previously served as a Non-Executive Board Director of GRAIL, Inc and an Advisory Board Member of Verily Life Sciences LLC.					
	20 su	announced on 19 January 2022 Tony Wo 22. From that date, Hal will transition to a pport R&D.					
	No	<b>xternal appointments</b> on-Executive Director of Altos Labs Inc; As alifornia, San Francisco.	sociate Adjunct Profe	essor, Epidemiology & Biosta	atistics, University of		

Key 💭 Committee Chair 🖲 Nominations & Corporate Governance 🔕 Audit & Risk 🔞 Remuneration 🕥 Science 📀 Corporate Responsibility

GSK Annual Report 2021 83

Strategic report

Governance and remuneratios

Frinking isl state ment s

line stor information

# The Board continued

Charles Bancroft Independent Non-Executive Director Age: 62 Nationality: American Appointed: 1 May 2020	Skills and experience         Charlie has a wealth of financial and management experience in global biopharma.         Charlie retired from a successful career at Bristol Myers Squibb (BMS) in March 2020 where he held a number of leadership roles in commercial, strategy and finance. Beginning his career at BMS in 1984, he held positions of increasing responsibility within the finance organisation and had commercial operational responsibility for Latin America, Middle East, Africa, Canada, Japan and several Pacific Rim countries. He was appointed Chief Financial Officer in 2010, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, Global Business Operations in 2016 and Executive Vice President and Head of Integration and Strategy & Business Development in 2019. Charlie successfully steered BMS through a period of strategic transformation, including its recent \$74 billion acquisition of Celgene. Charlie also served as a member of the Board of Colgate-Palmolive Company from 2017 until March 2020.         External appointments         Board Member, Kodiak-Sciences Inc; Board Member, BioVector Inc; Advisory Board Member, Drexel University's LeBow College of Business.         The Board determined that Charlie has recent and relevant financial experience and agreed that he has the appropriate qualifications and background to be an audit committee financial expert.
Manvinder Singh (Vindi) Banga Senior Independent Non-Executive Director Age: 67 Nationality: British Appointed: 1 September 2015 Senior Independent Non-Executive Director from 5 May 2016	<ul> <li>Skills and experience</li> <li>Vindi has many years of commercial experience and a track record of delivering outstanding performance in highly competitive global consumer-focused businesses.</li> <li>Prior to joining GSK, Vindi spent 33 years at Unilever plc, where his last role (amongst several senior positions) was President of the Global Foods, Home and Personal Care businesses, and a member of the Unilever Executive Board. Vindi sat on the Prime Minister of India's Council of Trade &amp; Industry from 2004 to 2014 and was on the Board of Governors of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad. Vindi is also the recipient of the Padma Bhushan, one of India's highest civilian honours. Vindi has been a Non-Executive Director of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and Thomson Reuters Corp, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Mauser Group, Chairman of Kalle GmbH, Director of High Ridge Brands LLC, Member of the Indo UK CEO Forum, and Senior Independent Director of Marks &amp; Spencer Group plc.</li> <li>External appointments</li> <li>Partner, Clayton Dubilier &amp; Rice; Non-Executive Director, The Economist Newspaper Limited; Member, Holdingham International Advisory Board; Board Member, International Chamber of Commerce United Kingdom; Member, Governing Board of the Indian School of Business, Hyderabad; Member, Global Leadership Council of Saïd Business School, Oxford; Chair of the Board of Trustees, Marie Curie; Chairman, UK Government Investments.</li> </ul>
Dr Anne Beal Independent Non-Executive Director Age: 59 Nationality: American Appointed: 6 May 2021	Skills and experience         Anne brings extensive healthcare experience to the Board as a physician and entrepreneur combined with a passion for patient advocacy. She is a recognised health policy expert in the development of global and national programmes for improving healthcare access for all patient groups and in ensuring the voice of patients is reflected in research programmes.         Prior to her current roles, Anne spent six years at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, where she was an instructor in paediatrics. She has also held leadership roles at the Commonwealth Fund and the Aetna Foundation. Anne was previously Deputy Executive Director and Chief Engagement Officer for The Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute in the U.S. and Chief Patient Officer and Global Head of Patient Solutions at Sanofi.         External appointments         Founder and CEO, AbsoluteJOI Skincare; Board Member, AcademyHealth; Board Member, Prolacta Bioscience.
Dame Vivienne Cox Independent Non-Executive Director & Workforce Engagement Director Age: 62 Nationality: British Appointed: 1 July 2016 R C	<ul> <li>Skills and experience</li> <li>Vivienne has wide experience of business gained in the energy, natural resources and publishing sectors. She also has a deep understanding of regulatory organisations and government.</li> <li>Vivienne worked for BP plc for 28 years, in Britain and Continental Europe, in posts including Executive Vice President and Chief Executive of BP's gas, power and renewable business and its alternative energy unit. Vivienne was previously a Non-Executive Director of BG Group plc and Rio Tinto plc, the Senior Independent Director of Pearson plc, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Vallourec and the Lead Independent Director at the UK Government's Department for International Development. Vivienne was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DBE) in the 2022 UK New Year's Honours List for services to sustainability, diversity, and inclusion in business.</li> <li>External appointments</li> <li>Chair Designate, Victrex plc; Non-Executive Director, Stena AB; Advisory Board Member, African Leadership Institute; Vice President, Energy Institute; Advisory Board Member, Montrose Associates; Investment Advisor, QantX Ventures; Chair, Rosalind Franklin Institute; Vice Chair, Saïd Business School, Oxford and Member of its Global Leadership Council; Patron, Hospice of St Francis.</li> </ul>

Key 
Committee Chair Nominations & Corporate Governance Audit & Risk Remuneration Science Corporate Responsibility

84 GSK Annual Report 2021

## The Board continued

Dr Harry (Hal) C Dietz Independent Non-Executive Director and Scientific & Medical Expert Age: 63 Nationality: American Appointed: 1 January 2022	Skills and experience Hal brings extensive experience in the field of human genetics which is central to GSK's approach to R&D. He is a former President of the American Society of Human Genetics and is recognised as the world's leading authority on a genetic disorder known as Marfan Syndrome. He also brings experience in development of novel therapies, through his role as Founder of and Scientific Adviser to Blade Therapeutics, a biopharmaceutical company focused on disease- modifying treatments for fibrotic and neurodegenerative diseases. In total, Hal has authored 282 original publications in peer-reviewed journals across his career.			
\$	As a physician scientist, he has dedicated his entire career to the care and study of individuals with heritable connective tissue disorders with primary perturbations of extracellular matrix homeostasis and function. His lab has identified the genes for many of these conditions, for which he uses model systems to elucidate disease mechanisms.			
	Hal has received multiple prestigious awards including the Curt Stern Award from the American Society of Human Genetics, the Colonel Harland Sanders Lifetime Achievement Award in Medical Genetics, the Taubman Prize for excellence in translational medical science, the Harrington Prize from the American Society for Clinical Investigation and the Harrington Discovery Institute, the Pasarow Award in Cardiovascular Research, the InBev-Baillet Latour Health Prize from the country of Belgium, and the Research Achievement Award from the American Heart Association.			
	He is an inductee of the American Society for Clinical Investigation, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of American Physicians, National Academy of Medicine, and National Academy of Sciences.			
	External appointments Victor A. McKusick Professor of Paediatrics, Medicine, and Molecular Biology & Genetics in the Department of Genetic Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Investigator, Howard Hughes Medical Institute; Founder and Scientific Advisor, Blade Therapeutics; Consultant and Chair of Scientific Advisory Board, Aytu Biopharma; Independent Chair, GSK's Human Genetics Scientific Advisory Board.			
Lynn Elsenhans Independent Non-Executive Director	Skills and experience Lynn has a wealth of experience of running a global business and significant knowledge of the global markets in which GSK operates.			
Age: 65 Nationality: American Appointed: 1 July 2012	Lynn served as Chair, President and Chief Executive Officer of Sunoco Inc from 2009 to 2012. Prior to joining Sunoco in 2008 as President and Chief Executive Officer, Lynn worked for Royal Dutch Shell, which she joined in 1980, and where she held a number of senior roles, including Executive Vice President, Global Manufacturing from 2005 to 2008. Lynn was previously a Non-Executive Director of the First Tee of Greater Houston, Flowserve Corporation, the Texas Medical Center, and a Trustee of the United Way of Greater Houston.			
	External appointments Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Governance and Corporate Responsibility Committee, Baker Hughes Company; Board Director and Chair of the Audit Committee, Saudi Aramco; Advisory Board Member, Johns Hopkins University Whiting School of Engineering; Member, Audit Committee Leadership Network.			
Dr Laurie Glimcher Independent Non-Executive Director and Scientific & Medical Expert	Skills and experience Laurie brings scientific and public health expertise to the Board's deliberations, and a wealth of global, publicly listed pharmaceutical business experience.			
Age: 70 Nationality: American Appointed: 1 September 2017	In addition to a number of senior leadership positions held at both Harvard Medical School and Harvard School of Public Health, Laurie has also served as Stephen and Suzanne Weiss Dean and Professor of Medicine at Weill Cornell Medical College and as an Attending Physician at the New York Presbyterian Hospital/Weill Cornell Medical Center. Laurie stepped down from the Board of Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS) in 2017 after serving for 20 years on its Board. Laurie was previously a Non-Executive Director of the Waters Corporation and co-founder and Chair of the Scientific Advisory Board of Quentis Therapeutics Inc.			
	External appointments Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School; CEO, President and an Attending Physician, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute.			
	Member, US National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Medicine; Member, Scientific Steering Committee of the Parker Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy; Independent Director, Analog Devices Inc; Director and Member of the Executive Committee, Breakthrough Cancer; Member, Scientific Advisory Boards of Repare Therapeutics Inc, Abpro Therapeutics, Kaleido Biosciences Inc, BioCentury Inc and Stand Up 2 Cancer.			

Judy Lewent joined the Board on 1 April 2011. She retired from the Board on 5 May 2021.

Key Committee Chair 🛞 Nominations & Corporate Governance Audit & Risk Remuneration S Science C Corporate Responsibility

GSK Annual Report 2021 85

Strate git report

Governance and remuneratios

Financial state ments

Inesistor information

# The Board continued

Dr Jesse Goodman Independent Non-Executive Director and Scientific & Medical Expert	Skills and experience Jesse brings scientific and public health expertise to the Board's deliberations. He has a wealth of experience spanning science, medicine, vaccines, regulation and public health, and has a proven record in addressing pressing public health needs from both the academic and federal sectors.			
Age: 70 Nationality: American Appointed: 1 January 2016	Jesse previously served in senior leadership positions at the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), including most recently as the FDA's Chief Scientist and previously as Deputy Commissioner for Science and Public Health and as Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER).			
SC	Jesse played a leadership role in developing the FDA's Regulatory Science and Medical Countermeasures Initiatives and has worked collaboratively with industry, academia, government and global public health and regulatory partners to prepare for and respond to major public health threats, including emerging infectious diseases, disasters and terrorism. He led the FDA's response to West Nile Virus and to the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic and served on the Senior Leadership Team for the 2010 White House Medical Countermeasure Review. Jesse was previously a member of both the Scientific Advisory Committee and the Regulatory and Legal Working Group of the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI).			
	<b>External appointments</b> Professor of Medicine and Attending Physician, Infectious Diseases, Georgetown University and directs the Georgetown University Center on Medical Product Access, Safety and Stewardship (COMPASS); Board Member (formerly President), United States Pharmacopeia (USP); Board Member, Scientific Counselors for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); Board Member, Intellia Therapeutics Inc; Member, US National Academy of Medicine; Board Member, Adaptive Phage Therapeutics, Inc.			
Urs Rohner	Skills and experience			
Independent Non-Executive Director	Urs has a broad business, banking and legal background and extensive senior level experience at multinational companies.			
Age: 62 Nationality: Swiss Appointed: 1 January 2015	Urs has served as Chairman on a number of Boards, most recently for Credit Suisse Group from 2011 until April 2021. Prior to joining Credit Suisse in 2004, Urs served as Chairman of the Executive Board and CEO of ProSieben and ProSiebenSat.1 Media AG. This followed a number of years in private practice at major law firms in Switzerland and the US, having been admitted to the bars of the canton of Zurich in Switzerland in 1986 and the state of New York in the US in 1990.			
	External appointments Member, International Advisory Board, Investcorp; Chair, Vega Cyber Associates AG.			

Key Committee Chair Nominations & Corporate Governance Audit & Risk Remuneration Science Corporate Responsibility 86 GSK Annual Report 2021

# **GSK Leadership Team**

	Skills and experience				
Dr Hal Barron <sup>1</sup> Chief Scientific Officer and President, R&D	Hal joined GSK and the GSK Leadership Team (GLT) in 2018. See Board biographies on pages 83 to 86. Roger joined the GLT in 2013. He was appointed President of GSK Vaccines in 2018. In addition to leadership of the Vaccines business, he leads GSK's Global Health organisation since 2021 and is also responsible for GSK's global procurement organisation. Roger is a member of the Board of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and the Chair of the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers & Associations (IFPMA) CEO Vaccines Committee. Previously he was President, Global Manufacturing & Supply and, before that, Vice President, Office of the CEO and Corporate Strategy. Roger joined GSK in 1998 from AstraZeneca. Roger holds a degree in Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering from Queen's University, Belfast and a Master's in Manufacturing Leadership from Cambridge University. He is a Chartered Accountant.				
Roger Connor President, Vaccines and Global Health					
Diana Conrad Chief People Officer	Diana was appointed Chief People Officer and member of the GLT in April 2019. She was previously Senior Vice President, HR, Pharmaceuticals R&D from 2016 where she played a key strategic role as leader of the R&D people and culture agenda to support its transformation.				
	Diana joined GSK Canada's HR team in 2000 where she held several roles of increasing responsibility before becoming Senior Vice President, HR for Consumer Healthcare in 2009.				
	Prior to joining GSK, she held HR roles in companies including GE Capital, Gennum Corporation and Zenon Environmental Laboratories. Diana has an Honours Bachelor of Arts from McMaster University in Canada.				
James Ford SVP and Group General Counsel, Legal and Compliance	James joined the GLT in 2018, when he was appointed Senior Vice President and Group General Counsel, Legal and Compliance. He joined GSK in 1995 and has served as General Counsel Consumer Healthcare, General Counsel Global Pharmaceuticals, Vice President of Corporate Legal and was Acting Head of Global Ethics and Compliance. Prior to GSK, James was a solicitor at Clifford Chance and DLA. He holds a law degree from University of East Anglia and a Diploma in Competition Law from King's College. He is qualified as a solicitor in England and Wales and is an attorney at the New York State Bar. James is based in London but has practised law and lived in the US, Singapore and Hong Kong. James is co-chair of the US-based Civil Justice Reform Group and a director of the European General Counsel Association.				
Sally Jackson SVP, Global Communications and CEO Office	Sally joined the GLT in March 2019 as Senior Vice President, Global Communications and CEO Office. She leads our Communications and Government Affairs function globally and is also the CEO's Chief of Staff. Prior to this, Sally was Senior Vice President Office of the CEO and CFO and she previously served as Head of Investor Relations. She joined GSK in 2001. Sally holds a degree in Natural Sciences from the University of Cambridge.				
<mark>lain Mackay</mark> Chief Financial Officer	lain joined GSK and the GLT in 2019. See Board biographies on pages 83 to 86.				
Brian McNamara CEO, GSK Consumer Healthcare	Brian is CEO, GSK Consumer Healthcare and CEO designate of the new Consumer Healthcare company, Haleon. He joined GSK in 2015 as Head of Europe and Americas for Consumer Healthcare and has led two successful Joint Ventures, first between GSK and Novartis and, more recently, with Pfizer. Previously, he was head of Novartis' OTC division. Brian began his career at P&G.				
	Brian is a Board member of the Consumer Goods Forum and a former Chairman and Board member of the Global Self-Care Federation (GSCF). He earned an undergraduate degree in Electrical Engineering from Union College in New York and an MBA in Finance from the University of Cincinnati.				

1 On 1 August 2022 Hal Barron will transition from his current role to become a Non-Executive Director and Tony Wood will join GLT as Chief Scientific Officer.

GSK Annual Report 2021 87

Governance and remuneratios

Financial state mont s

Inesistor information

### GSK Leadership Team continued

	Skills and experience				
Luke Miels Chief Commercial Officer	Luke joined GSK and the GLT in 2017. As Chief Commercial Officer he is responsible for our commercial portfolio of medicines and vaccines. Luke also co-chairs the Portfolio Investment Board with Hal.				
	He previously worked for AstraZeneca as Executive Vice President of their European business and, prior to that, was Executive Vice President of Global Product and Portfolio Strategy, Global Medical Affairs and Corporate Affairs. Before that, he was head of Asia for Roche, based in Shanghai and then Singapore. Prior to that he held roles of increasing seniority at Roche and Sanofi-Aventis in the US, Europe and Asia.				
	Luke holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Flinders University in Adelaide and a MBA from the Macquarie University, Sydney.				
Shobie Ramakrishnan Chief Digital and Technology Officer	Shobie joined the GLT in 2021 when she was appointed Chief Digital and Technology Officer. She joined GSK in 2018 and has deep and broad experience in both biotech and hi-tech companies and, most recently, has led Digital and Technology for GSK's Global Commercial organisation, transforming the company's capabilities in digital, data and analytics and playing a pivotal role in establishing a more agile commercial operating model. Before joining GSK, Shobie held senior technology leadership roles in organisations including AstraZeneca, Salesforce, Genentech and Roche. She is a board member of Remediant and on the advisory board of Pistoia Alliance.				
	Shobie holds a Bachelor's degree in Electronics Engineering from Vellore Institute of Technology, University of Madras, India.				
David Redfern Chief Strategy Officer	David joined the GLT as Chief Strategy Officer in 2008 and is responsible for corporate development and strategic planning. Previously, he was Senior Vice President, Northern Europe with responsibility for GSK's pharmaceutical businesses in that region and, before that, he was Senior Vice President for Central and Eastern Europe. He joined GSK in 1994. David was appointed Chairman of the Board of ViiV Healthcare Limited in 2011 and a Non-Executive Director of the Aspen Pharmacare Holdings Limited Board in 2015.				
	He has a Bachelor of Science degree from Bristol University and is a Chartered Accountant.				
Regis Simard President, Pharmaceuticals Supply Chain	Regis joined the GLT in 2018, when he became President, Pharmaceuticals Supply Chain. He is responsible for the manufacturing and supply of GSK's pharmaceutical products. He also leads Quality and Environment, Health, Safety and Sustainability at a corporate level. Regis joined GSK in 2005 as a Site Director in France, rising to become Senior Vice President of Global Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing before his current role. Previously, he held senior positions at Sony, Konica Minolta and Tyco Healthcare. He is a member of the Board of ViiV Healthcare.				
	He is a mechanical engineer and holds an MBA.				
Phil Thomson President, Global Affairs	Phil joined the GLT in 2011. He was appointed President, Global Affairs in 2017, and has responsibility for the Group's strategic approach to stakeholder engagement, reputation and policy development. Previously, Phil was Senior Vice President, Communications and Government Affairs.				
	Phil is Chair of The Whitehall & Industry Group and a Board member of the China–Britain Business Council.				
	He earned his degree in English, History and Russian Studies from Durham University.				
Emma Walmsley Chief Executive Officer	Emma joined GSK in 2010 and the GLT in 2011. See Board biographies on pages 83 to 86.				
Deborah Waterhouse CEO, ViiV Healthcare	Deborah was appointed to the GLT in January 2020. She became Chief Executive Officer of ViiV Healthcare in April 2017.				
	Deborah joined GSK in 1996 and prior to ViiV was the Senior Vice President of Primary Care within GSK's US business. She has a strong track record of performance in both specialty and primary care. Deborah led the HIV business in the UK before heading the HIV Centre of Excellence for Pharma Europe and held roles as General Manager of Australia and New Zealand and Senior Vice President for Central and Eastern Europe.				
	Deborah is a Non-Executive Director of Schroders plc and holds a degree in Economic History and English Literature from Liverpool University.				

Nick Hirons was a member of the GLT and Senior Vice President, Global Ethics and Compliance until 31 July 2021. Karenann Terrell was a member of the GLT and Chief Digital and Technology Officer until 8 December 2021.

88 GSK Annual Report 2021

# **Chair's Governance statement**

#### Board priorities: governance and delivery

In the last three years there has been significant change for GSK, in a highly dynamic operating environment, as it progresses towards the formation of two independent companies in the middle of 2022. In supporting both the separation of Consumer Healthcare (CH) and creation of new GSK, there have been three stages in our oversight work. The first was to ensure that there was clarity between the Board and management on GSK's strategy, its execution and, therefore, our key priorities. Then we focused on articulating our ambitions for a transformed GSK. This was completed for the biopharma business at the Investor Update (IU) in June 2021 and for the CH business at the end of February 2022. These ambitions will provide the foundation for enhanced performance management and a highly transparent way to track progress. The final stage has been to ensure the company's compensation system reinforces the performance culture that we are seeking to embed and only rewards delivery at and beyond our IU ambitions. The compensation system for CH will be determined by its new Board.

Our work has also been focused on creating the best platform for our CH business to be demerged to grow sustainably ahead of its categories in the years to come. The mechanism of separation of CH is a value-based process and at all times the Board has regard for what is in the best long-term interests of shareholders.

It has never been more important for the Board to operate to the highest standards of corporate governance in supporting and overseeing the delivery of GSK's transformation and the separation of CH. The Board continues to focus its work on our key priorities and on taking the important decisions necessary to progress them, and be held accountable for doing so by our shareholders and other key stakeholders.

Throughout 2021, the Board has significantly stepped up its engagement with shareholders. During 2021, I held over 40 meetings with a range of investors, who make up around nearly 40% of the company's share register. It is of prime importance for the Board to have a clear understanding of their views on the company's performance against our strategy and the Board's effectiveness in oversight of the transformation and separation processes. I share shareholders' perspectives with the Board, so we can continue to improve our alignment. In October, Vindi Banga, the SID, and I attended a meeting with members of the Investor Forum at which we shared progress in preparing for the creation of new GSK as a pure biopharma company and the separation of the CH business. Included in this discussion were the plans and timings to create two boards with continuing oversight of the biopharma and CH businesses. In December, at our annual Governance Meeting, my Board colleagues and I were pleased to share more specifics with investors about our priorities, focus and oversight, as well as the progress made in 2021. The presentation slides from both these meetings are available on our website for your information. Urs Rohner, Chair of the Remuneration Committee, has also consulted extensively on the new compensation proposals for the biopharma business. This statement seeks to summarise the governance work undertaken by the Board and our committees, in what was another exceptionally busy year.

The Board has maintained and continues to build on our ESG leadership which benefits the company, shareholders and all our stakeholders.

#### **Current Board accountability: Priorities and focus**

At the start of the year, following its annual evaluation, the Board reconfirmed its priorities. Namely to:

- remain objective and act in the best interests of the company and all shareholders
- put sustained value creation at the heart of our agenda
- align the Board agenda with our strategy, performance and pipeline priorities
- ensure management performance and succession is assessed against delivery
- use the IU targets to provide the foundation for enhanced performance management
- ensure that the separation of CH is a value-based process

Being explicit on the Board's priorities has meant that we have been able to maximise our time and focus at each meeting on further strengthening the fundamentals for GSK which will support value creation. We have concentrated our oversight on commercial execution, cost base, capital allocation, pipeline and culture to ensure delivery of the transformation of GSK.

This clarity has also helped underpin an increased agility in the way the Board has operated. You will see on page 94 that the Board, in combination with the Chairs' Committee, met over 36 times in 2021. We sought to improve our ability to respond quickly and adapt to events as they occur, whilst continuing to deliver our plans. The Chairs' Committee (comprised of our SID and Committee Chairs) has been authorised, where necessary, to engage and take decisions on urgent matters that arise between scheduled Board meetings. Being agile has been important in improving and sustaining our competitiveness so that, despite the challenging environment, we can continue to compete and deliver for patients and shareholders.

GSK Annual Report 2021 89

ti ato

#### Chair's Governance statement continued

Having set our strategy, the Board challenged the proposed new ambitions and targets for the biopharma business which were then agreed and published at our IU. These new growth outlooks and ambitions seek to be clear on the step change in performance expected from new GSK from 2022. The Board will oversee and hold management to account for delivery against these public ambitions.

The Board adopted the same process of maximising value for GSK shareholders when considering the creation of CH as an independent, listed company (Haleon). We have focused on ensuring the business is well-positioned to grow sustainably ahead of its categories in the years to come and has a highly skilled management team to lead it.

Having completed this work, the Board was well-positioned to consider the unsolicited, conditional and non-binding proposals received to acquire the CH business. In exercising its fiduciary duties, all proposals were considered but rejected by the Board as they were not in the best interests of shareholders. This is because they fundamentally undervalued the business and its future prospects. The Board is confident that Haleon can deliver sustained organic annual sales growth in the range of 4-6% (CER) over the medium term.

We carefully considered how best to present our world-leading CH business and its management team to shareholders, analysts and prospective investors at the CH Capital Markets Day on 28 February. Management continues to make good progress towards our target to separate the CH business in the middle of the year, creating a publicly listed world-leading consumer health company. The Board's attention has been directed at overseeing the smooth execution of the demerger.

### Current Board accountability

#### **Priorities and focus**

- Remain objective and act in the best interests of company and all shareholders
- Commitment to drive sustained value creation
- Board agenda aligned with strategy and performance and pipeline priorities
- Management performance and succession assessed against delivery
- Investor Update and targets provides foundation for enhanced performance management
- Separation of Consumer Healthcare, to create Haleon, is a value-based process
- Continuous engagement with shareholders

#### Board

#### Transformation & Separation

Mandate: How to separate to unlock and maximise long-term shareholder value

(Devolved into committee architecture in December 2021)

#### Nominations & Corporate Governance

Mandate: GSK Board design and transition, and Haleon Board and management team formation

#### Science

Mandate: Pipeline progress, Board strategic collaborations, key priorities in science and innovation

#### Corporate Responsibility

Mandate: GSK Trust priority for a responsible and sustainable business

#### Audit & Risk

Mandate: Financial reporting, risk and controls plus public documents delivering separation

#### Remuneration

Mandate: Alignment of GSK remuneration to Invector Update targets, Haleon's remuneration policy and separation impact

90 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Chair's Governance statement continued

#### **Board committee mandates**

Our Board committees have never been more pivotal in supporting the Board. Their activities during 2021 are set out later in this report, but I would like to highlight below their key contributions in discharging the mandates allocated to them during the last year.

Transformation & Separation Committee: has dealt with the fundamentals of separation, not just the technical requirements, but how to best release and maximise long-term shareholder value. It considered: how we should best separate the CH business and the principal value to be achieved from each option; the capital structures required for the two companies to be competitive; how we should distribute shares in Haleon to our shareholders, and on which exchanges Haleon should list and why. This was a very comprehensive programme of work which was supported by independent advisers. This process is now well into the execution phase. Given the remaining work plans are clear, oversight has been devolved to the relevant committees as appropriate. Having fulfilled its mandate, the Committee has been decommissioned.

Audit & Risk Committee: has in particular been considering the financial implications of separation, including the progressive dividend policy adopted for 2022, and the preparation of the demerger documents for shareholders to consider before approving the separation of the CH business. It has also been overseeing the establishment of CH's financial controls.

Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee: has been overseeing key Board appointments for the transition of the company to a pure biopharma business. This included succession planning especially for the CSO, the subsequent appointment of Dr Tony Wood as our CSO Designate, and the appointment of Dr Anne Beal and Dr Hal Dietz to the Board as independent Non-Executive Directors.

The Board asked the Committee to take the opportunity to re-evaluate and determine the optimal biopharma Board composition, including skills, diversity, capabilities and experience. On separation from the middle of this year, it is expected that two of the members from the current GSK Board will join the Haleon Board. This will ensure that the new Haleon Board will have continuity of the history, knowledge and experiences of this Board as the Haleon Board establishes itself in its early years. The Committee recommended the appointment of Sir Dave Lewis as Haleon Chair Designate in December, after an extensive search process. This followed the appointment of Brian McNamara as Haleon CEO Designate in July. Sir Dave is now responsible for building his full Haleon Board. Mr McNamara was pleased to introduce his management team to investors at the CH Capital Markets Day on 28 February 2022.

**Science Committee:** continued its focus on our pipeline progress strategic collaborations and the key priorities in science and innovation.

**Corporate Responsibility Committee:** focused its oversight on key aspects of our Trust priorities. The main areas of focus were our safety culture, inclusion and diversity, our charitable giving and community involvement and ESG performance for new GSK and the development of the ESG framework for the independent CH company, Haleon.

**Remuneration Committee:** has revisited our remuneration policy to focus on reinforcing a fundamental change in our performance culture and to support the delivery of our IU ambitions and ESG priorities for the biopharma company. The Committee Chair and I have consulted extensively with our shareholders on this policy and it will be subject to a binding vote at this year's AGM.

Further details of the Board and its committees' work during 2021 are set out in the following pages.

I look forward to connecting with you at our Annual General Meeting this year in May and updating you at that time on the transformation of GSK and progress on the CH demerger. Thank you for your continued support.

#### Sir Jonathan Symonds

Chair 28 February 2022

# **Board roles and responsibilities**

#### Leadership

#### Chair

#### Jonathan Symonds

- leads and manages the business of the Board
- provides direction and focus
   ensures clear structure for effective operation of the
- ensures clear structure for effective operation of the Board and its committees
- maintains a dialogue with shareholders about the governance of the company
- sets the Board agenda and ensures sufficient time is allocated to promote effective debate to support sound decision making
- ensures the Board receives accurate, timely and clear information
- meets continuously with each Non-Executive Director to discuss individual contributions and performance, together with training and development needs
- shares peer feedback that is provided as part of the Board evaluation process
- meets regularly with all the Non-Executive Directors
- independently of the Executive Directors

The Chair's role description is available on gsk.com

### Chief Executive Officer

#### Emma Walmsley

- responsible for the management of the Group and its three businesses
- develops the Group's strategic direction for
- consideration and approval by the Board
- implements the agreed strategy
- is supported by members of the GLT
   maintains a continual and active dialogue with
- shareholders in respect of the company's performance
- The Chief Executive Officer's role description is available on gsk.com

#### Independent oversight and rigorous challenge

#### Non-Executive Directors

- provide a strong independent element to the Board
   constructively support and challenge management and
- scrutinise their performance in meeting agreed deliverables
- shape proposals on strategy and offer specialist advice to management
- each has a letter of appointment setting out the terms and conditions of their directorship
- devote such time as is necessary to the proper performance of their duties
- are expected to attend all meetings as required

#### Independence statement

The Board considers all of its Non-Executive Directors who are identified on pages 84 to 86 to be independent after being assessed against Provision 10 of the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) UK Corporate Governance Code (Code). The review of the continuing independence and commitment of Lynn Elsenhans, who has served on the Board for more than nine years, is described on page 107. The independence and commitment of Vindi Banga, Dame Vivienne Cox, Dr Jesse Goodman and Urs Rohner, who will have served on the Board for over six years during the course of 2022, has been subjected to a rigorous review.

The NED's role description is available on gsk.com

#### Senior Independent Director Vindi Banga

- acts as a sounding board for the Chair and a trusted intermediary for other Directors
- together with the Non-Executive Directors, leads the annual review of the Chair's performance, taking into account views of the Executive Directors
- discusses the results of the Chair's effectiveness review with the Chair
- leads the search and appointment process and makes the recommendation to the Board for a new Chair
- acts as an additional point of contact for shareholders, maintains an understanding of the issues and concerns of major shareholders through briefings from the Company Secretary and Investor Relations.

The Senior Independent Non-Executive Director's role description is available on gsk.com

 Company Secretary Victoria Whyte
 - secretary to the Board and all Board committees

 - supports the Board and Committee Chairs in annual agenda planning

 - ensures information is made available to Board members in a timely fashion

 - supports the Chair in designing and delivering Board inductions

 - coordinates continuing business awareness and training requirements for the Non-Executive Directors

 - undertakes internal Board and committee evaluations at the request of the Chair

 - advises the Directors on Board practice and procedures, and corporate governance matters

 - chairs the Group's Disclosure Committee

 - operates a Board approved appointments policy that reflects the Board and external appointment requirements of the current Code

 - is a point of contact for shareholders on all corporate governance matters

# **Board committee information**

The Board has established the following committees:

Board committee	Role	Membership comprises	Board committee report on page
Science	Supports the Board in its understanding of the key strategic themes, upon which the company's R&D strategy is based, and of any external transactions, by performing in-depth reviews of the underlying scientific	Dr Jesse Goodman (Chair) Dr Hal Dietz (from January 2022) Dr Laurie Glimcher	105-106
	assumptions to give the Board technical assurance. It also undertakes more in-depth risk oversight of R&D- related risks	Charles Bancroft (from May 2021 to February 2022) Judy Lewent (until May 2021)	
Corporate Responsibility	Considers GSK's Trust priority and oversight of progress against the associated Trust commitments which reflect the most important issues for responsible and sustainable business growth. It has oversight of the views and interests of our internal and external stakeholders and reviews issues that have the potential for serious impact upon GSK's business and reputation	Lynn Elsenhans (Chair) Dr Anne Beal (from May 2021) Dame Vivienne Cox Dr Jesse Goodman	104-105
Transformation & Separation (Devolved into the committee architecture and disbanded in December 2021)	Advises and assists the Board on the transformation and separation of the company and oversees the associated risks in separating the Group into Biopharma and Consumer Healthcare companies	Sir Jonathan Symonds (Chair) Charles Bancroft Vindi Banga Dame Vivienne Cox Lynn Elsenhans Urs Rohner	110
		Judy Lewent (until May 2021)	
Nominations & Corporate Governance	Reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board, the appointment of members to Board committees and the appointment of Corporate Officers and makes recommendations to the Board as appropriate. It plans and assesses orderly succession for Executive and Non-Executive directors and reviews management's Succession Plan to ensure its adequacy	Sir Jonathan Symonds (Chair) Charles Bancroft (from May 2021) Vindi Banga Lynn Elsenhans Urs Rohner Judy Lewent (until May 2021)	107-110
	Is responsible for reporting to the Board, overseeing and monitoring corporate governance arrangements and for making recommendations to the Board to ensure the company's standards and arrangements are consistent with existing corporate governance standards and emerging best practice. It also reviews the company's conflicts of interest		
Audit & Risk	Reviews the financial reporting process, the integrity of the company's financial statements, the external and internal audit process, the system of internal control and the identification and management of risks, and the company's process for monitoring compliance with laws,	Charles Bancroft (Chair from March 2021) Vindi Banga Dr Anne Beal (from July 2021) Lynn Elsenhans Dr Laurie Glimcher	111-115
	regulations and ethical codes of practice	Judy Lewent (Chair until March 2021 and member until May 2021)	
	Initiates audit tenders, the selection and appointment of the external auditor, setting their remuneration and exercising oversight of their work		
Remuneration	Sets the company's remuneration policy having regard to GSK's workforce remuneration so that GSK is able to recruit, retain and motivate its executives	Urs Rohner (Chair) Vindi Banga Dame Vivienne Cox	119-152
	The Remuneration policy is regularly reviewed to ensure that it is consistent with the company's scale and scope of operations, supports the business strategy and growth plans, is aligned to the wider workforce and helps drive the creation of shareholder value		
	(The Chair and the CEO are responsible for evaluating and making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of Non-Executive Directors)		

Each Board committee has written terms of reference which have been approved by the Board and are reviewed at least annually to ensure that they comply with the latest legal and regulatory requirements and reflect best practice developments. The current full terms of reference of each Board committee are available on gsk.com. The number of committee meetings held and committee members' attendance are described on page 94.

Details of committee members' skills and experience are included in their biographies under 'The Board' on pages 83 to 86. In accordance with the FRC's Code, the Board has determined that Charles Bancroft has recent and relevant financial experience. It has also agreed that he has the appropriate qualifications and background to be an audit committee financial expert as defined by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and has determined that he is independent within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

GSK Annual Report 2021 93

rategic repor

mence and remuneration

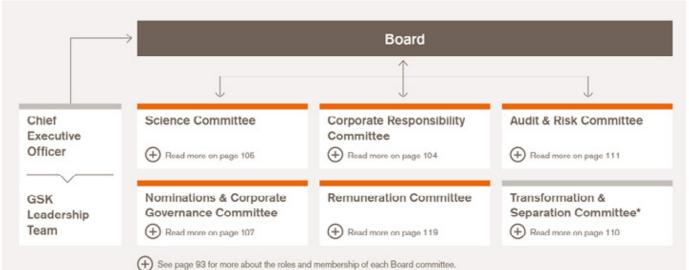
Financial state monte

Ine stor information

# **Board architecture**

The corporate governance framework is designed to improve the effectiveness of the Board and to support the GSK Leadership Team (GLT). It continues to evolve to support the delivery of our strategy and priorities. The alignment of our Board architecture with the Board's agenda to support the demerger is illustrated on page 90.

GSK's internal control and risk management arrangements, described on pages 112 and 46 to 54, are an integral part of our corporate governance framework.



0

#### Attendance at scheduled Board and committee meetings during 2021

		Nominations & Corporate		_		Corporate	Transformation
	Board	Governance	Audit & Risk	Remuneration	Science	Responsibility	& Separation*
Total number of scheduled meetings	6	6	6	6	3	4	3
Members	Attended	Attended	Attended	Attended	Attended	Attended	Attended
Sir Jonathan Symonds	6	6					3
Emma Walmsley	6						
lain Mackay	6						
Dr Hal Barron	6						
Charles Bancroft	6	3 (3)	6		2 (2)		3
Vindi Banga	6	6	6	6			3
Dr Anne Beal	3 (3)		2 (2)			3 (3)	
Dame Vivienne Cox	6			6		4	3
Lynn Elsenhans	6	6	6			4	3
Dr Laurie Glimcher	6		6		3		
Dr Jesse Goodman	6				3	4	
Urs Rohner	6	6		6			3
Judy Lewent	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	1 (1)		2 (2)
Number of ad-hoc meetings	15	7	4	7	6	1	

For Charles Bancroft, Dr Anne Beal and Judy Lewent, the numbers in brackets denote the number of meetings which these individuals were eligible to attend. Dr Beal joined the Board and the Corporate Responsibility Committee on 6 May 2021 and the Audit & Risk Committee on 23 July 2021. Charles Bancroft joined the Science and Nominations & Corporate Governance committees on 6 May 2021. Judy Lewent retired from the Board following the AGM on 5 May 2021. In addition to the ad-hoc meetings included in the table above, the Chairs' Committee, that was established at the end of 2020, met on 15 occasions to consider various items of business during 2021.

\* The Transformation & Separation Committee was devolved into the committee architecture and disbanded in December 2021.

The Board is pleased to report that in 2021 it was in full compliance with the provisions of the FRC's Code, with the exception of Code provision 38. This requires alignment of pension rates for executive directors with those available to the local workforce. From 1 January 2023 any current Executive Directors still in role will have their pension rates aligned to the wider workforce local to them. This will then replicate the pension arrangements for any new Executive Directors appointed to GSK. This transition was set out in the 2019 and 2020 Annual Reports. In addition, provision 38 requires that only base salary should be pensionable; however, US pension arrangements for employees allow basic salary and bonus to be pensionable. Following Dr Barron's transition to a Non-Executive Director with effect from 1 August 2022 this requirement will be met.

The Board is also pleased to report that it has consistently applied the principles of the FRC's Code as set out in the pages of this and the Remuneration reports. A copy of the Code is available on the FRC's website, www.frc.org.uk.

94 GSK Annual Report 2021

# **Board activity**

The Board discharges its responsibilities through an annual programme of meetings. Papers and presentations are given to the Board (and its committees) to focus its oversight of strengthening the fundamental elements of the business and its growth-based performance ambitions, the transformation and separation of GSK to create two world-leading companies and our ESG leadership priorities in pursuit of the company's strategy.

This information helps the Board facilitate effective decision making and input, or aid the Board's oversight and awareness of business performance or routine good governance practices operated by the company. Further details of a selection of principal decisions taken by the Board (and its committees) and how the interests of relevant stakeholders were taken into account in arriving at their decisions are set out on pages 96 to 98.

Items of business considered critical to GSK's long-term success through the achievement of the key priorities are highlighted below.

Further	The Board's oversight of the fundamentals of the commercial execution, cost base, capital allocation, pipeline and culture included:			
strengthening	- receiving regular progress updates and providing input into the company's Vaccines mRNA strategy plan			
GSK's	- receiving and discussing commercial strategy performance reports from Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and ViiV Healthcare businesses			
fundamentals	- reviewing and approving the objectives and ambitions for the company and patients that were announced at the Investor Update in June			
	- approving GSK's progressive new dividend policy			
	- approving the Board's 2021-23 priorities			
	- approving business development transactions and strategic partnerships with third parties, including Vir Biotechnology, CureVac, iTeos and Alector			
	<ul> <li>receiving updates on R&amp;D strategy, progress and the company's pipeline</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>receiving quarterly reports from the CEO, CFO and CSO</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>scrutinising the Group's financial performance</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>setting the company's new purpose and simplified culture</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>oversight of projects and collaborations with third parties, to develop vaccines and treatments for COVID-19</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>reviewing the risks and impacts of COVID-19 on the Group's business and performance</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>approving the terms of the global settlement and licensing agreement with Gilead</li> </ul>			
Separation	The Board's preparation for the demerger as a value-based process included:			
of Consumer	<ul> <li>regularly discussing and scrutinising transformation plans for Consumer Healthcare business</li> </ul>			
Healthcare	<ul> <li>receiving and discussing commercial strategy performance reports from Consumer Healthcare business</li> </ul>			
	- discussing plans for Consumer Healthcare up to and beyond separation as Haleon at the annual Board and GLT strategy day			
	- approving the appointment of the Haleon Chair and CEO designates and planning for the Haleon Board composition			
	<ul> <li>reviewing and rejecting unsolicited proposals for the Consumer Healthcare business</li> </ul>			
New GSK	The Board's oversight of the creation of GSK as a pure biopharma business and delivering a step change in performance included:			
	<ul> <li>regularly discussing and scrutinising transformation plans for new GSK</li> </ul>			
	- discussing plans for the company up to and beyond separation as new GSK a pure biopharma company at the annual Board and GLT strategy day			
	- reviewing and approving the objectives and ambitions for the company and patients that were announced at the Investor Update			
	<ul> <li>receiving updates on R&amp;D strategy, progress and the company's pipeline</li> </ul>			
	- succession planning for the new GSK Board, including approval of the appointments of a new Non-Executive Director and Corporate Responsibilit			
	Committee Chair successor and a new Non-Executive Director and designated Scientific & Medical Expert			
Maintaining	The Board's oversight of Trust and the ESG agenda included:			
ESG leadership	_ approving the Trust section of the Annual Report			
	– approving the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures in the Annual Report			
	– delegating specific responsibility to the Corporate Responsibility Committee for oversight of Human Rights in the company's operations			
Regular	The Board's focus on a routine programme of good governance activities included:			
governance oversight	<ul> <li>reviewing the quarterly financial results, dividend proposal, earnings guidance, investor materials and results announcements and receiving reports from the external auditor</li> </ul>			
	- approving the Annual Report and Form 20-F			
	- setting the annual budget and plan, and the forward-looking three-year forecast			
	- conducting an annual review of the Board's enterprise risk responsibility framework and enterprise-wide risks			
	- considering observations and agreeing actions from the Board's external evaluation			
	- reviewing and continuing to evolve the Board's governance architecture			
	- evaluating the CEO's 2020 performance, and setting her 2021 objectives			
	- reviewing the annual talent and succession plan			
	- receiving reports from Board committees and the Workforce Engagement Director			
	- discussing the employee PULSE survey results			
	- receiving reports on corporate governance and regulatory developments and the Company Secretary's report			
	- approving the company's modern slavery statement and gender pay gap positioning			

GSK Annual Report 2021 95

Financial state monts

# **Board progress in 2021**

The Board and its committees have been highly focused on their key priorities and ensuring GSK's fundamentals continue to be enhanced.

Board members' decision making on these significant matters included the consideration of the interests of GSK's key stakeholders and how decisions could potentially affect them. The papers considered by the Board and its committees sought to highlight the relevant stakeholder impacts of and perspective on these matters – whether positive or negative.

Selected examples of some of the principal decisions taken by the Board in 2021, and how the Board considered relevant stakeholders' perspectives are described below:

Progress area	Principal decision	How Board/Committee regarded stakeholder interests	Stakeholder groups, and other section 172 duties considered
Commercial execution	China: The Audit & Risk Committee recommended incremental changes to the commercial model in China to the Board for approval Further details are available on page 111	The Committee reviewed GSK China's implementation of the healthcare professionals (HCP) speaker engagements and sales force incentive (SFI) policy changes to date. It noted tangible improvements observed in our people and customer engagement In this context, the Committee considered further incremental changes to our HCP engagement and SFI programme in China. This included a plan for an increase in the number of city-level Healthcare Organisations (HCOs) to increase our reach. Further improvement of HCP coverage across the country enables our innovative Specialty Care products to ultimately reach more patients. To continue to safeguard key stakeholder interests including patients, the Committee reviewed a risk assessment, the training approach and the proposed implementation of controls over the new potential HCOs before recommending this change	Stakeholders: HCPs and medical experts, employees, investors, governments and regulators, patients and consumers Other s172 duties: Long-term results, our workforce, business relationships and reputation
Cost base	Transformation programme: The Board concluded its oversight of the savings made from the transformation programme to achieve a cost base competitive with its peers	The Board agreed to the acceleration of this programme to generate additional savings that could be invested in the R&D pipeline for the potential benefit of patients and to deliver shareholder returns	Stakeholders: Investors, patients and employees Other s172 duties: Long-term business performance, our workforce and our business relationships
Capital allocation	Dividend policy change: The Board reviewed and approved the implementation of a new progressive dividend policy for implementation from 2022 Further details are available on page 111	The Board, with support from the Audit & Risk Committee, carefully considered this matter before concluding to move to a progressive dividend policy from 2022. In consideration of its duties, the Directors examined the importance of predictable returns, particularly in uncertain times As part of its deliberations, the Board carefully balanced the impact of and trade-offs between reducing the dividend against the importance of setting up new GSK with the right capital structure and the resources to invest, grow and improve shareholder returns over the longer term Ultimately, the Board determined that setting a progressive dividend policy in this way would support the investment needed to deliver growth, unlock further shareholder value and develop an even stronger pipeline of innovative products capable of transforming the lives of our patients	Stakeholders: Investors, patients and our people Other s172 duties: Our long-term results, workforce and business relationships and reputation and fairness between our shareholders
Pipeline	Business development, collaborations and deals: The Science Committee considered the scientific merits of these opportunities prior to the Board's review and approval Further details are available on page 106	<ul> <li>The Science Committee and Board reviewed many business development opportunities during the year. Those leading to concluded transactions included:</li> <li>A collaboration with iTeos Therapeutics to enable next generation immune-oncology combinations</li> <li>Expansion of the collaboration with Vir Biotechnology to advance new therapeutics for influenza and other respiratory viruses and</li> <li>Collaboration with Alector to co-develop anti-bodies for neurodegenerative diseases</li> <li>These deals were considered in the context of their potential to help GSK deliver transformational medicines to patients</li> </ul>	Stakeholders: Patients, employees and investors Other s172 duties: Our long-term results, workforce and business relationships

# Board progress in 2021 continued

Progress area	Principal decision	How Board/Committee regarded stakeholder interests	Stakeholder groups, and other section 172 duties considered
New growth ambitions	<ul> <li>Investor Update:</li> <li>The Board approved the June Investor Update (IU) objectives and ambitions with a focus on GSK's growth outlook and for maximising shareholder value creation including:</li> <li>competitive growth and margin outlook</li> <li>competitive sustainable returns and value creation and</li> <li>new ambitions for shareholders and society</li> <li>Further details are available on page 111</li> </ul>	The Board drew on comprehensive investor feedback and other key stakeholder research and outreach to help inform and shape the agreed ambitions shared at the IU event for new GSK, our patients and shareholders, and impacting the health of more than 2.5 billion people over the next ten years. The Audit & Risk Committee also reviewed the proposals The details of how stakeholder interests were then taken into account by the Remuneration Committee when incorporating key IU ambitions into the updated 2022 Remuneration policy for GSK are described in the 'Remuneration policy review' principal decision below	Stakeholders: Patients and consumers, our people and investors, governments and regulators, non-governmental organisations and multilateral organisations Other s172 duties: Long-term business performance, our workforce, business relationships, the community and our environment, our reputation and fairness between our shareholders
Separation of Consumer Healthcare	<ul> <li>Rejection of unsolicited proposals for CH business:</li> <li>The Board had ensured that the CH business was well-positioned to sustainably grow ahead of its categories in the years to come and had a highly skilled management team to lead it</li> <li>It was confident that the CH business could sustainably deliver organic sales growth in the range of 4-6% (CER) over the medium term</li> </ul>	Having completed this foundational work, the Board was well-positioned to consider the unsolicited, conditional and non-binding proposals received to acquire the CH business The proposals were rejected as they were not in the best interests of shareholders since they fundamentally undervalued the business and its future prospects	Stakeholders: Patients and consumers, our people, investors, governments and regulators, non-governmental organisations and multilateral organisations Other s172 duties: Long-term business performance, our workforce, our business relationships, the community and our environment, our reputation and fairness between our shareholders
-	Demerger of CH: TheBoard approved: - the retention of a stake in the Consumer Healthcare company, Haleon, post demerger - Haleon's opening capital structure and - the separation of CH to create Haleon by mid-2022 Further details are available on page 110	The Board, supported by the Transformation & Separation Committee, considered the best way to release maximum shareholder value, and for the two companies be set on firm foundations to be able to most effectively serve their patients and customers respectively This included the most appropriate capital structures required for the two companies to be competitive, how to distribute shares in Haleon to GSK's shareholders, whether to retain a stake in Haleon, and on which exchanges Haleon should list and why	Stakeholders: Patients and consumers, our people and investors, governments and regulators, non-governmental organisations and multilateral organisations Other s172 duties Long-term business performance, our workforce, our business relationships, the community and our environment, our reputation, and fairness between our shareholders
Remuneration	Remuneration policy review: The Remuneration Committee approved a new 2022 Remuneration policy and measures for the biopharma company, which is subject to a binding shareholder vote at our 2022 Annual General Meeting. It incorporates new long- and short-term incentives including: - Sales and adjusted operating profit growth measures aligned to the IU ambitions and - ESG measures reflecting the company's work in this regard	<ul> <li>Prior to developing the new 2022 Remuneration policy (the new policy), on behalf of the Remuneration Committee, the Remuneration Committee Chair and the Chair:</li> <li>considered investor feedback on the key ambitions set out at the IU event and engaged with its major investors, and proxy advisers on the proposed changes</li> <li>consulted with the Corporate Responsibility Committee on GSK's ESG commitments and Trust priorities</li> <li>listened to the views of an ESG expert, outlined in the 'ESG leadership' principal decisions below, concerning views of stakeholders on the linkage of ESG to remuneration incentives and</li> <li>met with the Chief People Officer and the HR leads for each area of the business to hear their views on remuneration arrangements at GSK and wider workforce pay alignment opportunities for new GSK</li> <li>They also consulted with investors and proxy advisers on the new policy proposals. Following engagement, the Committee then carefully considered the feedback before finalising the design of the new policy</li> </ul>	Stakeholders: Our people, investors, patients and consumers, governments and regulators and proxy advisers Other s172 duties: Long-term results, our workforce the community and our environment and our reputation

GSK Annual Report 2021 97

Strategic report

Governance and remuneratios

Financial statements Inesistor information

## Board progress in 2021 continued

Progress area	Principal decision	How Board/Committee regarded stakeholder interests	Stakeholder groups, and other section 172 duties considered
ESG leadership	Leading ESG expert view and insights on GSK:	The ESG expert:	Stakeholders:
		- provided an overview of ESG investor expectations	Investors, patients, employees, governments and regulators, non-
	Following a wide-ranging and comprehensive briefing and debate with a recognised ESG expert, the Corporate Responsibility Committee agreed a	<ul> <li>described major trends in ESG and the causal drivers</li> </ul>	governmental organisations and
		<ul> <li>– covered GSK and sector specific issues, including culture, net zero and intangibles and</li> </ul>	multilateral organisations Other s172 duties:
	programme of actions to further improve our ESG communications and IR	<ul> <li>– shared developments around ESG links to remuneration</li> </ul>	Long-term results, our business relationships, the community and
	engagement by:	The Committee considered the positive and negative historical stakeholder perceptions together with GSK's focus on purpose,	our environment, our reputation and
	<ul> <li>providing further evidence, metrics and data to investors of how the company's culture is being transformed</li> <li>more proactively targeting our long-term investor base and</li> </ul>	The company's new environmental sustainability goals had been	fairness between our shareholders
		announced the previous year. The company's approach could be further enhanced by strengthening the alignment to remuneration	
	<ul> <li>increasing the availability of our Board committee Chairs to help strengthen understanding of their committees' approach and work</li> </ul>	incentives with delivery of ESG ambitions. The expert's insights were considered as part of the development by the Remuneration Committee of the ESG remuneration measures explained in the Remuneration Report	
	Further details are available on page 105		
New GSK	Board succession planning:	The Committee considered the optimal future composition of the	Stakeholders:
	The Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee agreed:	new GSK Board for the future To appropriately reflect stakeholder interests, the Board wished to be constituted so as to: – be diverse in the broadest sense	Patients and consumers, our people and investors
	<ul> <li>a set of key guiding principles for the new GSK Board and</li> </ul>		Other s172 duties: Our long-term business performance, workforce and business relationships and reputation
	<ul> <li>an optimal Board skills matrix</li> </ul>	- have appropriate operational depth across the life science value	
	This supported the development of a roadmap for future appointments over the medium term to help deliver on our stated	chain and from a general commercial perspective	
		- have experience of major customer markets, and	
	ambitions for patients and shareholders	<ul> <li>needed the skills and insights of members who could continue to ensure the company's leadership position in ESG</li> </ul>	
	Further details are available on page 107 and 108		
Settle significant	Gilead – Dolutegravir global settlement	The decision to settle this global litigation was taken after careful	Stakeholders: Investors, patients, governments and regulators Other s172 duties: Long-term results, our business
litigation	The Board approved the terms of the global settlement and licensing agreement	consideration in the context of bringing certainty for investors and to support additional investment in the business for the future and thereby benefiting patients and investors	
	in which Gilead would:	Further details are available on page 58	
	<ul> <li>make an upfront payment of \$1.25 billion to ViiV Healthcare and</li> </ul>	· allos decale de decidade on page de	relationships and our reputation
	<ul> <li>pay a 3% royalty on all future US sales of Biktarvy and in respect of the bictegravir component of any other bictegravir- containing products sold in the US</li> </ul>		

# Board's approach to continuous engagement

How we engage with our main stakeholder groups – including patients, shareholders, consumers, customers and employees – across the company is summarised on pages 44 and 45 of our strategic report.

How the Board considered the interests of our stakeholders in its discussions and decision making in 2021 is set out in the:

- Section 172 statement on page 116, and the sections it references in this Annual Report
- principal decisions the Board and its committees made, on pages 96 to 98

Our stakeholders rightly have high expectations of us. Our dynamic operating environment presents many challenges and opportunities. The Board aims to make sure that remaining commercially successful is balanced and aligned with meeting our stakeholders' expectations, upholding our reputation, maintaining our licence to operate and building trust. The Board engages with many stakeholders, to ensure it identifies and responds to their expectations effectively.

The influence and importance of different stakeholder groups can vary, depending on the matter being considered. Certain stakeholders' interests can be in conflict, meaning the Board needs to make balanced judgements.

Stakeholder engagement and feedback helps us identify emerging issues. It also enables the Board to make decisions in the context of what is relevant and important to each of them.

Our principal Board committees, and the GLT, undertake engagement on the Board's behalf in accordance with their remit. This means that they can build a detailed understanding of how our actions or plans are/or may impact stakeholders. These insights are shared with the Board, as appropriate.

In particular, the Board receives a substantial amount of information about stakeholders' perspectives from the work of the Corporate Responsibility Committee, which is discussed on pages 104 and 105.

Board members regularly receive:

- the CEO's Board report

- a specific external stakeholders report. This provides strategic insights based on an analysis of key developments, achievements and risks impacting our reputation and the perceptions of external stakeholders
- a monthly investor relations report which summarises investor perceptions
- regular corporate governance and litigation and regulatory updates

The Board also learns of stakeholder views through:

**Engagement and feedback events such as:** the quarterly investor results calls, the annual general meeting, employee survey reports, and through the Workforce Engagement Director's reports and experts presenting at Board or committee meetings. In particular, during 2021, the Investor Update and the Chair and SID's meeting with Investor Forum members provided additional sources of investor feedback.

**Other opportunities:** to gain wider stakeholder views are provided during the annual strategy meeting with the GLT, as part of the annual budget and planning process, and in reviewing specific aspects of the company's policies or strategy.

In addition, Board members are encouraged to meet individually with employees, shareholders and other key stakeholders during their induction, and then on an ongoing basis. They are encouraged to report to the Board on such experiences where relevant and material.

## **Our people**

We have well-established and strong engagement mechanisms with our colleagues, which are described on pages 11 and 45. Two key governance channels help communicate what our people are thinking to the boardroom:

- feedback from our global, as well as smaller, more targeted PULSE employee surveys
- the work of our Workforce Engagement Director, Dame Vivienne Cox, who regularly gathers and explains colleagues' views to the Board, as she outlines below

The Chair and other Non-Executive Directors also regularly meet our people around the Group and report back to the Board. As COVID-19 restrictions permitted during the year, they were pleased to meet with our employees in person, individually and in small groups, as well as continuing to meet virtually.

The Chair, Workforce Engagement Director and Corporate Responsibility Committee Chair designate met with leaders of our employee resource groups (ERGs), for example, as part of a continuing dialogue about progress on our inclusion and diversity agenda, as well as on other issues that mattered to ERG members and employees.

2021 has been a significant year of change for our people. The Future Ready transformation programme has intensified and increased anticipation around the demerger of Consumer Healthcare and the shape of GSK. Ahead of this, PULSE surveys with smaller groups of employees have meant that the Board and GLT could check sentiment more quickly and frequently, and could provide valuable insights on the impact of major initiatives, events or communications.

GSK Annual Report 2021 99

Fittanc isl

til ato

#### Board's approach to continuous engagement continued

This year, the Board and GLT spent more time in listening sessions with leaders and small groups of employees who have front-line roles across the company. This has helped to better understand the future of and build people's confidence in GSK – as well as testing and listening to feedback on the new purpose, strategy and culture. In 2021 Emma held more than 25 small group sessions with the workforce. The GLT cumulatively held more than 40 sessions specifically focused on new GSK. This provided rich feedback, which has helped shape internal communications and achieve record engagement levels, with 37,000 employees joining two live events.

Post-event surveys show good progress is being made in explaining new GSK and building confidence, with less positive sentiment around how employees have been feeling. The Board is acutely aware that the pandemic has increased fatigue and reduced resilience for many of our people. This has reinforced the importance of prioritising and caring for our people and providing the support they need to be successful. The Board monitors this not only through employees are taking up support, how many are absent, and how many are leaving the company. The Board was pleased that the GLT chose to recognise every employee with a week's thank you pay award in recognition of resilience and strong delivery in extraordinary circumstances.

## Workforce Engagement Director

This is my third year as Workforce Engagement Director. In this time, I have appreciated the chance to meet with different people across the company and to listen carefully to their views and perspectives. During the year, the engagements I have attended have continued to be virtual; however, I am very pleased that this has not prevented people from being very open and transparent in their discussions with me.

#### Purpose, strategy and culture

As I established the programme of visits at the start of 2021, I was conscious that it would be a year of significant change. The transformation programme to restructure the Group in advance of separation was launched in 2020. It has continued throughout 2021 and, with it, there has naturally been some uncertainty for our people. Therefore, I was keen to use my role to understand the impact of these changes on the organisation. Additionally, as the separation has been getting closer, it has raised questions in the minds of our people about the future shape of new GSK and the Consumer Healthcare business as a new listed company. In particular, I wanted to understand how the work done by the Board and the GLT to define a new purpose, strategy and embed a new simplified culture, which is discussed elsewhere in the Annual Report, was being experienced.

Probably the most consistent message I have heard this year is the value people attach to working for a company with a strong sense of purpose and a clear strategy. Additionally, the people I have met are supportive of the new culture. They appreciate the simplicity and the clarity that it brings.

I have continued, with Jon, our Chair, to engage with our diversity Employee Resource Groups (ERGs), specifically on the impact of the announcement of the company's public aspirations for improving ethnicity and gender representation in the workforce and leadership positions. Overall, their responses were positive while continuing to encourage the Board and GLT to intensify their efforts to support and promote diverse talent.

100 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Other engagement programme highlights

I joined a Site Directors' and Site Quality Leaders' meeting comprising a group of employees who had recently been appointed to these roles. My meeting with them was part of a longer induction programme they undertake. I took part in the session where they discussed the impact of the new culture on their roles. They stressed the importance of ensuring continuous improvement at their sites.

In the mid-point of 2021, I met with HR leaders and I was impressed by their energy and commitment, through to and beyond separation. It was clear that their focus on People, Culture, Leadership and Capability would be key to supporting an environment where people can thrive, and additionally how important the new simplified HR systems and operating model would be to ensuring quality support for all our people.

The 'Ahead Together' session was an ambitious and well- received two-day digital event which brought together 1,500 employees from around the world. The objective was to share thinking and progress on the launch of two new companies and exchange ideas about the opportunities that lie ahead.

Finally, I spent time with a group of high potential Commercial employees from the Greater China and Intercontinental region who were completing a virtual development programme. We discussed their key learnings, which were the importance of developing resilience and building trust.

After each meeting with an employee group, I share my thoughts and observations with the leaders and the Board on a non-attributable basis. Perhaps the most valuable aspect is that on an ongoing basis, those views and perspectives can be factored into the Board and GLT discussions and decision making.

#### Dame Vivienne Cox

Workforce Engagement Director 28 February 2022

## Our shareholders

The Board seeks to directly engage with private retail and institutional shareholders in several ways. These include regular communications, the Annual General Meeting and our annual Governance Meeting, and through the work of our Investor Relations team, the Chair, Sir Jonathan Symonds and our Company Secretary, Victoria Whyte.

During the year, our CEO, Emma Walmsley, and CFO, Iain Mackay, gave quarterly results presentations to institutional investors, analysts and the media by webcast teleconference. They are also regularly joined by the CSO, the Chief Commercial Officer, CEO, ViiV Healthcare, President Global Vaccines and the CEO, GSK Consumer Healthcare. They are available to provide more detailed insights into their areas of responsibility.

Through regular meetings, Emma and Iain have an ongoing and active dialogue with institutional shareholders about our performance, plans and objectives. In 2021 the CEO held 56 individual meetings with major shareholders and hosted 32 group meetings with actual and potential major shareholders. The CFO held 84 individual meetings and 46 group meetings.

The Chair has always maintained an active dialogue with shareholders too – including fund and portfolio managers – as well as seeing governance professionals. During 2021 the Chair held 43 meetings with a range of investors, who make up nearly 40% of the company's share register. This enables him to have a current understanding of investor views, insights and perspectives about the company.He also covers with investors, Board succession planning arrangements in his capacity as Chair of the Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee.

The Chair, CEO and the rest of the Board had a particular focus in 2021 on communicating our plans about the demerger to shareholders and the future ambitions for GSK as a biopharma business. As part of this extensive outreach, in June the CEO and other members of the GLT hosted a virtual Investor Update to provide a clear view of the strategy for GSK and its outlook for growth and ambitions.

In October at an Investor Forum-hosted event, and in December at the annual Governance Meeting, the Chair provided an update on how the Board and its committees have aligned their work to drive the demerger and establish key governance workstreams to support delivering it and to focus GSK's future as a biopharma business.

Investor materials for these events are available on gsk.com.

#### **Annual Governance Meeting**

This year's event was virtual with institutional shareholders, key investment industry bodies and proxy advisory firms. The Chair was joined by our Senior Independent Director, Workforce Engagement Director, Committee Chairs and GSK's external audit partner.

We shared with investors the priorities and focus of the Board and its committees and progress made in 2021. This included a continued focus on strengthening the fundamentals of the business, maintaining ESG leadership, strong oversight of progress towards separation to create a world-leading Consumer Healthcare company and the new growth outlooks and ambitions set for GSK to deliver a step-change in performance from 2022.

The Remuneration Committee Chair shared details of the Committee's review of executive remuneration arrangements for GSK ahead of separation. This included an updated GSK policy, focused on reinforcing the delivery of the public performance ambitions set out in the IU in June 2021 and delivery of our public ESG commitments. This will be submitted to a binding shareholder vote at the 2022 AGM.

The Workforce Engagement Director discussed her programme of engagements to gather and help the Board further understand our people's perspectives on our new purpose, strategy and the new simplified culture and the CH demerger.

The meeting was well received and shareholder feedback was shared subsequently with the rest of the Board.

#### **Annual General Meeting**

Due to restrictions on public gatherings in light of the COVID-19 situation at the time, shareholders were unable to physically attend the 2021 AGM held at our registered office in Brentford. Therefore, our priority was to seek to provide live electronic access to the AGM for as many shareholders as possible. Our aim was to promote a similar type of meaningful engagement with the Board as would occur at a conventional AGM. Pleasingly, 142 shareholders joined the meeting electronically to watch or listen to updates from our Chair and the CEO, to ask questions, and vote. All our proposed resolutions were approved by shareholders, with majorities ranging from 93% to 99%.

It is intended that our AGM in May 2022 will be held at the Sofitel London Heathrow Hotel and will use a hybrid format to allow our shareholders the flexibility to attend, ask questions and vote either in person or electronically. See further details on page 291.

GSK Annual Report 2021 101

ti ato

# **Board-led purpose and culture**

The Board's role is to promote GSK's sustainable success, drive longterm growth for shareholders and value for stakeholders. Our strategic report on pages 1 to 81 demonstrates how we work to achieve these goals. Our Corporate Governance report on pages 83 to 118 explains how our governance arrangements support our oversight of the strategic transformation into two separate businesses, as well as our new ambitions for patients and shareholders. This work will be supported by our renewed company culture.

The Board is responsible for setting the Group's overall purpose and culture. This is fundamental to conducting our business to the highest standards, promoting long-term success and unlocking, protecting and maximising value for shareholders.

In the four years Emma Walmsley has been CEO, the Board has worked to change our culture. While always being guided by our purpose and values, our culture is moving to one that works more effectively towards our long-term strategic priorities: Innovation, Performance, Trust. The Board saw the momentum and ambition around the two new businesses in 2021 as a unique opportunity to unify our people behind one purpose, one strategy and one culture.

Our new purpose is to unite science, talent and technology to get ahead of disease. We have a clear ambition to make an even more meaningful impact on human health and create better, more sustainable returns. We want to do this in an environment that allows outstanding people to thrive.

For the Board, 'getting ahead' means preventing disease as well as treating it. It means innovating by combining ideas, capabilities and know-how inside and outside GSK. Our focus for R&D is to deliver new vaccines and medicines using the science of the immune system, human genetics and advanced technologies. And we do this making a deep commitment to our stakeholders to operate responsibly.

Essential to these plans is embedding a new, simplified culture, one in which we:

- are ambitious for patients, by delivering what matters better and faster
- are accountable for impact, by having clear ownership and the support to succeed
- do the right thing, by working with integrity and care and understanding that people count on us

The Board's discussions during the year focused on the new purpose and culture centred on:

- the rationale for this change
- a review of employee engagement and feedback when trialling this change
- the next steps the Board and GLT needed to take to make this change real for our people

To more clearly identify where we are making progress – and where we need to make changes – the Board and GLT have changed how we track and measure this culture change. We are now using more insights, measuring more frequently, being more responsive and making this information easier to access. This will help drive progress in the short term and make significant change over the long term. This will help drive progress in the short-term and make significant change over the long-term. For further details see page 11.

The Board was also briefed on the proposed new mission, strategy and culture for Haleon. Its culture will be focused on three behaviours:

- Go beyond
- Do what matters most
- Keep it human

These are described in more detail on page 43 and were launched formally by the Haleon Chair and CEO Designates at their Capital Markets Day on 28 February 2022.

The Board will also support GSK's new culture by appointing and promoting the right people, upholding and incentivising the right behaviours with strong governance controls and thorough processes, and training and developing employees.

The Board recognises that the 'tone from the top' drives a company's culture. The Board and GLT must be role models and lead by example, using their words, actions and behaviours to set the template for our people. Like all our people, members of the Board take the following key training and awareness modules:

- Living our values and expectations, which explores our values, expectations and culture and how they apply to our operations and ways of working
- Anti-bribery and corruption
- Inclusion and diversity

For more detail about our new, single definition of culture, and how we invest in and reward our people, see 11 and 37.

The Board also remains committed to getting ahead of issues that matter for the sustainability of our company, be it pricing and access, the environment, or stronger diversity and inclusion. More progress in these areas is set out on pages 34 to 40 of our strategic report and in our ESG Performance Report, available on gsk.com.

Our Code of Conduct embodies our values, so the Board reviews and refreshes it regularly. It is available on gsk.com.

Our corporate standards and employee policies are aligned with our values. They include our long-standing Speak Up system, which enables our people to raise matters confidentially or anonymously without fear of reprisal. The Board, through the Audit & Risk Committee, reviews Speak Up reports provided by our Legal and Compliance team. Our Speak Up channels and reports are managed by an independent third party, with cases then investigated by Legal and Compliance.

# **Board performance**

The Board evaluates its performance, and that of its committees, every year and is facilitated externally at least once every three years. External evaluations were facilitated in 2019 and 2020 by Jan Hall of No 4, a business advisory company.

In 2021, the Board and Committee evaluation process was a composite of three key assessments.

First, Korn Ferry conducted interviews with each Board Director to elicit their views on the ideal future composition of the Board. Directors were provided in advance with information on peer company Board composition and committees as an input to these discussions. The conversations with Board Directors covered a range of topics including:

- The key challenges and opportunities for GSK over the next five years (eg science, M&A, China, areas of management strength and support)
- The culture of GSK
- Which skills and experience to prioritise in recruiting new Non-Executive Directors to the Board. The imperatives and desirable attributes were considered against the strategic opportunities that lie ahead and
- The workings of Board committees and how they obtained external input

The findings formed the basis for the transition plan and optimal composition of the new GSK Board. The Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee report on page 107 explains how the results of this work are being taken forward. The next step followed the annual Board and GLT strategy meeting, when Non-Executive Directors formed three groups to discuss their thoughts on the day's discussions. They agreed their key insights and priorities. These were then debated by the Board the next day. The conclusions reached were incorporated into the Board's priorities for action in 2022. Finally, Non-Executive Directors completed a short questionnaire on the performance of the Board and its committees during the year. The responses were collated and summarised before being considered by the Board.

The Board then agreed updated priorities for the year ahead which encapsulated the actions identified at each stage of the evaluation process. In addition, it was agreed to use the annual Strategy meeting of the Board and GLT in the Autumn of 2022 to reset and recalibrate the Board for the future as new GSK.

#### **Board committees**

The review of the Board committees involved questionnaires being completed by committee members. Each committee was considered to operate effectively. To enhance their performance further, the following improvement points were agreed:

- Corporate Responsibility: to continue to bring direct external stakeholder perspectives into the Committee's discussions to provoke quality debate in respect of the company's Trust priority
- Audit & Risk: to continue to balance the Committee's work between current issues and longer term perspectives. The Committee would also continue to seek more focused materials to enhance its oversight further
- Remuneration: to bring more external perspectives on changing remuneration practice and trends to the Committee's attention to ensure it remained contemporary in its thinking
- Nominations & Corporate Governance: to focus on delivery of the transition plan to create the optimal composition for the new GSK Board
- Science: to continue to support the CSO and his leadership team whilst providing its perspectives and opinions on R&D's work external stakeholder perspectives into the Committee

#### Chair

The SID sought feedback from each of the Directors on the performance of the Board and Chair. The unanimous view was that the Board is functioning very effectively and has been continually strengthened; and the Chair has provided excellent leadership throughout an important and eventful year. Board culture was very inclusive and purposeful in focusing on the really important issues of strategy, performance and talent.

# Progress on 2020 Board evaluation

Progress against the conclusions of the 2020 Board evaluation review is set out below.

Areas of focus for 2021	Progress/achievements
Consideration had and would continue to be given to stop any unnecessary tasks to free more time to focus on the priorities with the pre-condition that creating shareholder value was of prime importance	Board priorities were agreed and adhered to in structuring Board discussions. Key priorities were the key driver in examining performance and transactions. This would remain a key focus.
Consideration would also be given to making the best use of the Board's time during virtual meetings and incorporating opportunities for 'unstructured discussions' where possible	There was increased use of break-out sessions to focus on and bring different perspectives to particular issues. In October, to facilitate greater in person interaction despite ongoing COVID-19 restrictions, the Board, committee and annual strategy meetings were held at dual sites in the UK and US. The Chair led the meeting in the UK for UK/European-based Directors and the CEO led the meeting for US-based Directors. In addition, specific time was set aside for GLT members to meet with Board members without a set objective or agenda. These discussions were greatly appreciated by all and a welcome opportunity to connect.
The Science Committee would look to further deepen its understanding of how R&D's resources were allocated	The Board and Science Committee meeting agendas were designed to facilitate these deeper dives in line with Board's agreed key priorities. See page 106
There was a desire to further enhance root cause analysis that was undertaken when incidents or issues occurred. This was to ensure they could be avoided in the future and as part of the Group's approach to further improving performance	This enhanced approach was the foundation of the global safety review.

Financial state

# **Board committee reports**

# Corporate Responsibility Committee report

#### Lynn Elsenhans

#### Corporate Responsibility Committee

I am pleased to present this report, which will be my sixth and final one as Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee (the Committee).

#### **Role of the Committee**

The Committee oversees GSK's Trust priority and the company's progress against our Trust commitments, which reflect the most important areas for responsible and sustainable business growth. Our Trust priority covers management's work across ESG factors, and it is integral to GSK's overall strategy.

The Committee has oversight of the views and interests of our internal and external stakeholders and reviews issues that could seriously impact GSK's business and reputation.

In doing so, the Committee has continued to oversee:

- progress on our Trust commitments through regular reports from GLT members and senior managers
- GSK's approach to managing the risks and opportunities associated with ESG factors that help create value for shareholders and society
- management understanding of key issues and stakeholder perspectives by listening directly to key independent expert voices and
- the principal risks most relevant to its area of expertise and responsibility, namely: product quality, non-promotional engagement, supply continuity, environmental ,sustainability and health and safety

#### Key activities in 2021

**Safety culture:** The Committee reviewed progress on the delivery of a global safety improvement plan across GSK's businesses developed after a comprehensive and far-reaching external evaluation of our safety culture. In reviewing the actions for embedding and sustaining the plan's safety improvements into the future, the Committee has encouraged a strong focus on:

- education and training to further build capabilities; while
- ensuring there is clear accountability from leaders for safety through heightened awareness and application of GSK's simplified culture to "do the right thing with integrity and care because people count on us"

104 GSK Annual Report 2021

Inclusion & diversity (I&D): The Committee continued to assess the progress of GSK's I&D strategy and commitments. This has included in particular, implementation of changes to HR processes and monitoring arrangements needed to support the delivery of the aspirational diversity targets announced in last year's Annual Report. The Committee considered key requirements of strengthening succession planning arrangements for diverse talent and the application of the broad concept of 'equity' in the workplace to further evolve the I&D strategy. I&D is an incredibly important part of the culture at GSK and the Committee reviews and supports the comprehensive annual I&D training and awareness session undertaken by the Board and all our people.

**Charitable giving:** GSK has had a tremendous and longstanding commitment to charitable giving and community involvement. The Committee reviewed this existing approach and how GSK compares to its peers. It considered how to leverage this approach to align to GSK's core purpose, strategy and culture and encouraged its impact to be measured in terms of its contribution to the commitment announced at the Investor Update in June, to positively impact the health of over 2.5 billion people over the next ten years.

**ESG performance for new GSK:** The Committee reviewed management plans for the six areas of ESG focus for new GSK, outlined to investors by the company in June 2021. Working with the Audit & Risk and Remuneration Committees, the Committee reviewed management's proposals for specific metrics to measure progress on these six areas and the recommendation of the creation of a single ESG performance rating assessment as a KPI for GSK after the demerger. It also reviewed an approach for the risk management and governance oversight arrangements to measure and report ESG performance. The Committee was pleased to support these changes to help retain and develop further GSK's ESG leadership position.

**Consumer Healthcare (CH):** In preparation for the demerger, the Committee has reviewed and discussed with CH management their progress in developing a distinctive and holistic responsible business and ESG framework that would support its purpose, strategy and culture on becoming a listed company with a focus on the key responsible business issues for the new company. In doing so, the Committee scrutinised this framework and the proposed targets, including environmental sustainability targets, which have incorporated key insights and expectations gathered from investors, analysts and other external stakeholders.

#### Stakeholder insights and benchmarking

The Committee pays close attention to the evolving views and expectations of the company's broad range of key stakeholders. It receives a regular report on stakeholder insights at each meeting to ensure it considers the issues that may have a bearing on GSK's reputation and the delivery of our responsible business agenda. Employee insights and feedback were discussed in relation to the progression of the company's modern employer agenda.

In keeping with a desire to continually bring external perspectives into the Committee room, in 2021 the Committee benefited from direct engagement and insights about expectations of our sector and the company specifically in two areas. Firstly, was receiving an expert's insights on investor views on ESG trends and expectations, the outcomes of which are reported on page 98. Secondly, was gathering expert views on the rising expectations of governments and investors for businesses to understand Human Rights impacts and risks.

The Committee monitors investor expectations on ESG reporting and disclosure on an ongoing basis. GSK continues to align to best practice in reporting, in accordance with the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (see 2021 ESG Performance Report) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (see page 49).

In addition, the Committee monitors the company's ESG performance in various indices and in relation to our peers. In this respect, we were particularly pleased that GSK was ranked first in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index in the pharmaceutical industry group, had improved our Carbon CDP rating from B to A-, and was rated in the top 3% of Sustainalytics' pharmaceuticals sub group. These and other external benchmarks help to evidence GSK's acknowledged leadership in ESG, and this continues to be a key driver in the goal to deliver health impact and shareholder returns.

#### Committee aims for 2022

The Committee will continue to scrutinise and monitor progress on GSK's material Trust topics and relevant enterprise risks. As the company demerges, it will focus on oversight for how GSK is embedding its new approach to ESG performance measurement.

#### **Corporate Responsibility Committee Chair succession**

I was delighted to welcome Dr Anne Beal, who has brought extensive healthcare experience to the Board and our Committee as a physician and public health expert, in May 2021. Since then, Anne and I have been working on a smooth transition and handover before she succeeds me as Committee Chair at the conclusion of the AGM in May. I will continue to serve as a Committee member to provide continuity and support, until I retire and step down from the Board at the conclusion of the demerger later this year. It has been my privilege to serve as a member of the Board, to chair this Committee and help shape and oversee, in particular, the development and embedding of a framework of a focused set of commitments to support the company's Trust priority and our approach as a responsible business. Listening carefully to all the views of our stakeholders has helped to inform the positive steps we have taken in reinforcing our position as a leader in ESG.

#### Lynn Elsenhans

Corporate Responsibility Committee Chair 28 February 2022

## Science Committee report

#### Dr Jesse Goodman Science Committee

I am pleased to present my fifth report of the Science Committee's (the Committee) activities.

#### Key activities in 2021

Since the Committee's inception in 2017, we have continued to refine our focus to provide greater value to the Board's deliberations. In particular, the Committee has focused on ensuring the validity of the key scientific assumptions which drive the company's R&D strategy, as well as providing technical assurance, particularly in relation to potential transactions.

#### **Pipeline progress**

At the start of the year the Committee closely reviewed the 2021 objectives for the biopharma business, including those relating to pipeline progression. Delivering a pipeline to help patients is at the heart of what GSK does and the Committee monitors its progression closely, both in terms of strategy and performance. The Committee has held a number of discussions with Dr Hal Barron, our CSO, and with R&D leaders throughout the year and has been encouraged with the progress made as we approach separation.

Since the separation was announced in 2018, R&D's strategy has delivered a strong pipeline of assets with the potential to bring transformational vaccines and medicines to patients. Some of the most notable approvals in the last year include:

- Jemperli (dostarlimab) for the treatment of endometrial cancer, the most common female reproductive cancer. This is another major milestone for GSK's oncology pipeline and has the potential to transform the lives of women who previously had limited treatment options.
- Cabenuva (cabotegravir, rilpivirine) the first long-acting injectable treatment for HIV. Cabenuva has the potential to transform HIV care for patients by reducing treatment dosing days from 365 to 12 per year. In addition, Apretude received FDA approval in December 2021 as the first long-acting injectable option for HIV prevention.

In November 2021, the company announced positive phase III data for daprodustat, a potential new oral treatment for patients with anaemia of chronic kidney disease.

#### COVID-19

Regarding our pipeline of COVID-19 solutions, *Xevudy* (sotrovimab), a monoclonal antibody developed in collaboration with Vir Biotechnology, was approved in Europe and received Emergency Use Authorisation in the US as a treatment for patients with COVID-19. Studies show that *Xevudy* also retains activity against the Omicron variant. In terms of vaccines, GSK has announced positive phase III results for the plant-based COVID-19 vaccine candidate being developed with Medicago. This vaccine, Covifenz, was approved in Canada in February 2022. In February 2022, we also announced the intention to seek regulatory authorisation for the COVID-19 vaccine being developed with Sanofi, based on data from both booster and phase III efficacy trials.

In February 2021, we also reported a collaboration with CureVac to jointly develop next generation mRNA vaccines for COVID-19 with the potential to address emerging variants.

# trategic report

#### Scientific deep-dives

Innovation remains a key priority for GSK. Therefore, the Committee has continued to meet with the CSO and our talented R&D leadership to undertake deep-dives into some of the exciting and complex areas of science that are of strategic importance to GSK, including:

- Immunology
- Oncology with a focus on Synthetic Lethality
- Vaccines mRNA Strategy

The science of the immune system is a key pillar of our R&D strategy. It will be leveraged to develop novel therapeutics as well as potentially revolutionise drug discovery and development. GSK's partnership with 23andMe provides the company with exclusive insights in this field which represents an enormous opportunity for R&D to build on a strong existing portfolio. The Committee was pleased to see how immunology has already been embedded across GSK R&D, including within oncology, vaccines, ViiV and infectious diseases.

#### **Business development**

In addition to oversight of the company's organic R&D innovation, the Committee has continued to review potential business development transactions. The Committee receives regular previews of potential business development opportunities being explored and undertakes in-depth technical reviews of transactions prior to their presentation to the Board. These transactions have added new programmes which aim to differentiate GSK's pipeline from competitors and support organic development within the company.

Key transactions reviewed by the Committee during the year include:

**iTeos:** The collaboration with iTeos to co-develop an anti-TIGIT monoclonal antibody. With this collaboration GSK is well-positioned to produce next-generation immuno-oncology therapies, especially those targeting the CD226 axis.

Alector: The collaboration to develop two potential first-in-class monoclonal antibodies for a range of neurodegenerative diseases including Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease.

**Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals:** The exclusive licence agreement with Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals, under which GSK will develop and commercialise Arrowhead's investigational RNAi therapeutic being developed as a treatment for patients with chronic liver disease.

Halozyme Therapeutics: The global collaboration and license agreement between ViiV Healthcare and Halozyme, granting exclusive access to Halozyme's ENHANZE drug delivery technology to enable development of ultra long-acting medicines for HIV.

**Shionogi:** The exclusive license agreement between ViiV Healthcare and Shionogi to develop a third-generation HIV integrase inhibitor with potential for use in ultra long-acting HIV regimens.

106 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Enhanced R&D governance

The Committee has been particularly impressed with developments in R&D governance since Dr Barron was appointed in 2018. During 2021, Vaccines and Pharma R&D were fully united into a single organisation. This has enabled R&D to be more effective, not just in terms of efficiencies but also in the sharing of technical and scientific expertise.

The benefits of these governance enhancements have already become apparent with improvements made in both cycle times across clinical development and the probability of success from pivotal studies.

Three and a half years ago, management set out a new approach to R&D. Under Dr Barron's leadership our pipeline in 2021 stands out as having advanced notably. During 2022, the Committee will emphasise the need to continue this momentum up to and beyond separation.

#### **Board and Committee changes**

We welcomed Dr Hal Dietz to the Committee on 1 January 2022. His experience in the field of human genetics will add significant value to the Committee's discussions. His appointment also means that the Committee is very well-rounded in the areas of expertise required to evaluate GSK's strategy, pipeline and potential business development targets.

Judy Lewent left the Committee upon her retirement from the Board after the 2021 AGM. Charles Bancroft joined the Committee in May 2021 until February 2022 following the appointment of Dr Dietz.

The Committee participated in the CSO succession planning and was fully supportive of Tony Wood's appointment. We are pleased that Dr Barron will join the Committee in August when he transitions to a Non-Executive Director.

#### **Dr Jesse Goodman**

Science Committee Chair 28 February 2022

# Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee report

#### Jonathan Symonds Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee

I am pleased to present my third report as Chair of the Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee (the Committee).

#### Key activities in 2021

The Committee played an important role in delivering our key priorities to transform GSK and separate the CH business. The Committee met 13 times during the year and this report sets out our work during 2021.

Key priorities	Status
Succession planning for the CSO and his R&D Leadership Team	CSO succession candidate identified and subsequently appointed CSO Designate
Appoint a Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee to succeed Lynn Elsenhans	Dr Anne Beal joined the Board in May 2021
Appoint a third Scientific & Medical Expert (SME)	Dr Hal Dietz joined the Board in January 2022
Design target GSK Board composition and recruit high calibre Non-Executives to complete the new GSK biopharma Board	Target GSK Board composition agreed and search for new Non-Executive Directors for GSK in progress
Appoint the Haleon CEO and assemble an appropriately seasoned management team	Brian McNamara appointed as Haleon CEO Designate in July 2021. Haleon Management Team announced in December 2021
Appoint a Chair for Haleon and support the composition of the Haleon Board	Sir Dave Lewis appointed Haleon Chair Designate in December 2021. Selection of the remaining Haleon

Selection of the remaining Haled Board in progress

## Shaping the GSK Board for the future

#### Management succession planning

The Committee, with all Non-Executive Directors present, continuously assess the succession plans for management and the other Executive Directors to ensure we have appropriate succession plans and a diverse pipeline of potential successors in place.

During 2021, given the importance of the CSO and leadership of R&D, the Committee, in collaboration with the CEO, and as appropriate the CSO, intensified our planning to identify a potential CSO succession candidate. The Committee was supported by the Chief People Officer (CPO) and the Science Committee. The Committee followed a comprehensive process before making a recommendation as described below. This is replicated in assessing succession candidates.

The Committee and the Science Committee reviewed a diverse long list of internal and external potential successor candidates from which a short list of candidates was compiled. These were interviewed by Science Committee members, the Chair, CEO, CPO and CSO. The Committee was joined by all the

Non-Executive Directors to review the final candidates. Following this extensive process, the Non-Executive Directors agreed to identify Dr Tony Wood as the CSO's successor.

The CPO, CEO, CSO and Dr Wood then established a transition plan which was approved by the Committee to ensure a smooth transition should it become necessary.

In January 2022, the Board activated the succession plan following Dr Barron's decision to accept the position of CEO and Co-Chair of Altos Labs from August 2022. Since Dr Wood has been a key partner to Dr Barron in delivering GSK's R&D approach, and has wide experience and expertise across science data and new technologies, he is perfectly placed to build on Dr Barron's outstanding progress and to deliver value from the pipeline. The Board therefore agreed to appoint Dr Tony Wood as CSO Designate and he will succeed Dr Barron as CSO and become a member of the GLT on 1 August 2022. Further details of his background can be found on page 5 and in the company's announcement issued on 19 January 2022 which is available on gsk.com.

The Committee also recommended as part of the CSO transition plan that Dr Barron be appointed a Non-Independent Non-Executive Director and member of the Science Committee with effect from 1 August 2022, initially for a three-year term. This would support the CSO transition process.

#### **Corporate Responsibility Committee Chair**

In my 2020 report, I described the search for Lynn's successor as Chair of the Corporate Responsibility Committee (CRC). This resulted in Dr Anne Beal's appointment to the Board on 6 May. Anne has brought extensive healthcare experience as a physician and entrepreneur, combined with a passion for patient advocacy. Further details of her experience and the rationale for her appointment are included in the company's announcement on 6 April 2021 which is available on gsk.com. A transition process is underway to enable Anne to succeed Lynn as CRC Chair at the close of the 2022 AGM. Despite serving for over nine years, Lynn's experience as a CEO and from sitting on other boards means that she continues to demonstrate all the characteristics of independence expected by the Board in carrying out her role on the Board.

#### Third Scientific Medical Expert (SME)

I am pleased to confirm that the search for a third SME was successfully concluded. We continued to fine-tune the selection criteria as the process evolved and considered the following:

- An outlook on the future direction of R&D, innovation and the treatment and management of human health
- Experience of people leadership and management at 'scale', either in an academic or industry setting
- Interested in, and having a deep understanding of, a breadth of scientific and therapeutic areas, particularly in immunology as well as genomics and genetics. Having perspectives on the ability to harness digital technologies (including Artificial Intelligence) to enhance the research and development of new medicines and
- Able to deliver complex science to a broad audience. Highly collaborative and a willingness to engage proactively on topics beyond their own immediate realm of expertise

GSK Annual Report 2021 107

The Committee was pleased to recommend the appointment of Dr Hal Dietz to the Board with effect from 1 January 2022. Dr Dietz brings his extensive experience in the field of human genetics, which is central to GSK's approach to R&D and will add further strength to the Science Committee and Board discussions. Further details of Hal's experience and the rationale for his appointment are included in the company's announcement on 27 October 2021, which is available on gsk.com.

#### Transition to a new GSK Board

In planning the structure of the new GSK Board as an independent biopharma company, the Committee commissioned Korn Ferry to meet with each Board member to gather their views on the optimal Board design for the future. Further details on this process are given on page 103. A skills matrix was developed which mapped current Board members' skills and capabilities and the succession planning needs for the Board. This was discussed with all Non-Executive Directors and the key capabilities were further refined and a final target skills matrix was agreed. The Committee then agreed the briefs to initiate the search for three new Non-Executive Directors to be appointed to the Board in the next 12 to 18 months. The Committee is following its search process to recruit for these roles. Long lists of candidates for both roles have been considered.

## Haleon Board appointments

The Committee appointed a sub-Committee comprising, the Chair, Vindi Banga, Dame Vivienne Cox, Dr Beal and Mr Rohner, to progress Haleon Board appointments. It then reported progress at each scheduled Committee meeting. Final decisions were reached by the Committee with all Non-Executive Directors invited to participate.

Haleon CEO and CFO: The Committee conducted an extensive global search and selection process to appoint the Haleon CEO and CFO designates. This work followed the Committee's search process. In particular, the CEO role profile contained the key selection criteria and responsibilities the successful candidate would need to fulfil most especially after the demerger. These emphasised the importance of establishing the new Haleon Board to deliver the growth strategy and to drive significant shareholder value. This would require a relentless focus on innovation, promoting a high performance and inclusive culture whilst also operating to the exacting standards of corporate governance.

Following interviews by Board members with internal and external candidates, the Board was pleased to endorse the Committee's recommendation to appoint Brian McNamara as Haleon CEO Designate. The Board noted in particular Brian's strong track record of success in building the CH business and his considerable experience of FMCG and consumer health. This meant that he was uniquely suited and the right choice to unlock the growth potential of Haleon as an independent listed company. Further details of Brian's experience and the rationale for his appointment are included in the company's announcement on 22 July 2021, which is available on gsk.com.

108 GSK Annual Report 2021

The Committee reviewed Brian's proposed leadership team for Haleon (in particular the proposed CFO and Chief People Officer) which was announced in December 2021. Following extensive internal and external searches for each role, shortlisted candidates were interviewed by the relevant panel of Non-Executive Directors against the agreed role criteria. The Committee then approved the final appointees. The Haleon management team was then introduced to investors at the CH Capital Markets Day on 28 February 2022.

Haleon Chair: The Committee followed its search process to select the Haleon Chair. This search focused on candidates with the following knowledge, experience and commitment:

- Significant listed Board experience with an understanding of investors, analysts, banks, regulators and governments
- A high degree of financial acumen and successful business track record in creating shareholder value and growing businesses
- A strong emphasis on coaching skills and the ability to create a highperformance environment
- Deep experience of consumer facing businesses, with a high degree of customer-centricity. International experience, preferably in the US and China
- Strong strategic skills and a track record of innovative thinking, coaching and development
- Be well respected and have high credibility with all stakeholders, including investors, capital market participants, regulators and governments
- Have high integrity, strong values and be driven by a strong sense of purpose
- Understand the role of a Chair of a FTSE 100
- Possession of humility and a subdued ego and a strong emotional commitment and passion for the CH business
- Be committed to diversity in all its forms, resilient and open-minded with strong judgement as well as a natural team builder

The Committee agreed that Sir Dave Lewis, a highly experienced and respected global business leader in consumer goods and retail, was the most suitable candidate to lead the Haleon Board. It was noted that at the time of his selection he was deemed to meet the independence requirements of the Code. The Committee's recommendation was subsequently endorsed by the full Board. Further details of Sir Dave's experience and the rationale for his appointment are included in the company's announcement on 20 December 2021, which is available on gsk.com.

Sir Dave is now progressing the search for high calibre non-executive directors to build the Haleon Board. To ensure continuity, it is expected that two Non-Executive members of the GSK Board will transfer to the Haleon Board on completion of the demerger. The company's CH joint venture partner (Pfizer) has the right to appoint up to two Non-Executive Directors. The new Haleon Board will be announced publicly later in the year as part of demerger arrangements.

#### Ways of working

The Committee seeks to follow best practice in all the appointments it recommends, agreeing the criteria for each role, the most appropriate interview panel, before then considering a comprehensive and diverse long list of candidates. Shortlisted candidates are interviewed and assessed against the chosen criteria. Due diligence is then undertaken before the Committee makes its final recommendation. Executive search firms are appointed in accordance with the company's procurement policy based on their expertise relative to each role. The Committee has agreed that only search firms who were signatories to the Voluntary Code of Conduct of Executive Search Firms on gender diversity and best practice would be engaged.

Board Committee Chair and GLT membership changes

The Committee worked with a number of executive search firms in 2021 who provided additional consultancy services to the company as outlined below:

- Korn Ferry: general recruitment, executive search and assessment services, coaching and other HR-related services
- Egon Zehnder: executive search, assessment and coaching services to specific senior executives
- Heidrick & Struggles: executive search services

- Spencer Stuart: executive search and assessment services

The Committee reviewed the potential for conflicts of interest and judged that there were appropriate safeguards against such conflicts.

During the year and up to the date of this report, the Committee approved the following changes to the membership of our Board committees and GLT.

Director	Membership	Appointment date	Retirement date
Charles Bancroft	Chair of Audit & Risk Committee Chair Member of Nominations & Corporate Governance, and Science committees	9 March 2021 6 May 2021	8 February 2022 (stepped down from Science Committee after Dr Hal Dietz joined the Committee)
Dr Anne Beal	Member of Corporate Responsibility and Audit & Risk committees	6 May 2021 23 July 2021	
Dr Hal Dietz	Member of Science Committee	1 January 2022	
Judy Lewent	Chair of Audit & Risk Committee Chair Member of Audit & Risk, Nominations & Corporate Governance, Remuneration, Science and Transformation & Separation committees		9 March 2021 5 May 2021
Lynn Elsenhans	Chair of Corporate Responsibility Committee Member of Audit & Risk, Corporate Responsibility and Nominations & Corporate Governance committees		4 May 2022 After CH Demerger
Dr Anne Beal	Chair of Corporate Responsibility Committee	4 May 2022	
Shobie Ramakrishnan	Chief Digital and Technology Officer and member of GLT	16 December 202	1

#### Board composition, tenure and diversity

The Board seeks to balance its composition and tenure and that of its Committees, and to refresh them over time. This enables the Board to benefit from the experience of longer-serving Directors and the fresh perspectives and insights from newer appointees. Our Non-Executive Directors are drawn from a wide range of industries and backgrounds, including the pharmaceuticals industry and R&D, vaccines, consumer products and healthcare, medical research and academia, insurance and financial services. Collectively they have a wealth of experience of complex organisations with global reach. Many of our Board members also have experience of longer-cycle industries, which is of great assistance in understanding our sector. We are committed to the diversity of our Boardroom, just as GSK is committed to equal opportunities for all employees at all levels of our organisation. The Board and management seek to encourage a diverse and inclusive culture throughout the company. An effective Board needs a range and balance of skills, experience, knowledge, ethnicity, gender, social-economic backgrounds and independence, with individuals who are prepared to challenge each other and work collaboratively. This mix needs to be complemented by a diversity of personal attributes, including character, intellect, judgement, honesty and courage.

GSK Annual Report 2021 109

#### Board and GLT diversity targets

The Committee is responsible for developing measurable objectives and monitoring progress towards their achievement to assist the implementation of the Board's diversity policy, including gender and ethnic diversity. Our progress against these targets is set out below. For consistency, the diversity metrics as at 1 January 2022 are shown in line with our gender diversity submission to the FTSE Women Leaders Review (the Review).

	Progress achieved	
Diversity objectives	Status	Performance
At least 33% of Board positions held by women	Exceed objective	38.4%
At least 33% of GLT positions held by women	Met objective	35.7%
At least 33% of combined GLT and direct report positions held by women	Exceed objective	42.5%
At least one Board Director is ethnically diverse	Exceed	Two Directors

The Committee is particularly intent on increasing gender and, especially, ethnically diverse representation on the Board and GLT, and further developing the pipeline of direct reports to the GLT from ethnically diverse backgrounds.

The Committee is supportive of the new gender diversity targets in the Review published in late February 2022, including 40% women on boards by 2025. It has been pleased that for many years the Board's gender representation target has been comfortably exceeded and normally over 40% of Board positions have been held by women. We are in a transitional period as the company separates and the CH business is demerged. The Committee is working to transition to the target Board profile for the new biopharma company. As a result, the composition and diversity of the Board during this transition will inevitably be subject to fluctuation. I look forward to confirming completion of this work in next year's report and reporting our progress against the Review's increased gender diversity targets.

The representation of women and ethnically diverse leaders is covered on page 37, as part of the diversity of GSK's global workforce. Progress against our inclusion and diversity commitments, including gender and ethnicity, is illustrated in our ESG Performance Report on gsk.com.

#### Sir Jonathan Symonds

Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee Chair 28 February 2022

# Transformation & Separation Committee report

#### Jonathan Symonds Transformation & Separation Committee

I am pleased to present my second and final report as Chair of the Transformation & Separation Committee (the Committee) given that it has now fulfilled its purpose and mandate.

The Committee was established in May 2020 charged with two principal functions:

- Exercising oversight of the Future Ready transformation programme, particularly delivery of the targeted cost savings and separation of the company's infrastructure prior to the delivery team moving from project design into implementation and
- Considering the optimal form of separation. This also included the implications of separation and the most appropriate listing location for Haleon.

The Committee was pleased that the Future Ready transformation programme was completed to schedule by the end of 2021 and exceeded the cost savings identified to be derived from this programme.

During 2021, the Committee undertook a programme of work to understand and consider the key fundamentals of separation. This was not just the technical requirements. It considered how to best unlock, release and maximise long-term shareholder value. This work was supported by guidance and advice from external experts as appropriate. The Committee began by considering how we should separate and the principal value to be achieve from each option available. Discussions then progressed to the capital structures required for the resulting two companies to be competitive as independent entities. Following a decision to demerge the CH business it was important to determine how to distribute shares in Haleon to our shareholders, and on which exchanges Haleon should list and why. The Committee also considered whether to retain a stake in Haleon and how big a stake to retain.

This was a very intensive and detailed programme of work as the Committee addressed these major questions and the impact for all our stakeholders. It then reported to the Board accordingly on its conclusions and recommendations.

This process is now well into the execution phase. Oversight of the remaining work more appropriately rests with the other specialist Board committees and has been devolved to them as appropriate, or will be reviewed and overseen directly by the Board.

Having fulfilled its mandate, it was agreed that the Committee be decommissioned.

I would like to thank Board colleagues for their commitment and diligence in supporting the Committee's work in this respect.

#### Sir Jonathan Symonds

Transformation & Separation Committee Chair 28 February 2022

## Audit & Risk Committee report

#### Charles Bancroft

Audit & Risk Committee

I am pleased to present this report, which is my first as Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee (the Committee).

I joined the Committee back in May 2020. I succeeded Judy Lewent as Chair in March 2021 after a comprehensive transition. I have been drawing on my business background, including the ten years I served as CFO of the major pharmaceutical company, Bristol Myers Squibb. In doing so, I have always viewed people, processes, systems and importantly, culture as the critical foundation for successfully managing financial reporting, audit and compliance risks. In my time serving on this Committee and through my observations more generally as a Board member, I am confident that GSK controls score highly in all these areas. I would therefore like to share my initial impressions of these key aspects.

#### Our culture and people

GSK has a strong compliance culture with a consistent tone and engagement from the top. This is regularly considered and emphasised in Committee discussions, and we have a zero-tolerance approach to any unethical behaviour. Our risk management and internal control framework is mature and well embedded in the organisation as demonstrated on pages 46 and 112 of the Annual Report. This enables the Committee to evaluate and oversee how GSK manages principal and emerging risks.

The Committee also routinely exercises oversights of improvements to our compliance culture. Everything we do at GSK is underpinned by having great people with the right skill sets. Indeed, our corporate governance framework requires good people to make quality decisions and do the right thing.

As Committee Chair, I have unfettered access to the senior leadership and key members of their teams. Regularly throughout the year, I met individually with key Committee attendees from management, including the CFO, General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer, Head of Audit & Assurance, the Group Financial Controller, the Company Secretary, and external auditor. Additionally, the Committee members have an opportunity to speak at the end of each meeting with the external auditor without management being present. Crucially, we also have the ability to speak with key members of management in private sessions or alone as required.

#### Our processes and systems

These are fundamental for appropriate financial reporting, controls and managing risks. We are well positioned in this respect, as the company's main accounting and reporting systems are centralised into two global instances of SAP. We also have a well-established One Finance model with centralised transactional and controller activities embedded in GSK's four regional hubs. This frees up our in-market finance people to focus on the core business operations and decision making. The Committee continues to exercise regular oversight and monitoring activities over these critical financial systems.

The integrity of our financial statements, including the Annual Report and quarterly results announcements, is an enduring key focus of the Committee. Since joining the Board and Committee, I have been impressed with the clarity and rigour around these processes. The Committee's position has always been to aim for clear and transparent financial disclosure in all of GSK's financial reporting.

As the previous Committee Chair highlighted in her report last year, we have continued to ensure that the company's financial reporting and controls framework remains robust and did not require any fundamental changes. This has been important despite the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the company's ways of working. In addition, the external auditor regularly tests our financial systems and controls and challenges management, and reports their results to the Committee. This includes any areas of deficiencies that the external auditor has identified and progress in remediation of issues, all of which are discussed and evaluated.

#### Key activities in 2021

**Key decisions:** As usual, it has been a busy year for the Committee. Not only working through its regular programme of activities, but making important decisions in support of the Board's progression of its key priorities. These have included reviewing, in support of the Board:

- further incremental changes to the company's commercial model in China
- the company's new growth ambitions before they were shared at the Investor Update in June 2021 and
- the move to a progressive dividend policy from 2022

The matters considered and their outcomes are reported on pages 96 and 97.

#### Preparation for the demerger

The Committee is also a key CH governance delivery workstream. We are now increasingly reviewing the technical aspects of delivery of the demerger. The Committee is specifically accountable for reviewing and recommending to the Board approval of key transaction documents and related matters.

GSK Annual Report 2021 111

Financial

The Board is ultimately responsible for the decision to demerge, both in respect of the timing and final terms of the demerger. It will make the recommendation of the transaction to shareholders through the publication of the GSK Shareholder Circular. The Committee's role is to scrutinise these documents prior to the Board's review. This process for both the Committee and the Board will continue to intensify in the first half of this year as the formal point of separation approaches.

The Committee has been assisting the CH management in establishing a robust internal control and risk management framework ready for separation. The overarching principle has been to replicate GSK's current internal governance controls and finance systems and, where necessary, adapt the existing framework and processes. The Committee is pleased that the CH business is currently well advanced in setting up the governance, processes and organisations to be managing all processes in a 'business as usual' environment in Q2 2022.

#### Internal control framework

Our Board recognises its obligation to present a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of GSK's current position and prospects. Reflecting this responsibility, it is accountable for evaluating and approving the effectiveness of GSK's internal controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls, and risk management processes.

We ensure the reliability of our financial reporting, and compliance with laws and regulations, through our internal control framework. This is a comprehensive enterprise-wide risk management model which supports the Board's continuous identification, evaluation and management of the Group's principal risks, as required by the FRC's 2018 Code. The framework is designed to manage the risk of us not achieving our business objectives.

A fit-for-purpose framework – complemented by our corporate values, culture, expectations and Speak Up processes – ensures that the risks associated with our business activities are actively and effectively controlled in line with our agreed risk appetite. We believe GSK's framework provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The Board mandates the Group's Risk Oversight & Compliance Council (ROCC) of senior leaders to assist the Committee in overseeing risk management and internal control activities. It also provides the business with a framework for risk management and upward escalation of significant risks. Risk Management and Compliance Boards (RMCBs) across the Group promote the 'tone from the top' and establish our risk culture, as well as ensuring effective oversight of internal controls and risk management processes.

112 GSK Annual Report 2021

Each principal risk has an assigned risk owner, drawn from senior management, who is accountable for managing his/her principal risk with oversight by a GLT Member, including setting and implementing risk mitigation plans. Risk owners report quarterly on their respective risk management approach and progress at the ROCC and the appropriate Board Committee. Our Compliance function assists the ROCC and RMCBs. Compliance is responsible for advancing enterprise-wide risk management and for developing risk-based and ethically sound working practices. It also actively promotes ethical behaviours by enabling all employees to operate in line with our values and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

Our Audit & Assurance (A&A) function provides independent assurance to senior management and the Board on the effectiveness of risk management Group-wide, in line with an agreed assurance plan. This helps senior management and the Board to meet their oversight and advisory responsibilities in fulfilling GSK's strategic objectives and building trust with patients and other stakeholders. A&A has a dual reporting line to our CFO and the Committee.

The Committee receives regular reports from business units, principal risk owners, Compliance and A&A on areas of significant risk to the Group and on related internal controls. These reports assess the internal control environment within each principal risk area, including enhancements to strengthen controls. Following consideration of these reports, the Committee reports annually to the Board on the effectiveness of GSK's internal controls.

In 2021, through the authority delegated to the Committee, the Board conducted a robust assessment of the Group's principal risks. This assessment, which was in line with the FRC's 2018 Code, included consideration of the nature and extent of risk the Board is willing to take in achieving GSK's strategic objectives.

The Board, via the Committee, also oversaw the effectiveness of our internal control environment and risk management processes across the Group for the whole year, up to the approval date of this Annual Report.

A review of the Group's risk management approach is further discussed in the 'Risk management' section of the strategic report on pages 46 to 54.

Our management of each principal risk is explained in 'Principal risks and uncertainties' on pages 275 to 287. The Group's viability is discussed in the Group risk management section of the strategic report on page 53.

#### Significant issues relating to the financial statements

In considering GSK's quarterly financial results announcements and the financial results in the 2021 Annual Report, the Committee reviewed the significant issues and management judgements in determining those results. It reviewed management papers setting out the key areas of risk, actions taken to quantify the effects of the relevant issues, and judgements made by management on the appropriate accounting required to address those issues in the financial statements.

The significant issues considered in relation to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 are set out in the following table, with a summary of the financial outcomes where appropriate. The Committee and the external auditor have discussed the significant issues addressed by the Committee during the year and the areas of particular audit focus, as described in the Independent Auditor's Report on pages 156 to 167.

Significant issues considered by the Committee

in relation to the financial statements	How the issue was addressed by the Committee		
Going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements	The Committee considered the outcome of management's half-yearly and year end reviews of current and forecast net debt positions and the various financing facilities and options available to the Group.		
	The Committee also considered management's review of the current and longer-term impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, at the outbreak of the pandemic and at the year end. Following consideration of these assessments, which included stress testing and viability scenarios, sources of liquidity and funding, forecasts and estimates, the Committee confirmed that the application of the going concern basis for the preparation of the financial statements continued to be appropriate.		
Revenue recognition, including returns and rebates (RAR) accruals	The Committee reviewed management's approach to the timing of recognition of revenue and accruals for customer returns and rebates. The US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines accrual for returns and rebates was £5.0 billion at 31 December 2021 and the Committee reviewed the basis on which the accrual had been made and concurred with management's judgements on the amounts involved. A fuller description of the process operated in the US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines business in determining the level of accrual necessary is set out in 'Critical accounting policies' on page 80.		
Provisions for legal matters, including investigations into the Group's commercial practices	The Committee received detailed reports on actual and potential litigation from both internal and external legal counsel, together with a number of detailed updates on investigations into the Group's commercial practices. Management outlined the levels of provision and corresponding disclosure considered necessary in respect of potential adverse litigation outcomes and also those areas where it was not yet possible to determine if a provision was necessary, or its amount. At 31 December 2021, the provision for legal matters was £0.2 billion, as set out in Note 31 to the financial statements, 'Other provisions'.		
Provisions for uncertain tax positions	The Committee considered current tax disputes and areas of potential risk and concurred with management's judgement on the levels of tax contingencies required. At 31 December 2021, a tax payable liability of £0.7 billion, including provisions for uncertain tax positions, was recognised on the Group's balance sheet.		
Impairments of intangible assets	The Committee reviewed management's process for reviewing and testing goodwill and other intangible assets for potential impairment. The Committee accepted management's judgements on the intangible assets that required writing down and the resulting impairment of £455 million in 2021. See Note 20 to the financial statements, 'Other intangible assets' for more details.		
Valuation of contingent consideration in relation to ViiV Healthcare	The Committee considered management's judgement that it was necessary to increase the liability to pay contingent consideration as a result of increases in sales forecasts as well as the unwind of the discount and updated exchange rate assumptions. After cash payments of approximately £0.8 billion in the year, at 31 December 2021, the Group's Balance sheet included a contingent consideration liability of £5.6 billion in relation to ViiV Healthcare. The settlement with Gilead resulted in a re-measurement of the existing liabilities for the contingent consideration at the year end and is included in the closing balance.		
ViiV Healthcare put option	The Committee reviewed and agreed the accounting for the Pfizer put option and concurred with management's judgement on the valuation of the put option of £1.0 billion at 31 December 2021. The settlement with Gilead resulted in a re-measurement of the Pfizer put option at the year end and is included in the closing balance.		

GSK Annual Report 2021 113

Financial state monts

## Auditor's reappointment

#### **External auditor**

#### External auditor appointment

External additor appointment	
Last tender	May – December 2016
Transition year	2017
First shareholder approval of current auditor	May 2018
First audited Annual Report and 20-F	Year ending 31 December 2018
Next audit tender required by regulations	2026

There were no contractual or similar obligations restricting the Group's choice of external auditor. The Committee considers that during 2020 the company complied with the mandatory audit processes and audit committee responsibility provisions of the Competition and Markets Authority Statutory Audit Services Order 2014.

#### Effectiveness and quality of external audit process

The Committee is committed to ensuring that GSK receives a highquality and effective external audit. In evaluating Deloitte's performance during 2020, prior to making a recommendation on its reappointment in early 2021, the Committee reviewed the effectiveness of its performance against the criteria which it agreed with management at the beginning of 2020. The detailed criteria used for judging the effectiveness of Deloitte as external auditor (which are based on audit approach and strategy, high-quality independent audit, effective partnership and value for money) and its overriding responsibility to deliver a smooth, thorough and efficiently-executed audit for 2021 are available on gsk.com. In undertaking its review, the Committee considered:

- the overall quality of the audit
- the independence of Deloitte
- whether Deloitte exhibited an appropriate level of challenge and scepticism in its work

Deloitte's length of tenure was not taken into account when assessing its independence and objectivity, as it was only recently appointed as GSK's auditor. However, the Committee did consider how effectively it had assumed its role as auditor. The Committee also considered feedback on the 2021 external audit, through a survey of Committee members and the financial management team at corporate and business unit level. The survey covered the:

- effectiveness of the auditor's challenge
- integrity of Deloitte
- transparency of its reporting to management and the Committee
- clarity of the auditor's communication and ways of working
- alignment of the 2021 audit to the Group's investment in Systems, Applications and Products (SAP)
- quality of the audit team's leadership
- skills and experience of the audit team

114 GSK Annual Report 2021

The Committee Chair regularly meets independently with the audit partners. The Committee also meets the auditor at the end of each meeting to discuss progress, as appropriate. Having reviewed the above feedback, and noted any areas of improvement to be implemented by the audit team for 2022, the Committee was satisfied with the:

- effectiveness of the auditor and the external audit process and
- auditor's independence, qualifications, objectivity, expertise and resources

The Committee therefore agreed to recommend the reappointment of Deloitte to the Board at the forthcoming AGM. In making its recommendation, the Committee was free from the influence of any third party.

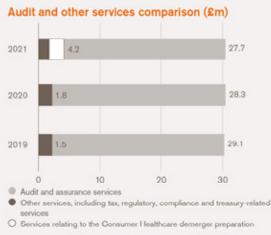
#### **Non-audit services**

Our management operates on the presumption that other accountancy firms will provide non-audit services to GSK. However, where the external auditor's skills and experience make it the only suitable supplier of non-audit support – such as for audit-related matters, tax, and other services – it may be used, in the best interests of the company. In line with GSK's non-audit services policy, the Committee must ensure that auditor objectivity and independence is safeguarded by reviewing and pre-approving the external auditor's provision of such services. The company policy complies with the FRC's 2019 Revised Ethical Standard and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. It observes the following core policy features on engaging the external auditor for non-audit services:

#### GSK non-audit services policy, key features:

Process:	All non-audit services over £50,000 are put to competitive tender with other financial services providers, in line with the Group's procurement process, unless the skills and experience of the external auditor make it the only suitable supplier.		
Safeguards:	Adequate safeguards are established so that the objectivity and independence of the Group audit are not threatened or compromised.		
Fee cap:	The total fee payable for non-audit services should not exceed 50% of the annual audit fee, except in special circumstances where there would be a clear advantage in the auditor undertaking the additional work.		
Prohibitions:	GSK's policy includes a 'whitelist' of permitted non-audit services in line with the relevant regulations. Any service not on this list is prohibited.		
Pre-approval:	I: All non-audit services require pre-approval as set out in the table below to ensure services approved are consistent with GSK's non-audit policy for permissible services. This process ensures all services fall within th scope of services permitted and pre-approved by the Committee and does not represent a delegation of authority for pre-approval.		
	Value Pre-approver		
	More than £50,000 Committee Chair and CFO		
	Between £25,000 and £50,000	Group Financial Controller	
	Under £25,000	Designate of the Group Financial Controller	

The fees paid to the company's auditor and its associates are set out overleaf. Further details are given in Note 8 to the financial statements, 'Operating profit' on page 184.



Note 8 to the Financial statements provides further details of fees payable to the company's auditor.

During the year, fees for audit related and other assurance services of  $\pounds4.0$  million have increased by  $\pounds2.4$  million compared to 2020. This increase is due to work associated with Deloitte's reporting accountant role in preparing for the demerger of the Consumer Healthcare business. Including audit fees in respect of the GSK pension schemes of  $\pounds0.2$  million, fees for audit related and other assurance services represent 15.2% of the annual audit service fee (2020: 6.3%). Excluding the demerger work, fees for audit related and other assurance services would have represented 2.2% of the annual audit fee.

The Committee considered that hiring Deloitte to undertake the reporting accountant role for the demerger was in the best interests of shareholders because:

- Deloitte possessed the type of expertise, experience, size and international scope required to handle a major demerger of this scale and complexity
- the company benefited specifically from Deloitte's in-depth knowledge and understanding of our CH business and their processes and compliance environment and
- management time, that would otherwise have been devoted to educating another firm on the company's business and operations, could instead be spent on delivering the demerger and creation of Haleon.

The Committee considered the level of non-audit services incurred as part of its annual review of Deloitte's independence set out on page 114 and was satisfied that the auditor continued to be independent and exercise objectivity throughout 2021.

#### Fair, balanced and understandable assessment

The need for an annual report to be fair, balanced and understandable is one of the key compliance requirements for a company's financial statements. To ensure that GSK's Annual Report meets this requirement, we have a well-established and documented process governing the coordination and review of Group-wide contributions to the publication. This runs in parallel with the process followed by the external auditor. The Committee received a summary of management's approach to GSK's 2021 Annual Report to ensure it met the requirements of the FRC's. This enabled the Committee, and the Board, to confirm that GSK's 2021 Annual Report as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the necessary information for shareholders to assess the company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

#### **Code of Conduct and reporting lines**

We have a number of well-established policies (including a Code of Conduct), which are available on gsk.com, together with details of our confidential Speak Up lines for reporting and investigating unlawful conduct.

#### **Charles Bancroft**

Audit & Risk Committee Chair 28 February 2022

GSK Annual Report 2021 115

# Section 172 statement

Company directors are required by law to promote the success of their organisation for the benefit of both shareholders and their wider stakeholders, including employees, suppliers and the community.

This statement aligns to such requirements, as set out in Section 172 and Section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act). It indicates how, during the year, our Directors addressed the matters set out in Section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Act when performing their duties. To avoid duplication, it incorporates information from other areas of the Annual Report. The Board considers that the statement focuses on those risks and opportunities that are strategically important to GSK, and consistent with the Group's size and complexity. This allows it to build trust and fully understand the potential impacts of the decisions it makes on all our stakeholders. Our engagement with GSK's main stakeholder groups, including our patients, shareholders, consumers, customers and employees at all levels and across the organisation, are summarised on pages 44 and 45 of our strategic report.

The company's governance architecture and processes are summarised on pages 94 to 103 of our Corporate Governance report. This summary explores how the Board considers all relevant matters in making its principal decisions to contribute to the delivery of GSK's long-term priorities of Innovation, Performance and Trust.

More information on the issues, factors and stakeholders that the Board considers relevant to complying with Section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Act can be found in the locations outlined below.

The Board has had regard to the following matters:			
(a) Long-term results The likely consequences of any decision in the long-	(b) Our workforce The interests of the Group's employees	(c) Our business relationships The importance of developing the Group's business	
term <b>Strategic report:</b> Our business model (page 1) Chair's statement (page 3) CEO's statement (page 5)	Strategic report: Our business model (page 1) Our culture (page 11) Being a modern employer (page 37) Stakeholder engagement (page 44)	relationships with suppliers, customers and others <b>Strategic report:</b> Our business model (page 1) Our external environment (page 13) Stakeholder engagement (page 44)	
Key performance indicators (page 12) Risk management (page 46) Viability statement (page 53) Corporate Governance report:	Corporate Governance report: Board activity (page 95) Board progress in 2021 (page 96) The Board's approach to continuous engagement (page 99) Board-led purpose and culture (page 102) Audit & Risk Committee report (page 102) Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee report (page 107)	Innovation (page 17) Performance (page 29) Reliable supply (page 38) Working with third parties (page 38)	
Chair's governance statement (page 89) Board activity (page 95) Board progress in 2021 (page 96) The Board's approach to continuous engagement (page 99)		Risk management (page 46) Corporate Governance report: Board activity (page 95) Board progress in 2021 (page 96)	
Board-led purpose and culture (page 102) Audit & Risk Committee report (page 111)	Remuneration report: Remuneration Committee Chair's statement (page 120) Directors' pay in a wider setting (page 132)	The Board's approach to continuous engagement (page 99) Audit & Risk Committee report (page 111) Corporate Responsibility Committee report (page 104)	
	<b>gsk.com:</b> Gender pay gap report		
(d) The community and our environment The impact of the Group's operations on the community and our environment	(e) Our reputation Our desire to maintain our reputation for high standards of business conduct	(f) Fairness between our shareholders Our aim to act fairly as between members of the Group	
Strategic report: Trust section including: Environment (page 39) Environment, Health and Safety, and Environmental Sustainability risks (page 48) Climate-related financial disclosure (page 49)	Strategic report: Our culture (page 11) Trust (page 34) Ethics and values (page 38) Human rights (page 38) Reporting and investigating concerns (page 38)	Corporate Governance report: Chair's governance statement (page 89) The Board's approach to continuous engagement (page 99) Transformation & Separation Committee report (page 110)	
Corporate Governance report: Corporate Responsibility Committee report (page 104)	Anti-bribery and corruption risk (pages 47 and 279) Non-financial information statement (page 54) Our approach to tax (page 60)	Investor information (page 257)	
gsk.com: ESG Performance Report	Corporate Governance report: Corporate Responsibility Committee report (page 104)		
	<b>gsk.com:</b> Modern slavery statement		

# **Directors' report**

Our Directors' powers are determined by UK legislation and our Articles of Association, which contain rules about the appointment and replacement of Directors. They provide that Directors may be appointed by an ordinary resolution of the members or by a resolution of the Board, provided that, if appointed by the Board, the Director retires at the next Annual General Meeting following their appointment.

Our Articles also provide that all Directors are required to seek re-election annually at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with the FRC's Code.

A Director will cease to be a Director if he or she:

- becomes bankrupt
- ceases to be a Director by virtue of the Companies Act or the Articles
- suffers mental or physical ill health and the Board resolves that he or she shall cease to be a Director
- has missed Directors' meetings for a continuous period of six months without permission and the Board resolves that he or she shall cease to be a Director
- is prohibited from being a Director by law
- resigns, or offers to resign and the Board accepts that offer
- is required to resign by the Board

#### **Directors' conflicts of interest**

All Directors have a duty under the Companies Act 2006 to avoid a situation in which they have, or could have, a direct or indirect conflict of interest or possible conflict with the company. Our Articles provide a general power for the Board to authorise such conflicts.

The Board reviews any new potential or actual conflict, which is recorded by the Company Secretary. Directors are not counted in the quorum for the authorisation of their own actual or potential conflicts. The Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee reviews the Register of Conflicts on an annual basis which the Board subsequently approves.

On a continuing basis, the Directors are responsible for informing the Company Secretary of any such new actual or potential conflicts that may arise or if there are any changes in circumstances that may affect an authorisation previously given. Even when provided with authorisation, a Director is not absolved from his or her statutory duty to promote the success of the company. If an actual conflict arises post-authorisation, the Board may choose to exclude the Director from receipt of the relevant information and participation in the debate, or suspend the Director from the Board, or, as a last resort, require the Director to resign. The Nominations & Corporate Governance Committee reviewed the register of potential conflict authorisations (the Register of Conflicts) in January 2022. The Committee reported to the Board that the conflicts had been appropriately authorised and that the process for authorisation continued to operate effectively. The Committee then recommended the approval of the Register of Conflicts to the Board which it subsequently approved. Except as described in Note 39 to the financial statements, 'Related party transactions', during or at the end of the financial year no Director or Person Closely Associated had any material interest in any contract of significance with a Group company.

Our Articles prohibit a Director from voting on any resolution concerning his or her appointment or the terms or termination of his or her appointment.

#### Independent advice

The company has an agreed procedure for Directors to take independent legal and/or financial advice at the company's expense where they deem it necessary.

#### **Indemnification of Directors**

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) are in force for the benefit of Directors and former Directors who held office during 2021 and up to the approval and signature of the Annual Report.

#### Change of control and essential contracts

We do not have contracts or other arrangements which individually are fundamental to the ability of the business to operate effectively. Neither is the company party to any material agreements that would take effect, be altered, or terminate upon a change of control following a takeover bid. We do not have agreements with any Director that would provide compensation for loss of office or employment resulting from a takeover, except that provisions of the company's share plans may cause options and awards granted under such plans to vest on a takeover.

Details of the termination provisions in the Executive Directors' service contracts are given in the full version of the company's 2020 Remuneration policy which is available at www.gsk.com in the Investors section.

GSK Annual Report 2021 117

# Content of the Directors' report

For the purposes of the UK Companies Act 2006, the Directors' report of GlaxoSmithKline plc for the year ended 31 December 2021 comprises:

#### **Directors' report**

Section	Pages
Corporate governance report	82 to 118
Employee engagement	100
Directors' statements of responsibilities	154 to 155
Investor information	257 to 310

The strategic report sets out those matters required to be disclosed in the Directors' report which are considered to be of strategic importance:

#### Strategic report

Section	Pages
Risk management objectives and policies	46 to 54 and 275 to 287
Likely future developments of the company	1 to 81
Research and development activities	17 to 28
Business relationships	38
Diversity	37
Provision of information to and consultations with employees	11 and 37
Carbon emissions	39
Section 172 statement	44 to 45 and 116

# The following information is also incorporated into the Directors' report:

	Location in Annual Report
Interest capitalised	Financial statements, Notes 17 and 20
Publication of unaudited financial information	Group financial review, page 55
Details of any long-term incentive schemes	Remuneration report
Waiver of emoluments by a Director	Not applicable
Waiver of future emoluments by a Director	Not applicable
Non pre-emptive issues of equity for cash	Not applicable
Non pre-emptive issues of equity for cash by any unlisted major subsidiary undertaking	Not applicable
Parent company participation in a placing by a listed subsidiary	Not applicable
Provision of services by a controlling shareholder	Not applicable
Shareholder waiver of dividends	Financial statements, Notes 16 and 44
Shareholder waiver of future dividends	Financial statements, Notes 16 and 44
Agreements with controlling shareholders	Not applicable

#### The Directors' report

 has been drawn up and presented in accordance with and in reliance upon English company law and the liabilities of the Directors in connection with that Report shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions provided by such law.

 was approved by the Board of Directors on 28 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

#### Sir Jonathan Symonds

Chair 28 February 2022

# Remuneration

## In this section

Committee Chair's annual statement	120
Annual report on remuneration	125
2022 Remuneration policy summary	143
2022 Remuneration policy report	144

GSK Annual Report 2021 119

live stor informatio

# Remuneration report Committee Chair's annual statement

#### Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the Remuneration Committee (the Committee), I am pleased to present our Remuneration report for 2021. This includes my annual statement explaining the Committee's work this year, our annual report on remuneration for 2021, our updated 2022 Remuneration policy report explaining the change proposed to align our compensation arrangements for new GSK, and details of how we propose to operate the policy this year.

#### **Review of 2021 IPT outcomes**

I would like to set the decisions taken by the Committee over the course of 2021 in context against our overall performance.

**Innovation:** In terms of innovation, we made significant progress in 2021 in further strengthening our R&D biopharma pipeline. It comprises 64 Vaccines and Specialty Medicines, with exciting new developments in HIV and COVID-19 solutions.

**Performance:** Overall, 2021 was a year of strong sales performance and strategic progress for GSK. We saw Group sales growth of 5% CER driven by growth across Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare (excluding brands divested/under review). Total earnings declined by 9% CER reflecting the profit on disposal of the Horlicks business in 2020. However, we achieved Adjusted EPS growth (including COVID-19 solutions) of 9% (CER) ahead of updated guidance. The pipeline for 2022 remains robust, with continued progress in pharma and vaccines.

**Trust**: The company continues to build its ESG leadership position and during the year was ranked first again in the Access to Medicines Index for the eighth time in a row. GSK was also first in the pharmaceutical industry group of the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, received gold recognition in S&P's Sustainability Yearbook and an A- in CDP Climate Change.

#### 2021 remuneration outcomes

This performance delivery resulted in higher total remuneration in respect of 2021 for Emma Walmsley our CEO, Dr Hal Barron our CSO, and lain Mackay our CFO than in 2020. This was due to an increase in variable performance related pay from the annual bonus through achievement of the adjusted Group PBIT financial measure. In addition, the CFO's remuneration increase also reflected the vesting of his first PSP award since joining the company in 2019.

The key decisions made by the Committee were as follows:

Bonus – The outcomes for the CEO, CFO and CSO were each determined by reference to performance against the agreed financial measure of adjusted Group PBIT, and the Committee's assessment of their individual performance. Financial performance resulted in a bonus payment at 104% of the financial target. The Committee's assessment of each Executive's performance against the personal objectives set for them at the start of the year is set out on page 129. The Committee believes the bonus outcomes appropriately reflect the overall underlying performance achieved in 2021. Full details are provided on page 128.

120 GSK Annual Report 2021

- Vesting of LTI awards – Only 58% of the 2019 Performance Share Plan (PSP) award vested. The pre-agreed measures for this award were: R&D new product performance; adjusted free cash flow; and relative TSR, each of which was equally weighted. Performance was measured over the three years to 31 December 2021. 74% of the R&D new product measure vested. This reflected delivery in strengthening the pipeline and the successful commercialisation of newly launched products. The continued strong focus on cash management and generation resulted in full delivery of the adjusted free cash flow measure. Disappointingly, the company's relative TSR performance over the last three years has again resulted in this part of the award lapsing in full. The vested shares will be deferred for two years. See page 130.

Base salary – Following a review of Executive Directors' performance, the Committee agreed that they should receive an annual increase of 2% for 2021 in line with increases provided to the wider workforce in the UK and US. The Committee also agreed to award Dr Barron an increase of 8% from 1 August 2021 to reflect the creation of One R&D. This new organisation brought together the scientists and governance across Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines to ensure that together they can focus on and invest in what matters across the Group as a whole. (See page 126 for further details).

The 2021 bonus and all awards in relation to 2021 were made in accordance with our Remuneration policy and in determining the outcomes, the Committee carefully considered each Executive Director's performance but did not deem it necessary to exercise discretion or address any anomaly in the performance outcomes. This review included an assessment of performance against all the relevant measures and in the wider context, especially the company's Culture and Trust priority. GSK did not access any COVID-19 Government support or job retention schemes during 2021 or 2020. The dividend policy was maintained during the year and the company delivered its upgraded financial guidance for the vear.

#### **GSK's remuneration policy**

I would like to set out why the Committee is seeking to update our Remuneration policy at this time.

The past four years have seen a period of significant transformation for GSK, the results of which are becoming evident as we seek to fundamentally address long standing issues and prolonged Total Shareholder Return under-performance. The Committee agreed it was therefore essential to review our Remuneration policy ahead of the usual three-year cycle to define the biopharma business' new approach to remuneration. The policy review has sought to ensure our remuneration arrangements only reward the delivery of our bold new performance ambitions. The key focus of the Investor Update (IU) ambitions over the next five years is to deliver sales growth of more than 5% CAGR and adjusted operating profit growth of more than 10% CAGR from 2021. These ambitions exclude contributions from early stage assets, future business development and COVID-19 solutions. We have significantly changed our performance pay out curves to this end to focus expectations to over delivery. Going forward, achievement of these ambitions should deliver top quartile performance for our sector.

Following a comprehensive review, the Committee concluded that the main policy framework remained fit for purpose. Given that driving long term performance through consistent year on year short term improvement was the main aim, changing the Annual Bonus plan to support and deliver this was determined to be the key imperative.

After careful consideration the Committee concluded that the changes required to the operation of the Annual Bonus were to:

- raise the target performance level to align to delivery at or above the IU ambitions;
- reduce the reward previously available for lower than "on target" performance;
- change the financial bonus measure from adjusted group PBIT to sales growth and adjusted operating profit growth in line with the key IU ambitions;
- strengthen and focus strategic and operational measures for the Executive Directors to a few stretch and personal objectives aligned to quantifiable IU ambitions, reflecting personal areas of accountability. These would also reinforce our culture and Trust priority; and
- given how fundamental ESG is to our DNA and success, it is important to recognise this through a specific performance condition to incentivise incremental year on year improvements against our public ambitions.

We have significantly reduced the pay opportunity for less than "on target" performance. The Committee therefore agreed it was important to incentivise and reward truly exceptional performance, on the occasions it is achieved, to reinforce the step change in performance culture. As a result, one key policy change to the Annual Bonus is proposed.

The current bonus maximum of up to 200% of salary, paid 50% in cash and 50% in shares deferred for three years, will be maintained.

The change we are proposing is an additional opportunity for material outperformance of our IU ambitions of up to a further 100% of salary. This means that the maximum potential annual bonus opportunity will be 300% of salary. However, this additional element could only be achieved if our public ambitions for more than 5% sales growth and more than 10% adjusted operating profit growth were significantly exceeded bringing significant shareholder value.

To support increased alignment with shareholders, we are proposing that any bonus earned in excess of 200% of salary (ie the maximum under the current Remuneration policy) up to 300% of salary (the proposed maximum) would be delivered fully in shares deferred for three years. Half of any bonus earned up to 200% of salary will continue to be deferred into shares for three years. This means that in the event management's performance was such that the IU ambitions were significantly exceeded and the increased maximum bonus was earned, only 100% of base salary would be delivered in cash with the balance being deferred into GSK shares for three years.

In developing the new remuneration policy, we engaged extensively with shareholders to gain their views and feedback for which the Committee is very grateful. As a result of this we made some adjustments to our approach to quantum and clarity of the performance measurement that feature in the final proposed policy. We are pleased that this process has allowed us to develop a remuneration structure that works for both the company and our shareholders as we enter a new phase for the business post demerger.

It is important to note that to achieve the new maximum, annual sales growth and adjusted operating profit growth would each be required to be at least 5 percentage points above their respective targets. It is acknowledged that such performance is not expected to be a frequent occurrence. However, if achieved the Committee believe it should be appropriately rewarded given the additional value that would be delivered to investors, patients and our people.

In the event the Annual Bonus financial measures are not achieved the Committee would consider the appropriateness of the other measures paying out.

In terms of competitiveness, for our CEO, Emma Walmsley, if the maximum opportunity was earned as a result of delivering the exceptional performance required to reach this, her overall compensation package would be in the bottom quartile versus our global pharmaceutical comparator group. This assumes peers in this group only achieve target bonus. This group includes companies listed in the UK and Europe.

Post demerger, as a FTSE 20 company, new GSK will pursue an ambitious growth strategy focused purely on biopharmaceuticals. It will compete for talent in the highly competitive global pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical sector where remuneration levels can significantly exceed those seen in the UK. The proposed change to Annual Bonus has been designed to strike a pragmatic balance between shareholder expectations for a UK listed business and the commercial imperative and duty that the Committee has to ensure the company can secure and retain the best talent. The additional proposed Annual Bonus opportunity will only be awarded for exceptional outperformance which will underpin delivery of significant growth and shareholder value.

Our remuneration arrangements with the enhanced Annual Bonus opportunity still remain overwhelmingly weighted to delivery of longterm performance. The Committee is therefore confident that this change to the Annual Bonus is in the best long-term interests of the company and our shareholders.

GSK Annual Report 2021 121

#### **Remuneration policy implementation for 2022**

#### Annual Bonus and LTI performance measures

We are proposing to implement changes to our Annual Bonus and LTI measures going forward to align them with our IU ambitions and Trust priority. These metrics will give greater linkage between our long- and short-term measures. They also ensure we have a focus on both top line and bottom line growth which are critical to achieving our IU ambitions as well as ensuring we have a sharp focus on our strategic priorities including pipeline, culture and ESG.

#### For 2022, the:

- Annual Bonus measures will be: annual Total Sales growth (30%); annual Adjusted Operating Profit growth (30%); strategic and operational (30%); ESG - Human Capital Management: Inclusion & Diversity (I&D) (10%).
- LTI measures will be: Relative TSR (30%), Total Sales growth over 3 years (20%); Adjusted Operating Profit growth over 3 years (20%); Pipeline Progress (20%); and ESG: Environment Composite Scorecard (10%).

The Committee will agree a few key stretch strategic and operational objectives for each Executive Director. They will focus particularly on individual areas of accountability to underpin delivery of the fundamentals of our strategy in support our ultimate financial success. For example, the CEO and CSO will each have clear pipeline delivery objectives. Each executive's objectives will also require demonstration of our Culture and Trust priority. The Committee will also ensure that the measures are quantifiable, suitably stretching and align to the delivery of our public ambitions. We will provide disclosure of performance against these objectives to reassure shareholders that they are stretching.

The Corporate Responsibility Committee supported the Committee in the key considerations for the design, development and adoption of an aligned approach to our key ESG commitments fundamental to how we operate. We are introducing a 10% ESG measure initially into both our short and long-term plans, to reward delivery of external ambitions for our Trust priority, specifically in respect of Human Capital Management: I&D and our Nature Net Positive and Climate Net Zero ambitions by 2030.

We chose to focus on an element of Human Capital Management for our first annual bonus ESG measure to reinforce delivery of our public I&D targets. An Access to Medicines measure was considered, however, it was agreed that given our success in this area it would not be a suitably stretching target. Whereas I&D is an important business imperative and suitably stretching targets could be set to warrant additional reward. Each of the targets set this year are for new GSK, they will not therefore require adjustment following the demerger. The Board and the Committee believe that the proposals represent the right approach to appropriately focus and reward executives to deliver our public ambitions and secure strong performance for all our stakeholders.

#### Salary

The Committee agreed following a review of performance of Executive Directors that they should receive a 3.0% salary increase for 2022 aligned with that provided to the wider workforce in each of their respective geographies.

Following the company's announcement on 19 January 2022, Dr Hal Barron will transition from CSO to a non-independent Non-Executive Director on 31 July 2022. The Committee determined that given Dr Barron had agreed to remain a Director he should be treated as a good leaver. He will receive his existing salary up to 31 July 2022 and a pro-rated bonus for 2022. He will retain his existing long-term incentive awards which will vest subject to performance and on a pro-rated basis. From 1 August 2022 he will receive fees as a Non-Executive Director and, subject to shareholder approval, £200,000 per annum in respect of the additional responsibilities that he will undertake for GSK and R&D.

#### Recoupment

Further to the allegations notified to the Group in February 2021 in respect of Dr Moncef Slaoui, a former Executive Director of the company, the Committee exercised its discretion and applied the claw back provisions under the Recoupment Policy in respect of past stock incentives received by Dr Slaoui. In December 2021, Dr Slaoui agreed to return to the Group \$3,860,090 in the form of cash under the Recoupment Policy.

#### **Consumer Healthcare Demerger**

We are making strong progress towards the separation of the company into new GSK and Haleon, a new listed Consumer Healthcare company in mid-2022. The new Haleon Board will engage with shareholders on the proposed remuneration arrangements for the new company.

#### AGM

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank shareholders for their input and engagement during this Remuneration policy review, to help shape the new policy presented in this report. During this consultation we were pleased to be able to engage with approximately 50% of the company's shareholder register. I welcome all shareholders' feedback on this report ahead of our AGM. We look forward to receiving your support for our new Remuneration policy and Annual report on remuneration at our Annual General Meeting on 4 May 2022.

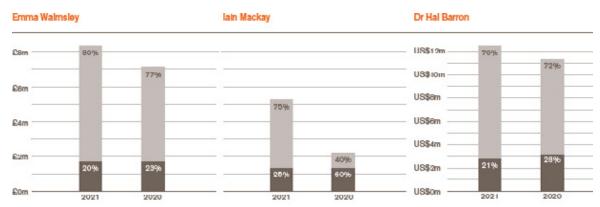
#### **Urs Rohner**

Remuneration Committee Chair 28 February 2022

# 2021 at a glance

## 2021 Total Remuneration

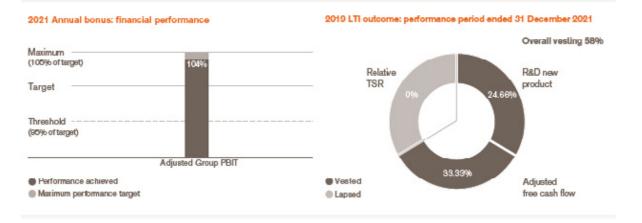
The following shows the composition of total remuneration paid to Executive Directors in office at 31 December 2021, in respect of 2021 and 2020.



#### Fixed pay – salary, benefits and pension

Performance pay - annual bonus and LTIs earned in respect of the three year performance period ending 31 December 2021

## Pay for performance

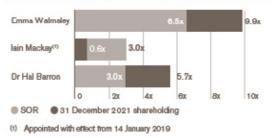


### **Executive Directors' shareholdings (audited)**

To align the interests of Executive Directors with those of shareholders, they are required to build and maintain significant holdings of shares in GSK over time. Executive Directors are required to continue to satisfy these Share Ownership Requirements (SOR) by holding 100% of their SOR for the first 12 months after leaving GSK and not less than 50% of their SOR for months 13-24 after leaving GSK.

Executive Directors and GLT	SOR % of salary
CEO	650
Other Executive Directors	300
Other GSK Leadership Team members	200

#### Share ownership vs SOR (multiples of base salary)



GSK Annual Report 2021 123

# 2022 at a glance

#### Key change: stronger link between short and long-term performance

- Annual Bonus and LTI performance measures are directly aligned to the Investor Update (IU) ambitions
- The measures are complementary by design to ensure in-year performance delivers long-term sustained results
- Annual Bonus and LTI performance calibration has been toughened meaning reduced reward for below target performance and maximum reward only for exceptional performance
- Maximum annual bonus opportunity increased to 300% of salary (from 200% of salary) to enable recognition of exceptional outperformance when achieved
- How our incentive measures align to our strategy

- Target payout under the annual bonus of 100% of salary will align with our IU ambitions (ie. no increase for delivering our core ambitions)
- Any reward for the incremental exceptional performance opportunity to be delivered fully in shares deferred for three years so as to align to shareholder experience, and
  - Annual Bonus and LTI measures and their alignment with the IU ambitions will be cascaded down to the GLT and wider organisation

AB

۵

Performance measures	Alignment to strategy	Weighting	Weighti
Relative total shareholder return	Alignment with shareholders as participants are only rewarded for strong shareholder returns	-	30%
	Top line growth to deliver against our IU ambition of more than 5% sales growth	30%	20%
Adjusted operating profit growth	B Bottom line growth to deliver against our IU ambition of more than 10% profit gro	30% wth	20%
Pipeline	Increases the emphasis on Innovation and rewards the acceleration and strengthening of our pipeline	-	20%
ESG ambitions	Focus on our key ESG ambitions, including our Human Capital Management: I& priorities and Nature Net Positive and Climate Net Zero 2030 ambitions	D 10%	10%
Strategic and	Focus on key areas of individual accountability to underpin delivery of our strate	gy 30%	-
operational y AB Annual bonus 22 Executive Direct	Long-term incentives		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Long-term incentives		lain Mac
Annual bonus	Long-term incentives Cor Remuneration Emma Walmsley		lain Mac
Annual bonus	Long-term incentives		
y AB Annual bonus	and public ambitions         Long-term incentives         cor Remuneration         Emma Walmsley         Salary       £1,259,855         Pension       Will reduce to align with wider workforce by 1 January 2023	leferred	<u>lain Mac</u> £915,;
Annual bonus	And public ambitions     Long-term incentives     Cor Remuneration     Emma Walmsley     Salary     £1,259,855     Pension     Will reduce to align with wider workforce by 1 January 2023     (% of salary)     Maximum opportunity: 200%, with half of any bonus paid in shares		
Annual bonus	And public ambitions      Long-term incentives      Cor Remuneration      Emma Walmsley     Salary     £1,259,855      Pension     Will reduce to align with wider workforce by 1 January 2023     (% of salary)      Maximum opportunity: 200%, with half of any bonus paid in shares     for three years     Incremental Exceptional Performance: up to an additional 100% o		

\_

Dr Hal Barron will transition to a Non-Executive Director with effect from 1 August 2022.

# **Annual report on remuneration**

# 2021 Total remuneration (audited)



## 2021 Total remuneration (audited)

	Emma Walmsley 2021 2020		lain Mackay 2021 2020		Dr Hal Barro 2021	n(2) 2020
	£000	£000	£000	£000	\$000	\$000
Fixed pay						
Salary	1,223	1,199	889	871	1,883	1,786
Benefits	134	141	242	155	145	58
Pension	245	245	178	175	651	1,247
Total fixed pay	1,602	1,585	1,309	1,201	2,679	3,091
Pay for performance						
Annual bonus <sup>(1)</sup>	2,275	1,169	1,573	810	3,483	1,741
Vesting of LTI awards:						
PSP(3)	4,326	4,277	2,408		6,371	6,387
Total pay for performance <sup>(4)</sup>	6,601	5,446	3,981	810	9,854	8,128
Total remuneration	£8,203	£7,031	£5,290	£2,011	\$12,533	\$11,219

Notes:

Notes:

Details of the mandatory bonus deferrals in 2021 and 2022 under the Deferred Annual Bonus Plan (DABP) are set out on page 140.
From 1 August 2021 Dr Barron's base salary increased by 8% to reflect the creation of the One R&D organisation. This has brought scientists and governance across Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines together to focus on and invest in what matters most across the Group.
The 2019 PSP was valued based on the closing share price on 16 February 2022 of £15.76 and the closing ADS price of \$43.39. Of the vested amounts for the Executive Directors, the amount attributable to share price appreciation over the performance period was for the CEO £149,246, the CFO £83,092 and the CSO \$411,869. The Committee did not exercise any discretion in relation to the vesting of the awards or share price changes.
The Committee may in specific circumstances, and in line with stated principles, apply clawback/malus, as it determines appropriate. Following due consideration by the Committee, there has been no recovery of sums paid (clawback) or reduction of outstanding awards or vesting levels (malus) applied during 2021 in respect of any of the current Executive Directors.

GSK Annual Report 2021 125

#### 2021 Total remuneration (audited) continued

The following sections provide details of each element of 2021 'Total remuneration', including how the Committee implemented the approved Remuneration policy during the year.

# Fixed pay (audited)

#### Salary

The table below sets out the base salaries of the Executive Directors over the last two years compared to increases for the UK and US workforce.

	% change and 2021 -		Base salary	
	effective date	2021	2020	
Emma				
Walmsley		£1,223,160	£1,199,176	
lain Mackay	2% from 1 January	£888,675	£871,250	
Dr Hal Barron		\$1,821,781	\$1,786,060	
Dr Hal				
Barron <sup>(1)</sup>	8% from 1 August	\$1,967,523	_	
UK & US				
employees	2% from 1 April	_	_	

(1) Base salary increased by 8% from 1 August 2021 to reflect the creation of the One R&D organisation. This has brought scientists and governance across Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines together to focus on and invest in what matters most across the Group.

Details of salary levels for 2022 are provided on page 136.

#### **Benefits**

The UK remuneration reporting regulations require the company to add into each Executive Director's Total benefits calculation all items which are deemed by tax authorities to be a taxable benefit for them.

These comprise:

- Employee benefits in line with the policy for other employees, which may vary by location and role; and
- Business related services provided to employees to assist or enable them to carry out their role, which a tax authority has deemed to be a taxable "benefit" to the individual. Because these are business expenses, the company meets the tax which arises on them and therefore the items are shown grossed up for tax. These can be split into three areas:
  - Business travel: includes travel costs for the Executive Director and as appropriate for their spouse/partner associated with accompanying the Executive Director on GSK business which are deemed to be taxable benefits for the Executive Director.
  - Accommodation whilst on business travel.
  - Other benefits.

126 GSK Annual Report 2021

The table below provides an analysis of Total benefits (grossed up for tax) received by the Executive Directors in 2021 and 2020.

	2021 Benefits £000	202	0 Benefits £000
Emma Walmsley			
Benefits available to employees	71		62
Business related services <sup>(1)</sup>			
Business travel	22		36
Other benefits	41		43
Total benefits	134		141
lain Mackay			
Benefits available to employees	131		149
Business related services <sup>(1)</sup>			
Business travel	9		5
Other benefits(2)	102		1
Total benefits	242		155
Dr Hal Barron	\$000	\$	000
Benefits available to employees	83		58
Business related services <sup>(1)</sup>			
Business travel <sup>(3)</sup>	63		-
Accommodation whilst on business travel(4)	(2)		_
Other benefits	1		_
Total benefits	145		58

#### Notes:

(1) Business related services which tax regulations deem to be a taxable benefit in the UK and/or the US.

lain Mackay's Other benefits have increased year on year. This is mainly (2)due to membership of a global business organisation which supports his work as CFO and is not recognised by UK HM Revenue & Customs so is therefore deemed to be a taxable benefit. This was not incurred in 2020. Increased travel costs compared with 2020 following changes to

(3) COVID-19 restrictions.

(4) One-off refund of accommodation costs relating to prior year.

#### Annual report on remuneration continued

#### Fixed pay (audited) continued

#### Pensions

Please see details of changes to pensions policy on page 145 of the future policy table and its implementation on page 136. In addition, the Committee previously determined that all current and future UK and US Executive Directors will have their pension arrangements aligned to the wider UK and US workforce, as appropriate, by 1 January 2023.

Executive Director	Member since	Pension arrangements in 2021
Emma Walmsley	2010	Pension contributions of 20% of base salary and matching contributions on the first £13,333 of salary, with a cash
lain Mackay	2019	supplement of 20% of base salary in lieu of pension on salary in excess of £13,333(1) (2).
Dr Hal Barron	2018	The CSO is a member of the 401(k) plan open to all US employees and the Executive Supplemental Savings Plan (ESSP), a savings scheme open to US executives to accrue benefits above the 401(k) plan limits. He receives 38% of base salary, less a contribution to the 401(k) and ESSP equivalent to 5% of total base salary and bonus (net of the bonus deferred under the DABP). In addition, in line with the wider US workforce, from 1 January 2021, a combined contribution rate under the 401(k) and ESSP plans of 11% (7% core contribution plus a match of up to 4%) of total base salary and bonus (net of the bonus deferred under the DABP).

(1) As a member of the defined contribution plan, Emma Walmsley and lain Mackay are eligible to receive a matching award of up to 5% on the first £13,333 of their salaries in accordance with the terms of the plan.

(2) Emma Walmsley and Iain Mackay receive cash payments in lieu of pension of 20% of base salary in excess of £13,333, in line with GSK's defined contribution pension plan rates.

The following table shows the breakdown of the pension values set out on page 125. The pension remuneration figures have been calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Group (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 (Remuneration regulations).

	Emma Walmsley			lain Mackay		Dr Hal Barron	
Pension remuneration values	2021 £000	2020 £000	2021 £000	2020 £000	2021 \$000	2020 \$000	
UK defined contribution	3	5	3	5	-	_	
US defined benefit	-	-	-	-	350	1,059	
Employer cash contributions	242	240	175	170	301	188	
Total pension remuneration value	245	245	178	175	651	1,247	

Further details regarding the 2021 pension values for Dr Hal Barron are set out in the table below. The pensions figures disclosed for Dr Hal Barron, who is a member of the US style defined benefit plans, are in accordance with paragraph 10.e.ii of Schedule 8 of the Remuneration regulations.

The table shows the accrued benefit (ie the annual pension accrued to date). In accordance with the Remuneration regulations, the pension remuneration in 2021 was calculated as the increase in the accrued benefit, adjusted for inflation and multiplied by 20 to reflect the fact that the benefit will be received for a number of years. The normal retirement age under the Cash Balance Pension Plan is age 65. There is no additional benefit for retiring early.

Dr Hal Barron pension values	31 December 2021 \$000	Accrued pension 31 December 2020 \$000	Pension remuneration value for 2021 \$000
US – Funded	2	2	(6)
US – Unfunded	187	158	356
Total	189	160	350

GSK Annual Report 2021 127

Financial state mont

# **Pay for performance (audited)**

#### Annual bonus

70% Adjusted Group PBIT	٠	30% Individual objectives	-	Annual bonus
----------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---	--------------

#### 2021 performance against targets

For 2021, the performance measures and weightings were as follows:

	Weighting	Weighting			2021 Adjusted Group PBIT performance			
Performance measure	Executive Directors	Executive Directors 2021 target Outcome		itcome	Positioning against target			
Adjusted Group PBIT	70%	£ 8,254m	£	8,562m	104%			
Individual objectives	30%							

Threshold and maximum performance targets were set at 95% and 105% of target respectively.

The Adjusted Group PBIT target and outcome for the purposes of the Annual bonus calculation differ from Adjusted Group PBIT disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Report, primarily because both the target and outcome numbers are calculated by applying GSK's budget exchange rates and not actual exchange rates.

The following table shows actual bonuses earned compared to the bonus opportunity for 2021:

			2021 bonus opportunity	2021 bonus outcome			
						Total 2021	
				Financial	Individual	bonus	Total 2021
	Target	Maximum	2021	performance	objectives	(% of	bonus
Bonus	(% of salary)	(% of salary)	Base salary	(% of salary)	(% of salary)	salary)	000
Emma Walmsley			£1,223,160		60	186	£2,275
lain Mackay	100	200	£888,675	126	51	177	£1,573
Dr Hal Barron		_	\$1,967,523	-	51	177	\$3,483

Details of the mandatory deferral by Executive Directors into the Deferred Annual Bonus Plan of 50% of annual bonus earned are set out on page 140.

The table below provides more detail on delivery against Adjusted Group PBIT:

#### Financial performance

- Overall an encouraging performance exceeding updated guidance despite the uncertainties of the COVID-19 pandemic.

 Delivered full-year reported Group sales of £34 billion (stable AER, +5% CER) with strong commercial execution driving CER growth across Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare (excluding brands divested/under review) including COVID-19 solutions sales of £1.4 billion.

 Adjusted Group PBIT of £8,839 million above target driven by higher sales and effective cost control. Outcome adjusted to exclude the commercial benefit from COVID-19 solutions.

 Adjusted EPS of 113.2p (-2% AER, +9% CER), ahead of guidance including COVID-19 solutions, delivery driven by higher sales and effective cost control.

## Annual report on remuneration continued

#### Pay for performance (audited) continued

The following table summarises performance against the scorecard of individual objectives agreed by the Committee for each Executive Director, in addition to their contribution to the financial performance for 2021: Individual objectives Achievements

			-
Emma	Wa	ms	lev

The Committee determined that the CEO clearly exceeded or met her individual objectives. 2021 was a highly successful year of focus and acceleration against GSK's long-term IPT priorities, and the company exceeded its financial targets. GSK is on track for separation to unlock the potential of two new growth companies in a landmark year for the company in 2022:

Strengthen pipeline and build GSK's reputation for Innovation	<ul> <li>Continued progress in strengthening and advancing Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines pipeline, with 43 potential new medicines and 21 vaccine candidates in development</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>COVID-19 solutions focussed on prevention and treatment, including Xevudy (sotrovimab) launched for treatment, with positive data against Omicron</li> </ul>					
Drive growth and return on investment	<ul> <li>Delivered EPS ahead of initial and updated guidance, with sales growth driven by commercial execution excellence. Pharmaceuticals sales £17.7 billion, Vaccines £6.8 billion and Consumer Healthcare £9.6 billion</li> </ul>					
Demonstrate continued commercial	- Transformed Specialty Medicine commercial capabilities and effectiveness across key markets					
execution excellence	<ul> <li>Exceptional supply chain reliability through continued COVID-19 disruption, and continued network strengthening and simplification</li> </ul>					
Deliver separation programme	<ul> <li>All demerger milestones on track.</li> </ul>					
milestones	<ul> <li>New ambitions set out for new GSK to deliver a step change in growth and performance, and health impact at scale</li> </ul>					
Demonstrate strong Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) credentials and build trust in future delivery	<ul> <li>Sustained leading ESG performance, with delivery against all Global Health, Environment and Inclusion and Diversity commitments. Maintained sector-leading rankings in key ESG indices, as well as progress to deliver on climate and nature commitments</li> </ul>					
Demonstrate strong culture and leadership	<ul> <li>Culture and talent to deliver success for both new companies, and strong progress to build a stronger, more diverse workforce (40% senior female representation; on track for 2025 gender and race &amp; ethnicity aspirations)</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Continued development and succession planning for leadership team roles, with internal candidates appointed Chief Scientific Officer Designate and Chief Digital and Technology Officer</li> </ul>					
lain Mackay						
	FO successfully met his individual objectives:					
Demonstrate financial leadership	<ul> <li>Strong financial leadership, with key role in delivery of Investor Update setting out competitive growth profile for new GSK</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Delivered full year reported Group sales of £34.1 billion (stable at AER, +5% CER)</li> </ul>					
Demonstrate financial oversight and cost discipline	<ul> <li>Adjusted EPS of 113.2p (-2% AER, +9% CER) ahead of updated guidance, delivery supported by cost discipline and initial savings from scale transformation programme</li> </ul>					
Deliver separation programme milestones	<ul> <li>Separation preparations on track, including corporate finance and capital market readiness</li> </ul>					
Demonstrate strong culture and leadership	<ul> <li>Strong oversight across Finance and Tech during transformation, including appointment of new Head of Investor Relations and Chief Digital and Technology Officer</li> </ul>					
Dr Hal Barron						
The Committee determined that the C	CSO successfully met his individual objectives:					
Strengthen pipeline and build GSK's reputation for Innovation	– Continued R&D momentum both in R&D delivery and strengthening of pipeline, with pipeline progress targets exceeded. 12 approvals, 8 Phase III starts and 6 Phase II starts. 43 potential new medicines and 21 vaccine candidates in development. Business development to augment the pipeline, including: Vir, iTeos, Alector and Halozyme					
Drive growth and return on investment	<ul> <li>Continued progress to improve R&amp;D productivity and success rates, including achieving US</li> <li>EDA emorganeous outbailed for Youndy in 12 menths from deal signing with Vision</li> </ul>					
	FDA emergency use authorisation for Xevudy in 13 months from deal signing with Vir in pre-clinical phase. This medicine has proven effective against multiple COVID-19 variants, including Omicron					
	pre-clinical phase. This medicine has proven effective against multiple COVID-19 variants,					

#### Malus and clawback policy

For details of our existing policy on malus and clawback, please refer to the company's 2020 Remuneration policy report on page 144 of the 2019 Annual Report, available on gsk.com.

The Committee reviews and discloses whether it (or the Recoupment Committee) has exercised malus or clawback. Disclosure is only made when the matter has been the subject of public reports of misconduct, where it has been fully

resolved, where it is legally permissible to disclose and where it can be made without unduly prejudicing the company and therefore shareholders.

In line with these disclosure guidelines, the Committee has exercised one instance of clawback during 2021. For further details on this recoupment by the Committee please see page 122.

## Annual report on remuneration continued

#### Pay for performance (audited) continued

#### **Other policies**

For details of our existing policies on recruitment remuneration, loss of office and termination payments, please refer to the 2020 Remuneration policy report on pages 141 to 150 of the 2019 Annual Report, available on gsk.com. No changes to our loss of office policy are proposed in the 2022 Remuneration policy.

#### Value earned from long-term incentives (LTIs)

The following tables set out the performance achieved against the targets set for the company's LTI plans and also includes an update on performance of outstanding awards.

In line with the Committee's agreed principles, for each measure applicable to the LTI awards, actual performance against the targets is reviewed and adjustments made as appropriate to ensure that the vesting outcome reflects genuine underlying business performance and that results are being delivered in line with our Culture and Trust business priority.

#### 2019 PSP awards with a performance period ended 31 December 2021

The Committee reviewed the performance of the PSP awards granted to Executive Directors against the targets set. The Adjusted free cash flow (AFCF) target was revised in line with the disclosure on page 121 of the 2020 Annual Report. It has been further restated to take account of the revised phasing of the Future Ready programme restructuring cash payments, separation costs and revised timing of divestments based on detailed programme and separation planning undertaken in 2021. As a result, the target was increased by £0.21 billion to £11.48 billion.

For 2021, the 2019 PSP was valued based on the closing share price on 16 February 2022 of £15.76 and the closing ADS price of \$43.39. Of the vested amounts for the Executive Directors, the amount attributable to share price appreciation over the performance period was for the CEO £149,246, the CFO £83,092 and the CSO \$411,869. The Committee did not exercise any discretion in relation to the vesting of the awards or share price changes.

The performance achieved in the three years to 31 December 2021 and the vesting levels are set out in the table below.

		0						utcome and vesting level		
Performance measures and relative weighting	Performance targets					Outcome	% of maximum	% of award		
R&D new product performance (1/3rd)			s aggregate three-year sale ce period and the precedin		£	11.12bn	74	24.66		
			Target	% vesting						
	Maximum		£12.25bn £11.14bn £10.58bn	100% 75% 50%						
	Threshold		£10.02bn	25%	_					
Adjusted free cash flow performance (1/3rd)	number of material dis		e AFCF figures included ac egal settlements, exchange		£	14.53bn	100	33.33		
		Original target	Revised target(1)	% vesting						
	Maximum	£13.91bn £13.31bn £12.10bn	£13.20bn £12.63bn £11.48bn	100% 75% 50%	_					
	Threshold	£11.74bn	£11.14bn	25%	-					
	(1) The revised target has been further adjusted since the 2020 Annual Report as noted above.									
Relative TSR performance (1/3rd)	Maximum	1st, 2nd, 3rd 4th	hin comparator group(2)	% vesting 100% 70%	Ra	nked 10th	0	0		
	Threshold <sup>(3)</sup>	5th Median 6th to 10th		40% 25% 0%	_					
	(2) TSR comparator group: AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, GSK, Johnson & Johnson, Merck & Co, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche Holdings and Sanofi.									
			ng 25% vesting for median nedian falls between two c							
Total vesting in respect of	2019 awards						58%	57.99%		

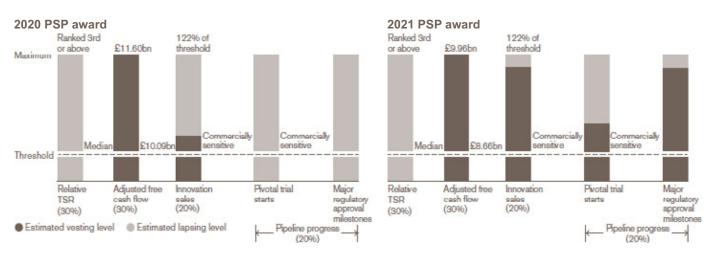
#### Pay for performance (audited) continued

#### Update on performance of ongoing LTI awards

The Committee also reviewed the performance of the PSP awards granted to Executive Directors in 2020 and 2021. The following charts provide an estimate of the vesting levels taking into account performance to 31 December 2021. Actual vesting levels will only be determined based on performance over the full three-year performance periods. The indications below should therefore not be regarded as predictions of the final vesting levels. The AFCF threshold and associated vesting scales for the 2020 and 2021 PSP awards have been adjusted. The net overall impact is an increase of £0.17 billion to £10.09 billion for the 2020 award and an increase £0.40 billion to £8.66 billion for the 2021 award.

These adjustments are to take account of the following items: revised phasing of the Future Ready programme restructuring cash payments based on detailed programme planning undertaken in 2021, and revised dividends to non-controlling interests (ViiV Shionogi and Pfizer).

There are no changes to the targets set for the Innovation sales (previously named R&D new product) or the relative TSR performance measures for the 2020 and 2021 awards.



For threshold performance 25% of each award will vest in respect of each performance measure. Individual 2020 LTI award levels appear on page 121 of the 2020 Annual Report. They are set out below for the 2021 LTI awards.

#### **Historical vesting for LTI plans**

Year of grant	Relative TSR	Adjusted free cash flow	R&D new product	Business	Lapsed %	Total vested %
2011	0	13	16	11	60	40
2012	0	0	7	7	86	14
2013	0	0	21	17	62	38
2014	0	0	33		67	33
2015	15	21	33		31	69
2016	0	26	33		41	59
2017	0	33	33		33	67
2018	0	33	33		33	67
2019	0	33	25		42	58

#### 2021 LTI awards

The 2021 DABP awards (in respect of the deferral of 2020 bonus) and the 2021 PSP awards are shown in the table below.

	2021 DABP awards					2021 PSP awards	
	2020 % of total bonus deferred	Number of shares	Face value of award <sup>(1)</sup>	Award level as % of base salary	Number of shares		ace value ward(2)(3)
Emma Walmsley		45,779 shares	£ 0.585m	575%	550,757 shares	£	7.0m
lain Mackay	50%	31,725 shares	£ 0.405m	400%	278,363 shares	£	3.6m
Dr Hal Barron		24,355 ADS	\$ 0.871m	500%	254,794 ADS	\$	9.1m

(1) The face values of the DABP awards have been calculated based on a share price of £12.77 and an ADS price of \$35.75, being the closing prices on 9 February 2021 (the day before grant). These are nil-cost options for the UK Executive Directors and restricted shares for the US Executive Director. No performance conditions are attached to the DABP awards, as they reflect the mandatory 3 year deferrals in respect of the 2020 annual bonus earned.

(2) The face values of the PSP awards have been calculated based on a share price of £12.77, and an ADS price of \$35.75, being the closing prices on 9 February 2021 (the day before grant). These are conditional shares, based on the performance measures outlined above.

(3) The performance period for the 2021 PSP awards is from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2023. Awards vest at 25% of maximum for threshold performance.

GSK Annual Report 2021 131

Strate gic repor

#### Directors' pay in a wider setting

#### Internal context

In setting executive pay it is important that the Committee and I do so with a good understanding of our wider workforce pay. To that end on an annual basis I meet with our Human Resources Business Leaders of Global Support Functions, Pharmaceuticals, ViiV Healthcare, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare to understand perspectives on pay and GSK's remuneration package for the wider workforce. This year was the third such annual meeting I have held. I was pleased to discuss progress on the Group's human capital management and I&D agenda to attract and retain diverse talent which lies at the heart of the company's fundamental commitment to the equity of its employment and reward practices.

At the meeting, we covered the current Reward environment for employees across the enterprise and notable global competitive challenges facing the company; namely:

- Competitive pressures for in-high demand skills in our businesses and the actions taken to attract and retain key talent in these areas
- Handling different pay levels across the Group and in different geographies. This included where the company was experiencing
  particular pay challenges currently or were anticipated to experience in the future and the mitigatory steps that were being taken to
  address these
- Preparation of a competitive Reward strategy and programmes for the Consumer company for implementation after the demerger
- Progress against the company's publicly disclosed gender and ethnically diverse leader aspirations. We discussed the country-based reviews and the clear guidance, tools and support provided to markets to ensure pay equity Finally, Dame Vivienne Cox, our Workforce Engagement Director and member of the Committee, ensures that employee views and perspectives on pay and reward are reflected in the Committee's discussions.

#### **Urs Rohner**

Remuneration Committee Chair

Remuneration structure for employees during 2021

Element	Wider workforce pay	Comparison with Executive Director and GLT pay
Salary	<ul> <li>The market competitiveness of salaries across the company is assessed at a local market level. The competitiveness of roles, which is measured against the external market and internal peers, is kept under regular review</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>For our Executive Directors and for the GLT, ordinarily following a performance review, increases in base salaries are in line with the average of the wider employee population unless there is a change in scope of the individual's role, responsibilities or experience</li> </ul>
Pensions and benefits	<ul> <li>The company seeks to provide an appropriate pensions and benefits package that is aligned to competitive market practices in those countries in which the company operates and our employees are based</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Our Executive Directors and the GLT are eligible to receive benefits broadly in line with the policy for our other employees, which may vary by location</li> <li>Pension arrangements are structured in accordance with where our Executive Director or GLT member is expected to retire. Current and future UK and US Executive Directors will have their pension arrangements aligned to the wider UK and US workforce by 1 January 2023</li> </ul>
Annual bonus	<ul> <li>With the exception of our sales force, who participate in separate arrangements, our wider workforce participates in a plan based on performance against four business and financial measures (three measures for Consumer Healthcare). This is structured to reflect the priorities of the specific business area</li> <li>This plan is designed to reward our employees' collective contribution to business achievement. Separate mechanisms are in place to recognise outstanding individual performance or to address under-performance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Our Executive Directors and the GLT participate in a plan based on an assessment of a combination of stretching financial / business and personal objectives</li> <li>Our Executive Directors are required to defer 50% – and the GLT 25% – of any bonus earned into shares or ADSs as appropriate for three years</li> <li>Clawback and/or malus provisions apply</li> </ul>
LTI plans	<ul> <li>Our employees at Senior Vice President (SVP) and Vice President (VP) level participate in the same PSP as our Executive Directors and the GLT with the same performance targets and periods</li> <li>Clawback and/or malus provisions apply</li> <li>Our SVP and VP employees, together with Directors and Managers below the GLT, receive annual Share Value Plan awards of restricted shares</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Our Executive Directors and the GLT are granted annual PSP awards with the same performance targets and periods</li> <li>Our Executive Directors are required to hold vested awards for an additional two-year period</li> <li>Clawback and/or malus provisions apply</li> <li>Our Executive Directors and the GLT do not receive Share Value Plan awards following appointment</li> </ul>

#### Directors' pay in a wider setting continued

#### **CEO** pay ratios

Financial year	Methodology	(Lower Quartile) P25	(Median) P50	(Upper Quartile) P75
2021		154:1	108:1	67:1
2020	Option A	130:1	96:1	62:1
2019		160:1	119:1	73:1

The pay ratios above are calculated using actual earnings for the CEO and UK employees. The CEO total single figure remuneration of £8,203,422 for 2021 and £7,031,871 for 2020 are detailed on page 125 of this Report.

Total remuneration for all UK full-time equivalent employees of the company on 31 December 2021 has been calculated in line with the single figure methodology, except for employer pension contributions for employees with a Defined Benefit pension due to the cost and complexity of such calculations. Instead, the Future Service Rate agreed at the most recent actuarial funding valuation has been used for these employees. Otherwise this reflects their actual earnings received in 2021 (excluding business expenses), which were used to produce the percentile calculation under Option A of the Remuneration regulations. Business expenses have been excluded as they are reimbursed to employees and not sufficiently substantial in value to significantly impact the ratios

GSK continues to choose Option A because it is the most robust and statistically accurate way for the company to calculate the three ratios from the options available in the Remuneration regulations. The increase in the pay ratio for 2021 is due to a higher level of bonus received compared to 2020, reflecting higher business and individual performance. Set out in the table below are the base salary, and total pay and benefits for each of the percentiles.

2020 2019 2021 2020 2019 2020 2019 z Salary 37,251 36,924 34,510 51,492 50,000 47,029 72,997 70,203 66,561 Total pay and benefits 53,151 54,133 50,467 76,234 73,340 68,200 122,852 113,830 110,638

The Committee believes that the median pay ratio is consistent with the company's pay, reward and progression policies. The base salaries of all employees, including the Executive Directors, are set with reference to a range of factors including market practice, experience and performance in role.

#### Supplemental/Additional ratios

GSK's CEO pay ratio is likely to vary, potentially significantly, over time since it will be driven largely by CEO variable pay outcomes. In line with our reward principles, the CEO has a larger portion of her pay based on performance than the individuals at P25, P50 and P75. This means that depending on GSK's performance the ratio could increase or decrease significantly. The Committee believes that our senior executives should have a significant proportion of their pay directly linked to performance.

In light of this we have also provided supplemental ratios, where LTI compensation has been excluded. We believe this provides an additional view as LTIs formed a substantial percentage of the CEO's total remuneration, which is highly variable and dependent on business performance. The CEO 2021 total remuneration excluding LTI compensation is £3,877,617.

Methodology	P25	P50	P75
	73:1	51:1	34:1
Option A*	51:1	38:1	26:1
	65:1	48:1	32:1
		73:1 Option A*51:1	

Total remuneration less vesting of long-term incentive awards.

#### **Historic CEO remuneration**

Emma Walmsley					£000
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total remuneration	8,203	7,031	8,094	5,887	4,883(1)
Annual bonus award(2) (% of maximum)	93%	49%	79%	93%	77%
Vesting of LTI awards (% of maximum)	58%	67%	67%	59%	69%
Sir Andrew Witty					£000
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Total remuneration	715(2)	6,830	6,661	3,902	7,207
Annual bonus award(2) (% of maximum)	0%(2)	97%	5 100%	42%	88%
Vesting of LTI awards (% of maximum)	0%(3)	33%	38%	14%	31%

(1) Emma Walmsley's total remuneration includes her pay for the period 1 January to 31 March 2017, before she became CEO.

Sir Andrew Witty received a pro-rata payment for 2017 in lieu of a variable bonus opportunity, in accordance with the 2014 Remuneration policy. (2)

PSP and DABP awards for Sir Andrew Witty granted in 2015 did not vest until April 2018, in accordance with the terms of the Executive financial recoupment policy. (3)

#### Directors' pay in a wider setting continued

#### Percentage change in remuneration of Directors

		2021 percentage change				2020 percentage change	
	Salary/fee %	Benefits %	Bonus %	Salary/fee %	Benefits %	Bonus %	
UK Employees(1)	2.0	0.0	4.85	2.5	0.0	1.1	
Executive Directors(2,3)							
Emma Walmsley	2.0	(5.0)	94.6	8.0	(26.6)	(33.4)	
lain Mackay	2.0	56.1	94.2	5.6	11.5	(31.6)	
Dr Hal Barron	5.4	150.0	100.1	2.5	(91.2)	(34.9)	
Non-Executive Directors(2,4)							
Sir Jonathan Symonds	-	50.0	_	201.7	0.0	_	
Charles Bancroft(5)	156.1	-	-	-	-	-	
Vindi Banga	(4.6)	(50.0)	-	23.6	(50.0)	-	
Dr Anne Beal(5)	_	_	-	-	_	_	
Dame Vivienne Cox	(5.6)	(50.0)	-	55.4	(75.0)	_	
Lynn Elsenhans	(7.3)	(75.0)	_	(12.3)	(73.3)	_	
Dr Laurie Glimcher	(8.3)	(61.8)	_	(18.2)	(55.3)	_	
Dr Jesse Goodman	(5.6)	_	_	(12.5)	(65.2)	_	
Urs Rohner	(5.6)	175.0	-	16.3	(69.2)	_	
Judy Lewent(6)	(73.8)	(25.0)	_	(17.6)	(85.4)	-	

The UK employee population was considered to be the most relevant comparison as it most closely reflects the economic environment encountered by the majority of the Executive Directors.
 Percentage changes have been calculated based on the 2021 Total remuneration table on page 125 for Executive Directors and the 2021 Total fees table on page 139 for Non-Executive Directors.

(2) Forcentage transfer and the 202 Finder entities and the 202 Finder entities and the 202 Finder entities table on page 135 for Executive Directors.
 (3) Further information on salary and benefits for Executive Directors can be found on page 126. Further information on annual bonus for Executive Directors can be found on page 128.

(4) Fees of Non-Executive Directors include fees received as cash and in the form of shares or ADS under the terms of the Non-Executive Directors' share allocation plan.

(5) Charles Bancroft and Dr Anne Beal were appointed to the Board on 1 May 2020 and 6 May 2021 respectively.

(6) Judy Lewent retired from the Board on 5 May 2021.

#### Relative importance of spend on pay

The table shows total employee pay and the Group's dividends paid to shareholders.

	Change %	2021 £m	2020 £m
Total employee pay	(12.2)	9,003	10,249
Dividends paid in the year	0.6	3,999	3,977

The figures in the table above, which reflect payments made during each year and the impact of movements in exchange rates, are as set out on pages 185 and 192. However, dividends declared in respect of 2021 were £4,006 million (2020 - £3,989 million) an increase of 0.4%.

Total employee pay is based on 91,961 employees, the average number of people employed during 2021 (2020 - 95,884).

There were no share repurchases made by the company during 2021 and 2020.

#### All-employee share plans

UK Executive Directors may participate in HMRC approved all-employee share plans with the wider UK workforce, ie. Share Save and Share Reward plans.

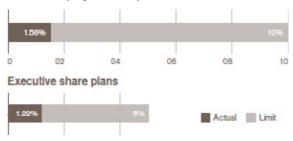
Participants of the company's Share Save plan may save up to £250 a month for three years and at the end of the period have the option to buy GSK shares at a 20% discount to the share price at the start of the savings contract. Participants of the Share Reward plan contribute up to £125 a month to purchase GSK shares which the company then matches.

For further details see page 140.

#### **Dilution limits**

All awards are made under plans which incorporate dilution limits consistent with the guidelines published by the Investment Association. These limits are 10% in any rolling ten-year period for all plans and 5% in any rolling ten-year period for executive share plans (granted to senior executives). Estimated dilution from existing awards made over the last ten years up to 31 December 2021 is as follows:

#### All GSK employee share plans



#### Directors' pay in a wider setting continued

#### **External context**

#### Comparator groups for pay and relative TSR

The Committee used two pay comparator groups when considering executive pay for 2021. The Global pharmaceutical comparator group is also used to measure relative TSR performance. The primary groups used for each Executive Director were as follows:

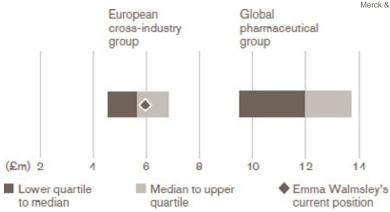
	European cross-industry comparator group							
Emma Walmsley	Roche Holding AG	Linde	Deutsche Telekom					
lain Mackay	Novartis	Sanofi	Kering					
	LVMH	AstraZeneca	Heineken					
	Anheuser-Busch Inbev	Diageo	BASF					
	Unilever	Siemens	Vinci					
	SAP	Christian Dior	Adidas					
	L'Oreal	Inditex	Bayer					
	Novo Nordisk A/S	BAT	Safran					
	Airbus	Volkswagen	Reckitt Benckiser					

Global pharmaceutical comparator group						
Dr Hal Barron	France	US				
	Sanofi	AbbVie(1)				
	Switzerland	Amgen(1)				
	Novartis	Bristol-Myers Squibb				
	Roche Holdings	Eli Lilly				
		Johnson & Johnson				
	UK	Merck & Co				
	AstraZeneca	Pfizer				

(1) AbbVie and Amgen are included for remuneration benchmarking, but are not included in the relative TSR comparator group.

#### 2021 CEO total remuneration positioning

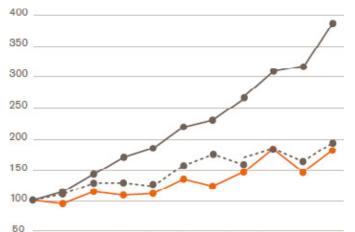
When reviewing the CEO's remuneration, the Committee has also referenced pay for the Global pharmaceutical group.



Remuneration includes salary and the expected value of incentives based on the Committee's agreed benchmarking methodology.

#### Performance graph

The following graph sets out the performance of the company relative to the FTSE 100 index and to the pharmaceutical performance comparator group for the ten-year period to 31 December 2021. These indices were selected for comparison purposes as they reflect both the primary index of which GSK is a constituent and the industry in which it operates.



31.12.11	31.12.12 SSK Tot							31.12.21
			Tota	al Return	n Index*	Tota	Retur	n Index

This index comprises AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Eli Lilly, Johnson & Johnson, Merck & Co, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche Holdings and Sanofi.

incound remuneration

GSK Annual Report 2021 135

trategic repo

#### Implementation of Remuneration policy for 2022

#### **Fixed Pay**

#### Salary

The Committee considered the average increases being awarded to employees below the level of Executive Directors in the UK and US. After due consideration of performance, it was agreed that it was appropriate to award increases in line with the wider workforce to the CEO, CFO and CSO to ensure the competitiveness of their remuneration could be maintained.

Base salary	2022	% change
Wider workforce <sup>(1)</sup>	_	
Emma Walmsley	£1,259,855	
lain Mackay	£915,335	3.0
Dr Hal Barron <sup>(2)</sup>	\$2,026,549	
Dr Hai Barron.	\$2,026,549	

(1) Based on the average increase budget for employees below the level of GLT in the UK and US.

(2) Dr Barron will transition to a Non-Executive Director with effect from 1 August 2022.

#### **Benefits**

No significant changes to the provision of benefits are proposed for 2022. For full details of the policy in relation to benefits, please refer to the proposed new 2022 Remuneration Policy report, page 144.

#### Pension

The table below provides an overview of the pension arrangements for each ongoing Executive Director in 2022.

The Committee has previously committed to reduce existing UK Executive Directors' pensions to align with the wider UK workforce by 1 January 2023.

Any new UK-based or US-based Executive Director's pension will be aligned to the appropriate wider workforce on appointment.

	2022 Pension contribution
Emma Walmsley Iain Mackay	20% of base salary and matching contributions of 5% on the first £13,333 of salary in accordance with the terms of the plan open to all employees, and 20% of base salary in lieu of pension on salary in excess of £13,333
Dr Hal Barron(1)	38% of base salary, less a contribution to the 401(k) and ESSP equivalent to 5% of total base salary and bonus (net of the bonus deferred under the DABP). In addition, in line with the wider US workforce, from 1 January 2021, a combined contribution rate under the 401(k) and ESSP plans of 11% (7% core contribution plus a match of up to 4%) of total base salary and bonus (net of the bonus deferred under the DABP).

(1) Dr Barron will transition to a Non-Executive Director with effect from 1 August 2022.

#### Pay for performance

#### Annual bonus

The Annual bonus plan has been redesigned to better align with our IU ambitions and Trust priority. For full details of the proposed changes to the Annual bonus plan, please refer to '2022 at a glance' on page 124 and the proposed 2022 Remuneration Policy report on pages 145 and 146.

		Bonus opportunity % of salar	
	Target	Maximum	Exceptional performance <sup>(1)</sup>
Emma Walmsley			
lain Mackay	100	200	300
Dr Hal Barron			

(1) Exceptional performance: up to an additional 100% of salary fully paid in shares deferred for three years.

		We	ighting of perform	ance measures %
	Total sales growth	Adjusted operating profit growth	Strategic and operational measures	ESG: Inclusion & Diversity
Emma Walmsley				
lain Mackay Dr Hal Barron	30	30	30	10

There will be a reduced payout for below target performance compared to the current policy. The proposed increase in payout opportunity for above target performance is to incentivise exceptional outperformance, in excess of our IU ambitions and Trust priority goals.

The increasing importance of our Trust business priority and ESG commitments has led us to propose an Inclusion & Diversity human capital management measure in the Annual bonus, based upon our progress towards our aspirational targets for gender and ethnically diverse representation in senior roles (see page 37).

Inevitably, targets linked directly to our financial and strategic plan are commercially sensitive. The Committee does not consider it appropriate to disclose Annual bonus targets during the year, as it may result in competitive harm. However, details of the performance targets will, as usual, be disclosed on a retrospective basis in the 2022 Annual Report.

#### Deferred Annual Bonus Plan (DABP) 2022 awards

The table below provides details of the mandatory deferral into the DABP of 50% of 2021 Annual bonus payments and the associated awards granted. The shares awarded have no performance conditions, but must be held for three years, regardless of continued employment.

	Total bonus deferred		DABP awards
	into shares %	Shares	ADS
Emma Walmsley		72,399	
lain Mackay	50	50,056	
Dr Hal Barron			40.617

#### Implementation of Remuneration policy for 2022 continued

#### Performance Share Plan (PSP) 2022 awards

The table below provides details of awards granted under the PSP.

	% of salary	Shares
Emma Walmsley	575	461,059
lain Mackay	400	233,028

Dr Barron did not receive a PSP award given his transition to a Non-Executive Director on 1 August 2022.

#### LTI performance measures

We are proposing changes to the measures and weighting for the 2022 LTI awards to better align to our IU ambitions and our Trust priority. For further details please refer to the 2022 Remuneration Policy report on page 146. The new proposed LTI measures and weighting are:

LTI measure	Measure	Weighting
Innovation	Pipeline progress	20%
Performance	Relative TSR	30%
	Total Sales Growth	20%
	Adjusted Operating Profit Growth	20%
Trust	ESG: Environment(1)	10%

A composite scorecard incorporating Scope 1 & 2 Targets for which assessment of performance against this metric will be determined in line with the World Resources Institute/World Business Council for Sustainable Development GHG Protocol methodology for accounting and reporting of our emissions footprint. (1) A compos

#### Innovation

The Pipeline progress measure seeks to reward acceleration and strengthening of the pipeline. This is based on two equally weighted elements of our key assets or indications measured over a threeyear performance period.

Points are allocated for successful assets in each sub-measure based upon their forecast commercial value (peak year sales) at the end of the performance period.

The sub-measures for the 2022 award will vest as follows:

#### **Pivotal Trial Starts**

Focuses mainly on phase III registrational trial starts, but may also include phase II starts (eg in oncology).

Performance level	Points	Payout
Below Threshold	<11	Nil
Threshold	11	25%
	13	50%
	15	75%
Maximum Major Regulatory Approvals	17	100%

#### **Major Regulatory Approvals**

Performance level	Points	Payout
Below Threshold	<16	Nil
Threshold	16	25%
	18	50%
	20	75%
Maximum	22	100%

The Pipeline progress measure is commercially sensitive at the time of grant. At the end of the performance period we will provide full disclosure of what has been achieved.

#### Performance

Relative TSR will continue to be measured against GSK's Global pharmaceutical comparator group (see page 135). The Total Sales growth and Adjusted Operating Profit growth measures recognise the importance of the commercial ambitions in our IU and the Committee has set targets that align with those ambitions.

#### Trust – business priority

We are proposing a new ESG Environment measure based upon our Trust priority and goal of having a Nature Net Positive and Climate Net Zero impact by 2030 (see page 122). The targets for the ESG Environment measure for the 2022 grant are based upon a series of Nature goals relating to Water, Waste & Materials reduction, Biodiversity impact and Climate goals that incorporate Scope 1 & 2 emission reduction targets, carbon offsetting and our industrialisation of green Ventolin.

#### Shareholdings versus Share Ownership **Requirement (SOR) (audited)**

To align the interests of Executive Directors with those of shareholders, they are required to build and maintain significant holdings of shares in GSK over time. Executive Directors are required to continue to satisfy these Share Ownership Requirements (SOR) by holding 100% of their SOR for the first 12 months after leaving GSK and not less than 50% of their SOR for months 13-24 after leaving GSK.

		Value of h	oldings as % of salary
	SOR % of salary	27 February 2022	31 December 2021
Emma Walmsley	650	1,292	985
lain Mackay	300	261	64
Dr Hal Barron	300	799	566

Shares subject to performance conditions are excluded from each Executive Director's SOR calculation until the end of the performance period. These vested shares are then included as part of the Director's SOR to the extent that the performance conditions are met. The value of the holdings has been calculated on a post-tax basis

For Dr Hal Barron, ADS contributing to his SOR include his investments under the GSK 401(k) plan and the ESSP.

Emma Walmsley and Dr Barron currently exceed their SOR. lain Mackay, who joined the Board in early 2019, is currently working towards satisfying his SOR.

The company has processes in place to ensure that each Executive Director's SOR will continue to be satisfied after leaving GSK, including the monitoring of nominee accounts. Each Executive Director also agrees to the terms of the SOR included within their service contract.

#### **Remuneration governance**

#### **Committee role and membership**

These details are available on page 93 and are incorporated by reference to this Report. The Chair, CEO, Chief People Officer, Head of Reward, Group Financial Controller and the Company Secretary assisted the Committee during the year.

#### Adviser to the Committee

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) has been the independent adviser to the Committee since it was appointed in 2018 for an initial period of three years after a full commercial tender exercise was concluded by the company. Prior to the expiry of this initial period, the Committee reviewed the quality of the services PwC provided. As a result, it was agreed to extend PwC's term further to the end of 2022. This would allow for a full market review to be undertaken over the summer of 2022, followed by a full commercial tender if appropriate, prior to presenting recommendations to the Committee for adviser support from January 2023. PwC is a member of the Remuneration Consultants' Group and, as such, voluntarily operates under the code of conduct in relation to executive remuneration consulting in the UK. The code of conduct can be found at www.remunerationconsultantsgroup.com.

During the year, in addition to providing consultancy services to the Committee, PwC provided other consulting and assurance services to the company. In line with the protocols agreed and set by the Committee Chair under which PwC provided their advice, the Committee is satisfied that such advice has been objective and independent. PwC has provided independent commentary on matters under consideration by the Committee and updates on market practice and legislative requirements. It also reviewed the potential for conflicts of interest and judged that there were appropriate safeguards against such conflicts. PwC's fees for advice during the year, which were charged on both a fixed and a time and materials basis, were £168,200. Willis Towers Watson provided additional market data to the Committee.

#### Shareholder votes on remuneration matters

	Total votes cast (billion)	Total votes for (%)	Total votes against (%)	Votes withheld (million)
Remuneration report				
2021 AGM	3.5	93.1	6.9	15.4
Remuneration policy				
2020 AGM	2.7	88.2	11.8	620.1

#### Service contracts and letters of appointment

The table below sets out the dates of the Executive Directors service contracts, which are available for review at the company's registered office and on gsk.com. Each Executive Director's service contract contains a 12-month notice period.

	Date of contract	Effective date	Expiry date
Emma Walmsley	29.03.17	01.04.17	30.06.34
lain Mackay	18.09.18	14.01.19	n/a
Dr Hal Barron(1)	16.12.17	01.01.18	31.12.24

(1) Dr Barron will transition to a Non-Executive Director (with a letter of appointment) with effect from 1 August 2022.

The Non-Executive Directors (NED) have letters of appointment, which are available to view at the company's registered office. Each NED is expected to serve on the Board until the end of the AGM following the third anniversary of their appointment.

138 GSK Annual Report 2021

This is subject to election and subsequent annual re-election. Subject to mutual agreement, they are each expected to serve a further three years, and up to nine years from appointment in line with the provisions of the 2018 Code, subject to annual re-election.

#### **Committee focus during 2021**

Remuneration policy The Committee sets the broad structure for the Remuneration policy and determines the remuneration of the Executive Directors, the Chair and other corporate officers.

#### Items discussed:

#### Proposed 2022 Remuneration policy

- Remuneration impact of major Group restructuring and CH demerger Engagement with shareholders and consideration of feedback

#### Salary review

The Committee periodically reviews and considers the remuneration environment for Executive Directors and GLT, approving annual adjustments as necessary having regard to performance and the remuneration of the wider workforce.

#### Items discussed:

- Review of remuneration environment and wider employee trends Executive Director and GLT benchmarking, competitiveness and GSK
- GLT and Company Secretary salary review and recommendations for 2021
- Executive Director salary review and recommendations for 2022

Annual bonus The Committee is responsible for setting specific performance measures for the Annual bonus and for assessments of performance.

#### Items discussed:

CEO, Executive Directors and GLT 2020 bonus recommendations and 2021 CEO and Executive Directors' bonus objectives

#### LTI plans

The Committee is responsible for approving LTI plan rule changes, grants, assessments of performance, and the vesting of LTI awards for the Executive Directors, GLT and below (including interim awards).

#### Items discussed:

LTI performance outcomes and vesting of LTI awards for GLT and below Confirmation of LTI grants for GLT and below

Governance and other areas of focus The Committee adheres to a robust remuneration governance framework, ensuring alignment between internal actions and external reporting/compliance requirements.

#### Items discussed:

- Remuneration considerations and committee programme for 2021
- Review of Terms of Reference Committee evaluation annual review \_
- \_
- 2020 Remuneration report Confirmation of 2021 Group Budget for remuneration purposes
- \_
  - AGM and Remuneration report feedback, the external remuneration environment and performance target disclosure for incentive plans 2021 Remuneration report disclosures, including CEO pay ratio
- Annual governance meeting key Committee messages Committee Chair consultation with employee representatives on setting pay and wider workforce pay practices

#### **Non-Executive Directors' fees**

#### **Chair and other Non-Executive Directors**

The company aims to provide the Chair and other Non-Executive Directors with fees that are competitive with those paid by other companies of equivalent size and complexity, subject to the limits contained in its Articles of Association.

#### **Chair's fees**

The Chair is paid a fee of £700,000 per annum, of which he takes 25% in GSK shares. The Chair's fees were reviewed on his appointment and have been reviewed annually since. It was concluded they remained appropriate.

#### 2021 Non-Executive Directors' fees

The Non-Executive Directors' fees that applied during 2021 are set out in the table below:

	Per annum
Standard annual fee	£95,000
Supplemental fees	
Chair of the Audit & Risk Committee	£80,000
Senior Independent Director	£50,000
Scientific & Medical Experts	£30,000
Chairs of the Remuneration, Corporate Responsibility and Science Committees	
Workforce Engagement Director	£40,000
Non-Executive Director undertaking intercontinental travel to meetings	£7,500 per meeting

#### Implementation of Non-Executive Directors' policy in 2022

Non-Executive Directors' standard and supplemental fees were last increased with effect from 1 January 2020.

Following a review, and subject to shareholder approval, it was agreed to authorise the payment of fees from 1 January 2022 to Science Committee members of up to £200,000 per annum. These would be paid in respect of additional responsibilities undertaken on behalf of GSK and to support R&D and would reflect the time commitment of such responsibilities.

We do not expect to make any other increases to the fees payable to Non-Executive Directors during the new policy period.

#### 2021 Total fees (audited)

The audited table below sets out the value of fees and benefits received by the Non-Executive Directors in the form of cash and shares or ADS. Further details of the Non-Executive Directors' share allocation plan are set out on page 141. Non-Executive Directors' fees that are paid in a currency other than Sterling are converted using an average exchange rate that is reviewed from time to time. The average exchange rates were updated in 2021. Non-Executive Directors' fees were converted to US Dollars using an exchange rate of \$1.3481 in 2021. Benefits comprise the grossed up cash value of travel and subsistence costs incurred in the normal course of business, in relation to attendance at Board and Committee meetings. For overseas-based Directors, this includes travel to meetings in the UK.

Non-Executive Directors'				2021				2020
emoluments (000) (audited)		Fixed fees				Fixed fees		
	Cash	Shares/ADS	Benefits	Total pay	Cash	Shares/ADS	Benefits	Total pay
Sir Jonathan Symonds	£525	£175	£3	£703	£525	£175	£2	£702
Vindi Banga	£109	£36	£1	£146	£114	£38	£2	£154
Charles Bancroft	-	\$210	\$5	\$215	-	\$82	-	\$82
Dr Anne Beal	\$62	\$21	-	\$83	-	-	-	_
Dame Vivienne Cox	£101	£34	£1	£136	£107	£36	£2	£145
Lynn Elsenhans	\$134	\$45	\$5	\$184	\$93	\$100	\$20	\$213
Dr Laurie Glimcher	-	\$165	\$13	\$178	-	\$180	\$34	\$214
Dr Jesse Goodman	\$164	\$55	\$23	\$242	\$174	\$58	\$23	\$255
Urs Rohner	£101	£34	£11	£146	£107	£36	£4	£147
Judy Lewent(1)	\$48	\$16	\$9	\$73	\$183	\$61	\$12	\$256

(1) Retired from the Board on 5 May 2021.

GSK Annual Report 2021 139

trate gic repo

income and remuneration

Financial state

#### **Directors' interests in shares (audited)**

#### **Executive Directors' interests in shares**

The interests of the Executive Directors of the company in office during 2021 and their persons closely associated (PCA) are shown in the table below:

					As at 3	1 December 2021
					Unvested sh	are plan interests
	Total	directors' interests as at	Beneficial interests	Not subject t	o performance	Subject to performance
	27 February 2022(1)	31 December 2021(1)	Shares/ADS(2)	Shares/ADS(3,7)	Options(4,7)	Shares/ADS(5)
Shares						
Emma Walmsley	1,521,133	1,195,364	364,520	654,043	176,801	1,495,049
lain Mackay	275,681	71,972	_	_	71,972	779,782
ADS						
Dr Hal Barron	519,723	424,186	224,353	199,833		740,680

1) Total directors' interests include beneficial interests and unvested share plan interests not subject to performance. The balance as at 27 February 2022 includes shares/ADS awarded in 2019 under the Performance Share Plan (PSP) and the Deferred Annual Bonus Plan (DABP) which vested in February 2022 less those sold to satisfy tax liabilities on the vested amounts. Executive Directors' shareholdings versus their SOR are outlined on page 137.

2) Beneficial interests include shares/ADS held by the Executive Directors and their PCAs. For Emma Walmsley, this includes 2,385 shares purchased through the GlaxoSmithKline Share Reward Plan. Iain Mackay does not currently participate in the Share Reward Plan. As a US employee, Dr Hal Barron is not eligible to participate in the Share Reward Plan which is only open to UK employees. Dr Barron's beneficial interests include ADS and notional ADS held by way of his investments in the GSK 401(k) plan and the Executive Supplemental Savings Plan (ESSP). Further details on Dr Barron's membership of the plans can be found on page 127.
 3) Unvested shares/ADS not subject to performance represent PSP shares/ADS which have vested but are subject to an additional two-year holding period for Emma Walmsley and Dr Barron. Unvested ADS not subject to performance or present PSP shares/ADS which have vested but are subject to an additional two-year holding period for Emma Walmsley and Dr Barron.
 Unvested ADS not subject to performance or present borus deferrals (as described in note 7 below).

4) Unvested options not subject to performance represent bonus deferrals under the DABP which are awarded as nil-cost options (as described in note 7 below).

5) Unvested shares/ADS subject to performance represent unvested PSP awards.

6) Vested but unexercised options: None of the Directors hold vested but unexercised options

7) DABP. The table below shows bound defined into an output of the balances of the balances

Deferred Annual Bonus Plan (Bonus deferrals)	27 February 2022	31 December 2021	1 January 2021
Shares			
Emma Walmsley	178,962	176,801	189,554
lain Mackay	122,866	71,972	36,655
ADS			
Dr Hal Barron	100,301	101,801	72,192

As UK employees, bonus deferrals under the DABP are granted as nil-cost options to Emma Walmsley and Iain Mackay and the following table sets out details of nil-cost options exercised.

DABP	Date of grant	Number of shares under option	Date of exercise	Gra	nt price		ket price exercise	Gain o	n exercise (000)
Emma Walmsley									
Deferral award	01.03.18	68,716	01.03.21	£	0.00	£	12.11	£	832

In respect of nil-cost options awarded in 2018 under the DABP, the bonus which is deferred by the Executive Director was recorded as remuneration (under Annual bonus) in the Total remuneration table in respect of 2017. Number of shares under option includes the initial award amount together with reinvested dividends accrued to the date of exercise.

#### Directors' interests in shares (audited) continued

#### **Non-Executive Directors' interests in shares**

The interests of the Non-Executive Directors of the company in office during 2021 and their persons closely associated (PCA) are shown in the table below:

					Share allocation	on plan for Non-Execut	tive Directors
	Total directors'	interests as at(1)				Number o	f shares/ADS
	27 February 2022	31 December 2021	Beneficial interests at 31 December 2021 <sup>(2)</sup>	Dividends reinvested after year end	31 December 2021	Elected & allocated during the year <sup>(3)</sup>	1 January 2021
Shares							
Sir Jonathan Symonds	64,467	63,474	35,757	993	27,717	15,865	11,851
Vindi Banga	106,013	104,473	71,800	1,541	32,673	4,780	27,893
Dame Vivienne Cox	10,997	10,548	_	449	10,548	3,345	7,203
Urs Rohner	17,168	16,427	_	741	16,427	3,673	12,754
ADS Charles Bancroft	7,665	7,466	_	199	7,466	6,099	1,367
Dr Anne Beal	509	504		5	504	504	-
Dr Hal Dietz	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lynn Elsenhans	47,168	44,984	1,000	2,184	43,984	3,849	40,135
Dr Laurie Glimcher	23,664	22,653	_	1,011	22,653	6,039	16,614
Dr Jesse Goodman	10,695	10,223	-	472	10,223	2,136	8,086
Judy Lewent(4)	-	-	-	_	-	1,928	18,892

1) Total directors' interests include beneficial interests and any shares/ADS received as all or part of their fees under the Non-Executive Directors' share allocation plan. Dividends received on shares/ADS under the plan during the year and in January 2022 were converted into shares/ADS as at 13 January 2022.

2) Beneficial interests includes shares/ADS held by the Non-Executive Directors and their PCAs.

3) Shares/ADS allocated during the year under the Non-Executive Directors' share allocation plan cover five quarters of allocations for the period from October 2020 to December 2021 due to a change in the timing of allocations during 2021. Shares/ADS allocated also includes dividends reinvested during the year.

4) Judy Lewent retired from the Board on 5 May 2021, at which time her holding of 20,820 ADS under the Non-Executive Directors' share allocation plan was released to her under the terms of the plan. The holding was subject to UK income tax.

#### **Directors and Senior Management**

Further information is provided on compensation and interests of Directors and Senior Management as a group (the group). For this purpose, the group is defined as the Executive and Non-Executive Directors, other members of the GLT and the Company Secretary. For the financial year 2021, the following table sets out aggregate remuneration for the group for the periods during which they served in that capacity.

#### Remuneration for 2021

Remuneration for 2021	£
Total compensation paid	29,205,417
Aggregate increase in accrued pension benefits (net of inflation)	39,483
Aggregate payments to defined contribution schemes	1,421,723

During 2021, members of the group were awarded shares and ADS under the company's various LTI plans, as set out in the table below. To align the interests of Senior Management with those of shareholders, Executive Directors and GLT members are required to build and maintain significant holdings of shares in GSK over time. GLT members are required to hold shares to an equivalent multiple of two times their base salary, and must continue to satisfy these share ownership requirements for a minimum of 12 months after leaving GSK.

		Awards	Dividend reinve	stment awards
Awarded during 2021	Shares	ADS	Shares	ADS
Performance Share Plan	2,305,483	471,211	351,369	83,884
Deferred Investment Awards(1,2)	274,510	_	18,759	-
Share Value Plan(2)	16,380	_	_	-

1) Notional shares and ADS.

2) Executive Directors are not eligible to receive Deferred Investment Awards or participate in the Share Value Plan.

#### Directors and Senior Management continued

At 27 February 2022, the group and their PCAs had the following interests in shares and ADS of the company. Interests awarded under the various LTI plans are described in Note 44 to the financial statements, 'Employee share schemes' on page 245.

Interests at 27 February 2022	Shares	ADS
Owned	2,482,185	526,342
Unexercised options	3,440	_
Deferred Annual Bonus Plan	588,815	121,198
Performance Share Plan	7,245,586	959,612
Deferred Investment Awards(1,2)	348,947	8,563
Share Value Plan(2)	32,760	11,480

(1) Notional shares.

(2) Executive Directors are not eligible to receive Deferred Investment Awards or participate in the Share Value Plan.

#### Fees in respect of Executive Directors' external appointments

#### CFO

Emma Walmsley is an independent non-executive director of Microsoft Corporation. During 2021, she received \$325,000, of which \$125,000 was delivered as cash and \$200,000 as stock options under the Microsoft Corporation's Deferred Compensation Plan for its non-employee directors.

#### CSO

Dr Hal Barron was a non-executive director of GRAIL Inc (a private company) until 24 August 2021. During 2021, he earned \$30,000 in fees.

#### **Payments to past Directors (audited)**

Simon Dingemans left the Board on 8 May 2019 as a voluntary leaver. The vesting of the DABP awards is governed by the Remuneration policy prevailing at the time Mr Dingemans left the Board. The table below reflects the value of the deferred bonus and accrued dividends to the point of release.

		Number of
	Date of vesting	shares vested
2019 DABP	14 February 2022	51,712

#### Payments for loss of office (audited)

No loss of office payments were made in 2021 or 2020.

#### How our Remuneration policy continues to reflect Provision 40 of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the Code) Clarity and Simplicity

The remuneration arrangements for the Executive Directors are set out in a clear and simple way in the Remuneration policy. Prior to finalising the Remuneration policy, the Committee consulted extensively with our shareholders to ensure transparency and clarity regarding its implementation. The fixed remuneration elements (salary, benefits and pension) are closely aligned with wider workforce arrangements and our pay for performance plans (annual bonus and long-term incentive) reward delivery of financial, strategic and ESG objectives in the short and long-term.

#### Risk

In line with the Code, we operate both deferral and post-vesting holding periods, in addition to malus and clawback provisions. The Committee retains discretion to adjust award outcomes (to zero if appropriate) if it considers the payout determined does not appropriately reflect the overall position and performance of the company.

#### Predictability and proportionality

Our Remuneration policy defines maximum limits on the total annual bonus and long-term incentive opportunities, and payouts under these elements are linked to fulfilment of performance conditions that support the company's publicly stated ambitions. Through its implementation, maximum reward under our short and long-term plans are only achievable for material outperformance against our stated ambitions.

#### Alignment to culture

GSK's purpose, values and strategy are directly reflected in the performance conditions set under the annual bonus and long-term incentive. In particular, we are introducing an ESG measure in both our short and long-term plans given our external ambitions for our Trust priority, and our Nature Net Positive and Climate Net Zero ambition by 2030. Our Share Ownership Requirements strengthen the focus on our strategic aims, and ensure alignment with the interests and experiences of shareholders, both during and after employment.

The Remuneration policy has operated as intended in terms of company performance and quantum during 2021.

#### **Remuneration policy review**

Our current Remuneration policy (policy) was approved by our shareholders at our Annual General Meeting on 6 May 2020 when it received a 88.18% vote in favour. Shareholders are being asked to approve a new policy at our Annual General Meeting on 4 May 2022 which is intended to apply for the next three years.

During 2021, the Committee considered the policy to define the biopharma business' new approach to remuneration. The decision-making process that the Committee followed for its determination, review and implementation of the proposed new policy is set out in the Committee Chair's statement on pages 120 to 124.

The Committee's review of the policy sought to ensure that it continues to:

- Align with the company's business priorities, culture, wider workforce pay policies and emerging best practice
- Support the bold performance ambitions announced to investors in June 2021 and company's key ESG commitments

- Create long-term shareholder value, and
- Drive the success of the company for the benefit of shareholders, patients, our people and other key stakeholders

In addition, changes to the policy have been made to ensure its implementation will support the delivery of business strategy whilst delivering a clear, understandable and appropriately competitive package to attract, retain and motivate executive talent.

The Committee developed the new policy for Executive and Non-Executive Directors in the context of its oversight of wider workforce pay, however, it did not consult directly with employees on the new policy. It consulted with our largest shareholders in respect of the proposed changes and took shareholders' feedback into account when finalising the new policy.

The table below provides an overview of the main changes that are proposed in respect of the new policy. The full policy that shareholders are asked to approve is set out on pages 144 to 152.

Remuneration element	Proposed changes to policy	Rationale for the change
Pension	<ul> <li>The description of the policy has been updated to reflect that the pension arrangements of any current UK and US Executive Directors will be aligned to the new Executive Directors' arrangements from 1 January 2023</li> <li>The US contribution rates have been updated</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>This reflects the commitment given in the 2020 Remuneration Report that the pension arrangement of US Executive Directors would also be aligned to those of the new Executive Directors from January 2023</li> <li>The US references have been updated to reflect the latest contribution rates for the US wider workforce which came into effect in January 2021</li> </ul>
Annual bonus	<ul> <li>The maximum bonus opportunity for Executive Directors will be 300% of salary. For target performance, the bonus payout will be 100% of salary</li> <li>For bonus up to an equivalent of 200% of salary, Executive Directors are required to defer 50% of any bonus earned into shares, or ADS as appropriate, for three years. Any portion of the bonus earned in excess of 200% of salary must be deferred 100% on the same basis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The additional opportunity of 100% is being introduced in the annual bonus to appropriately focu and reward executives to deliver and exceed our public ambitions and to secure strong performance for all our stakeholders</li> <li>The additional opportunity would be deferred in full t ensure alignment with shareholders' interests</li> </ul>
Non-Executive Directors' fees	<ul> <li>Authority is sought for a Non-Executive Director who is a member of the Science Committee to be remunerated up to £200,000 per annum for undertaking additional responsibilities on behalf of GSK and to support R&amp;D</li> <li>The current requirement for Non-Executive Directors and the Chair to invest 25% of their net basic fees in shares or ADS of the company is retained, but the company may choose to replace this for the Chair or one or more Non-Executive Directors with a minimum share or ADS ownership requirement of at least one times their gross annual standard fee until their retirement from the Board. Shares or ADS previously acquired through investment of fees would continue to be held under those arrangements and would be delivered or released following retirement from the Board. Such shares or ADS would count towards any expected minimum ownership requirement</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To appropriately remunerate Non-Executive Director for their work</li> <li>If the company chooses to replace the current investment requirement, the minimum ownership requirement would continue to maintain a meaningfi and prudent level of investment to align Non- Executive Directors' interests with shareholders</li> <li>The ability to replace the current investment requirement would facilitate greater flexibility in operation of these arrangements</li> </ul>

GSK Annual Report 2021 143

Governance and remunaratios

## 2022 Remuneration policy report

Subject to shareholder approval on 4 May 2022 at GSK's Annual General Meeting, the Remuneration policy for each remuneration element will be as outlined in the table below.

#### **Future Policy Table**

Salary	To provide a core reward for the role. Set at a level appropriate to secure and retain high calibre individuals
No change	needed to deliver the Group's strategic priorities.

#### Operation

Individual's role, experience, performance and independently sourced data for relevant comparator groups considered when determining salary levels.

Salary increases typically take effect in the first quarter of each year.

Salaries are normally paid in the currency of the Executive Director's home country.

#### Opportunity

There is no formal maximum limit and, ordinarily, salary increases will be broadly in line with the average increases for the wider GSK workforce.

However, increases may be higher to reflect a change in the scope of the individual's role, responsibilities or experience. Salary adjustments may also reflect wider market conditions in the geography in which the individual operates.

Details of current salary levels are set out in the Annual report on remuneration.

#### **Performance measures**

The overall performance of the individual is a key consideration when determining salary increases.

 Benefits
 Levels are set to recruit and retain high calibre individuals to execute the business strategy.

 No change
 No change

#### Operation

Executive Directors are eligible to receive benefits in line with the policy for other employees which may vary by location. These include, but are not limited to, car allowances, healthcare, life assurance/death in service (where not provided as part of the individual's pension arrangements), personal financial advice and contractual post-retirement benefits. In line with the policy for other employees, Executive Directors may be eligible to receive overseas relocation allowances and international transfer-related benefits when required. Executive Directors in the UK are also eligible to participate in all-employee share schemes (e.g. Share Save and Share Reward Plan), under which they are subject to the same terms as all other employees.

In order to recognise the high business travel requirements of the role, Executive Directors are also entitled to car travel and exceptionally may be accompanied by their spouse/partner on business trips. Other benefits include expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business, which are deemed to be taxable benefits on the individual.

Where an Executive Director is based outside the UK, but is required to travel to the UK to fulfil the responsibilities of their role and to attend Board Meetings, they may be subject to tax on their business travel expenses to and from the UK and on the provision of any accommodation in the UK. Although in reality it represents a business expense, the tax treatment requires that their travel and accommodation expenses are then included as benefits. Because of the business context, the tax liabilities will be covered by the company on a grossed-up basis.

Benefit provision is tailored to reflect market practice in the geography in which the Executive Director is based and different policies may apply if current or future Executive Directors are based in a different country.

#### Opportunity

There is no formal maximum limit as benefits costs can fluctuate depending on changes in provider cost and individual circumstances.

Details of current benefits and costs are set out in the Annual report on remuneration.

#### **Performance measure**

None

#### 2022 Remuneration policy report continued

#### Future policy table continued

Pension	Pension arrangements provide a competitive level of retirement income.
Change	

Pension arrangements provide a competitive level of retirement income.

#### Operation

Pension arrangements are structured in accordance with the plans operated in the country in which the individual is likely to retire. Where the individual chooses not to become a member of the pension plan, cash in lieu of the relevant pension contribution is paid instead. Executive Directors in the UK are entitled either to join the defined contribution pension plan or to receive a cash payment in lieu of pension contribution.

Where an individual is a member of a GSK legacy defined benefit plan, a defined contribution plan or an alternative pension plan arrangement and is subsequently appointed to the Board, he or she may remain a member of that plan.

#### **Opportunity**

The policy for all current Executive Directors is:

UK:

- 20% of base salary contribution to defined contribution plan and further 5% in matched contributions subject to any relevant cap and in line with implementation principles for other members of the plan; and
- $20\%{}$  of base salary as a cash payment in lieu of pension contribution for the portion above the relevant cap;
- or
- 20% of base salary as a cash payment in lieu of pension contribution.

From 1 January 2023, any current UK Directors who are still in role will have their pension arrangements aligned to new Executive Directors' arrangements as follows.

Any new Executive Directors in the UK will receive from date of appointment:

- 7% of base salary contribution to defined contribution plan and further 3% in matched contributions subject to any relevant cap and in line with implementation principles for other members of the plan: and
- 7% of base salary as a cash payment in lieu of pension
- contribution for the portion above the relevant cap; or
- 7% of base salary as a cash payment in lieu of pension contribution.
- US(1):
- Supplemental Cash Balance pension plan, providing annual contribution of 38% of base salary, less 5% of total base salary and bonus (net of the bonus deferred under the DABP)(3).
- GSK 401(k) plan(1) and the ESSP(1) with core contributions of 7% of salary and bonus(2) and matched contributions of 4% of

salary and bonus(2). From 1 January 2023, any current US Executive Directors who are still in role will have their pension arrangements aligned to new Executive Directors' arrangements as follows.

Any new Executive Directors in the US will receive from date of appointment:

- GSK 401(k) plan(1) and the ESSP(1) with core contributions of 7% of salary and bonus(2) and matched contributions of 4% of salary and bonus(2).
- Global:
  - Eligible for appropriate equivalent arrangement not in excess of the US/UK arrangements

#### **Performance measures**

None.

- In the event of any change to the plans operated in the US, a similar treatment would be provided under any successor arrangements introduced within the market
   Less bonus deferred under the DABP
   The 5% offset is equal to the contribution to the 401(k) and ESSP which was moved from the pension plans, in line with the wider US workforce, from 1 January 2021

To incentivise and recognise execution of the business strategy on an annual basis. Rewards the achievement of stretching **Annual bonus** annual financial, strategic and operational measures. Change

#### Operation

Financial, operational and business targets are set at the start of the year by the Committee and bonus levels are determined by the Committee based on performance against those targets.

Strategic and operational measures are set at the start of the year by the Committee and performance against those measures is assessed by the Committee.

Executive Directors are required to defer part of any bonus earned into shares, or ADS as appropriate, for three years. 50% of the equivalent of the first 200% of salary is deferred, and any portion in excess of 200% is deferred in full. Deferred bonus shares are eligible for dividend equivalents up to the date of vesting.

The Committee may adjust the formulaic vesting outcome (either up or down) to ensure that the overall outcome reflects underlying business performance over the vesting period. Clawback and/or malus provisions apply as described on page 147.

#### Opportunity

The maximum bonus opportunity for Executive Directors is 300% of salary. Below 99% of target performance, the bonus payout on the financial measures will be nil. For target performance, the bonus payout will be 100% of salary.

Financial atates

#### Future policy table continued

#### **Performance measures**

Based on a combination of financial targets and individual/ strategic and ESG performance objectives, with the majority of the bonus assessed against the financial measures. The weighting between different measures will be determined each year according to business priorities. Further details, including the measures to be used in the financial year, are provided in the Annual report on remuneration.

#### Selection of annual bonus measures

The annual bonus is designed to drive the achievement of GSK's annual financial, strategic and operational measures.

To incentivise and recognise delivery of the longer term business priorities, financial growth and increases in shareholder value compared to other pharmaceutical companies. In addition, to provide alignment with shareholder interests, a retention Performance Share Plan (PSP) element, to encourage long-term shareholding and discourage excessive risk taking. No change

#### Operation

Conditional awards are made annually with vesting dependent on the achievement of performance conditions over three years and are subject to an additional two-year holding period. PSP targets are set by reference to internal budget and external consensus targets.

Awards are eligible for dividend equivalents up to the date of vesting and release.

The Committee may adjust the formulaic vesting outcome (either up or down) to ensure that the overall outcome reflects underlying business performance over the vesting period.

Clawback and/or malus provisions apply as described on page 147.

on a formal review of performance against stretching financial targets, with the remainder of the bonus subject to assessment of individual performance against the key strategic and operational measures which are aligned to the company's key objectives for that financial year and/or assessment of performance against ESG targets.

For this reason the majority of the annual bonus opportunity is based

The annual bonus financial targets are set by reference to internal budget and external consensus targets.

#### **Opportunity**

The normal maximum award limits that may be granted under the PSP to an individual in any one year are set out in the table below:

	% of salary
CEO	600
CFO	400
Other Executive Directors	500

#### Performance measures

Based on a combination of financial, share price related and strategic and ESG performance conditions which are aligned to the company's strategic plan. For all measures, 25% of awards will vest at threshold performance. Further details, including the performance targets attached to the PSP in respect of each year, and the weightings of the targets for the 2022 PSP awards are provided in the Annual report on remuneration.

#### Selection of long-term incentive measures

The Committee selects performance measures which focus Executive Directors' long-term remuneration on the delivery of GSK's key strategic priorities over the longer term. In addition to setting robust targets, the Committee has implemented a number of safeguards to ensure the targets are met in a sustainable way and performance reflects genuine achievement against targets and therefore represents the delivery of value for shareholders.

For each performance measure, the impact of any acquisition or divestment will be guantified and adjusted for after the event.

Any major adjustment in the calculation of performance measures will be disclosed to shareholders on vesting.

The Audit & Risk Committee chair and other members, who are also members of the Remuneration Committee, provide input on the Audit & Risk Committee's review of the Group's performance and oversight of any risk factors relevant to remuneration decisions.

Details of the rationale behind the performance measures selected and how they are calculated are set out in the Annual report on remuneration.

#### Share Ownership Requirements

#### No change

To align the interests of Executive Directors with those of shareholders, they are required to build and maintain significant holdings of shares in GSK over time. The requirements for each Executive Director are as follows:

	% salary
CEO	650
Other Executive Directors	300

As a minimum, Executive Directors are required to maintain 100% of their share ownership requirements to the end of the first year following retirement from the company and 50% to the end of the second year.

#### Future policy table continued

#### **Clawback and malus**

In the event of a 'triggering event' (i.e. significant misconduct by way of violation of regulation, law, a significant GSK policy, such as the Code of Conduct, or a material misstatement of results, or serious reputational damage), the company will have the ability to claw back up to three years' annual and deferred bonuses as well as vested and unvested LTIs. In addition, in respect of PSP awards made from 2020, if a participant is subject to an investigation, then the vesting of their awards may be delayed until the outcome of that investigation.

A separate Recoupment Committee has been established to investigate relevant claims of misconduct. The Recoupment Committee exercises this authority for the wider employee base. It comprises of senior executives with relevant oversight and appropriate experience, including the Senior Vice President, Chief Compliance Officer, and the Senior Vice President and Group General Counsel, Legal and Compliance.

#### Approach to recruitment remuneration

The Committee determines the remuneration package of new Executive Directors on a case-by-case basis depending on the role, the market from which they will operate and their experience. Total remuneration levels will be set by reference to a relevant pay comparator group and, where appropriate, will allow for future development in the role.

It is expected that new Executive Directors will participate in short and long-term incentive plans on the same basis as existing directors. However, in exceptional circumstances, the Committee reserves the flexibility to set the incentive limit for a new Executive Director at up to an additional 50% of the existing limits.

The Committee retains this flexibility in recognition of the high levels of variable pay in GSK's global pharmaceutical competitors. However, the Committee will only use this flexibility when it is considered to be in the best interests of the company and its investors.

Pension arrangements for any external recruit as an Executive Director will be as set out in the Remuneration policy table on page 145.

Other benefits will be provided in line with the policy for existing Executive Directors.

Where required to meet business needs, relocation support will be provided in line with company policy.

For any internal appointments, entitlements under existing remuneration elements will continue, including pension entitlements and any outstanding awards. However, where not already the case, internal appointments will be required to move to Executive Director

In respect of each financial year, the Remuneration Committee will

disclose whether it (or the Recoupment Committee) has exercised clawback or malus. Disclosure will only be made when the matter

has been subject to public reports of misconduct, where it has been

fully resolved, where it is legally permissible to disclose and where it

can be made without unduly prejudicing the company and therefore

shareholders. Additionally, where there has been continuity of

emergence as a problem, the adverse event should be taken into account in assessing annual bonus awards and LTI vesting levels in

Remuneration Committee (or Recoupment Committee) may make

appropriate adjustments to individual annual bonuses as well as

responsibility between initiation of an adverse event and its

the year the problem is identified and for future periods. The

grant and vesting levels of LTI awards to reflect this.

contractual terms, including termination provisions.

The Committee is mindful of the sensitivity relating to recruitment packages and, in particular, the 'buying out' of rights relating to previous employment. It will therefore seek to minimise such arrangements. However, in certain circumstances, to enable the recruitment of exceptional talent, the Committee may determine that such arrangements are in the best interests of the company and its shareholders. Such arrangements will, where possible, be on a like-for-like basis with the forfeited remuneration terms. Arrangements will therefore vary depending on the plans and arrangements put in place by the previous employer and may be in the form of cash or shares and may or may not be subject to performance conditions. Explanations will be provided where payments are made as compensation for previous remuneration forfeited.

The remuneration arrangements for any newly appointed Executive Director will be disclosed as soon as practicable after the appointment.

No change

No change

#### 2022 Remuneration policy report continued

#### Future policy table continued

Loss of office payment policy	No change	
The company does not have a policy of fixed term contracts. Generally, contracts for new appointments will expire in line with the	Notice period on termination by the employing company or the Executive Director is 12 calendar months.	
applicable policy on retirement age, which since 2009 has been 65.	The ability to impose a 12-month non-compete period (and a	
Contracts for existing Executive Directors will expire on the dates hown on page 138.	non-solicitation restriction) on an Executive Director is considere important by the company to have the ability to protect the Group intellectual property and staff. In light of this, the Committee belie that it would not be appropriate to provide for mitigation in the contracts.	

#### **Termination of employment**

In the event that an Executive Director's employment with the company terminates, the following policies and payments will apply.

Element of Remuneration	Loss of office payment policy	
Termination payment	Termination by notice: 12 months' annual salary payable on termination by the company (pro-rated where part of the notice period is worked). No termination payment is made in respect of any part of a notice period that extends beyond the contract expiry date.	
	A bonus element is not normally included in the termination payment. However, the terms of the contracts seek to balance commercial imperatives and best practice.	
	Redundancy: As above, for termination by notice. In the UK, only statutory redundancy pay will apply. In the US, general severance policy does not apply.	
	Retirement, death and ill-health, injury or disability: No termination payment.	
LTI awards	PSP awards are governed by the plan rules as approved by shareholders.	
	The following provisions will normally apply:	
	Termination by notice: Unvested awards will lapse.	
	Redundancy, retirement, death, ill-health, injury, disability or any other reason: Generally, awards will continue to vest over the original timescales subject to performance and pro-rated for time.	
	In the event of a change of control, PSP awards will vest, taking into account performance to date and normally taking into account the proportion of the performance period that has elapsed. Alternatively, the awards may be exchanged for new awards.	
Annual bonus	Termination by notice by individual: If an individual serves notice and the termination date falls before 31 December, the bonus is forfeited.	
	Termination by notice by the company, redundancy, retirement, death, ill-health, injury or disability: If the termination date falls during the financial year, eligible for pro-rated on-target bonus (if employed on 31 December, bonus payable based on actual results).	
Mandatorily deferred	DABP deferred bonus awards in respect of mandatorily deferred bonus amounts are governed by the plan rules as approved by shareholders. The following provisions will normally apply:	
bonus under the DABP	Termination for gross misconduct: Generally, unvested awards will lapse	
	Any other reason: Generally, awards will vest in full on the original vesting date.	
	In the event of a change of control, awards will vest or may be exchanged for new awards.	
Pensions	Pension scheme contributions by the individual and the company, and any pension scheme benefit accruals, generally cease at the termination date in accordance with pension scheme rules. Access to pension scheme benefits is governed by the pension scheme rules and country legislation.	
Benefits	Generally, benefits will continue to apply until the termination date. The Committee may make payments in connection with an existing legal obligation or in respect of any claim related to the cessation of employment. This may include fees for outplacement assistance, legal and/or professional advice.	
	Termination by notice by the company and retirement (US executives): In line with the policy applicable to US senior executives, they may become eligible, at a future date, to receive continuing medical and dental insurance after termination/retirement.	

#### Termination by mutual agreement

In certain circumstances, it can be in the best interests of the company for the Board to manage proactively succession planning and the development of the senior talent pipeline. In such circumstances, the Board may therefore agree that an Executive's departure will be by mutual agreement. In order for this to apply, the Committee will need to be satisfied that the Executive has demonstrated performance in line with expectations and where required they should have contributed to an orderly succession. In the case of an Executive Director, they would then be treated as a 'good leaver' for the purposes of GSK's long-term incentive plans. If the termination date falls during the financial year, they would be eligible for a pro-rated on-target bonus and if they are employed on 31 December, the bonus payable would be based on actual results.

#### Loss of office payment policy continued

The Committee does not anticipate the exercise of discretion provided by the PSP and DABP plan rules in respect of termination payments in a manner which would benefit an Executive Director. However, there may be unforeseen circumstances where this is in the best interests of the company and its shareholders. Where it is necessary to exercise discretion, explanations will be provided. Where an Executive Director leaves the company, the Committee will carry out an assessment of the individual's performance and conduct over the time in role. If it is determined that the individual's performance or conduct was contrary to the legitimate expectations of the company, the Committee reserves the right to apply appropriate mechanisms such as clawback or reduction or lapsing of outstanding incentive awards (malus), to ensure that any termination payments are in the best interests of the company and its shareholders (see page 147).

# Differences between remuneration policy for Executive Directors and other employees

When setting remuneration for the Executive Directors, the Committee considers the company's strategic priorities, prevailing market conditions for global talent, the competitive environment (through comparison with the remuneration of executives at companies of similar size, complexity and international reach) and the positioning and relativities of pay and employment conditions across the broader GSK workforce. In particular, the Committee considers the range of base salary rises for the workforces of those parts of GSK where the Executive Directors are employed. This is considered to be the most relevant comparison as these populations reflect most closely the economic environments encountered by the individuals.

The same principles apply to the Remuneration policy for Executive Directors and other employees although the remuneration offered to Executive Directors under this policy has a stronger emphasis on performance-related pay than that offered to other employees of the Group.

- Salary and benefits (including pension) are tailored to the local market.
- The annual bonus plan applies to the wider employee population and is based on business performance.
- A combination of performance-related and restricted share plans apply to the wider employee population.
- All-employee share plans are available to employees in the UK, including the HM Revenue & Customs approved UK Share Save and Share Reward Plans.

While employees are not directly consulted in respect of the Remuneration policy, Urs Rohner, the Committee Chair, meets with senior HR representatives from across the business to review employee feedback. Dame Vivienne Cox, an Independent Non-Executive Director, engages with employees on various topics, including remuneration, in her role as Workforce Engagement Director. Board members engage with employees around during Board meetings where they are encouraged to share their views on the company, management and remuneration.

In the wider organisation, we have aligned our performance and reward systems with our Innovation, Performance and Trust priorities and a culture anchored in purpose and performance. Our performance system evaluates employees on both 'what' they need to do and 'how' they do it. Also, for our most senior people we disincentivise unethical working practices using a clawback mechanism that allows us to recover performance-related pay.

#### Scenarios for future total remuneration

The charts opposite provide illustrations of the future total remuneration for each of the Executive Directors in respect of the remuneration opportunity granted to each of them in 2022 under the proposed 2022 Remuneration policy. A range of potential outcomes is provided for each Executive Director and the underlying assumptions are set out below.

#### All scenarios:

- 2022 base salary has been used.
- 2021 benefits figures have been used, ie. based on actual amounts received in 2021.
- Pensions for Emma Walmsley and Iain Mackay are based upon their 2022 salaries.
- The amounts shown under value of PSP awards are based upon the relevant multiples for 2022. They do not include amounts in respect of dividends reinvested and do not factor in changes in share price over the vesting period (except as described below).

#### Fixed:

 Includes base salary, pension and benefits. Excludes Pay for performance, ie. no Annual bonus would be paid and PSP awards would not vest.

#### **Expected:**

- Includes Fixed pay.

– For the Annual bonus, it is assumed that target performance is achieved.

- For PSP awards, amounts reflect 50% vesting levels.

#### Maximum:

 It is assumed that the Annual bonus would be payable at the maximum level (i.e. 300%) and that the awards under the PSP would vest in full.

#### Maximum with 50% share price increase:

 All elements are the same as Maximum but assuming a 50% increase in share price.

150 GSK Annual Report 2021





Fixed pay Annual bonus PSP 000% share price increase

#### **Non-Executive Director remuneration policy 2022**

#### Non-Executive Directors' fees

Element	Purpose and link to strategy	Operation
Chair's fees	To provide an inclusive flat rate fee that is competitive with those paid by other companies of equivalent size and complexity subject to the limits contained in GSK's Articles of Association.	There is no formal maximum. However, fees are reviewed annually and set by reference to a review of the Chair's performance and independently sourced market data. The Committee is responsible for evaluating and making recommendations to the Board on the fees payable to the Chair. The Chair does not participate in discussions in respect of their fees.
Basic fees	As above	There is no formal maximum. As with the Chair, fees are reviewed annually and set by reference to independently sourced data. The Chair and CEO are responsible for evaluating and making recommendations to the Board on the fees payable to the company's Non-Executive Directors.
Fee payment	Alignment with shareholders	Fees are paid in cash. Non-Executive Directors (including the Chair) are required to invest at least 25% of their total net fees in shares or ADS of the company, but the company may choose to replace this with an ownership requirement to hold shares or ADS with an aggregate value at or above one times their gross annual standard fee until their retirement from the Board. If the current investment requirement is replaced with this ownership requirement, shares or ADS previously acquired through investment of fees would continue to be held under those arrangements and would be delivered or released following retirement from the Board. Such shares or ADS would count towards any minimum ownership requirement.
Supplemental fees	To compensate Non-Executive Directors (other than the Chair) for taking on additional Board responsibilities or undertaking intercontinental travel.	Additional fees for the Senior Independent Director, Committee Chairs, Science and Medical Experts, the Workforce Engagement Director role and intercontinental travel. The company has the authority to pay an additional fee, up to the equivalent of the Committee Chair supplement to a Non-Executive Director, should the company require significant additional time commitment in exceptional or unforeseen circumstances. The company has the authority to pay an additional fee of up to £200,000 to Non-Executive Directors (excluding the Chair) who are members of the Science Committee for undertaking additional responsibilities on behalf of GSK and to support R&D.
Benefits	To facilitate execution of responsibilities and duties required by the role.	Travel and subsistence costs for Non-Executive Directors are incurred in the normal course of business in relation to meetings on Board and Committee matters and other GSK-hosted events. For overseas-based Non-Executive Directors, this includes travel to meetings in the UK. In the event it is necessary for business purposes, whilst not normal practice, Non-Executive Directors may be accompanied by their spouse or partner to these meetings or events. The costs associated with the above are all met by the company and, in some instances, they are deemed to be taxable and therefore treated as benefits for the Non-Executive Director.

#### Approach to recruitment remuneration

The following policy and principles apply to the roles of Chair and Non-Executive Director. It seeks to ensure alignment with shareholders through the requirement to invest in company shares and ADS.

#### Chair

Fees will be set at a level that is competitive with those paid by other companies of equivalent size and complexity. Fees will be paid partly in shares.

#### **Non-Executive Directors**

Fee levels for new Non-Executive Directors will be set on the same basis as for existing Non-Executive Directors of the company, subject to local laws and regulations.

In the event of a Non-Executive Director with a different role and responsibilities being appointed, fee levels will be benchmarked and set by reference to comparable roles in companies of equivalent size and complexity.

#### Loss of office

The Chair and other Non-Executive Directors are not entitled to receive any payments in respect of fees for loss of office when they retire or step down from the Board.

GSK Annual Report 2021 151

No change

No change

# Strategic report

Change

#### **Operation and scope of Remuneration policy**

The Remuneration policy (Policy) is set out on pages 144 to 152 of the 2021 Annual Report and it is intended that the Policy for GSK's Executive and Non-Executive Directors will operate for a period of three years from the date of approval at the company's Annual General Meeting on 4 May 2022.

The Committee wrote the Policy principally in relation to the remuneration arrangements for the Executive Directors, whilst taking into account the possible recruitment of a replacement or an additional Executive Director during the operation of the Policy. The Committee intends the Policy to operate for the period set out above in its entirety. However, it may after due consideration seek to change the Policy during this period, but only if it believes it is appropriate to do so for the long-term success of the company, after consultation with shareholders and having sought shareholder approval at a general meeting. The Committee reserves the right to make any remuneration payments and/or payments for loss of office (including exercising any discretions available to it in connection with such payments) notwithstanding that they are not in line with the Policy where the terms of the payment were agreed:

(i) before the AGM on 7 May 2014 (the date the company's first shareholder-approved Directors' remuneration policy came into effect);

 (ii) before the Policy came into effect, provided that the terms of the payment were consistent with the shareholder-approved Remuneration policy in force at the time they were agreed; or

(iii) at a time when the relevant individual was not a Director of the company and, in the opinion of the Committee, the payment was not in consideration for the individual becoming a Director of the company. For these purposes 'payments' includes the Committee satisfying awards of variable remuneration and, in relation to an award over shares or ADS, the terms of the payment are 'agreed' at the time the award is granted.

Performance Share Plan (PSP) awards are subject to the terms of the PSP plan rules under which the award has been granted. The Committee may adjust or amend awards only in accordance with the provisions of the plan rules. This includes making adjustments to reflect one-off corporate events, such as a change in the company's capital structure.

The Committee may also make minor amendments to the Policy (for regulatory, exchange control, tax or administrative purposes or to take account of a change in legislation) without obtaining shareholder approval for such amendments.

#### Statement of consideration of shareholder views

The Committee engages in regular dialogue with shareholders and holds annual meetings with GSK's largest investors to discuss and take feedback on its Remuneration policy practices and governance matters.

#### **Basis of preparation**

The Annual report on remuneration has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 (the Regulations). In accordance with the Regulations, the following parts of the Annual report on remuneration are subject to audit: total remuneration figures for Executive Directors including further details for each element of remuneration (salary, benefits, pension, annual bonus and longterm incentive awards); Non-Executive Directors' fees and emoluments received in the year; Directors' interests in shares, including interests in GSK share plans; payments to past Directors; payments for loss of office; and share ownership requirements and holdings, for which the opinion thereon is expressed on page 164. The remaining sections of the Annual report on remuneration are not subject to audit nor are the pages referred to from within the audited sections.

152 GSK Annual Report 2021

The Annual report on remuneration has been approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

#### **Urs Rohner**

Remuneration Committee Chair 28 February 2022

# Financial statements

#### In this section

Directors' statement of responsibilities	
Financial statements	168
Notes to the financial statements	172
Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc prepared	
under UK GAAP	252

## **Directors' statement of responsibilities**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Remuneration report and the Group and parent company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

UK company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The Directors are required to prepare the Group consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Directors have elected to prepare the parent company financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and its profit or loss for that period.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state that the Group financial statements comply with IFRS, as issued by the IASB and in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- state with regard to the parent company financial statements that applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the parent company financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the parent company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and to enable them to ensure that the Group financial statements and the Remuneration report comply with the Companies Act 2006 and Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Group financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, comprising principal statements and supporting notes, are set out in the 'Financial statements' on pages 168 to 251 of this report. The parent company financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, comprising the balance sheet and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021 and supporting notes, are set out on pages 252 to 256.

The responsibilities of the auditor in relation to the financial statements are set out in the Independent Auditor's report on pages 156 to 167.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 are included in the Annual Report, which is published in printed form and made available on our website. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Annual Report on our website in accordance with UK legislation governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements. Access to the website is available from outside the UK, where comparable legislation may be different.

Each of the current Directors, whose names and functions are listed in the Corporate Governance section of the Annual Report 2021 confirms that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

- the Group financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the IASB and in conformity with the requirements of Companies Act 2006, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Group; and
- the Strategic report and risk sections of the Annual Report, which represent the management report, include a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the company and the Group taken as a whole, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

#### Directors' statement of responsibilities continued

#### **Disclosure of information to auditor**

The Directors in office at the date of this Annual Report have each confirmed that:

- so far as he or she is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- he or she has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Going concern basis**

Pages 56 to 81 contain information on the performance of the Group, its financial position, cash flows, net debt position and borrowing facilities. Further information, including Treasury risk management policies, exposures to market and credit risk and hedging activities, is given in Note 43 to the financial statements, 'Financial instruments and related disclosures'. Having assessed the principal risks and other matters considered in connection with the viability statement, the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Internal control**

The Board, through the Audit & Risk Committee, has reviewed the assessment of risks and the internal control framework that operates in GSK and has considered the effectiveness of the system of internal control in operation in the Group for the year covered by this Annual Report and up to the date of its approval by the Board of Directors. Further detail on the review of internal controls is set out in the Governance report on page 112.

#### The 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code

The Board considers that GlaxoSmithKline plc applies the principles and complies with the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code maintained by the Financial Reporting Council, as described in the Corporate Governance section on pages 83 to 118. The Board further considers that the Annual Report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Group's position and performance, business model and strategy.

As required by the Financial Conduct Authority's Listing Rules, the auditor has considered the Directors' statement of compliance in relation to those points of the UK Corporate Governance Code which are specified for their review.

#### **Annual Report**

The Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2021, comprising the Report of the Directors, the Remuneration report, the Financial statements and Additional information for investors, has been approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by

#### Sir Jonathan Symonds Chairman

28 February 2022

Strategic report

This page is intentionally left blank

## **Consolidated income statement**

for the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Turnover	Notes 6	34,114	34,099	33,754
Cost of sales		(11,603)	(11,704)	(11,863)
Gross profit		22,511	22,395	21,891
Selling, general and administration		(10,975)	(11,456)	(11,402)
Research and development		(5,278)	(5,098)	(4,568)
Royalty income		419	318	351
Other operating (expense)/income	7	(476)	1,624	689
Operating profit	8	6,201	7,783	6,961
Finance income	11	28	44	98
Finance expense	12	(784)	(892)	(912)
Share of after tax profits of associates and joint ventures	13	33	33	74
Loss on disposal of interest in associates		(36)	_	_
Profit before taxation		5,442	6,968	6,221
Taxation	14	(346)	(580)	(953)
Profit after taxation for the year		5,096	6,388	5,268
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests		711	639	623
Profit attributable to shareholders		4,385	5,749	4,645
		5,096	6,388	5,268
Basic earnings per share (pence)	15	87.6p	115.5p	93.9p
Diluted earnings per share (pence)	15	86.6p	114.1p	92.6p

## **Consolidated statement of comprehensive income** for the year ended 31 December 2021

2021 £m 2019 £m 2020 Notes £m Profit for the year 5,096 6,388 5,268 Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year Items that may be subsequently reclassified to income statement: Exchange movements on overseas net assets and net investment hedges 37 (239) (59) (832) Reclassification of exchange movements on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries and associates 37 (75) (25) 36 Fair value movements on cash flow hedges (20) 5 (19) Tax on fair value movements on cash flow hedges (8) (18) 16 Reclassification of cash flow hedges to income statement 54 3 12 (255) (6) (908) Items that will not be reclassified to income statement: Exchange movements on overseas net assets of non-controlling interests 37 (34) (75) (20) Fair value movements on equity investments (911) 1,348 372 Tax on fair value movements on equity investments 131 (220) (95) Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans 941 (187) (1,050) Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (223) 69 189 976 970 (659) (1,567) (82) (337) Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year Total comprehensive income for the year Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to: 3,701 4,759 7,358 Shareholders 4.068 6.753 3.153 Non-controlling interests Total comprehensive income for the year 605 7,358 548 3,701 691 4,759

## **Consolidated balance sheet**

as at 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £m	2020 £m
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	17	9,932	10,176
Right of use assets	18	740	830
Goodwill	19	10,552	10,597
Other intangible assets	20	30,079	29,824
Investments in associates and joint ventures	21	88	364
Other investments	22	2,126	3,060
Deferred tax assets	14	5,218	4,287
Derivative financial instruments	43	18	5
Other non-current assets Total non-current assets	23	1,676 60,429	1,041 60,184
Current assets			
Inventories	24	5 792	5,996
		5,783	
Current tax recoverable Trade and other receivables	14 25	486	671 6,952
	43	7,860 188	0,952 152
Derivative financial instruments			
Liquid investments	29	61	78
Cash and cash equivalents	26	4,274	6,292
Assets held for sale	27	22	106
Total current assets		18,674	20,247
Total assets		79,103	80,431
Current liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	29	(3,601)	(3,725)
Contingent consideration liabilities	32	(958)	(765)
Trade and other payables	28	(17,554)	(15,840)
Derivative financial instruments	43	(227)	(221)
Current tax payable	14	(489)	(545)
Short-term provisions	31	(841)	(1,052)
Total current liabilities		(23,670)	(22,148)
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	29	(20,572)	(23,425)
Corporation tax payable	14	(180)	(176)
Deferred tax liabilities	14	(3,556)	(3,600)
Pensions and other post-employment benefits	30	(3,113)	(3,650)
Other provisions	31	(630)	(707)
Derivative financial instruments	43	(1)	(10)
Contingent consideration liabilities	32	(5,118)	(5,104)
Other non-current liabilities	33	(921)	(803)
Total non-current liabilities		(34,091)	(37,475)
Total liabilities		(57,761)	(59,623)
Net assets		21,342	20,808
Equity			
Share capital	36	1,347	1,346
Share premium account	36	3,301	3,281
Retained earnings	37	7,944	6,755
Other reserves	37	2,463	3,205
Shareholders' equity		15,055	14,587
Non-controlling interests		6,287	6,221
Total equity		21,342	20,808

The financial statements on pages 168 to 251 were approved by the Board on 28 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by

Sir Jonathan Symonds Chairman

GSK Annual Report 2021 169

Stategic report

Governance and remuneration

**Financial statements** 

Investor information

# **Consolidated statement of changes in equity** for the year ended 31 December 2021

				Sharehold	lers' equity		
	Share capital £m	Share premium £m	Retained earnings £m	Other reserves* £m	Total £m	Non-controlling interests £m	Total equity £m
At 31 December 2018, as revised	1,345	3,091	(2,716)	2,061	3,781	(109)	3,672
Implementation of IFRS 16	_	_	(93)	_	(93)	-	(93)
At 31 December 2018, as adjusted	1,345	3,091	(2,809)	2,061	3,688	(109)	3,579
Profit for the year	-	_	4,645	-	4,645	623	5,268
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the			(4 = 2 = 2)	07.4	(4, 400)	()	
year Total comprehensive income for the year			(1,766) <b>2,879</b>	274 274	(1,492) 3,153	(75) <b>548</b>	(1,567) 3,701
Distributions to non-controlling interests			2,019		3,133	(364)	(364)
Changes in non-controlling interests	_	_	_	_	_	(10)	(10)
Dividends to shareholders	_	_	(3,953)	_	(3,953)	_	(3,953)
Recognition of interest in Consumer Healthcare	_	_	8,082	_	8,082	6,887	14,969
Realised losses on disposal of equity investments	_	_	(4)	4	_	_	_
Shares issued	1	50	_	-	51	_	51
Shares acquired by ESOP Trusts	· _	33	295	(328)	_	_	_
Write-down of shares held by ESOP Trusts	_	_	(344)	344	_	_	_
Share-based incentive plans	_	_	365	_	365	_	365
Tax on share-based incentive plans	_	_	19	_	19	_	19
At 31 December 2019	1,346	3,174	4,530	2,355	11,405	6,952	18,357
Profit for the year	_	_	5,749	_	5,749	639	6,388
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	_	_	(133)	1,137	1,004	(34)	970
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,616	1,137	6,753	605	7,358
Distributions to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(1,208)	(1,208)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Changes in non-controlling interests	_	_	_	_	-	(131)	(131)
Dividends to shareholders	_	_	(3,977)	_	(3,977)	-	(3,977)
Shares issued	_	29	_	-	29	-	29
Realised profits on disposal of equity investments	_	_	163	(163)	_	_	_
Share of associates and joint ventures realised profits on disposal of equity investments	_	_	44	(44)	_	_	_
Shares acquired by ESOP Trusts	_	78	531	(609)	_	-	-
Write-down of shares held by ESOP Trusts	_	_	(529)	529	_	-	-
Share-based incentive plans	_	_	381	_	381	-	381
Tax on share-based incentive plans	_	_	(4)	_	(4)	-	(4)
At 31 December 2020	1,346	3,281	6,755	3,205	14,587	6,221	20,808
Profit for the year	-	-	4,385	-	4,385	711	5,096
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	_	_	454	(771)	(317)	(20)	(337)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,839	(771)	4,068	691	4,759
Distributions to non-controlling interests	-	-	_	-	-	(642)	(642)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	(3,999)	-	(3,999)	-	(3,999)
Realised profits on disposal of equity investments	-	_	132	(132)	_	-	-
Share of associates and joint ventures realised profits on disposal of equity investments	_	_	7	(7)	_	-	-
Shares issued	1	20	_	-	21	-	21
Write-down of shares held by ESOP Trusts	_	-	(168)	168	-	-	-
Share-based incentive plans	-	-	367	-	367	-	367
Transactions with non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Tax on share-based incentive plans	_	_	11	_	11	_	11
At 31 December 2021	1,347	3,301	7,944	2,463	15,055	6,287	21,342

 $^{\ast}\,$  an analysis of Other reserves is presented as part of Note 37, 'Movements in equity'.

## **Consolidated cash flow statement**

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Cash flow from operating activities				
Profit after taxation for the year		5,096	6,388	5,268
Adjustments reconciling profit after tax to operating cash flows	41	4,147	3,708	4,264
Cash generated from operations		9,243	10,096	9,532
Taxation paid	_	(1,291)	(1,655)	(1,512)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		7,952	8,441	8,020
Cash flow from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,172)	(1,226)	(1,265)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		143	68	95
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,759)	(1,013)	(898)
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets		772	1,255	404
Purchase of equity investments		(162)	(411)	(258)
Proceeds from sale of equity investments		202	3,269	69
Contingent consideration paid		(114)	(120)	(113)
Purchase of businesses, net of cash acquired	40	-	15	(3,571)
Disposal of businesses, net of cash disposed	40	(17)	259	104
Investments in associates and joint ventures	40	(1)	(4)	(11)
(Increase)/decrease in liquid investments		18	(1)	1
Interest received		27	39	82
Proceeds from disposal of associates and joint ventures		277	-	-
Dividends from associates, joint ventures and equity investments		9	31	7
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	_	(1,777)	2,161	(5,354)
Cash flow from financing activities				
Issue of share capital	36	21	29	51
Purchase of non-controlling interests		_	_	(7)
Increase in long-term loans		_	3,298	4,794
Repayment of short-term Notes		(2,313)	(3,738)	(4,160)
(Repayment of)/increase in other short-term loans		318	(3,567)	3,095
Repayment of lease liabilities		(215)	(227)	(214)
Interest paid		(786)	(864)	(895)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(3,999)	(3,977)	(3,953)
Distributions to non-controlling interests		(642)	(1,208)	(364)
Contributions from non-controlling interests		7	3	_
Other financing cash flows		20	119	(187)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(7,589)	(10,132)	(1,840)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and bank overdrafts	42	(1,414)	470	826
Cash and bank overdrafts at beginning of year		5,262	4,831	4,087
Exchange adjustments		(29)	(39)	(82)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and bank overdrafts		(1,414)	470	826
Cash and bank overdrafts at end of year		3,819	5,262	4,831
Cash and hank overdrafts at end of year comprise:				
Cash and bank overdrafts at end of year comprise: Cash and cash equivalents		4,274	6,292	4,707
Cash and cash equivalents reported in assets held for sale		-	-	507
Ourselseffe		4,274	6,292	5,214
Overdrafts	_	(455)	(1,030) 5,262	(383)
		3,819	5,262	4,831

GSK Annual Report 2021 171

Strategic report

Goverrance and remuneration

Financial statements

Investor information

## 1. Presentation of the financial statements

#### **Description of business**

GSK is a major global healthcare group which is engaged in the creation and discovery, development, manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical products, vaccines, over-the-counter (OTC) medicines and health-related consumer products. GSK's principal pharmaceutical products include medicines in the following therapeutic areas: respiratory, HIV, immuno-inflammation, oncology as well as metabolic, anti-bacterials and dermatology.

### Compliance with applicable law and IFRS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and the International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB.

#### **Composition of financial statements**

The consolidated financial statements are drawn up in Sterling, the functional currency of GlaxoSmithKline plc, and in accordance with IFRS accounting presentation. The financial statements comprise:

- Consolidated income statement
- Consolidated statement of comprehensive income
- Consolidated balance sheet
- Consolidated statement of changes in equity
- Consolidated cash flow statement
- Notes to the financial statements.

#### **Composition of the Group**

A list of the subsidiaries and associates which, in the opinion of the Directors, principally affected the amount of profit or net assets of the Group is given in Note 45, 'Principal Group companies'.

#### **Financial period**

These financial statements cover the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2021, with comparative figures for the financial years from 1 January to 31 December 2020 and, where appropriate, from 1 January to 31 December 2019.

#### Accounting principles and policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention modified by the revaluation of certain items, as stated in the accounting policies, and on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Group's accounting policies approved by the Board and described in Note 2, 'Accounting principles and policies'. Information on the application of these accounting policies, including areas of estimation and judgement is given in Note 3, 'Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty'.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Parent company financial statements

The financial statements of the parent company, GlaxoSmithKline plc, have been prepared in accordance with UK GAAP and with UK accounting presentation. The company balance sheet is presented on page 252 and the accounting policies are given on pages 253 to 256.

## 2. Accounting principles and policies

#### Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include:

- the assets and liabilities, and the results and cash flows, of the company and its subsidiaries, including ESOP Trusts
- the Group's share of the results and net assets of associates and joint ventures
- the Group's share of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations.
- The financial statements of entities consolidated are made up to 31 December each year.

Entities over which the Group has the power to direct the relevant activities so as to affect the returns to the Group, generally through control over the financial and operating policies, are accounted for as subsidiaries.

172 GSK Annual Report 2021

Where the Group has the ability to exercise joint control over, and rights to, the net assets of entities, the entities are accounted for as joint ventures. Where the Group has the ability to exercise joint control over an arrangement, but has rights to specified assets and obligations for specified liabilities of the arrangement, the arrangement is accounted for as a joint operation. Where the Group has the ability to exercise significant influence over entities, they are accounted for as associates. The results and assets and liabilities of associates and joint ventures are incorporated into the consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. The Group's rights to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations are included in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with those rights and obligations.

Interests acquired in entities are consolidated from the date the Group acquires control and interests sold are de-consolidated from the date control ceases.

Transactions and balances between subsidiaries are eliminated and no profit before tax is taken on sales between subsidiaries until the products are sold to customers outside the Group. The relevant proportion of profits on transactions with joint ventures, joint operations and associates is also deferred until the products are sold to third parties. Transactions with non-controlling interests are recorded directly in equity. Deferred tax relief on unrealised intra-Group profit is accounted for only to the extent that it is considered recoverable.

#### **Business combinations**

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method. Identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired are measured at fair value at acquisition date. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value and includes the fair value of any contingent consideration.

The fair value of contingent consideration liabilities are reassessed at each balance sheet date with changes recognised in the income statement. Payments of contingent consideration reduce the balance sheet liability and as a result are not recorded in the income statement.

The part of each payment relating to the original estimate of the fair value of the contingent consideration on acquisition is reported within investing activities in the cash flow statement and the part of each payment relating to the increase in the liability since the acquisition date is reported within operating cash flows.

Where the consideration transferred, together with the non-controlling interest, exceeds the fair value of the net assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired, the excess is recorded as goodwill. The costs of effecting an acquisition are charged to the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

Goodwill is capitalised as a separate item in the case of subsidiaries and as part of the cost of investment in the case of joint ventures and associates. Goodwill is denominated in the currency of the operation acquired.

Where the cost of acquisition is below the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

Where not all of the equity of a subsidiary is acquired the non-controlling interest is recognised either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's share of the net assets of the subsidiary, on a case-by-case basis. Changes in the Group's ownership percentage of subsidiaries are accounted for within equity.

#### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are booked in the functional currency of the Group company at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are retranslated into the functional currency at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are included in the income statement.

On consolidation, assets and liabilities, including related goodwill, of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, are translated into Sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The results and cash flows of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are translated into Sterling using average rates of exchange.

Exchange adjustments arising when the opening net assets and the profits for the year retained by overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are translated into Sterling, less exchange differences arising on related foreign currency borrowings which hedge the Group's net investment in these operations, are taken to a separate component of equity within Retained Earnings.

When translating into Sterling the assets, liabilities, results and cash flows of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures which are reported in currencies of hyper-inflationary economies, adjustments are made where material to reflect current price levels. Any loss on net monetary assets is charged to the consolidated income statement.

#### Revenue

#### Turnover

The Group receives revenue for supply of goods to external customers against orders received. The majority of contracts that GSK enters into relate to sales orders containing single performance obligations for the delivery of pharmaceutical, vaccine and consumer healthcare products. The average duration of a sales order is less than 12 months.

Product revenue is recognised when control of the goods is passed to the customer. The point at which control passes is determined by each customer arrangement, but generally occurs on delivery to the customer.

Product revenue represents net invoice value including fixed and variable consideration. Variable consideration arises on the sale of goods as a result of discounts and allowances given and accruals for estimated future returns and rebates. Revenue is not recognised in full until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in the light of contractual and legal obligations, historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions. Estimates associated with returns and rebates are revisited at each reporting date or when they are resolved and revenue is adjusted accordingly. Please refer to Note 3 for the details on rebates, discounts and allowances.

The Group has entered into collaborative agreements, typically with other pharmaceuticals or biotechnology companies to develop, produce and market drug candidates and vaccines that do not qualify as joint arrangements. When GSK has control over the commercialisation activities, the Group recognises turnover and cost of sales on a gross basis. Profit sharing amounts and royalties due to the counterparty are recorded within cost of sales. Cost of sales includes profit sharing costs of  $\pounds640$  million ( $2020 - \pounds4$  million; 2019- £54 million). When the counterparty controls the commercialisation activities and records the sale, the Group is not deemed principal in the customer contract and instead records its share of gross profit as co-promotion income, on a net basis, within turnover. The nature of co-promotion activities is such that the Group records no costs of sales. Pharmaceutical turnover includes co-promotion revenue of £7 million (2020 - £12 million; 2019 - £16 million). Reimbursements to and from the counterparty in our collaborations for 'selling, general and administration' and 'research and development' costs are recorded net in the respective lines in the Consolidated income statement.

#### Other operating income and royalty income

GSK enters into development and marketing collaborations and out-licenses of the Group's compounds or products to other parties. These contracts give rise to fixed and variable consideration from upfront payments, development milestones, sales-based milestones and royalties.

Income dependent on the achievement of a development milestone is recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur, which is usually when the related event occurs. Sales-based milestone income is recognised when it is highly probable that the sales threshold will be reached.

Sales-based royalties on a licence of intellectual property are not recognised until the relevant product sale occurs.

For all revenue, if the time between the recognition of revenue and payment from the customer is expected to be more than one year and the impact is material, the amount of consideration is discounted using appropriate discount rates.

Value added tax and other sales taxes are excluded from revenue.

#### Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised in respect of goods and services received when supplied in accordance with contractual terms. Provision is made when an obligation exists for a future liability in respect of a past event and where the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Manufacturing start-up costs between validation and the achievement of normal production are expensed as incurred.

Advertising and promotion expenditure is charged to the income statement as incurred.

Shipment costs on inter-company transfers are charged to cost of sales; distribution costs on sales to customers are included in selling, general and administrative expenditure.

Restructuring costs are recognised and provided for, where appropriate, in respect of the direct expenditure of a business reorganisation where the plans are sufficiently detailed and well advanced, and where appropriate communication to those affected has been undertaken.

#### **Research and development**

Research and development expenditure is charged to the income statement in the period in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised when the criteria for recognising an asset are met, usually when a regulatory filing has been made in a major market and approval is considered highly probable. Property, plant and equipment used for research and development is capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the Group's policy.

#### **Environmental expenditure**

Environmental expenditure related to existing conditions resulting from past or current operations and from which no current or future benefit is discernible is charged to the income statement. The Group recognises its liability on a site-by-site basis when it can be reliably estimated.

174 GSK Annual Report 2021

This liability includes the Group's portion of the total costs and also a portion of other potentially responsible parties' costs when it is probable that they will not be able to satisfy their respective shares of the clean-up obligation. Recoveries of reimbursements are recorded as assets when virtually certain.

#### Legal and other disputes

Provision is made for the anticipated settlement costs of legal or other disputes against the Group where an outflow of resources is considered probable and a reliable estimate can be made of the likely outcome. In respect of product liability claims related to certain products, provision is made when there is sufficient history of claims made and settlements to enable management to make a reliable estimate of the provision required to cover unasserted claims.

In certain cases, an incurred but not reported (IBNR) actuarial technique is used to determine this estimate. In addition, provision is made for legal or other expenses arising from claims received or other disputes.

The Group may become involved in legal proceedings, in respect of which it is not possible to meaningfully assess whether the outcome will result in a probable outflow, or to quantify or reliably estimate the liability. In these cases, appropriate disclosure about such cases would be included but no provision would be made.

Costs associated with claims made by the Group against third parties are charged to the income statement as they are incurred.

#### Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The costs of providing pensions under defined benefit schemes are calculated using the projected unit credit method and spread over the period during which benefit is expected to be derived from the employees' services, consistent with the advice of qualified actuaries.

Pension obligations are measured as the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at rates reflecting the yields of highquality corporate bonds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date.

The costs of other post-employment liabilities are calculated in a similar way to defined benefit pension schemes and spread over the period during which benefit is expected to be derived from the employees' services, in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries. The service cost of providing retirement benefits to employees during the year, together with the cost of any curtailment, is charged to operating profit in the year.

Actuarial gains and losses and the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise.

The Group's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the income statement as incurred.

#### **Employee share plans**

Incentives in the form of shares are provided to employees under share option and share award schemes.

The fair values of these options and awards are calculated at their grant dates using a Black-Scholes option pricing model and charged to the income statement over the relevant vesting periods.

The Group provides finance to ESOP Trusts to purchase company shares to meet the obligation to provide shares when employees exercise their options or awards. Costs of running the ESOP Trusts are charged to the income statement.

Shares held by the ESOP Trusts are deducted from other reserves. A transfer is made between other reserves and retained earnings over the vesting periods of the related share options or awards to reflect the ultimate proceeds receivable from employees on exercise.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) is stated at the cost of purchase or construction, less provisions for depreciation and impairment. Financing costs are capitalised within the cost of qualifying assets in construction.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost less residual value of PP&E, excluding freehold land, using the straight-line basis over the expected useful life. Residual values and lives are reviewed, and where appropriate adjusted annually. The normal expected useful lives of the major categories of PP&E are:

Freehold buildings	20 to 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	Lease term or 20 to 50 years
Plant and machinery	10 to 20 years
Equipment and vehicles	3 to 10 years

On disposal of PP&E, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairments are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less any proceeds, is taken to the income statement.

#### Leases

The Group recognises right of use assets under lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. Rights to use assets owned by third parties under lease agreements are capitalised at the inception of the lease and recognised on the consolidated balance sheet.

The corresponding liability to the lessor is recognised as a lease obligation within short and long-term borrowings. The carrying amount is subsequently increased to reflect interest on the lease liability and reduced by lease payments made.

For calculating the discounted lease liability on leases with annual payments of  $\pounds 2$  million or more, the implicit rate in the lease is used. If this is not available, the incremental borrowing rate with a lease specific adjustment is used. If neither of these is available, and for leases with annual payments of less than  $\pounds 2$  million, the incremental borrowing rate is used. The incremental borrowing rate is calculated at the rate of interest at which GSK would have been able to borrow for a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain a similar asset in a similar market.

Finance costs are charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting period.

Variable rents are not part of the lease liability and the right of use asset. These payments are charged to the income statement as incurred. Short-term and low-value leases are not capitalised and lease rentals are also charged to the income statement as incurred.

If modifications or reassessments of lease obligations occur, the lease liability and right of use asset are re-measured.

Right of use assets where title is expected to pass to GSK at a point in the future are depreciated on a basis consistent with similar owned assets. In other cases, right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill is stated at cost less impairments. Goodwill is deemed to have an indefinite useful life and is tested for impairment at least annually.

Where the fair value of the interest acquired in an entity's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities exceeds the consideration paid, this excess is recognised immediately as a gain in the income statement.

#### Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less provisions for amortisation and impairments.

Licences, patents, know-how and marketing rights separately acquired or acquired as part of a business combination are amortised over their estimated useful lives, generally not exceeding 30 years, using the straight-line basis, from the time they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for determining the amortisation charge take into account patent lives (exclusivity period), where applicable, as well as the value obtained from periods of non-exclusivity. For Pharmaceutical intangible assets, depending on the characteristics, competitive environment and estimated longterm profits of the asset, between 80% to 90% of the book value is amortised over the exclusivity period on a straight-line basis and the remaining book value is amortised over a non-exclusivity period of 5-15 years on a straight-line basis. For Vaccines intangible assets, cost is usually amortised over the exclusivity period plus 10 years, or 30 years if no exclusivity period is granted, on a straight-line basis. Asset lives are reviewed, and where appropriate adjusted, annually.

Contingent milestone payments are recognised at the point that the contingent event becomes probable. Any development costs incurred by the Group and associated with acquired licences, patents, know-how or marketing rights are written off to the income statement when incurred, unless the criteria for recognition of an internally-generated intangible asset are met, usually when a regulatory filing has been made in a major market and approval is considered highly probable.

Acquired brands are valued independently as part of the fair value of businesses acquired from third parties where the brand has a value which is substantial and long-term and where the brands either are contractual or legal in nature or can be sold separately from the rest of the businesses acquired. Brands are amortised over their estimated useful lives of up to 20 years using the straight-line basis, except where it is considered that the useful economic life is indefinite.

GSK Annual Report 2021 175

Governance and remune ration

Strategic report

The costs of acquiring and developing computer software for internal use and internet sites for external use are capitalised as intangible fixed assets where the software or site supports a significant business system and the expenditure leads to the creation of a durable asset. ERP systems software is amortised over seven to ten years and other computer software over three to five years using the straight-line basis.

#### Impairment of non-current assets

The carrying values of all non-current assets are reviewed for impairment, either on a stand-alone basis or as part of a larger cash generating unit, when there is an indication that the assets might be impaired. Additionally, goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets which are not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually. Any provision for impairment is charged to the income statement in the year concerned.

Impairments of goodwill are not reversed. Impairment losses on other non-current assets are only reversed if there has been a change in estimates used to determine recoverable amounts and only to the extent that the revised recoverable amounts do not exceed the carrying values that would have existed, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairments been recognised.

## Investments in associates, joint ventures and joint operations

Investments in associates and joint ventures are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at the Group's share of their net assets at date of acquisition and of their post-acquisition retained profits or losses and other comprehensive income together with any goodwill arising on the acquisition. The Group recognises its rights to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint operations.

#### Inventories

Inventories are included in the financial statements at the lower of cost (including raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads) and net realisable value. Cost is generally determined on a first in, first out basis. Pre-launch inventory is held as an asset when there is a high probability of regulatory approval for the product. Before that point a provision is made against the carrying value to its recoverable amount; the provision is then reversed at the point when a high probability of regulatory approval is determined.

#### **Financial instruments**

#### **Financial assets**

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The measurement basis is determined by reference to both the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. For financial assets other than trade receivables a 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) allowance is recorded on initial recognition. If there is subsequent evidence of a significant increase in the credit risk of an asset, the allowance is increased to reflect the full lifetime ECL. If there is no realistic prospect of recovery, the asset is written off.

176 GSK Annual Report 2021

Expected credit losses are recognised in the income statement on financial assets measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income apart from equity investments.

#### Other investments

Other investments comprise equity investments and investments in limited life funds. The Group has elected to designate the majority of its equity investments as measured at FVTOCI. They are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs and then remeasured at subsequent reporting dates to fair value. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On disposal of the equity investment, gains and losses that have been deferred in Other comprehensive income are transferred directly to retained earnings. Investments in limited life funds are measured at FVTPL. They are initially recorded at fair value and then remeasured at subsequent reporting dates to fair value. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in the income statement.

Dividends on equity investments and distributions from funds are recognised in the income statement when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

Purchases and sales of Other investments are accounted for on the trade date.

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured in accordance with the business model under which each portfolio of trade receivables is held. The Group has portfolios in each of the three business models under IFRS 9: to collect the contractual cash flows where there is no factoring agreement in place (measured at amortised cost), to sell the contractual cash flows where the trade receivables will be sold under a factoring agreement (measured at FVTPL), and both to collect and to sell the contractual cash flows where the trade receivables may be sold under a factoring arrangement (measured at FVTPL). Trade receivables measured at amortised cost are carried at the original invoice amount less allowances for expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses are calculated in accordance with the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, using a provision matrix applying lifetime historical credit loss experience to the trade receivables. The expected credit loss rate varies depending on whether, and the extent to which, settlement of the trade receivables is overdue and it is also adjusted as appropriate to reflect current economic conditions and estimates of future conditions. For the purpose of determining credit loss rates, customers are classified into groupings that have similar loss patterns. The key drivers of the loss rate are the nature of the business unit and the location and type of customer.

When a trade receivable is determined to have no reasonable expectation of recovery it is written off, firstly against any expected credit loss allowance available and then to the income statement.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for or written off are credited to the income statement. Long-term receivables are discounted where the effect is material.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash held in deposit accounts is measured at amortised cost. Investments in money market funds are held at fair value through profit or loss because the funds fail the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test.

#### Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

#### Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to market risks. The principal derivative instruments used by GSK are foreign currency swaps, interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts and options. The Group does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivative financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives embedded in host contracts which have been separated from the host contract, are classified as held-for-trading and are measured at fair value. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

#### Hedge accounting

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are classified at inception of hedge relationship as cash flow hedges, net investment hedges or fair value hedges.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent that the hedges are effective. Ineffective portions are recognised in profit or loss immediately. Amounts deferred in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

Net investment hedges are accounted for in a similar way to cash flow hedges.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability.

#### Taxation

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid, applying tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is provided using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Where an uncertain tax position is identified, management will make a judgement as to what the probable outcome will be, assuming the relevant tax authority has full knowledge of the situation. Where it is assessed that an economic outflow is probable to arise, a provision is made for the best estimate of the liability. In estimating any such liability GSK applies a risk-based approach which takes into account, as appropriate, the probability that the Group would be able to obtain compensatory adjustments under international tax treaties. These estimates take into account the specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice.

#### Discounting

Where the time value of money is material, balances are discounted to current values using appropriate discount rates. The unwinding of the discounts is recorded in finance income and finance expense.

## 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make judgements about when or how items should be recognised in the financial statements and estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported in the financial statements. Actual amounts and results could differ from those estimates. The following are considered to be the critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

#### Turnover

Reported Group turnover for 2021 was £34,114 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 34,099 million).

#### Estimates

Gross turnover is reduced by rebates, discounts, allowances and product returns given or expected to be given, which vary by product arrangements and buying groups. These arrangements with purchasing organisations are dependent upon the submission of claims some time after the initial recognition of the sale. Accruals are made at the time of sale for the estimated rebates, discounts or allowances payable or returns to be made, based on available market information and historical experience.

GSK Annual Report 2021 177

Strategio

#### 3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty continued

The US Pharmaceuticals business has the largest and most complex arrangements for rebates, discounts and allowances. The US Pharmaceuticals turnover for 2021 of £8,442 million (2020 – £7,451 million) was after recording deductions of £11,486 million (2020 – £12,584 million) for rebates, discounts, allowances and returns. The balance sheet accruals for rebates, discounts, allowances and returns for the US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines businesses are managed on a combined basis. At 31 December 2021, the total accrual amounted to £5,044 million (2020 – £4,686 million). Because of the nature of these accruals it is not practicable to give meaningful sensitivity estimates due to the large volume of variables that contribute to the overall rebates, chargebacks, returns and other revenue accruals.

As there can be significant variability in final outcomes, the group applies a constraint when measuring the variable element within revenue, so that revenue is recognised at a suitably cautious amount. The objective of the constraint is to ensure that it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur when the uncertainties are resolved. The constraint is applied by making suitably cautious estimates of the inputs and assumptions used in estimating the variable consideration. Because the amounts are estimated they may not fully reflect the final outcome, and the amounts are subject to change dependent upon, amongst other things, the types of buying group and product sales mix. The constraints applied in recognising revenue mean that the risk of a material downward adjustment to revenue in the next financial year is low.

The level of accrual for rebates and returns is reviewed and adjusted regularly in the light of contractual and legal obligations, historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions. Market conditions are evaluated using wholesaler and other thirdparty analyses, market research data and internally-generated information. It is reasonably possible that there could be a significant adjustment within the next 12 months to recognise additional revenue, if actual outcomes are better than the cautious constrained estimates. Revenue is not recognised in full until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The amount of turnover recognised in the year from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods is set out in Note 6, 'Turnover and segment information', and is an indication of the level of sensitivity in the estimate.

Future events could cause the assumptions on which the accruals are based to change, which could materially affect the future results of the Group.

#### **Taxation**

The tax charge for the year was £346 million (2020 - £580 million). At December 2021, current tax payable was £489 million (2020 - £545 million), non-current corporation tax payable was £180 million (2020 - £176 million) and current tax recoverable was £486 million (2020 - £671 million).

178 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### **Estimates**

The Group has open tax issues with a number of revenue authorities. Management makes a judgement of whether there is sufficient information to be able to make a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute. If insufficient information is available, no provision is made.

If sufficient information is available, in estimating a potential tax liability GSK applies a risk-based approach which takes into account, as appropriate, the probability that the Group would be able to obtain compensatory adjustments under international tax treaties. These estimates take into account the specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, are inherently judgemental and could change substantially over time as each dispute progresses and new facts emerge.

At 31 December 2021, the Group had recognised provisions of £858 million in respect of uncertain tax positions (2020 - £856 million). Due to the number of uncertain tax positions held and the number of jurisdictions to which these relate, it is not practicable to give meaningful sensitivity estimates. No uncertain tax position is individually significant to the Group.

Factors affecting the tax charge in future years are set out in Note 14, 'Taxation'. GSK continues to believe that it has made adequate provision for the liabilities likely to arise from open assessments. Where open issues exist, the ultimate liability for such matters may vary from the amounts provided and is dependent upon the outcome of negotiations with the relevant tax authorities or, if necessary, litigation proceedings.

#### Legal and other disputes

Legal costs for the year were  $\pounds 52$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 231$  million). At 31 December 2021 provisions for legal and other disputes amounted to  $\pounds 196$  million ( $2020 - \pounds 320$  million).

#### Estimates

Management makes a judgement of whether there is sufficient information to be able to make a reliable estimate of the likely outcome of the dispute and the legal and other expenses arising from claims against the Group. If insufficient information is available, no provision is made and disclosure of the claim is given.

The estimated provisions take into account the specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, are inherently judgemental and could change substantially over time as each dispute progresses and new facts emerge. Details of the status and various uncertainties involved in the significant unresolved disputes are set out in Note 46, 'Legal proceedings'.

The company's Directors, having taken legal advice, have established provisions after taking into account the relevant facts and circumstances of each matter and in accordance with accounting requirements. In respect of product liability claims related to certain products, there is sufficient history of claims made and settlements to enable management to make a reliable estimate of the provision required to cover unasserted claims.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty continued

The Group may become involved in legal proceedings, in respect of which it is not possible to meaningfully assess whether the outcome will result in a probable outflow, or to quantify or reliably estimate the liability. In these cases, appropriate disclosure about such cases would be provided, but no provision would be made and no contingent liability can be quantified.

The ultimate liability for legal claims may vary from the amounts provided and is dependent upon the outcome of litigation proceedings, investigations and possible settlement negotiations. The position could change over time and, therefore, there can be no assurance that any losses that result from the outcome of any legal proceedings will not exceed the amount of the provisions reported in the Group's financial statements by a material amount.

#### **Contingent consideration**

The 2021 income statement charge for contingent consideration was  $\pounds$ 1,063 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 1,275 million).

At 31 December 2021, the liability for contingent consideration amounted to  $\pounds$ 6,076 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 5,869 million). Of this amount,  $\pounds$ 5,559 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 5,359 million) related to the acquisition of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture in 2012.

#### Estimates

Any contingent consideration included in the consideration payable for a business combination is recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. These fair values are generally based on risk-adjusted future cash flows discounted using appropriate post-tax discount rates. The fair values are reviewed on a regular basis, at least annually, and any changes are reflected in the income statement. See Note 32, 'Contingent consideration liabilities'.

## 4. New accounting requirements

The Group previously accounted for SaaS (software as a service) configuration and customisation costs as intangible assets. Following the IFRS IC (Interpretation Committee) agenda decision on SaaS in April 2021, the Group has adopted the treatment set out in the IFRS IC agenda decision and expensed configuration and customisation costs where the entity does not control the software being configured. The impacts of the change were an impairment of £68 million from previously capitalised intangible assets and an increase in 2021 expenses of £40 million presented in Selling, general and administration and Research and development.

Where the retirement benefit to which an employee is entitled is capped at a specified number of consecutive years, the Group previously accounted for these employee benefits from the employment commencement date. Following the IFRS IC agenda decision on Attributing Benefit to Periods of Service in May 2021, the Group has adopted the treatment set out in the IFRS IC agenda decision to account for the employee benefits during the last specified number of years where the employee earn the benefit. The impact of the change was a reduction of expenses of £42 million presented in Cost of sales, Selling, general and administration and Research and development. During the year, the Group implemented 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2 - Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16' which was issued in August 2020 and adopted by the UK Endorsement Board on 5 January 2021. The amendments address issues that arise from implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one. A practical expedient is provided such that the change to contractual cash flows for financial assets and liabilities (including lease liabilities) is accounted for prospectively by revising the effective interest rate. In addition, hedge accounting will not be discontinued solely because of the IBOR reform. Further information is provided in note 43.

Certain new accounting standards, amendments to accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2021 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the group. These standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods.

GSK Annual Report 2021 179

#### Pensions and other post-employment benefits

#### Judgement

Where a surplus on a defined benefit scheme arises, or there is potential for a surplus to arise from committed future contributions, the rights of the Trustees to prevent the Group obtaining a refund of that surplus in the future are considered in determining whether it is necessary to restrict the amount of the surplus that is recognised. Three UK schemes are in surplus, with a combined surplus of £606 million at 31 December 2021 ( $2020 - \pounds77$  million). There are further recognised pension surpluses totalling £135 million spread across 6 countries ( $2020 - \pounds106$  million across 6 countries). GSK has made the judgement that these amounts meet the requirements of recoverability.

#### Estimates

The costs of providing pensions and other post-employment benefits are assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by management. These assumptions include future earnings and pension increases, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on assets and mortality rates, and are disclosed in Note 30, 'Pensions and other post-employment benefits'.

Discount rates are derived from AA rated corporate bond yields except in countries where there is no deep market in corporate bonds where government bond yields are used. A sensitivity analysis is provided in Note 30, 'Pensions and other post-employment benefits', a 0.25% reduction in the discount rate would lead to an increase in the net pension deficit of approximately £772 million and an increase in the annual pension cost of approximately £17 million. Similarly, a 0.25% increase in the discount rate would lead to a decrease in the net pension deficit of approximately £729 million and a decrease in the net pension cost of approximately £19 million. The selection of different assumptions could affect the future results of the Group.

### 5. Exchange rates

The Group uses the average of exchange rates prevailing during the period to translate the results and cash flows of overseas subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates into Sterling and period end rates to translate the net assets of those entities. The currencies which most influence these translations and the relevant exchange rates were:

	2021	2020	2019		2021	2020	2019
Average rates:				Period end rates:			
US\$/£	1.38	1.29	1.28	US\$/£	1.35	1.36	1.32
Euro/£	1.16	1.13	1.14	Euro/£	1.19	1.11	1.18
Yen/£	151	137	139	Yen/£	155	141	143

#### 6. Turnover and segment information

Operating segments are reported based on the financial information provided to the Chief Executive Officer and the responsibilities of the GSK Leadership Team (GLT). GSK reports results under four segments: Pharmaceuticals; Pharmaceuticals R&D; Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare, and individual members of the GLT are responsible for each segment.

The Group's management reporting process allocates intra-Group profit on a product sale to the market in which that sale is recorded, and the profit analyses below have been presented on that basis.

Corporate and other unallocated turnover and costs includes the results of certain Consumer Healthcare products which are being held for sale in a number of markets in order to meet anti-trust approval requirements, together with the costs of corporate functions.

Revenue recognised in the year from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods totalled £1,558 million ( $2020 - \pounds1,207$  million) and included £1,069 million ( $2020 - \pounds649$  million) impacting turnover arising from changes to prior year estimates of RAR (returns and rebates) accruals, £61 million ( $2020 - \pounds238$  million) of milestone income and £428 million ( $2020 - \pounds320$  million) of royalty income recognised in the current year.

Turnover by segment	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Pharmaceuticals	17,729	17,056	17,554
Vaccines	6,778	6,982	7,157
Consumer Healthcare	9,607	10,033	8,995
Segment turnover	34,114	34,071	33,706
Corporate and other unallocated turnover	-	28	48
	34,114	34,099	33,754

GSK has reviewed the presentation of its pharmaceuticals products and from 1 January 2021 has moved sales of *Arnuity Ellipta*, *Incruse Ellipta* and *Relvar/Breo Ellipta* from the Respiratory therapeutic area to the Established Pharmaceuticals therapeutic area. Comparative information has been revised on to a consistent basis.

Pharmaceuticals turnover by therapeutic area	2021 £m	2020 (revised) £m	2019 (revised) £m
Respiratory HIV Immuno-inflammation Oncology	2,863 4,777 885 489	2,360 4,876 727 372	1,800 4,854 613 230
Pandemic	958	_	_
New and Specialty	9,972	8,335	7,497
Established Pharmaceuticals	7,757	8,721	10,057
	17,729	17,056	17,554
Vaccines turnover by category	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Meningitis	961	1,029	1,018
Influenza	679	733	541
Shingles	1,721	1,989	1,810
Established Vaccines	2,970	3,231	3,788
	6,331	6,982	7,157
Pandemic Vaccines	447	_	_
	6,778	6,982	7,157

#### 6. Turnover and segment information continued

During 2021, the US operations of the Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines businesses made sales to three wholesalers of £3,159 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 2,928 million, 2019 –  $\pounds$ 2,835 million),  $\pounds$ 3,081 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 3,085 million, 2019 –  $\pounds$ 3,146 million) and  $\pounds$ 2,670 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 2,795 million, 2019 –  $\pounds$ 2,820 million) respectively, after allocating final-customer discounts to the wholesalers.

	2021	2020	2019
Consumer Healthcare turnover by category	£m	£m	£m
Oral health	2,732	2,753	2,673
Pain relief	2,276	2,219	1,781
Vitamins, minerals and supplements	1,512	1,506	611
Respiratory health	1,133	1,209	1,186
Digestive health and other	1,803	1,824	1,646
	9,456	9,511	7,897
Brands divested/under review	151	522	1,098
	9,607	10,033	8,995
	2021	2020	2019
Segment profit	£m	£m	£m
Pharmaceuticals	8,170	7,723	7,964
Pharmaceuticals R&D	(3,489)	(3,538)	(3,369)
Pharmaceuticals, including R&D	4,681	4,185	4,595
/accines	2,256	2,713	2,966
Consumer Healthcare	2,239	2,213	1,874
Segment profit	9,176	9,111	9,435
Corporate and other unallocated costs	(370)	(205)	(463)
Other reconciling items between segment profit and operating profit	(2,605)	(1,123)	(2,011)
Operating profit	6,201	7,783	6,961
Finance income	28	44	98
Finance costs	(784)	(892)	(912)
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)	_	-
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33	33	74
Profit before taxation	5,442	6,968	6,221
Taxation	(346)	(580)	(953)
Profit after taxation for the year	5,096	6,388	5,268

Other reconciling items between segment profit and operating profit comprise items not specifically allocated to segment profit. These include impairment and amortisation of intangible assets; major restructuring costs, which include impairments of tangible assets and computer software; transaction-related adjustments related to significant acquisitions; proceeds and costs of disposals of associates, products and businesses, significant legal charges and expenses on the settlement of litigation and government investigations, other operating income other than royalty income and other items, and separation costs.

	2021	2020	2019
Depreciation and amortisation by segment	£m	£m	£m
Pharmaceuticals	553	557	606
Pharmaceuticals R&D	325	298	230
Pharmaceuticals, including R&D	878	855	836
Vaccines	416	404	418
Consumer Healthcare	226	235	224
Segment depreciation and amortisation	1,520	1,494	1,478
Corporate and other unallocated depreciation and amortisation	54	82	79
Other reconciling items between segment depreciation and amortisation and total depreciation and amortisation	802	775	777
Total depreciation and amortisation	2,376	2,351	2,334

Strategic report

#### 6. Turnover and segment information continued

	2021	2020	2019
PP&E, intangible asset and goodwill impairment by segment	£m	£m	£m
Pharmaceuticals	11	38	137
Pharmaceuticals R&D	54	37	16
Pharmaceuticals, including R&D	65	75	153
Vaccines	20	49	33
Consumer Healthcare	12	5	_
Segment impairment	97	129	186
Corporate and other unallocated impairment	63	5	19
Other reconciling items between segment impairment and total impairment	416	680	621
Total impairment	576	814	826
PP&E and intangible asset impairment reversals by segment Pharmaceuticals Pharmaceuticals R&D	(5) (2)	(12)	(6)
Pharmaceuticals, including R&D	(7)	(4)	(6)
Vaccines	(3)	(2)	(1)
Consumer Healthcare	(0)	(2)	(1)
Segment impairment reversals	(10)	(18)	(7)
Corporate and other unallocated impairment reversals	_	(1)	(3)
Other reconciling items between segment impairment reversals and total impairment reversals	(38)	(53)	(15)
Total impairment reversals	(48)	(72)	(25)
Net operating assets by segment	2021 £m	2020 £m	
Pharmaceuticals	(149)	789	

Net assets	21,342	20,808
Assets held for sale (excluding cash and cash equivalents)	22	106
Current and deferred taxation	1,479	637
Derivative financial instruments	(22)	(74)
Investments in associates and joint ventures	88	364
Net debt	(19,838)	(20,780)
Net operating assets	39,613	40,555
Corporate and other unallocated net operating assets	2,353	2,250
Segment net operating assets	37,260	38,305
Consumer Healthcare	25,185	25,176
Vaccines	8,429	8,995
Pharmaceuticals, including R&D	3,646	4,134
Pharmaceuticals R&D	3,795	3,345
Pharmaceuticals	(149)	789
	2111	2111

The Pharmaceuticals segment includes the Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability of  $\pounds$ 5,559 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 5,359 million) and the Pfizer put option of  $\pounds$ 1,008 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 960 million).

#### 6. Turnover and segment information continued

#### Geographical information

The UK is regarded as being the Group's country of domicile.

Turnover by location of customer	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
UK	975	980	942
US	15,093	14,556	13,890
Rest of World	18,046	18,563	18,922
External turnover	34,114	34,099	33,754

		2020
	2021	(revised)
Non-current assets by location of subsidiary	£m	£m
UK	6,618	6,279
US	17,852	17,899
Belgium	5,065	5,437
Switzerland	6,552	6,133
Rest of World	15,390	16,142
Non-current assets	51,477	51,890

Non-current assets by location excludes amounts relating to other investments, deferred tax assets, derivative financial instruments, pension assets, amounts receivable under insurance contracts and certain other non-current receivables. There are no other countries with individually material external revenue or non-current assets.

GSK has revised the presentation of its non-current assets by location to include Belgium and Switzerland independently from the rest of the world.

## 7. Other operating income/(expense)

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Fair value remeasurements of equity investments	37	(6)	(14)
Disposal of businesses and assets	591	2,779	541
Fair value remeasurements on contingent consideration recognised in business combinations	(1,058)	(1,286)	(92)
Remeasurement of ViiV Healthcare put option liabilities and preferential dividends	(48)	52	234
Fair value adjustments on derivative financial instruments	(4)	20	-
Other income	6	65	20
	(476)	1,624	689

Disposal of businesses and assets in 2021 included a net gain on disposal of the rights to the royalty stream for cabozantinib and a net gain on disposal of the cephalosporin antibiotic brands to Sandoz.

Disposal of businesses and assets in 2020 included a net profit on disposal of the Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare nutritional brands and two subsidiaries in India and Bangladesh of £2,815 million, which reflected reversal of £240 million of embedded derivative gains on the value of the shares taken in prior years. This was partly offset by the related £476 million loss on the shares in Hindustan Unilever Limited, including fair value remeasurement losses between their acquisition as consideration for the divestment of GSK Consumer Healthcare Limited in India and their subsequent disposal. Other operating income also included an increase in profit and milestone income from a number of asset disposals.

Fair value remeasurements on contingent consideration recognised as business combinations included £1,026 million related to the acquisition of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture and £27 million payable to Novartis related to the Vaccines acquisition, together with fair value movements on related hedging contracts.

## 8. Operating profit

The following items have been included in operating profit:	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Employee costs (Note 9)	9,003	10,249	9,855
Advertising	1,806	1,777	1,567
Distribution costs	379	408	393
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	982	989	1,017
Impairment of property, plant and equipment, net of reversals	103	443	669
Depreciation of right of use assets	213	225	214
Impairment of right of use assets	7	3	2
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,181	1,137	1,103
Impairment of intangible assets, net of reversals	416	257	126
Impairment of property, plant and equipment held for sale, net of reversals	1	3	_
Impairment of intangible assets held for sale, net of reversals	1	20	1
Impairment of goodwill allocated to a disposal group, net of reversals	-	16	4
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(2)	110	(37)
Inventories:			
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	9,192	9,480	9,482
Write-down of inventories	946	699	578
Reversal of prior year write-down of inventories	(384)	(274)	(230)
Short-term lease charge	7	11	12
Low-value lease charge	3	5	4
Variable lease payments	10	11	13
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in relation to the Group (see below)	31.7	29.9	30.4

The reversals of prior year write-downs of inventories principally arise from the reassessment of usage or demand expectations prior to inventory expiration.

Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses include a net gain of  $\pounds$ 35 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 36 million loss; 2019 –  $\pounds$ 75 million gain) arising from the recycling of exchange on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries. The recycling of exchange on disposal of overseas associates of a loss of  $\pounds$ 10 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ nil) is reported through loss on disposal of interest in associates.

Included within operating profit are Major restructuring charges of £626 million (2020 – £1,532 million; 2019 – £1,105 million), see Note 10, 'Major restructuring costs'.

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:			
Audit of parent company and consolidated financial statements including attestation under s.404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002	13.2	13.8	15.6
Audit of the company's subsidiaries	14.5	14.5	13.5
Total audit services	27.7	28.3	29.1
Audit related and other assurance services	4.0	1.6	1.2
All other services	-	_	0.1
Total audit-related and non-audit services	4.0	1.6	1.3
	31.7	29.9	30.4

The other assurance services provided by the auditor related to agreed upon procedures and other assurance services outside of statutory audit requirements. In addition to the above, fees paid to the auditor in respect of the GSK pension schemes were:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Audit	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other services	_	_	

There was no material fee paid in 2021 to other auditors in respect of audits of certain of the company's subsidiaries acquired during the year  $(2020 - \pounds 0.2 \text{ million}, 2019 - \pounds 0.8 \text{ million})$ .

Audit fees include £0.9 million in relation to incremental audit work performed in 2021 for audit opinions issued compliant with PCAOB auditing standards in preparation for the Consumer Healthcare demerger.

Audit related and other assurance services include £2.4 million due to reporting accountant work performed in preparation for the Consumer Healthcare demerger.

## 9. Employee costs

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Wages and salaries	6,941	7,802	7,583
Social security costs	856	917	852
Pension and other post-employment costs, including augmentations (Note 30)	463	519	560
Cost of share-based incentive plans	404	393	432
Severance and other costs from integration and restructuring activities	339	618	428
	9,003	10,249	9,855

The Group provides benefits to employees, commensurate with local practice in individual countries, including, in some markets, healthcare insurance, subsidised car schemes and personal life assurance.

The cost of share-based incentive plans is analysed as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Share Value Plan	303	313	302
Performance Share Plan	59	64	58
Share option plans	5	4	4
Cash settled and other plans	37	12	68
	404	393	432

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Group (including Directors) during the year was:

	2021	2020	2019
	Number	Number	Number
Manufacturing	33,303	34,898	36,653
Selling, general and administration	46,782	49,162	48,535
Research and development	11,876	11,824	12,026
	91,961	95,884	97,214

The average monthly number of Group employees excludes temporary and contract staff. The numbers of Group employees at the end of each financial year are given in the financial record on page 265.

The compensation of the Directors and senior management (members of the GLT) in aggregate, was as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Wages and salaries	29	23	28
Social security costs	3	4	4
Pension and other post-employment costs	3	3	3
Cost of share-based incentive plans	30	25	27
	65	55	62

Further information on the remuneration of the Directors is given in the sections of the annual report on remuneration labelled as audited within pages 120 to 152.

Strategic report

## 10. Major restructuring costs

Within the Pharmaceuticals sector, the highly regulated manufacturing operations and supply chains and long lifecycle of the business mean that restructuring programmes, particularly those that involve the rationalisation or closure of manufacturing or R&D sites, are likely to take several years to complete.

Major restructuring costs are those related to specific Board-approved Major restructuring programmes, including integration costs following material acquisitions, which are structural and are of a significant scale where the costs of individual or related projects exceed £25 million.

The existing Combined restructuring and integration programme incorporates the previous Major Change programme, the Pharmaceuticals restructuring programme and the restructuring and integration programme following the Novartis transaction in 2015. This programme is now substantially complete. In July 2018, the Board approved a Major restructuring programme, designed to significantly improve the competitiveness and efficiency of the Group's cost base with savings delivered primarily through supply chain optimisation and reductions in administrative costs. This programme is now substantially complete. In February 2019, the Board approved a Major restructuring plan to generate synergies from the integration of the Pfizer consumer healthcare business into GSK's Consumer Healthcare business. In January 2020, the Board approved a two-year Separation Preparation programme to prepare for the separation of GSK into two companies.

The total restructuring costs of £626 million in 2021 were incurred in the following areas:

- Restructuring costs to prepare for separation of GSK into two companies
- Restructuring following the integration of the Pfizer consumer healthcare business into GSK Consumer Healthcare
- Continued implementation of the restructuring programme that started in July 2018, to simplify the operating models and improve resource allocation of the Pharmaceutical and Consumer Healthcare supply chains
- Continued transformation of central functions, including GSK technology platforms and interfaces, to deliver greater digital synergies, simplification of applications and staff reductions.

The analysis of the costs charged to operating profit under these programmes was as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Increase in provision for Major restructuring programmes (see Note 31)	383	746	345
Amount of provision reversed unused (see Note 31)	(151)	(96)	(148)
Impairment losses recognised	27	361	521
Other non-cash charges	29	104	99
Other cash costs	338	417	288
	626	1.532	1.105

Provision reversals of £151 million (2020 – £96 million, 2019 – £148 million) reflected provision releases mainly for the Separation Preparation programme and 2018 Major restructuring programme. Asset impairments of £27 million and other non-cash charges of £29 million principally comprised fixed asset write-downs of manufacturing facilities and accelerated depreciation where asset lives have been shortened in the supply chain manufacturing network as a result of the Major restructuring programmes. All other charges have been or will be settled in cash and include site closure costs, consultancy and project management costs.

The analysis of Major restructuring charges by programme was as follows:

			2021
	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Separation Preparation programme	371	59	430
Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration programme	173	11	184
2018 Major restructuring programme (including Tesaro)	18	9	27
Combined restructuring and integration programme	8	(23)	(15)
	570	56	626

			2020
	Cash	Non-cash	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Separation Preparation programme	625	216	841
Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration programme	298	28	326
2018 Major restructuring programme (including Tesaro)	105	210	315
Combined restructuring and integration programme	39	11	50
	1.067	465	1 532

### 10. Major restructuring costs continued

The analysis of Major restructuring charges by income statement line was as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
	£m	£m	£m
Cost of sales	154	667	658
Selling, general and administration	426	659	332
Research and development	46	206	114
Other operating expense	-	_	1
	626	1,532	1,105

## **11. Finance income**

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Finance income arising from:			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	26	29	69
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	10	10
Net gains arising from the forward element of forward contracts in net investment hedge relationships	-	5	19
Other finance income	2	_	-
	28	44	98

## **12. Finance expense**

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Finance expense arising on:			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	(744)	(813)	(832)
Derivatives at fair value through profit or loss	_	(7)	(6)
Net losses arising from:			
Financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	(599)	353	(425)
Retranslation of loans	599	(357)	424
Reclassification of hedges from other comprehensive income	(2)	(2)	(2)
Unwinding of discounts on provisions	(2)	(3)	(8)
Finance expense arising on lease liabilities	(31)	(40)	(39)
Other finance expense	(5)	(23)	(24)
	(784)	(892)	(912)

Finance expense arising on derivatives at fair value through profit or loss relates to swap interest expense.

Strategic report

Governance and remune ration

**Financial statements** 

## 13. Associates and joint ventures

The Group's share of after-tax profits and losses of associates and joint ventures is set out below:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Share of after-tax profits of associates	36	33	85
Share of after-tax losses of joint ventures	(3)	-	(11)
	33	33	74

Following the disposal of Innoviva, Inc in May 2021 (see details in Note 21), at 31 December 2021, the Group held no significant individual associates. At 31 December 2020, the Group held one significant associate, Innoviva, Inc.

Summarised income statement information in respect of Innoviva until May 2021 is set out below. The Group's 2021 share of after-tax profits of associates and other comprehensive income includes a profit of £33 million and other comprehensive income of £nil in respect of Innoviva.

The results of Innoviva included in the summarised income statement information below represent the estimated earnings of Innoviva in the relevant periods, based on publicly available information at the balance sheet date. 2021 figures include share of Innoviva's turnover, profit and total comprehensive income until the date of the disposal.

	2021	2020	2019
	£m	£m	£m
Turnover	108	253	193
Profit after taxation	106	174	116
Total comprehensive income	106	174	116

Aggregated financial information in respect of GSK's share of other associated undertakings and joint ventures is set out below:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Share of turnover	-	-	32
Share of after-tax losses	-	(8)	(5)
Share of other comprehensive income	28	53	1
Share of total comprehensive income/(expense)	28	45	(5)

The Group's sales to associates and joint ventures were £nil in 2021 (2020 - £nil; 2019 - £11 million).

Please refer to the Balance sheet information on associates and joint ventures in Note 21.

## 14. Taxation

The Group's tax charge is the sum of the total current and deferred tax expense.

Taxation charge based on profits for the year	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
UK current year charge	132	30	149
Rest of World current year charge	1,044	1,177	1,407
Charge/(credit) in respect of prior periods	172	66	(420)
Current taxation	1,348	1,273	1,136
Deferred taxation	(1,002)	(693)	(183)
	246	E90	052

In 2021, GSK made payments of £114 million in UK corporation tax to HMRC. These amounts are for UK corporation tax only, and do not include the various other business taxes borne in the UK by GSK each year.

The deferred tax credits in each period reflect the origination of current year expenses where offset against taxable profits in future periods is probable. This relates primarily to the unwind of deferred tax liabilities on intangible assets, the recognition of current year tax losses and the reversal of other temporary differences. The deferred tax credit in 2021 also reflected the impact of the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities following enactment of the increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%.

Significant prior year credits in 2019 reflected the impact of the settlement of a number of open issues with tax authorities.

The following table reconciles the tax charge calculated at the UK statutory rate on the Group profit before tax with the actual tax charge for the year.

	2021	2021	2020	2020	2019	2019
Reconciliation of taxation on Group profits	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%
Profit before tax	5,442		6,968		6,221	
UK statutory rate of taxation	1,034	19.0	1,324	19.0	1,182	19.0
Differences in overseas taxation rates	419	7.7	552	7.9	667	10.7
Benefit of intellectual property incentives	(400)	(7.3)	(586)	(8.4)	(691)	(11.1)
R&D credits	(102)	(1.9)	(105)	(1.5)	(119)	(1.9)
Fair value remeasurement of non-taxable put options	15	0.3	(3)	(0.0)	(45)	(0.7)
Tax losses where no benefit is recognised	5	0.1	18	0.3	15	0.2
Permanent differences on disposals, acquisitions and transfers	(163)	(3.0)	(338)	(4.9)	68	1.1
Other permanent differences	74	1.4	98	1.4	119	1.9
Reassessments of prior year estimates	(172)	(3.2)	(228)	(3.3)	(364)	(5.9)
Changes in tax rates	(364)	(6.7)	(152)	(2.2)	121	2.0
Tax charge/tax rate	346	6.4	580	8.3	953	15.3

As a global healthcare company, we have a substantial business and employment presence in many countries around the world. The impact of differences in overseas taxation rates arose from profits being earned in countries with tax rates higher than the UK statutory rate, the most significant of which in 2021 were the US, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Japan. The adverse impact was partly offset by the benefit of intellectual property incentives such as the UK Patent Box and Belgian Patent Income Deduction regimes, which provide a reduced rate of corporation tax on profits earned from qualifying patents. We claim these incentives in the manner intended by the relevant statutory or regulatory framework.

In 2021, 'Changes in tax rates' included credits in relation to the enactment of the increase in the headline rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25% (effective 2023). In 2020, 'Changes in tax rates' included credits in relation to the UK, where a previously proposed reduction in the corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% was cancelled, and India, where the tax treatment of dividends changed with effect from 1 April 2020. The UK credit in 2020 partly reversed the expense in 2019 where a future benefit was provided at the formerly enacted corporation tax rate of 17%.

Permanent differences on disposals, acquisitions and transfers in 2021 reflects tax credits arising on the transfer of intellectual property within the Group and in 2020 reflected the tax impact of the disposal of Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare brands to, and subsequent disposal of shares received in, Hindustan Unilever.

The Group's 2021 tax rate has also been influenced by the closure of open issues with tax authorities in various jurisdictions. The re-assessment of prior year estimates includes both current and deferred tax.

Future tax charges, and therefore our effective tax rate, may be affected by factors such as acquisitions, disposals, restructurings, the location of research and development activity, tax regime reforms and resolution of open matters as we continue to bring our tax affairs up to date around the world.

Continued focus on tax reform is expected in 2022 and future years driven by the OECD's project to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy. This may result in significant changes to established tax principles and an increase in tax authority disputes. In turn, this could adversely affect GSK's effective tax rate or could result in higher cash tax liabilities.

#### 14. Taxation continued

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Tax on items charged to equity and statement of comprehensive income	٤.៣	٤m	٤.[1]
Current taxation			
Share-based payments	-	(14)	1
Defined benefit plans	-	(18)	16
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges	5	12	-
Fair value movements on equity investments	36	89	_
	41	69	17
Deferred taxation			
Share-based payments	(11)	18	18
Defined benefit plans	223	(51)	173
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges	3	6	16
Fair value movements on equity investments	(167)	131	(95)
	48	104	112
Total credit to equity and statement of comprehensive income	89	173	129

All of the above items have been charged to the statement of comprehensive income except for tax on share-based payments.

#### Issues relating to taxation

The integrated nature of the Group's worldwide operations involves significant investment in research and strategic manufacture at a limited number of locations, with consequential cross-border supply routes into numerous end-markets. In line with current OECD guidelines, we base our transfer pricing policy on the arm's length principle and support our transfer prices with economic analysis and reports. However, different tax authorities may seek to attribute further profit to activities being undertaken in their jurisdiction potentially resulting in double taxation. The Group also has open items in several jurisdictions concerning such matters as the deductibility of particular expenses and the tax treatment of certain business transactions. GSK applies a risk based approach to determine the transactions most likely to be subject to challenge and the probability that the Group would be able to obtain compensatory adjustments under international tax treaties.

The calculation of the Group's total tax charge therefore necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. At 31 December 2021 the Group had recognised provisions of £858 million in respect of such uncertain tax positions (2020 - £856 million) presented as current tax payables or as reductions in current tax recoverable assets. The net increase in recognised provisions during 2021 was driven by the reassessment of estimates and the utilisation of provisions for uncertain tax positions following the settlement of a number of open issues with tax authorities in various jurisdictions. Whilst the ultimate liability for such matters may vary from the amounts provided and is dependent upon the outcome of agreements with the relevant tax authorities, or litigation where appropriate, the Group continues to consider that it has made appropriate provision for periods which are open and not yet agreed by the tax authorities.

A provision for deferred tax liabilities of £204 million as at 31 December 2021 ( $2020 - \pounds150$  million) has been made in respect of taxation that would be payable on the remittance of profits by certain overseas subsidiaries. Whilst the aggregate amount of unremitted profits at the balance sheet date was approximately £15 billion ( $2020 - \pounds17$  billion), the majority of these unremitted profits would not be subject to tax (including withholding tax) on repatriation, as UK legislation relating to company distributions provides for exemption from tax for most overseas profits, subject to certain exceptions. Deferred tax is not provided on temporary differences of £831 million ( $2020 - \pounds974$  million) arising on unremitted profits as management has the ability to control any future reversal and does not consider such a reversal to be probable.

#### 14. Taxation continued

#### Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Accelerated capital allowances £m	Intangible assets £m	Contingent consideration £m	Intra-Group profit £m	Pensions & other post employment benefits £m	Tax losses £m	Share option and award schemes £m	Other net temporary differences £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2020	(242)	(4,192)	757	1,120	864	942	81	956	286
Exchange adjustments	(9)	41	-	(29)	4	(2)	(3)	(57)	(55)
Credit/(charge) to income statement	(45)	194	86	(67)	(44)	120	(5)	454	693
Credit/(charge) to statement of comprehensive income	_	_	_	_	50	_	(13)	(141)	(104)
Acquisitions / Disposals	-	(25)	-	_	_	-	-	-	(25)
R&D credits utilisation	-	-	_	_	-	-	_	(108)	(108)
At 31 December 2020	(296)	(3,982)	843	1,024	874	1,060	60	1,104	687
Exchange adjustments	17	(41)	_	6	(17)	(1)	_	_	(36)
Credit/(charge) to income statement	65	312	7	(31)	6	391	20	232	1,002
Credit/(charge) to statement of comprehensive income	_	_	_	_	(223)	_	11	164	(48)
Acquisitions / Disposals	3	-	-	_	_	-	-	(4)	(1)
R&D credits utilisation	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	58	58
At 31 December 2021	(211)	(3,711)	850	999	640	1,450	91	1,554	1,662

Deferred tax liabilities provided in relation to intangible assets predominately relate to temporary differences arising on assets and liabilities acquired as part of historic business combinations.

The Group continues to recognise deferred tax assets on future obligations in respect of contingent consideration amounts payable to minority shareholders. These payments are tax deductible at the point in time at which payment is made.

A deferred tax asset is recognised on intra-Group profits arising on inter-company inventory which are eliminated within the consolidated accounts. As intra-Group profits are not eliminated from the individual entities' tax returns a temporary difference arises that will reverse at the point in time inventory is sold externally.

The deferred tax asset recognised on tax losses of  $\pounds$ 1,450 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 1,060 million) relates to trading losses. Such deferred tax assets are only recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilise losses, as supported by product level forecasts. Other net temporary differences included accrued expenses for which a tax deduction is only available on a paid basis.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet as follows:

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Deferred tax assets	5,218	4,287
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,556)	(3,600)
	1,662	687

		2021		2020
	Tax losses	Unrecognised deferred tax asset	Tax losses	Unrecognised deferred tax asset
Unrecognised tax losses	£m	£m	£m	£m
Trading losses expiring:				
Within 10 years	1,068	198	962	181
More than 10 years	390	62	414	51
Available indefinitely	200	43	265	47
At 31 December	1,658	303	1,641	279
Capital losses expiring:				
Available indefinitely	2,356	557	2,287	419
At 31 December	2,356	557	2,287	419

Deferred tax assets are only recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilise losses.

## **15. Earnings per share**

	2021 pence	2020 pence	2019 pence
Basic earnings per share	87.6	115.5	93.9
Diluted earnings per share	86.6	114.1	92.6

Basic earnings per share has been calculated by dividing the profit attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the period after deducting shares held by the ESOP Trusts and Treasury shares. The trustees have waived their rights to dividends on the shares held by the ESOP Trusts.

Diluted earnings per share has been calculated after adjusting the weighted average number of shares used in the basic calculation to assume the conversion of all potentially dilutive shares. A potentially dilutive share forms part of the employee share schemes where its exercise price is below the average market price of GSK shares during the period and any performance conditions attaching to the scheme have been met at the balance sheet date.

The numbers of shares used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share are reconciled below.

Weighted average number of shares in issue	2021 millions	2020 millions	2019 millions
Basic	5,003	4,976	4,947
Dilution for share options and awards	62	62	69
Diluted	5,065	5,038	5,016

## **16. Dividends**

			2021			2020			2019
		Dividend	Total dividend		Dividend	Total dividend		Dividend	Total
	Paid/payable	per share (pence)	£m	Paid	per share (pence)	£m	Paid	per share (pence)	dividend £m
First interim	8 July 2021	19	951	9 July 2020	19	946	11 July 2019	19	940
Second interim	7 October 2021	19	951	8 October 2020	19	946	10 October 2019	19	941
Third interim	13 January 2022	19	952	14 January 2021	19	946	9 January 2020	19	941
Fourth interim	7 April 2022	23	1,152	8 April 2021	23	1,151*	9 April 2020	23	1,144
Total		80	4,006		80	3,989		80	3,966

\* The estimate for the fourth interim dividend for 2020 disclosed in the 2020 annual report and accounts was £1,146 million, £5 million less than the dividend that was ultimately paid.

Under IFRS, interim dividends are only recognised in the financial statements when paid and not when declared. GSK normally pays a dividend two quarters after the quarter to which it relates and one quarter after it is declared. The 2021 financial statements recognise those dividends paid in 2021, namely the third and fourth interim dividends for 2020, and the first and second interim dividends for 2021.

The amounts recognised in each year were as follows:

	2021	2020	2019
	£m	£m	£m
Dividends to shareholders	3,999	3,977	3,953

## 17. Property, plant and equipment

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Total £m 21,599 237 5 1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126) (989)
buildings         and vehicles         construction           Cost at 1 January 2020         7,632         12,061         1,906         2           Exchange adjustments         106         121         10         106         121         10           Additions through business combinations         -         -         5         -         -           Other additions         29         147         1,052         -         -           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         -         15         -           Disposals and write-offs         (336)         (875)         (29)         (1           Reclassifications         188         840         (1,058)         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         (132)         (194)         (6)         -           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Exchange adjustments         (214)         (315)         (47)         -           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16         98         1,091         -           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16         98         1,011         0           <	£m 21,599 237 5 1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	£m 21,599 237 5 1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Cost at 1 January 2020         7,632         12,061         1,906         2           Exchange adjustments         106         121         10         106         121         10           Additions through business combinations         -         5         -         0         0         0         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10         106         121         10.55         129         10         106         123         (104         105         123         123         124         11.65         11.55         129         10         106         123         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         11.65         1	21,599 237 5 1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Exchange adjustments         106         121         10           Additions through business combinations         -         5         -           Other additions         29         147         1,052           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         155           Disposals and write-offs         (336)         (875)         (29)         (0           Transfer to assets held for sale         (132)         (194)         (6)         1           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Cost at 31 December 2020         16         98         1,091         2           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16         16         98         1,091         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)         (12         1,1816         1,750         2           Transfer to assets held for sale         (202         906         (1,182)         10         10         10         10         10	237 5 1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Additions through business combinations       -       5       -         Cher additions       29       147       1,052         Capitalised borrowing costs       -       -       15         Disposals and write-offs       (336)       (875)       (29)         Reclassifications       189       840       (1,058)         Transfer to assets held for sale       (132)       (194)       (6)         Exchange adjustments       (214)       (315)       (47)         Other additions       16       98       1,091         Capitalised borrowing costs       -       -       16         Disposals and write-offs       (217)       (940)       (17)         Other additions       202       906       (1,182)         Transfer to assets held for sale       (63)       (38)       (1)         Cost at 31 December 2021       7,212       11,816       1,750       24         Depreciation at 1 January 2020       (3,216)       (7,191)       -       (11         Exchange adjustments       (49)       (77)       -       1         Disposals and write-offs       154       716       -         Depreciation at 31 December 2020       (3,310)       (7,140) </td <td>5 1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)</td>	5 1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Other additions         29         147         1,052           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         15           Disposals and write-offs         (336)         (875)         (29)           Reclassifications         189         840         (1.058)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (132)         (194)         (6)           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         22           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         22           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         22           Cost at 31 December 2020         -         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)         (17)           Cost at 31 December 2021         -         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         (63)         (38)         (1)         -           Cost at 31 December 2021         -         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         (63)         (38)         (1)         -           Cost at 31 December 2021         -         -         -	1,228 15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         15           Disposals and write-offs         (336)         (875)         (29)         (1           Transfer to assets held for sale         (132)         (194)         (6)         (6)           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Exchange adjustments         (214)         (315)         (47)         (47)         (47)           Other additions         16         98         1,091         (20)         (1182)         (194)         (6)           Disposals and write-offs         (214)         (315)         (47)         (47)         (47)         (47)         (47)         (40)         (17)         (1182)	15 (1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Disposals and write-offs         (336)         (875)         (29)         (129)           Reclassifications         189         840         (1,058)         (132)         (194)         (6)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (132)         (194)         (6)         (132)         (194)         (6)           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2         (132)         (194)         (6)           Exchange adjustments         (214)         (315)         (47)         (49)         (77)         (48)         (49)         (71)         (41)	(1,240) (29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Reclassifications         189         840         (1,05)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (132)         (194)         (6)           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Exchange adjustments         (214)         (315)         (47)         2           Other additions         16         98         1,991         2           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)         (17)           Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)         1           Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)         1           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         2           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,71)         -         (11)           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         -         1           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         1           Charge for the year         (267)         (7140)         -         (11)         1           Di	(29) (332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Transfer to assets held for sale         (132)         (194)         (6)           Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Exchange adjustments         (214)         (315)         (47)         1           Other additions         16         98         1,091         1           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)         (10)           Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)         1           Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)         1           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         24           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         1           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         100         191         -         (11)         -         (11)	(332) 21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Cost at 31 December 2020         7,488         12,105         1,890         2           Exchange adjustments         (214)         (315)         (47)         1           Other additions         16         98         1,091         1           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)         (18)           Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)         1           Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)         1           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         24           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         1           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -	21,483 (576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Exchange adjustments         (214)         (315)         (47)           Other additions         16         98         1,091           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)           Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         (11)           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         -         (11)           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         -         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -         -         -           Charge for the year         (267)         (714)         -         -         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020 <td>(576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)</td>	(576) 1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Other additions         16         98         1,091           Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)           Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         21           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (11)           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         72         130         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         716         -         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         716         -         -         -         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         -         -         -	1,205 16 (1,174) (74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Capitalised borrowing costs         -         -         16           Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)         (17)           Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)         (18) <t< td=""><td>16 (1,174) (74) <u>(102)</u> <u>20,778</u> (10,407) (126)</td></t<>	16 (1,174) (74) <u>(102)</u> <u>20,778</u> (10,407) (126)
Disposals and write-offs         (217)         (940)         (17)         (17)           Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         20           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         (11)           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         -         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (267)         (715)         -         -           Charge for the year         (267)         (715)         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         -         -	(1,174) (74) <u>(102)</u> <u>20,778</u> (10,407) (126)
Reclassifications         202         906         (1,182)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         20           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (1)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         (1)           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         -         (1)           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         (1)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (2,67)         (715)         -         -           Charge for the year         (267)         (715)         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         27         27         -         -	(74) (102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         24           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         –         (1)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         –         (1)           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         –         (1)           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         –         (1)           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         –         (1)           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         –         (1)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         –         (1)         –           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (267)         (7,15)         –         (1)         –           Charge for the year         (267)         (7,15)         –         –         –         –           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         –         –         –         –           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         –         –         –         –	(102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Transfer to assets held for sale         (63)         (38)         (1)           Cost at 31 December 2021         7,212         11,816         1,750         24           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (1)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         (1)           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         -         (1)           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         (1)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         -         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (267)         (715)         -         -         -           Charge for the year         (267)         (715)         -         -         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         -         -         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         27         27         -         -         -         -	(102) 20,778 (10,407) (126)
Cost at 31 December 2021         11,816         1,750         24           Depreciation at 1 January 2020         (3,216)         (7,191)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         (49)         (77)         -         (11)           Charge for the year         (271)         (718)         -         (11)           Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         -         -         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (267)         (715)         -         -           Charge for the year         100         191         -         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         -         -         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         27         27         -         -         -	20,778 (10,407) (126)
Exchange adjustments       (49)       (77)       -         Charge for the year       (271)       (718)       -         Disposals and write-offs       154       716       -         Transfer to assets held for sale       72       130       -         Depreciation at 31 December 2020       (3,310)       (7,140)       -       (11         Exchange adjustments       100       191       -       -         Charge for the year       (267)       (715)       -       -         Disposals and write-offs       169       893       -       -         Transfer to assets held for sale       27       27       -       -	(126)
Exchange adjustments       (49)       (77)       -         Charge for the year       (271)       (718)       -         Disposals and write-offs       154       716       -         Transfer to assets held for sale       72       130       -         Depreciation at 31 December 2020       (3,310)       (7,140)       -       (11         Exchange adjustments       100       191       -       -         Charge for the year       (267)       (715)       -       -         Disposals and write-offs       169       893       -       -         Transfer to assets held for sale       27       27       -       -	(126)
Charge for the year       (271)       (718)       -         Disposals and write-offs       154       716       -         Transfer to assets held for sale       72       130       -         Depreciation at 31 December 2020       (3,310)       (7,140)       -       (11)         Exchange adjustments       100       191       -       -       11)         Charge for the year       (267)       (715)       -       -       -         Disposals and write-offs       169       893       -       -       -         Transfer to assets held for sale       27       27       -       -       -	. ,
Disposals and write-offs         154         716         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         -         100         191         -           Charge for the year         (267)         (715)         -         -         100         191         -         -           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         -	
Transfer to assets held for sale         72         130         -           Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         -         (11)           Charge for the year         (267)         (715)         -         (12)           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         -         (12)           Transfer to assets held for sale         27         27         -         (12)	870
Depreciation at 31 December 2020         (3,310)         (7,140)         -         (11)           Exchange adjustments         100         191         -         <	
Exchange adjustments         100         191         -           Charge for the year         (267)         (715)         -           Disposals and write-offs         169         893         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         27         27         -	202 (10,450)
Charge for the year(267)(715)-Disposals and write-offs169893-Transfer to assets held for sale2727-	291
Disposals and write-offs169893-Transfer to assets held for sale2727-	
Transfer to assets held for sale 27 27 –	(982)
	1,062
	54
Depreciation at 31 December 2021 (3,281) (6,744) – (1)	(10,025)
Impairment at 1 January 2020 (379) (445) (20)	(844)
Exchange adjustments (6) – 1	(5)
Disposals and write-offs 190 124 16	330
Impairment losses (147) (303) (27)	(477)
Reversal of impairments 13 18 3	34
Transfer to assets held for sale 49 55 1	105
Impairment at 31 December 2020 (280) (551) (26)	(857)
Exchange adjustments 7 10 3	20
Disposals and write-offs 30 76 13	119
Impairment losses (21) (54) (37)	(112)
Reversal of impairments – 5 4	9
Impairment at 31 December 2021 (264) (514) (43)	(821)
	(11,307)
	(10,846)
	10,348
	40.470
Net book value at 31 December 2021 3,667 4,558 1,707 (9	10,176 (9,932)

Strategic report

Governance and remune ration

#### 17. Property, plant and equipment continued

The weighted average interest rate for capitalised borrowing costs in the year was 3% (2020 – 3%). Disposals and write-offs in the year included a number of assets with nil net book value that are no longer in use in the business.

The impairment losses principally arose from decisions to rationalise facilities and were calculated based on fair value less costs of disposal. The fair value less costs of disposal valuation methodology uses significant inputs which are not based on observable market data, and therefore this valuation technique is classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. These calculations determine the net present value of the projected risk-adjusted, post-tax cash flows of the relevant asset or cash generating unit, applying a discount rate of the Group post-tax weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 6.5%, adjusted where appropriate for specific segment, country and currency risk.

Assets that continue to be used by the Group are generally assessed as part of their associated cash generating unit on a value in use basis. For value in use calculations, the post-tax cash flows do not include the impact of future uncommitted restructuring plans or improvements. Where an impairment is indicated and a pre-tax cash flow calculation is expected to give a materially different result, the test would be reperformed using pre-tax cash flows and a pre-tax discount rate. The Group WACC is equivalent to a pre-tax discount rate of approximately 8%.

The net impairment losses have been charged to cost of sales: £46 million (2020 - £398 million), R&D: £3 million (2020 - £3 million) and SG&A: £54 million (2020 - £42 million), and included £20 million (2020 - £343 million) arising from the Major restructuring programmes.

Reversals of impairment arose from subsequent reviews of the impaired assets where the conditions which gave rise to the original impairments were deemed no longer to apply. All of the reversals have been credited to cost of sales.

During 2021,  $\pounds$ 74 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 29 million) of computer software was reclassified from assets in construction to intangible assets on becoming ready for use.

We have assessed the qualitative and quantitative impact of climate related risks on asset recoverable amounts and concluded that their impact does not cause material impairments.

## **18. Right of use assets**

	Land and buildings £m	Plant and equipment £m	Vehicles £m	Total £m
Net book value at 1 January 2020	821	22	123	966
Exchange adjustments	(11)	1	1	(9)
Additions	119	2	66	187
Depreciation	(152)	(5)	(68)	(225)
Disposals	(73)	(2)	(9)	(84)
Impairments	(3)	-	-	(3)
Reclassifications	(2)	-	-	(2)
Net book value at 31 December 2020	699	18	113	830
Exchange adjustments	(9)	(1)	(5)	(15)
Additions	152	1	62	215
Depreciation	(149)	(5)	(59)	(213)
Disposals Impairments	(53) (7)	(4)	(13)	(70) (7)
Net book value at 31 December 2021	633	9	98	740

The total cash outflow for leases amounted to £215 million. The Group has entered into lease contracts that have not yet commenced. The nominal value of estimated future lease payments under these lease contracts approximates £60 million as of 31 December 2021. These contracts mainly concern the relocation of the US Corporate headquarters, with a lease period between 2022 and 2029.

An analysis of lease liabilities is set out in Note 29, 'Net debt'.

## 19. Goodwill

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Cost at 1 January	10,597	10,562
Exchange adjustments	(55)	(54)
Additions through business combinations (Note 40)	-	124
Other movements	10	_
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(35)
Cost at 31 December	10,552	10,597
Net book value at 1 January	10,597	10,562
Net book value at 31 December	10,552	10,597

The £10 million increase in goodwill corresponds to an immaterial payment of pension liabilities to the Consumer Healthcare sub-group as required in the sale and purchase agreement and the increase in the non-controlling interest in the sub-group as result of the transaction.

Goodwill is allocated to the Group's segments as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Pharmaceuticals	4,228	4,245
Vaccines	1,264	1,295
Consumer Healthcare	5,060	5,057
Net book value at 31 December	10,552	10,597

The recoverable amounts of the cash generating units are assessed using a fair value less costs of disposal model. Fair value less costs of disposal is calculated using a discounted cash flow approach, with a post-tax discount rate applied to the projected risk-adjusted post-tax cash flows and terminal value.

The discount rate used is based on the Group WACC of 6.5% (2020 – 7%), as most cash generating units have integrated operations across large parts of the Group. The discount rate is adjusted where appropriate for specific segment, country and currency risks. The valuation methodology uses significant inputs which are not based on observable market data, therefore this valuation technique is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Details relating to the discounted cash flow models used in the impairment tests of the Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare cash generating units are as follows:

Valuation basis	Fair value less costs of disposal		
Key assumptions	Sales growth rates Profit margins Terminal growth rate Discount rate Taxation rate		
Determination of assumptions	Margins reflect past experience, adjust	agement's estimate of future long-term average gr C, adjusted where appropriate.	
Period of specific projected cash flows	Five years		
Terminal growth rate and discount rate		Terminal growth rate	Discount rate
	Pharmaceuticals	0% p.a. (2020 – 1% p.a)	7% (2020 – 7.5% p.a)
	Vaccines	0% p.a. (2020 – 1% p.a)	7% (2020 – 7.5% p.a)
	Consumer Healthcare	2.5% p.a. (2020 – 2% p.a)	6% (2020 – 6% p.a)

The terminal growth rates do not exceed the long-term projected growth rates for the relevant markets, reflect the impact of future generic competition and take account of new product launches. Goodwill is monitored for impairment at the segmental level. In each case the valuations indicated sufficient headroom such that a reasonably possible change to key assumptions is unlikely to result in an impairment of the related goodwill. The Consumer Healthcare cash generating unit also comprises a collection of smaller cash generating units including brands with indefinite lives with a carrying value of £18.4 billion (2020 - £18.4 billion). Details of indefinite life brands are given in Note 20, 'Other intangible assets'.

We have assessed the qualitative and quantitative impact of climate related risks on asset recoverable amounts and concluded that their impact does not cause material impairments.

## 20. Other intangible assets

Cost at 1 January 220         2.387         19.716         19.844         42.007           Exchange adjustments         (1)         (7)         (74)         (83)           Capitalised development costs         -         313         -         313           Additions through business combinations         2         -         -         2           Deposals and asset write-offs         (260)         (20)         -         (280)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (4)         (246)         (33)         (88)           Reclassifications         29         572         (572)         29           Cost at 31 December 2020         2,403         20,822         18,813         41,838           Exchange adjustments         (15)         (207)         65         (157)           Cost at 31 December 2020         2,824         2,433         -         384           Other additions         184         1,410         -         1,594           Transfer to assets held for sale         (1)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         2,439         16,826         42,499           Cost at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,14)		Computer software £m	Licences, patents, amortised brands etc. £m	Indefinite life brands £m	Total £m
capatised development costs         -         313         -         313           Additions through business combinations         2         -         -         2           Disposits and asset write-offs         (260)         (20)         -         (280)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (4)         (246)         (635)         (889)           Reclassifications         29         572         (572)         28           Cost at 31 December 2020         2,403         20,822         18,613         41,838           Exchange adjustments         (15)         (207)         661         (156)           Cost at 31 December 2020         1,814         1,410         -         11,954           Disposals and asset write-offs         (221)         (935)         -         (156)           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         21,439         18,626         42,489           Amortisation at 1 January 2020         (1,1302)         (7,114)         -         (14,731)           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,244         21,488         -         223           Charge for the year         (241)         (866)         -         25           Charge for the year         (221)         (	Cost at 1 January 2020				
Additions through business combinations         2         -         -         2           Other additions         240         444         -         734           Disposals and asset write-offs         (260)         (200)         -         (280)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (4)         (242)         (653)         (685)           Exchange adjustments         (15)         (207)         66         (157)           Cast I at 31 December 2020         2,403         20,822         18,613         444,835           Exchange adjustments         (16)         (207)         66         (157)           Cast I at 31 December 2020         (2,303)         -         436         144           Other additions         184         1,410         -         (157)           Cast I at 31 December 2021         2,424         2,433         18,626         42,439           Exchange adjustments         (3)         28          25           Charge for the year         (241)         (686)          (11,157)           Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         228           Charge for the year         (262)         (7,141)	Exchange adjustments	(1)	(7)	(74)	(82)
Other additions         240         444	Capitalised development costs	_	313	_	313
Other additions         240         444          734           Disposals and asset white-Offs         (260)         (20)          (260)           Transfor to assets held for sale         (4)         (246)         (685)         (685)           Reclassifications         29         572         (572)         29           Cost at 31 December 2020         2.403         2.08.22         18.613         41.638           Cost at 31 December 2020         2.003          3.46            Other additions         184         1.410         -         1.596           Transfor to assets held for sale         (1)         (6)         (43)         0         74           Obscata 31 December 2021         2.4244         2.1.439         18.828         42.489           Amortisation at 1 anuary 2020         (1,302)         (7.114)         -         48.419           Charge for the year         (241)         (986)         -         12.21         8         -         22.29         Transfor to assets held for sale         -         2.20         Transfor to assets held for sale         -         2.21         8         -         13.52          65         14.1370         -	Additions through business combinations	2	_	-	2
Transfer to assets held for sale         (4)         (246)         (685)         (685)           Reclassifications         29         572         (572)         29           Cost at 31 December 2020         2,403         2,0,622         16,613         41,638           Exchange adjustments         (15)         (207)         65         (157)           Capitalised development costs         -         345         -         436           Other additions         184         1,410         -         1,594           Disposals and asset write-offs         (221)         (935)         -         (11,166)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (11)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         2,1439         18,626         42,489           Amortisation at 1 anuary 2020         (1,302)         (7,114)         -         8,4169           Exchange adjustments         (21)         (896)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         229           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -		240	494	_	734
Transfer to assets held for sale         (4)         (246)         (685)         (685)           Reclassifications         29         572         (572)         29           Cost at 31 December 2020         2,403         2,0,622         16,613         41,638           Exchange adjustments         (15)         (207)         65         (157)           Capitalised development costs         -         345         -         436           Other additions         184         1,410         -         1,594           Disposals and asset write-offs         (221)         (935)         -         (11,166)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (11)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         2,1439         18,626         42,489           Amortisation at 1 anuary 2020         (1,302)         (7,114)         -         8,4169           Exchange adjustments         (21)         (896)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         229           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -	Disposals and asset write-offs	(260)	(20)	_	(280)
Rectassifications         29         572         (672)         29           Cost at 31 December 2020         2,403         20,822         18,613         41,838           Exchange adjustments         (15)         (207)         65         (157)           Capitalised development costs         –         346         –         346           Other additions         184         1,410         –         1596           Transfer to assets held for sale         (11)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Rectassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         21,439         18,626         42,469           Amoritastion at 1 January 2020         (1,302)         (7,114)         –         (6,414)           Exchange adjustments         (3)         28         –         25           Charge for the year         (241)         (866)         –         (1,137)           Disposate and asset write-offs         3         42         –         45           Amoritastion at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         –         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (966)         –         (1,148	•	(4)	(246)	(635)	(885)
Cost at 31 December 2020         2,403         20,822         18,613         41,838           Exchange adjustments         (15)         (207)         65         (157)           Capitalised development costs         -         346         -         346           Other additions         (184         1,410         -         1,594           Disposals and asset write-offs         (221)         (935)         -         (1,155)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (1)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         744           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         21,439         18,626         42,489           Charge for the year         (241)         (866)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         465           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset write-offs         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         - <td< td=""><td>Reclassifications</td><td></td><td>. ,</td><td></td><td>. ,</td></td<>	Reclassifications		. ,		. ,
Capitalised development costs         -         -         -         346         -         346           Other additions         184         1,410         -         1,554           Disposals and asset write-offs         (221)         (935)         -         (1,156)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (1)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         21,439         16,626         42,489           Amortisation at 1 January 2020         (1,302)         (7,114)         -         (8,416)           Exchange adjustments         (3)         28         -         225           Charge for the year         (241)         (896)         -         (1,37)           Disposals and asset write-offs         21         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         65           Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,254)           Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -					
Other additions         184         1.410         -         1,594           Dispoals and asset write-offs         (221)         (935)         -         (1,165)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (1)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Cost at 31 December 2021         2.424         21.439         18.626         424.492           Amoridsation at 1 January 2020         (7,114)         -         (8,416)           Exchange adjustments         (3)         2.8         -         2.29           Charge for the year         (241)         (866)         -         (1.37)           Dispoals and asset write-offs         2.21         8         -         2.29           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         45           Amoritsation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,554)           Exchange adjustments         13         5.2         -         65           Dispoals and asset write-offs         165         5.72         -         2.2           Amorisation asset sheld for sale         -         2.2         -         2.655) <td>Exchange adjustments</td> <td>(15)</td> <td>(207)</td> <td>65</td> <td>(157)</td>	Exchange adjustments	(15)	(207)	65	(157)
Disposals and asset write-offs         (221)         (935)          (1,156)           Transfer to assets held for sale         (1)         (6)         (43)         (50)           Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Cost at 31 December 2021         2,424         21,439         18,626         42,489           Amortisation at 1 January 2020         (1,302)         (7,114)         -         (8,416)           Exchange adjustments         (3)         28         -         225           Charge for the year         (241)         (966)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         45           Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,254)           Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2 <td< td=""><td>Capitalised development costs</td><td>_</td><td>346</td><td>-</td><td>346</td></td<>	Capitalised development costs	_	346	-	346
Transfer to assets held for sale       (1)       (6)       (43)       (50)         Reclassifications       74       9       (9)       74         Cost at 31 December 2021       2,424       21,439       18,626       42,489         Amortisation at 1 January 2020       (1,302)       (7,114)       -       (8,416)         Exchange adjustments       (3)       28       -       25         Charge for the year       (241)       (896)       -       (1,137)         Disposals and asset write-offs       221       8       -       229         Transfer to assets held for sale       3       42       -       45         Amortisation at 31 December 2020       (1,322)       (7,932)       -       665         Charge for the year       (225)       (956)       -       (1,181)         Disposal and asset write-offs       13       52       -       651         Charge for the year       (225)       (956)       -       (1,181)         Disposal and asset write-offs       165       572       -       737         Transfer to assets held for sale       -       2       -       2         Amortisation at 31 December 2021       (1,609)       (6,262) <td>Other additions</td> <td>184</td> <td>1,410</td> <td>_</td> <td>1,594</td>	Other additions	184	1,410	_	1,594
Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Cost al 31 December 2021         2,424         21,439         18,626         42,489           Amortisation at 1 January 2020         (1,1302)         (7,114)         -         (8,446)           Exchange adjustments         (3)         28         -         25           Charge for the year         (241)         (896)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset wite-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         13         52         -         66           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         13         52         -         66           Disposals and asset write-offs         -         2         7         737     <	Disposals and asset write-offs	(221)	(935)	_	(1,156)
Reclassifications         74         9         (9)         74           Coat at 31 December 2021         2,424         21,439         18,626         42,489           Amortisation at 1 January 2020         (1,102)         (7,114)         -         (8,416)           Exchange adjustments         (3)         28         -         25           Charge for the year         (241)         (896)         -         1(137)           Disposals and asset wife-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         9(6,5	Transfer to assets held for sale	(1)	(6)	(43)	(50)
Amortisation at 1 January 2020         (1,302)         (7,114)         -         (8,416)           Exchange adjustments         (3)         28         -         25           Charge for the year         (241)         (896)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset witte-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         45           Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         665           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment 13 Inuary 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         - <td< td=""><td>Reclassifications</td><td></td><td></td><td>· · ·</td><td>. ,</td></td<>	Reclassifications			· · ·	. ,
Exchange adjustments         (3)         28         -         22           Charge for the year         (241)         (896)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         45           Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,254)           Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,039)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         55         <	Cost at 31 December 2021	2,424	21,439	18,626	42,489
Charge for the year         (241)         (896)         -         (1,137)           Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         45           Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,254)           Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         2         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         5           Reversal of impairments         -         5         -         5           Reversal of mage         -         5         -	Amortisation at 1 January 2020	(1,302)	(7,114)	-	(8,416)
Disposals and asset write-offs         221         8         -         229           Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         45           Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,254)           Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment to saset         -         38         -         38         -           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38         -         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55	Exchange adjustments	(3)	28	_	25
Transfer to assets held for sale         3         42         -         45           Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,254)           Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         155         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (214)         (2,265)           Exchange adjustments         -         38         -         38           Impairment losses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reversal of impairments         -         (28)         (2487)         (245)         (2760)           Exchange adjustments         -         2         37	Charge for the year	(241)	(896)	_	(1,137)
Amortisation at 31 December 2020         (1,322)         (7,932)         -         (9,254)           Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         2         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment tolsses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of inpairments         -         38         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reversal of inpairments         -         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         55         -         55           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (	Disposals and asset write-offs	221	8	_	229
Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (986)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment tosses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5         -	Transfer to assets held for sale	3	42	-	45
Exchange adjustments         13         52         -         65           Charge for the year         (225)         (986)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment tosses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5         -	Amortisation at 31 December 2020	(1.322)	(7.932)	_	(9.254)
Charge for be year         (225)         (956)         -         (1,181)           Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (2,633)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment losses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of inpairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5           Reversal of impairment tosses         (93)         (362)         -         455)           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (93)         (362)         -         392 <td>Exchange adjustments</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td> ,</td>	Exchange adjustments			_	,
Disposals and asset write-offs         165         572         -         737           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         2         -         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment losses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5         5           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)           Reversal of impairments         -         2         37         39		(225)	(956)	_	(1.181)
Transfer to assets held for sale         –         2         –         2           Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         –         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         –         39         1         400           Impairment losses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         –         38         –         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         –         –         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         –         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         –         439           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         –         455           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         –         392           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         –         392           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         –			( )	_	
Amortisation at 31 December 2021         (1,369)         (8,262)         -         (9,631)           Impairment at 1 January 2020         (37)         (2,325)         (274)         (2,636)           Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment losses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         38         -           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reclassification         -         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5         -         5           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)         (2,770)           Exchange adjustments         -         2         37         39         -         39           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)         (2,779)         39         -         392         392         392         392         392         392         3				_	
Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment losses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         55           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         40           Impairments         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742) <td< td=""><td></td><td>(1,369)</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td></td<>		(1,369)		-	
Exchange adjustments         -         39         1         40           Impairment losses         (29)         (255)         (11)         (295)           Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (93)         (362)         -         4           Impairment losses         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)	Impairment at 1 January 2020	(37)	(2,325)	(274)	(2,636)
Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)           Reversal of impairments         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 20			39	1	40
Reversal of impairments         -         38         -         38           Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)           Reversal of impairments         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 20	Impairment losses	(29)	(255)	(11)	(295)
Disposals and asset write-offs         38         -         -         38           Transfer to assets held for sale         -         55         -         55           Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)           Reversal of impairments         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824			( )	_	. ,
Transfer to assets held for sale       -       55       -       55         Reclassification       -       (39)       39       -         Impairment at 31 December 2020       (28)       (2,487)       (245)       (2470)         Exchange adjustments       -       5       -       5         Impairment losses       (93)       (362)       -       (455)         Reversal of impairments       -       2       37       39         Disposals and asset write-offs       30       362       -       392         Impairment at 31 December 2021       (91)       (2,480)       (208)       (2,779)         Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020       (1,350)       (10,419)       (245)       (12,014)         Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021       (1,460)       (10,742)       (208)       (12,410)         Net book value at 1 January 2020       1,058       10,277       19,620       30,955         Net book value at 31 December 2020       1,053       10,403       18,368       29,824		38	_	_	38
Reclassification         -         (39)         39         -           Impairment at 31 December 2020         (28)         (2,487)         (245)         (2,760)           Exchange adjustments         -         5         -         5           Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)           Reversal of impairments         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824		_	55	_	
Impairment at 31 December 2020       (28)       (2487)       (245)       (2,760)         Exchange adjustments       -       5       -       5         Impairment losses       (93)       (362)       -       (455)         Reversal of impairments       -       2       37       39         Disposals and asset write-offs       30       362       -       392         Impairment at 31 December 2021       (91)       (2,480)       (208)       (2,779)         Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020       (1,350)       (10,419)       (245)       (12,014)         Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021       (1,460)       (10,742)       (208)       (12,410)         Net book value at 1 January 2020       1,058       10,277       19,620       30,955         Net book value at 31 December 2020       1,053       10,403       18,368       29,824		_		39	_
Impairment losses         (93)         (362)         -         (455)           Reversal of impairments         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824		(28)			(2,760)
Reversal of impairments         -         2         37         39           Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824	Exchange adjustments	_	5	-	5
Disposals and asset write-offs         30         362         -         392           Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824	Impairment losses	(93)	(362)	_	(455)
Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824	Reversal of impairments	_	2	37	39
Impairment at 31 December 2021         (91)         (2,480)         (208)         (2,779)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020         (1,350)         (10,419)         (245)         (12,014)           Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824	Disposals and asset write-offs	30	362	-	392
Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2021         (1,460)         (10,742)         (208)         (12,410)           Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824				(208)	
Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824	Total amortisation and impairment at 31 December 2020	(1,350)	(10,419)	(245)	(12,014)
Net book value at 1 January 2020         1,058         10,277         19,620         30,955           Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824					
Net book value at 31 December 2020         1,053         10,403         18,368         29,824				19,620	
		,			· · · · ·

The weighted average interest rate for capitalised borrowing costs in the year was 3% (2020 - 3%).

The net book value of computer software included £526 million (2020 - £612 million) of internally generated costs.

The carrying value at 31 December 2021 of intangible assets, for which impairments have been charged in the year following those impairments, was £694 million ( $2020 - \pounds67$  million). The carrying value at 31 December 2021 of intangible assets, for which impairment reversals have been charged in the year following those impairment reversals, was £104 million ( $2020 - \pounds07$  million).

The patent expiry dates of the Group's most significant assets, where relevant, are set out on pages 272 and 273. Please refer to Note 2 to the Group's accounting policy and estimate of the useful life for intangible assets over the exclusivity and non-exclusivity periods.

#### 20. Other intangible assets continued

Amortisation and impairment losses, net of reversals, have been charged in the income statement as follows:

		Amortisation Net imp		npairment losses	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Cost of sales	807	779	(32)	21	
Selling, general and administration	163	167	65	17	
Research and development	212	191	382	219	
	1,182	1,137	415	257	

Licences, patents, amortised brands etc. includes a large number of acquired licences, patents, know-how agreements and marketing rights, which are either marketed or in use, or still in development. Note 40, 'Acquisitions and disposals' gives details of additions through business combinations in the year. The book values of the largest individual items are as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Tesaro Assets	2,677	2,669
Meningitis portfolio	1,889	2,114
Dolutegravir	1,093	1,177
Benlysta	644	745
Alector Assets	509	_
iTeos Assets	444	_
Lamisil	259	275
Merck Assets	-	264
Vir Assets	212	49
BMS Assets	219	239
Fluarix/FluLaval	180	219
Okairos	191	205
CureVac Assets	164	108
Stiefel trade name	151	180
Others	2,065	2,159
	10,697	10,403

On 2 July 2021 GSK signed an agreement for a global co-development and co-commercialisation collaboration in immuno-neurology with Alector for two clinical stage first-in-class monoclonal antibodies for neurodegenerative diseases. From the total upfront payment recognised as an intangible asset of £509 million, a total of £363 million was paid in 2021 and a total of £146 million will be paid in 2022.

On 14 June 2021 GSK signed a co-development and co-commercialisation collaboration with iTeos Therapeutics for EOS-448, an anti-TIGIT monoclonal antibody, recognising an intangible asset of £444 million.

Tesaro assets comprise Zejula and Jemperli, as well as combination therapies. The meningitis portfolio includes *Menveo, Bexsero*, Men ABCWY and *Menjugate. Lamisil* has been moved into licences, patents, amortised brands etc. following the decision to start amortisation during 2020. GSK divested the Breathe Right brand in 2020.

Indefinite life brands comprise a portfolio of Consumer Healthcare products primarily acquired with the acquisitions of Sterling Winthrop, Inc. in 1994, Block Drug Company, Inc. in 2001, the Novartis consumer healthcare business in 2015 and the Pfizer consumer healthcare business in 2019. The book values of the major brands are as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Advil	3,362	3,349
Voltaren	2,725	2,725
Centrum	1,828	1,824
Caltrate	1,731	1,678
Otrivin	1,385	1,385
Preparation H	1,152	1,139
Robitussin	1,126	1,111
Nexium	670	668
Fenistil	598	598
Chapstick	521	512
Emergen-C	439	433
Theraflu	436	433
Panadol	395	396
Sensodyne	270	270
Others	1,780	1,847
	18,418	18,368

#### 20. Other intangible assets continued

Each of these brands is considered to have an indefinite life, given the strength and durability of the brand and the level of marketing support. The brands are in relatively similar stable and profitable market sectors, with similar risk profiles, and their size, diversification and market shares mean that the risk of market-related factors causing a reduction in the lives of the brands is considered to be relatively low. The Group is not aware of any material legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic or other factors which could limit their useful lives. Accordingly, they are not amortised.

Each brand is tested annually for impairment and other amortised intangible assets are tested when indicators of impairment arise. This testing applies a fair value less costs of disposal methodology, generally using 10-year post-tax cash flow forecasts with a terminal value calculation and a discount rate equal to the Group post-tax WACC of 6.5% (2020 - 7%), adjusted where appropriate for specific segment, country and currency risks. This valuation methodology uses significant inputs which are not based on observable market data, and therefore this valuation technique is classified as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The main assumptions include future sales price and volume growth, product contribution, the future expenditure required to maintain the product's marketability and registration in the relevant jurisdictions and exchange rates. These assumptions are based on past experience and are reviewed as part of management's budgeting and strategic planning cycle for changes in market conditions and sales erosion through competition. The terminal growth rates applied of between -3% and 3% are management's estimates of future long-term average growth rates of the relevant markets.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, Robitussin and Preparation H were affected by lower cold and flu incidence resulting from the COVID-19 social distancing measures and by supply chain issues respectively which has resulted in reduced level of headroom. The Group has performed a sensitivity analysis based on changes in key assumptions considered to be reasonably possible by management leaving all other assumptions unchanged. Sensitivity analysis for the year ended 31 December 2021 has identified these two brands as being sensitive to reasonably possible changes in key assumptions. In order for the recoverable amount to be equal to the carrying values of Robitussin and Preparation H, either the discount rate would have to be increased by 0.5% and 0.1%, or the operating margin decreased by 4.1% and 1.5%, or the long term growth rate decreased by 0.7% and 0.2% respectively. The group consider that changes in key assumptions of this magnitude are reasonably possible in the current environment.

Other than as disclosed above, the group do not consider that any reasonably possible changes in the key assumptions would cause the fair value less cost of sale of the individually significant brands disclosed in page 197 above to fall below their carrying values.

We have assessed the qualitative and quantitative impact of climate related risks on asset recoverable amounts and concluded that their impact does not cause material impairments.

## 21. Investments in associates and joint ventures

	Joint ventures £m	Associates £m	2021 Total £m	Joint ventures £m	Associates £m	2020 Total £m
At 1 January	15	349	364	15	299	314
Exchange adjustments	-	(15)	(15)	-	(9)	(9)
Additions	-	1	1	-	4	4
Disposals	-	(278)	(278)	-	-	-
Distributions received	-	(9)	(9)	-	(31)	(31)
Net fair value movements through Other comprehensive income	-	28	28	-	53	53
Impairment of interest in associates	-	(36)	(36)	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax recognised in the consolidated income statement	(3)	36	33	-	33	33
At 31 December	12	76	88	15	349	364

The Group held one significant associate at 31 December 2020, Innoviva, Inc. At 31 December 2020, the Group owned 32 million shares or 31.6% of Innoviva, which is a biopharmaceutical company listed on NASDAQ. Innoviva partnered with GSK in the development of the long-acting beta agonist, vilanterol, and currently receives royalty income from sales of products that contain this component, namely *Relvar/Breo Ellipta* and *Anoro Ellipta*. It also has a 15% economic interest in royalties paid by GSK on sales of *Trelegy Ellipta*. The remaining 85% of the economic interest in these royalties is held by Theravance Biopharma Inc., in which the Group holds an investment (see Note 22).

On 20 May 2021, the Group agreed with Innoviva Inc to sell all of its shares in Innoviva back to Innoviva for £277 million. Following settlement of the transaction, GSK no longer held any Innoviva stock. A loss of £46 million (including £10 million of recycling of exchange differences in Innoviva) is presented in "Loss on disposal of interest in associates" in the Consolidated income statement. The transaction did not include any changes in Innoviva's commercial interest in royalties paid by GSK. "Loss on disposal of interest in associates" as a £10 million gain from a disposal of another immaterial associate. Please refer to the Income statement information on associates and joint ventures in Note 13.

#### 21. Investments in associates and joint ventures continued

Disposals include the book values of Innoviva at £277 million, and £1 million of another investment for which GSK received non-cash consideration.

Summarised balance sheet information at 31 December 2020, in respect of Innoviva is set out below:

	At 31 December 2020 £m
Non-current assets	482
Current assets	251
Current liabilities	(4)
Non-current liabilities	(283)
Net assets	446
The carrying value of the Group's investment in Innoviva in 2020 is analysed as follows:	
	2020 £m
Interest in net assets of associate	141
Goodwill	85
Fair value and other adjustments	65
Carrying value at 31 December	291
The investment in Innoviva had a market value of £291 million at 31 December 2020.	

## 22. Other investments

	Investments designated as measured at FVTOCI £m	Investments measured at FVTPL £m	2021 £m	Investments designated as measured at FVTOCI £m	Investments measured at FVTPL £m	2020 £m
At 1 January	2,939	121	3,060	1,781	56	1,837
Additions	125	52	177	409	3,205	3,614
Net fair value movements through Other comprehensive income	(897)	-	(897)	1,318	-	1,318
Net fair value movements through profit or loss	-	37	37	-	(438)	(438)
Disposals and settlements	(240)	(11)	(251)	(569)	(2,702)	(3,271)
At 31 December	1,927	199	2,126	2,939	121	3,060

Other investments comprise non-current equity investments which are recorded at fair value at each balance sheet date. For investments traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by reference to the relevant stock exchange quoted bid price. For other investments, the fair value is estimated by management with reference to relevant available information, including the current market value of similar instruments, recent financing rounds and discounted cash flows of the underlying net assets. Net fair value movements include the impact of exchange (gains of £20 million through Other comprehensive income and £2 million through profit or loss) (2020 – losses of £91 million and £nil respectively). Other investments include listed investments of £1,736 million (2020 – £2,281 million).

GSK has elected to designate the majority of its equity investments as measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The most significant of these investments held at 31 December 2021 were in CureVac AG in which the Group held 8% and Vir Biotechnology in which the Group held 6.5%. These investments had a fair value at 31 December 2021 of £380 million (2020 – £887 million) and £266 million (2020 – £130 million) respectively. The other investments include equity stakes in companies with which GSK has research collaborations and in companies which provide access to biotechnology developments of potential interest. In June 2020, GSK issued US\$ US notes which are exchangeable at the option of the note holders at any time until maturity of the notes in June 2023 for shares held by GSK in Theravance Biopharma, Inc. If the notes are exchanged, GSK expects to deliver the shares but may, at its option under certain circumstances, deliver cash or a combination of Theravance Biopharma shares and cash. The Theravance Biopharma shares are measured at FVTOCI and had a fair value at 31 December 2021 of £79 million (2020 – £126 million).

On disposal of equity investments measured at FVTOCI, the accumulated fair value movements are reclassified from the fair value reserve to retained earnings. Investments with a fair value of  $\pounds$ 240 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 569 million) were disposed of during the year. The cumulative gain on these investments after tax was  $\pounds$ 132 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 163 million).

Certain other investments, such as investments in funds with limited lives and investments acquired with an intention to sell, are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Additions and disposals of investments measured at FVTPL in 2020 included the acquisition of shares in Hindustan Unilever Limited on the merger of GSK's Indian listed Consumer Healthcare entity with Hindustan Unilever and the subsequent divestment of those shares.

## 23. Other non-current assets

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Amounts receivable under insurance contracts	849	756
Pension schemes in surplus	741	183
Other receivables	86	102
	1,676	1,041

Amounts receivable under insurance contacts are held at cash surrender value with movements through profit or loss.

Within the other receivables of £86 million ( $2020 - \pounds102$  million), £44 million ( $2020 - \pounds67$  million) is classified as financial assets of which  $\pounds23$  million ( $2020 - \pounds30$  million) is classified as fair value through profit or loss. On the remaining balance of  $\pounds21$  million ( $2020 - \pounds37$  million), the expected credit loss allowance was immaterial at 31 December 2021 and 2020.

## 24. Inventories

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Raw materials and consumables	1,772	1,170
Work in progress	1,889	2,395
Finished goods	2,122	2,431
	5,783	5,996

## 25. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Trade receivables, net of loss allowance	6,246	5,549
Accrued income	12	13
Prepayments	315	359
Interest receivable	3	3
Employee loans and advances	18	11
Other receivables	1,266	1,017
	7,860	6,952

Trade receivables included  $\pounds$ nil (2020 -  $\pounds$ nil) due from associates and joint ventures. Other receivables included  $\pounds$ nil (2020 -  $\pounds$ nil) due from associates and joint ventures.

Loss allowance - trade receivables	2021 £m	2020 £m
At 1 January	151	130
Exchange adjustments	(3)	(4)
Charge for the year	52	41
Subsequent recoveries of amounts provided for	(39)	(8)
Utilised	(11)	(8)
At 31 December	150	151

Of the total trade receivables balance, £86 million (2020 – £50 million) was considered credit impaired, against which a £4 million (2020 – £20 million) expected credit loss allowance has been applied. No amount was purchased or originated credit impaired.

Within the other receivables of £1,266 million (2020 - £1,017 million), £553 million (2020 - £402 million) was classified as financial assets of which £nil (2020 - £nil) was classified as fair value through profit and loss. On the remaining balance of £553 million (2020 - £402 million), an expected credit loss allowance of £5 million (2020 - £6 million) was recognised at 31 December 2021 with no charge reported in profit or loss during the year.

For more discussion on credit risk practices, please refer to Note 43.

## 26. Cash and cash equivalents

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Cash at bank and in hand	1,427	1,762
Short-term deposits	2,847	4,530
	1 274	6 202

Cash and cash equivalents included £0.2 billion (2020 – £0.2 billion) not available for general use due to restrictions applying in the subsidiaries where it is held. Restrictions include exchange controls and taxes on repatriation.

## 27. Assets held for sale

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Property, plant and equipment	22	25
Other intangibles	-	62
Inventory	-	19
	22	106

Non-current assets and disposal groups are transferred to Assets held for sale when it is expected that their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through disposal and a sale is considered highly probable. They are held at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

There is no inventory written down to fair value less costs to sell included in Assets held for sale ( $2020 - \pounds 19$  million). The valuation methodology used significant inputs which were not based on observable market data and therefore this valuation is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Intangible assets of £48 million were transferred from Other intangibles during the year (2020 - £785 million). There were no intangible assets held for sale after impairments, exchange movements and assets divested during the year remaining at 31 December 2021 (2020 - £62 million).

Governance and remune ration

## 28. Trade and other payables

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Trade payables	4,535	4,357
Wages and salaries	1,470	1,367
Social security	152	159
ViiV Healthcare put option	1,008	960
Other payables	518	409
Deferred income	307	361
Customer return and rebate accruals	6,322	5,775
Other accruals	3,242	
	17,554	15,840

Trade and other payables included  $\pounds$ nil (2020 –  $\pounds$ 65 million) due to associates and joint ventures. The Group provides limited supplier financing arrangements to certain customers. The amounts involved at 31 December 2021 were not material.

Revenue recognised in the year that was included in deferred income at 1 January 2021 was £29 million (2020 - £33 million).

Customer return and rebate accruals are provided for by the Group at the point of sale in respect of the estimated rebates, discounts or allowances payable to customers, and included  $\pm 5,044$  million ( $2020 - \pm 4,686$  million) in respect of US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines, as more fully described in the Group financial review on page 80. Accruals are made at the time of sale but the actual amounts paid are based on claims made some time after the initial recognition of the sale. As the amounts are estimated, they may not fully reflect the final outcome and are subject to change dependent upon, amongst other things, the types of buying group and product sales mix. The level of accrual is reviewed and adjusted quarterly in light of historical experience of actual amounts paid and any changes in arrangements. Future events could cause the assumptions on which the accruals are based to change, which could affect the future results of the Group.

Pfizer's put option over its shareholding in ViiV Healthcare is currently exercisable. Pfizer may request an IPO of ViiV Healthcare at any time and if either GSK does not consent to such IPO or an offering is not completed within nine months, Pfizer could require GSK to acquire its shareholding. The amount of the liability for this put option, which is held on the gross redemption basis, is derived from an internal valuation of the ViiV Healthcare business, utilising both discounted forecast future cash flow and multiples-based methodologies.

The table below shows on an indicative basis the income statement and balance sheet sensitivity of the Pfizer put option to reasonably possible changes in key assumptions.

Increase/(decrease) in financial liability and loss/(gain) in Income statement	2021 £m	2020 £m
10% increase in sales forecasts*	89	117
10% decrease in sales forecasts*	(89)	(116)
1% (100 basis points) increase in discount rate	(30)	(41)
1% (100 basis points) decrease in discount rate	34	45
10 cent appreciation of US Dollar	55	52
10 cent depreciation of US Dollar	(47)	(45)
10 cent appreciation of Euro <u>10 cent depreciation of Euro</u>	26 (22)	42 (34)

\* The sales forecast is for ViiV Healthcare sales only in respect of the ViiV Healthcare put option.

An explanation of the accounting for ViiV Healthcare is set out on page 57.

29. Net debt

	Listing exchange	2021 £m	2020 £m
Current assets:			
Liquid investments		61	78
Cash and cash equivalents		4,274	6,292
		4,335	6,370
Short-term borrowings:			
Commercial paper		(252)	(17)
Bank loans, overdrafts and other		(550)	(1,128)
LIBOR +0.35% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2021	New York Stock Exchange	-	(549)
EURIBOR +60% € Euro Medium Term Note 2021	London Stock Exchange	-	(1,351)
0.000% € Euro Medium Term Note 2021	London Stock Exchange	-	(450)
2.850% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2022	New York Stock Exchange	(1,483)	-
2.875% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2022	New York Stock Exchange	(1,113)	-
Lease liabilities		(203)	(230)
		(3,601)	(3,725)
Long-term borrowings:			
2.850% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2022	New York Stock Exchange	-	(1,463)
2.875% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2022	New York Stock Exchange	-	(1,097)
2.800% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2023	New York Stock Exchange	(926)	(913)
0.125% € Euro Medium Term Note 2023	London Stock Exchange	(629)	(673)
Exchangeable US\$ US Medium Term Note 2023	New York Stock Exchange	(204)	(199)
3.375% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2023	New York Stock Exchange	(925)	(912)
0.000% € Euro Medium Term Note 2023	London Stock Exchange	(420)	(450)
0.534% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2023	New York Stock Exchange	(926)	(913)
3.000% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2024	New York Stock Exchange	(739)	(728)
1.375% € Euro Medium Term Note 2024	London Stock Exchange	(836)	(894)
4.000% € Euro Medium Term Note 2025	London Stock Exchange	(627)	(670)
3.625% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2025	New York Stock Exchange	(738)	(728)
1.000% € Euro Medium Term Note 2026	London Stock Exchange	(587)	(628)
1.250% € Euro Medium Term Note 2026	London Stock Exchange	(838)	(896)
3.375% £ Euro Medium Term Note 2027	London Stock Exchange	(595)	(595)
3.875% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2028	New York Stock Exchange	(1,294)	(1,278)
1.250% £ Euro Medium Term Note 2028	London Stock Exchange	(743)	(742)
3.375% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2029	New York Stock Exchange	(733)	(723)
1.375% € Euro Medium Term Note 2029	London Stock Exchange	(418)	(447)
1.750% € Euro Medium Term Note 2030	London Stock Exchange	(628)	(672)
5.250% £ Euro Medium Term Note 2033	London Stock Exchange	(984)	(983)
5.375% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2034	London Stock Exchange	(368)	(363)
1.625% £ Euro Medium Term Note 2035	London Stock Exchange	(744)	(743)
6.375% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2038	New York Stock Exchange	(2,022)	(1,996)
6.375% £ Euro Medium Term Note 2039	London Stock Exchange	(695)	(695)
5.250% £ Euro Medium Term Note 2042	London Stock Exchange	(987)	(987)
4.200% US\$ US Medium Term Note 2043	New York Stock Exchange	(364)	(359)
4.250% £ Euro Medium Term Note 2045	London Stock Exchange	(789)	(789)
Other long-term borrowings		(1)	(2)
Lease liabilities		(812)	(887)
		(20,572)	(23,425)
Net debt		(19,838)	(20,780)

#### 29. Net debt continued

#### Current assets

Liquid investments are classified as financial assets at amortised cost. At 31 December 2021, they included US Treasury Notes and other government bonds. The effective interest rate on liquid investments at 31 December 2021 was approximately 0.1% (2020 - approximately 1.1%). Liquid investment balances at 31 December 2021 earning interest at floating rates amount to £2 million (2020 – £78 million). Liquid investment balances at 31 December 2021 earning interest at fixed rates amount to £59 million (2020 - £nil).

Balances reported within cash and cash equivalents have an original maturity of three months or less. The effective interest rate on cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021 was approximately 0.6% (2020 - approximately 0.3%). Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2021 earning interest at floating and fixed rates amounted to £3,906 million and £39 million respectively (2020 - £6,100 million and £9 million) and non-interest bearing holdings amounted to £329 million (2020 - £183 million).

GSK's policy regarding the credit quality of cash and cash equivalents is set out in Note 43, 'Financial instruments and related disclosures'.

#### Short-term borrowings

GSK has a \$10 billion (£7.4 billion) US commercial paper programme, of which \$nil was in issue at 31 December 2021 (2020 - \$25 million (£17 million)). GSK has a £5 billion Euro commercial paper programme, of which €300 million (£252 million) was in issue at 31 December 2021 (2020 - £nil). GSK has a £1.9 billion three-year committed facility and \$2.5 billion (£1.9 billion) under a 364 day committed facility. The three-year committed facility was agreed in September 2019 extended by one year in September 2020 and was extended again by one year to 2024 in August 2021. The 364-day committed facility was agreed in August 2021. These facilities were undrawn at 31 December 2021.

In preparation for the separation of the Consumer Healthcare business, in February 2022 GSK cancelled and replaced the three year and 364 day facilities. New revolving credit facilities of equivalent size were agreed with maturities in September 2025 and September 2023.

The weighted average interest rate on commercial paper borrowings at 31 December 2021 was -0.5% (2020 - 2.4%).

The weighted average interest rate on current bank loans and overdrafts at 31 December 2021 was 7.9% (2020 - 5.8%).

The average effective pre-swap interest rate of notes classified as short-term at 31 December 2021 was 3.0% (2020 - 0.0%). The 0.0% rate in 2020 reflected the maturities of a LIBOR +0.35% coupon note in May 2021, and both a zero coupon and a EURIBOR +0.60% note in September 2021.

#### Long-term borrowings

At the year-end, GSK had long-term borrowings of £20.6 billion (2020 – £23.4 billion), of which £11.7 billion (2020 – £13.3 billion) fell due in more than five years. The average effective pre-swap interest rate of all notes in issue at 31 December 2021 was approximately 3.3% (2020 approximately 3.6%).

Long-term borrowings repayable after five years carry interest at effective rates between 1.4% and 6.4%, with repayment dates ranging from 2027 to 2045.

#### **Pledged assets**

The Group held pledged investments in US Treasury Notes with a par value of \$56 million (£42 million), (2020 - \$50 million (£37 million)) as security against irrevocable letters of credit issued on the Group's behalf in respect of the Group's self-insurance activity. Provisions in respect of self-insurance are included within the provisions for legal and other disputes discussed in Note 31, 'Other provisions'.

### Lease liabilities

The maturity analysis of discounted lease liabilities recognised on the Group balance sheet is as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Rental payments due within one year	203	230
Rental payments due between one and two years	185	207
Rental payments due between two and three years	120	126
Rental payments due between three and four years	93	96
Rental payments due between four and five years	73	86
Rental payments due after five years	341	372
Total lease liabilities	1,015	1,117

# 30. Pensions and other post-employment benefits

Pension and other post-employment costs	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
UK pension schemes	198	255	181
US pension schemes	42	62	120
Other overseas pension schemes	164	189	185
Unfunded post-retirement healthcare schemes	67	13	74
	471	519	560
Analysed as:			
Funded defined benefit/hybrid pension schemes	245	341	300
Unfunded defined benefit pension schemes	21	32	41
Unfunded post-retirement healthcare schemes	67	13	74
Defined benefit schemes	333	386	415
Defined contribution pension schemes	138	133	145
	471	519	560

The costs of the defined benefit pension and post-retirement healthcare schemes are charged in the income statement as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Cost of sales	129	143	149
Selling, general and administration	153	185	195
Research and development	51	59	71
	333	387	415

GSK entities operate pension arrangements which cover the Group's material obligations to provide pensions to retired employees. These arrangements have been developed in accordance with local practices in the countries concerned. Pension benefits can be provided by state schemes; by defined contribution schemes, whereby retirement benefits are determined by the value of funds arising from contributions paid in respect of each employee; or by defined benefit schemes, whereby retirement benefits are based on employee pensionable remuneration and length of service.

Pension costs of defined benefit schemes for accounting purposes have been calculated using the projected unit credit method. In certain countries pension benefits are provided on an unfunded basis, some administered by trustee companies. Formal, independent, actuarial valuations of the Group's main plans are undertaken regularly, normally at least every three years.

Remeasurement movements in the year are recognised through the statement of comprehensive income. Discount rates are derived from AA rated corporate bond yields except in countries where there is no deep market in corporate bonds where government bond yields are used. Discount rates are selected to reflect the term of the expected benefit payments. Projected inflation rates and pension increases are long-term predictions based on the yield gap between long-term index-linked and fixed interest Gilts. In the UK, mortality rates are determined by adjusting the SAPS S3 standard mortality tables to reflect recent scheme experience. These rates are then projected to reflect improvements in life expectancy in line with the CMI 2020 projections with a long-term rate of improvement of 1.25% per year for both males and females. In the US, mortality rates are calculated using the PRI-2012 white collar table adjusted to reflect recent experience. These rates are projected using MP-2020 to allow for future improvements in life expectancy.

Strategic report

The average life expectancy assumed now for an individual at the age of 60 and projected to apply in 2041 for an individual then at the age of 60 is as follows:

		UK		
	Male Years	Female Years	Male Years	Female Years
Current	27.7	28.7	27.2	28.5
Projected for 2041	29.2	30.2	28.7	30.0

The assets of funded schemes are generally held in separately administered trusts, either as specific assets or as a proportion of a general fund, or are insurance contracts. Assets are invested in different classes in order to maintain a balance between risk and return. Investments are diversified to limit the financial effect of the failure of any individual investment. The physical asset allocation strategy for three of the four UK plans is 42.5% in return-seeking assets and 57.5% in liability-matching assets. During 2019, a buy-in insurance contract was purchased to cover substantially all of the obligations of the other UK plan. At 31 December 2021, the value of the insurance contract was £570 million (2020 – £620 million). The asset allocation of the US plans is currently set at 25% return-seeking assets and 75% liability-matching assets.

The pension plans are exposed to risk that arises because the estimated market value of the plans' assets might decline, the investment returns might reduce, or the estimated value of the plans' liabilities might increase.

In line with the agreed mix of return-seeking assets to generate future returns and liability-matching assets to better match future pension obligations, the Group has defined an overall long-term investment strategy for the plans, with investments across a broad range of assets. The main market risks within the asset and hedging portfolio are against credit risk, interest rates, long-term inflation, equities, property, currency and bank counterparty risk.

The plan liabilities are a series of future cash flows with relatively long duration. On an IAS 19 basis, these cash flows are sensitive to changes in the expected long-term inflation rate and the discount rate (AA corporate bond yield curve) where an increase in long-term inflation corresponds with an increase in the liabilities, and an increase in the discount rate corresponds with a decrease in the liabilities.

The interest rate risk and credit rate risk in the US are partially hedged. The targets are based on an accounting measure of the plan liabilities.

For the UK plans, there is an interest rate and inflation hedging strategy in place. The targets are based on an economic measure of the plan liabilities. Furthermore, the plans also currently hedge a portion of their equity exposure with a staggered maturity profile.

In the UK, the defined benefit pension schemes operated for the benefit of former Glaxo Wellcome employees and former SmithKline Beecham employees remain separate. These schemes were closed to new entrants in 2001 and subsequent UK employees are entitled to join a defined contribution scheme. In addition, the Group operates a number of post-retirement healthcare schemes, the principal one of which is in the US.

Following a period of consultation with impacted employees, it was announced on 17 December 2020 that the UK defined benefit plans would be closed to future accrual effective from 31 March 2022. As a result, post closure the accrued benefits of active participants will be revalued in line with inflation (RPI for the legacy Glaxo Wellcome plans and CPI for the legacy SmithKline Beecham plans subject to the relevant caps for each arrangement) rather than capped pay increases. In addition, all defined benefit plan participants who are still active at 1 April 2022 will receive a defined pension contribution of £10,000 each. The effect of closure and the defined contribution enhancement together resulted in a one-off cost of £74 million in 2020.

It was announced on 9 September 2020 that the US cash balance pension plans would be closed to future accrual from 1 January 2021. This change resulted in a credit of £56 million. On 1 June 2020 and 9 September 2020, two amendments were made to the retiree healthcare plans in the US resulting in a credit of £55 million.

The Group has applied the following financial assumptions in assessing the defined benefit liabilities:

		UK			US			Rest of World	
	2021 % pa	2020 % pa	2019 % pa	2021 % pa	2020 % pa	2019 % pa	2021 % pa	2020 % pa	2019 % pa
Rate of increase of future earnings	2.00	2.00	2.00	n/a	n/a	4.00	2.90	2.60	2.70
Discount rate	2.00	1.40	2.00	2.70	2.30	3.20	1.10	0.60	1.10
Expected pension increases	3.20	2.80	3.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.30	2.10	2.10
Cash balance credit/conversion rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.00	1.90	2.60	0.20	0.10	0.10
Inflation rate	3.20	2.80	3.00	2.25	2.00	2.25	1.90	1.30	1.40

Sensitivity analysis detailing the effect of changes in assumptions is provided on page 213. The analysis provided reflects the assumption changes which have the most material impact on the results of the Group.

The amounts recorded in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the three years ended 31 December 2021 in relation to the defined benefit pension and post-retirement healthcare schemes were as follows:

				Pensions	Post-retirement benefits
	UK	US	Rest of World	Group	Group
2021	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Amounts charged to operating profit					
Current service cost	56	9	151	216	29
Past service cost	28	2	(25)	5	12
Net interest cost	3	19	6	28	26
Gains from settlements	-	-	(10)	(10)	-
Expenses	15	12	-	27	_
	102	42	122	266	67
Remeasurement gains/(losses) recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	572	97	194	863	78

				Pensions	Post-retirement benefits
2020		US £m	Rest of World £m	Group £m	Group £m
Amounts charged to operating profit					
Current service cost	61	83	147	291	36
Past service cost/(credit)	98	(56)	1	43	(55)
Net interest (income)/cost	3	23	10	36	39
Gains from settlements	-	-	(18)	(18)	(7)
Expenses	9	12	_	21	
	171	62	140	373	13
Remeasurement gains/(losses) recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	51	(96)	(60)	(105)	(82)

				Pensions	Post-retirement benefits
	UK	US	Rest of World	Group	Group
2019	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Amounts charged to operating profit					
Current service cost	62	74	130	266	22
Past service cost/(credit)	49	(3)	(15)	31	-
Net interest (income)/cost	(19)	29	16	26	52
Gains from settlements	_	_	(9)	(9)	-
Expenses	7	20	-	27	
	99	120	122	341	74
Remeasurement losses recorded in the statement of comprehensive income	(894)	(1)	(78)	(973)	(77)

The amounts included within past service costs in the UK included £27 million (2020 - £24 million; 2019 - £58 million) of augmentation costs which arose from Major restructuring programmes, together with a charge of £nil (2020 - £74 million) in relation to the impact of the closure of the defined benefit schemes to future accrual.

In 2020, the past service credit of £56 million in the US reflected the closure of the cash balance pension plans from 1 January 2021. Amendments to the retiree healthcare plan in the US in 2020 resulted in a credit of £55 million to past service costs in post-retirement benefits in 2020.

A summarised balance sheet presentation of the Group defined benefit pension schemes and other post-retirement benefits is set out in the table below:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Recognised in Other non-current assets:			
Pension schemes in surplus	741	183	127
Recognised in Assets held for sale:			
Post-retirement benefits	_	-	(9)
Recognised in Pensions and other post-employment benefits:			
Pension schemes in deficit	(1,870)	(2,287)	(2,048)
Post-retirement benefits	(1,243)	(1,363)	(1,409)
	(3,113)	(3,650)	(3,457)

In the event of a plan wind-up, GSK believes the UK pension scheme rules provide the company with the right to a refund of surplus assets following the full settlement of plan liabilities. As a result, the net surplus in the UK defined benefit pension schemes is recognised in full.

The fair values of the assets and liabilities of the UK and US defined benefit pension schemes, together with aggregated data for other defined benefit pension schemes in the Group are as follows:

At 31 December 202	1	UK £m	US £m	Rest of World £m	Group £m
Equities:	- listed	3,954	522	731	5,207
	– unlisted	_	_	4	4
Multi-asset funds		1,415	_	-	1,415
Property:	- listed	_	_	68	68
	– unlisted	502	154	1	657
Corporate bonds:	- listed	1,503	975	140	2,618
	– unlisted	_	_	15	15
Government bonds:	- listed	5,054	724	984	6,762
Insurance contracts		1,334	_	917	2,251
Other (liabilities)/asse	its	(130)	149	72	91
Fair value of assets		13,632	2,524	2,932	19,088
Asset ceiling restriction	ons	-	_	(26)	(26)
Present value of sche	me obligations	(13,299)	(3,248)	(3,644)	(20,191)
Net surplus/(obligatio	n)	333	(724)	(738)	(1,129)
Included in Other non	-current assets	606	-	135	741
Included in Pensions	and other post-employment benefits	(273)	(724)	(873)	(1,870)
		333	(724)	(738)	(1,129)
Actual return on plan	assets	541	97	48	686

The multi-asset funds comprise investments in pooled investment vehicles that are invested across a range of asset classes, increasing diversification within the growth portfolio. The value of funds in this asset class with a quoted market price is £350 million (2020 - £847 million).

The 'Other (liabilities)/assets' category comprises cash and mark to market values of derivative positions.

Index-linked gilts held as part of a UK repo programme are included in government bonds. The related loan of £513 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 – £650 million; 2019 – £243 million) is deducted within 'Other assets'.

At 31 December 2020		UK £m	US £m	Rest of World £m	Group £m
Equities:	- listed	2,686	539	686	3,911
	– unlisted	_	_	5	5
Multi-asset funds		2,075	_	_	2,075
Property:	- listed	_	_	57	57
	– unlisted	447	136	2	585
Corporate bonds:	– listed	1,113	1,066	154	2,333
	– unlisted	_	_	20	20
Government bonds:	– listed	6,055	758	999	7,812
Insurance contracts		1,409	_	988	2,397
Other (liabilities)/assets	6	(203)	136	78	11
Fair value of assets		13,582	2,635	2,989	19,206
Present value of schen	ne obligations	(13,858)	(3,445)	(4,007)	(21,310)
Net surplus/(obligation)		(276)	(810)	(1,018)	(2,104)
Included in Other non-o	current assets	77	_	106	183
Included in Pensions a	nd other post-employment benefits	(353)	(810)	(1,124)	(2,287)
		(276)	(810)	(1,018)	(2,104)
Actual return on plan a	ssets	1,092	159	177	1,428
					· · · · ·
44.24 December 2040		UK £m	US £m	Rest of World £m	Group £m
At 31 December 2019 Equities:	- listed	2.904	671	638	4,213
Equilion	– unlisted		_	8	8
Multi-asset funds		2,700	-	_	2,700
Property:	- listed	_	-	55	55
	– unlisted	460	145	2	607
Corporate bonds:	- listed	297	855	141	1,293
	– unlisted	326	-	23	349
Government bonds:	– listed	4,923	803	889	6,615
Insurance contracts		1,406	-	832	2,238
Other (liabilities)/assets	3	(35)	315	74	354
Fair value of assets		12,981	2,789	2,662	18,432
Present value of schen	ne obligations	(13,293)	(3,506)	(3,554)	(20,353)
Net surplus/(obligation)		(312)	(717)	(892)	(1,921)
Included in Other non-o	current assets	70	-	57	127
Included in Pensions a	nd other post-employment benefits	(382)	(717)	(949)	(2,048)
		(312)	(717)	(892)	(1,921)
Actual return on plan a		787			

#### 30. Pensions and other post-employment benefits continued

				Pensions	Post-retirement benefits
Movements in fair values of assets	UK £m	US £m	Rest of World £m	Group £m	Group £m
Assets at 1 January 2019	12,581	2,808	2,390	17,779	_
Exchange adjustments	,	(110)	(120)	(230)	_
Additions through business combinations	_	(	14	(_00)	_
Interest income	360	111	37	508	_
Expenses	(7)	(20)	_	(27)	_
Settlements and curtailments	-	_	1	1	_
Remeasurement	427	245	312	984	_
Employer contributions	187	40	116	343	110
Scheme participants' contributions	3	_	17	20	17
Benefits paid	(570)	(285)	(105)	(960)	(127)
Assets at 31 December 2019	12,981	2,789	2,662	18,432	-
Exchange adjustments	_	(86)	138	52	-
Interest income	256	87	29	372	-
Expenses	(9)	(12)	-	(21)	-
Settlements and curtailments	-	_	(20)	(20)	-
Remeasurement	836	72	148	1,056	-
Employer contributions	156	33	124	313	105
Scheme participants' contributions	3	-	18	21	18
Benefits paid	(641)	(248)	(110)	(999)	(123)
Assets at 31 December 2020	13,582	2,635	2,989	19,206	-
Exchange adjustments	-	31	(184)	(153)	-
Interest income	187	57	18	262	-
Expenses	(15)	(12)	-	(27)	-
Settlements and curtailments	-	-	(7)	(7)	-
Remeasurement	354	40	30	424	-
Employer contributions	139	40	133	312	105
Scheme participants' contributions	3	-	24	27	15
Benefits paid	(618)	(267)	(97)	(982)	(120)
Assets at 31 December 2021	13,632	2,524	2,906	19,062	-

During 2021, the Group made additional funding contributions to the UK pension schemes of £44 million  $(2020 - \pounds76 \text{ million}; 2019 - \pounds78 \text{ million})$  but £nil  $(2020 - \poundsnil; 2019 - \poundsnil)$  to the US schemes. In 2018, GSK reached a revised agreement with the trustees of the UK pension schemes to make additional contributions to eliminate the pension deficits identified within the schemes at the 31 December 2017 actuarial funding valuation. Based on these funding agreements, the additional contributions to eliminate the pension deficit are expected to be  $\pounds44$  million in 2022 and these are included within Note 35, 'Commitments' on page 216. This funding commitment supersedes the previous agreement made in 2016. The contributions were based on a government bond yield curve approach to selecting the discount rate; the rate chosen included an allowance for expected investment returns which reflected the asset mix of the schemes.

Employer contributions for 2022, including special funding contributions, are estimated to be approximately £380 million in respect of defined benefit pension schemes and £90 million in respect of post-retirement benefits.

## 30. Pensions and other post-employment benefits continued

				Pensions	Post-retirement benefits
Movements in defined benefit obligations	UK £m	US £m	Rest of World £m	Group £m	Group £m
Obligations at 1 January 2019	(12,087)	(3,474)	(3,213)	(18,774)	(1,379)
Exchange adjustments	_	140	177	317	50
Additions through business combinations	_	_	(56)	(56)	(48)
Service cost	(62)	(74)	(130)	(266)	(22)
Past service cost	(49)	3	15	(31)	-
Interest cost	(341)	(140)	(53)	(534)	(52)
Settlements and curtailments	_	_	8	8	-
Remeasurement	(1,321)	(246)	(390)	(1,957)	(77)
Scheme participants' contributions	(3)	_	(17)	(20)	(17)
Benefits paid	570	285	105	960	127
Obligations at 31 December 2019	(13,293)	(3,506)	(3,554)	(20,353)	(1,418)
Exchange adjustments	_	118	(188)	(70)	36
Disposals	-	_	_	-	9
Service cost	(61)	(83)	(147)	(291)	(36)
Past service cost	(98)	56	(1)	(43)	55
Interest cost	(259)	(110)	(39)	(408)	(39)
Settlements and curtailments	-	_	38	38	7
Remeasurement	(785)	(168)	(208)	(1,161)	(82)
Scheme participants' contributions	(3)	-	(18)	(21)	(18)
Benefits paid	641	248	110	999	123
Obligations at 31 December 2020	(13,858)	(3,445)	(4,007)	(21,310)	(1,363)
Exchange adjustments	-	(40)	258	218	4
Service cost	(56)	(9)	(151)	(216)	(29)
Past service cost	(28)	(2)	25	(5)	(12)
Interest cost	(190)	(76)	(23)	(289)	(26)
Settlements and curtailments	_	_	17	17	-
Remeasurement	218	57	164	439	78
Scheme participants' contributions	(3)	-	(24)	(27)	(15)
Benefits paid	618	267	97	982	120
Obligations at 31 December 2021	(13,299)	(3,248)	(3,644)	(20,191)	(1,243)

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Funded	(19,419)	(20,504)	(19,547)
Unfunded	(772)	(806)	(806)
	(20,191)	(21,310)	(20,353)

The liability for the US post-retirement healthcare scheme has been assessed using the same assumptions as for the US pension scheme, together with the assumption for future medical inflation of 6.25% (2020 – 6.0%) in 2021, grading down to 5% in 2027 and thereafter. At 31 December 2021, the US post-retirement healthcare scheme obligation was £1,059 million (2020 – £1,124 million; 2019 – £1,198 million). Post-retirement benefits are unfunded.

GSK Annual Report 2021 211

Strategic report

The movement in the net defined benefit liability is as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
At 1 January	(2,104)	(1,921)	(995)
Exchange adjustments	65	(18)	87
Additions through business combinations	-	_	(42)
Service cost	(216)	(291)	(266)
Past service cost	(5)	(43)	(31)
Interest cost	(27)	(36)	(26)
Settlements and curtailments	10	18	9
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest	424	1,056	984
(Loss)/gain from change in demographic assumptions	(62)	69	78
Gain/(loss) from change in financial assumptions	716	(1,340)	(2,022)
Experience (loss)/gain	(215)	110	(13)
Employer contributions	312	313	343
Expenses	(27)	(21)	(27)
At 31 December	(1,129)	(2,104)	(1,921)
The remeasurements included within post-retirement benefits are detailed below:	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Coin from change in demographic cocumptions		7	2111
Gain from change in demographic assumptions	19 35		(00)
Gain/(loss) from change in financial assumptions		(93)	(80)
Experience gains	24	(82)	(77)
The defined benefit pension obligation analysed by membership category is as follows:			
	0001	2020	2019 £m
	2021 £m	£m	
Active			4,572
Active Retired	£m	£m	4,572 10,485
	£m 4,196	£m 4,660	,
Retired	£m 4,196 11,115	£m 4,660 11,257	10,485
Retired	£m 4,196 11,115 4,880	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393	10,485 5,296
Retired Deferred	£m 4,196 11,115 4,880 20,191 2021	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020	10,485 5,296 20,353 2019
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows:	£m 4,196 11,115 4,880 20,191 2021 £m	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m	10,485 5,296 20,353 2019 £m
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows: Active	£m           4,196           11,115           4,880           20,191           2021           £m           494	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m 551	10,485 5,296 20,353 20,353 2019 £m 549
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows: Active Retired	£m           4,196           11,115           4,880           20,191           2021           £m           494           748	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m 551 808	10,485 5,296 20,353 2019 £m
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows: Active	£m           4,196           111,115           4,880           20,191           2021           £m           494           748           1	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m 551 808 4	10,485 5,296 20,353 2019 £m 549 869 
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows: Active Retired	£m           4,196           11,115           4,880           20,191           2021           £m           494           748	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m 551 808	10,485 5,296 20,353 20,353 2019 £m 549
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows: Active Retired	£m           4,196           11,115           4,880           20,191           2021           £m           494           748           1           1,243	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m 551 808 4 1,363	10,485 5,296 20,353 2019 £m 549 869 
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows: Active Retired Deferred	£m           4,196           111,115           4,880           20,191           2021           £m           494           748           1	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m 551 808 4	10,485 5,296 20,353 2019 £m 549 869 
Retired Deferred The post-retirement benefit obligation analysed by membership category is as follows: Active Retired Deferred	£m           4,196           11,115           4,880           20,191           2021           £m           494           748           1           1,243           2021	£m 4,660 11,257 5,393 21,310 2020 £m 551 808 4 1,363 2020	10,485 5,296 20,353 2019 £m 549 869 

### 30. Pensions and other post-employment benefits continued

# Sensitivity analysis

The effect of changes in assumptions used on the benefit obligations and on the 2022 annual defined benefit pension and post-retirement costs are detailed below. This information has been determined by taking into account the duration of the liabilities and the overall profile of the plan memberships.

	0.25% increase £m	0.25% decrease £m
Discount rate		
(Decrease)/increase in annual pension cost	(19)	17
Increase/(decrease) in annual post-retirement benefits cost	1	(1)
(Decrease)/increase in pension obligation	(729)	772
(Decrease)/increase in post-retirement benefits obligation	(34)	35
	0.5% increase <u>£m</u>	0.5% decrease £m
(Decrease)/increase in annual pension cost	(41)	33
Increase/(decrease) in annual post-retirement benefits cost	2	(2)
(Decrease)/increase in pension obligation	(1,413)	1,586
(Decrease)/increase in post-retirement benefits obligation	(67)	73
	0.25% increase £m	0.25% decrease £m
Inflation rate		(4.4)
Increase/(decrease) in annual pension cost	15	(14)
Increase/(decrease) in pension obligation	547	(529)
	1 year increase £m	
Life expectancy		
Increase in annual pension cost	16	
Increase in annual post-retirement benefits cost	1	
Increase in pension obligation	724	
Increase in post-retirement benefits obligation	36	
	1%	

	£m
Rate of future healthcare inflation	
Increase in annual post-retirement benefits cost	1
Increase in post-retirement benefits obligation	39

# **31. Other provisions**

	Legal and other disputes £m	Major restructuring programmes £m	Employee related provisions £m	Other provisions £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2021	320	860	326	253	1,759
Exchange adjustments	2	(18)	(8)	(4)	(28)
Charge for the year	117	383	81	119	700
Reversed unused	(75)	(151)	(11)	(36)	(273)
Unwinding of discount	_	2	_	-	2
Utilised	(168)	(389)	(65)	(28)	(650)
Reclassifications and other movements	_	(8)	(1)	(3)	(12)
Transfer to Pension obligations	-	(27)	-	-	(27)
At 31 December 2021	196	652	322	301	1,471
To be settled within one year To be settled after one year	160 36	545 107	66 256	70 231	841 630
At 31 December 2021	196	652	322	301	1,471

#### Legal and other disputes

The Group is involved in a substantial number of legal and other disputes, including notification of possible claims, as set out in Note 46, 'Legal proceedings'. Provisions for legal and other disputes include amounts relating to product liability, anti-trust, government investigations, contract terminations and self insurance.

The net charge for the year of £42 million (including reversals and estimated insurance recoveries) primarily related to provisions for product liability cases, commercial disputes and various other government investigations.

The discount on the provision is £nil in 2021 (2020 – increased by £1 million). The discount was calculated using risk-adjusted projected cash flows and risk-free rates of return.

In respect of product liability claims related to certain products, provision is made when there is sufficient history of claims made and settlements to enable management to make a reliable estimate of the provision required to cover unasserted claims. The ultimate liability for such matters may vary from the amounts provided and is dependent upon the outcome of litigation proceedings, investigations and possible settlement negotiations.

It is in the nature of the Group's business that a number of these matters may be the subject of negotiation and litigation over many years. Litigation proceedings, including the various appeal procedures, often take many years to reach resolution, and out-of-court settlement discussions can also often be protracted. Indemnified disputes will result in a provision charge and a corresponding receivable.

The Group is in potential settlement discussions in a number of the disputes for which amounts have been provided and, based on its current assessment of the progress of these disputes, estimates that £160 million of the amount provided at 31 December 2021 will be settled within one year. At 31 December 2021, it was expected that £4 million (2020 - £13 million) of the provision made for legal and other disputes will be reimbursed by third parties. For a discussion of legal issues, see Note 46, 'Legal proceedings'.

# Major restructuring programmes

During 2021, the Group had four major restructuring programmes in progress: the Combined restructuring and integration programme and the 2018 Major restructuring programme, both of which are now substantially complete, the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture integration programme and the Separation Preparation programme. The programmes are focused primarily on simplifying supply chain processes, rationalising the Group's manufacturing network, restructuring the Pharmaceuticals commercial operations, integrating the Pfizer consumer healthcare business and preparing for the separation of GSK into two new companies.

Restructuring provisions primarily include severance costs when management has made a formal decision to eliminate certain positions and this has been communicated to the groups of employees affected and appropriate consultation procedures completed, where appropriate. No provision is made for staff severance payments that are paid immediately.

The discount on the provisions increased by £2 million in 2021 (2020 – increased by £2 million).

Pension augmentation includes £27 million relating to the defined benefit plan arising from staff redundancies, as shown in Note 30, 'Pensions and other post-employment benefits'.

#### **Employee related provisions**

Employee related provisions include obligations for certain medical benefits to disabled employees and their spouses in the US. At 31 December 2021, the provision for these benefits amounted to  $\pounds$ 69 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 77 million). Other employee benefits reflect a variety of provisions for severance costs, jubilee awards and other long-service benefits.

Given the nature of these provisions, the amounts are likely to be settled over many years.

#### **Other provisions**

Included in other provisions are provisions for onerous contracts, insurance provisions and a number of other provisions including vehicle insurance and regulatory matters.

# 32. Contingent consideration liabilities

The consideration for certain acquisitions includes amounts contingent on future events such as development milestones or sales performance. The Group has provided for the fair value of this contingent consideration as follows:

	Shionogi- ViiV Healthcare £m	Novartis Vaccines £m	Other £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2019	5,937	296	53	6,286
Remeasurement through income statement	31	67	(15)	83
Cash payments: operating cash flows	(767)	(13)	-	(780)
Cash payments: investing activities	(98)	(11)	(4)	(113)
Other movements	_	_	3	3
At 31 December 2019	5,103	339	37	5,479
Remeasurement through income statement	1,114	161	-	1,275
Cash payments: operating cash flows	(751)	(14)	-	(765)
Cash payments: investing activities	(107)	(9)	(4)	(120)
At 31 December 2020	5,359	477	33	5,869
Remeasurement through income statement	1,026	32	5	1,063
Cash payments: operating cash flows	(721)	(21)	-	(742)
Cash payments: investing activities	(105)	(9)	-	(114)
At 31 December 2021	5,559	479	38	6,076

Of the contingent consideration payable at 31 December 2021, £958 million (2020 – £765 million) is expected to be paid within one year.

The consideration payable for the acquisition of the Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture and the Novartis Vaccines business is expected to be paid over a number of years. As a result, the total estimated liabilities are discounted to their present values, shown above. The Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration liability is discounted at 8% (2020 - 8.5%) and the Novartis Vaccines contingent consideration liability is discounted at 8.5% (2020 - 9%) for pipeline assets.

The Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare and Novartis Vaccines contingent consideration liabilities are calculated principally based on the forecast sales performance of specified products over the lives of those products.

The table below shows on an indicative basis the income statement and balance sheet sensitivity to reasonably possible changes in key inputs to the valuations of the contingent consideration liabilities.

		2021		2020
Increase/(decrease) in financial liability and loss/(gain) in Income statement	Shionogi- ViiV Healthcare £m	Novartis Vaccines £m	Shionogi- ViiV Healthcare £m	Novartis Vaccines £m
10% increase in sales forecasts*	506	61	515	80
10% decrease in sales forecasts*	(506)	(57)	(516)	(78)
1% increase in discount rate	(198)	(38)	(207)	(39)
1% decrease in discount rate	213	45	223	45
10 cent appreciation of US Dollar	343	1	305	4
10 cent depreciation of US Dollar	(299)	(4)	(262)	(2)
10 cent appreciation of Euro	102	28	125	30
10 cent depreciation of Euro	(85)	(27)	(105)	(24)

\* The sales forecast is for ViiV Healthcare sales only in respect of the Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare contingent consideration.

An explanation of the accounting for ViiV Healthcare is set out on page 57.

GSK Annual Report 2021 215

Financial statements

# 33. Other non-current liabilities

Accruals Deferred income	40	
Deferred income	13	41
	85	21
Other payables	823	741
	921	803

Other payables includes a number of employee-related liabilities including employee savings plans.

# 34. Contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2021, contingent liabilities where GSK has a present obligation as a result of a past event, comprising guarantees and other items arising in the normal course of business, amounted to £126 million (2020 - £138 million). These contingent liabilities arise where the Group has a present obligation arising from a past event. At 31 December 2021, £0.2 million (2020 - £0.4 million) of financial assets were pledged as collateral for contingent liabilities. Provision is made for the outcome of tax, legal and other disputes where it is both probable that the Group will suffer an outflow of funds and it is possible to make a reliable estimate of that outflow. At 31 December 2021, other than for those disputes where provision has been made, if it is not possible to meaningfully assess whether the outcomes will result in a probable outflow, or to quantify or reliably estimate the liability, if any, no provision is recorded. Descriptions of the significant legal and other disputes to which the Group is a party are set out in Note 46, 'Legal proceedings'.

# **35. Commitments**

Contractual obligations and commitments	2021 £m	2020 £m
Contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:		
Intangible assets	12,082	12,307
Property, plant and equipment	616	528
Investments	146	153
Purchase commitments	484	746
Pensions	44	88
Interest on loans	7,603	8,309
Future finance charges on leases	153	180
	21,128	22,311

The commitments related to intangible assets include milestone payments, which are dependent on successful clinical development or on meeting specified sales targets, and which represent the maximum that would be paid if all milestones, however unlikely, are achieved. The amounts are not risk-adjusted or discounted. The net decrease in intangible asset commitments in 2021 is mainly attributable to the termination of a number of agreements including the termination of the agreement for bintrafusp alfa with Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany offset by an increase in a number of new R&D collaborations including with Alector, iTeos Therapeutics and Lifemine Therapeutics.

In 2018, GSK reached an agreement with the trustees of the UK pension schemes to make additional contributions to eliminate the pension deficit identified at the 31 December 2017 actuarial funding valuation. A payment of £44 million is due in 2022. The table above includes this commitment, but excludes the normal ongoing annual funding requirement in the UK of approximately £110 million.

The Group also has other commitments which principally relate to revenue payments to be made under licences and other alliances. Commitments in respect of future interest payable on loans are disclosed before taking into account the effect of interest rate swaps.

# 36. Share capital and share premium account

	Ordinary Shares	Ordinary Shares of 25p each	
	Number	£m	£m
Share capital issued and fully paid			
At 1 January 2019	5,379,067,624	1,345	3,091
Issued under employee share schemes	4,034,607	1	50
Ordinary shares acquired by ESOP Trusts	-	_	33
At 31 December 2019	5,383,102,231	1,346	3,174
Issued under employee share schemes	2,087,386	-	29
Ordinary shares acquired by ESOP Trusts	_	-	78
At 31 December 2020	5,385,189,617	1,346	3,281
Issued under employee share schemes	1,825,442	1	20
Ordinary shares acquired by ESOP Trusts	-	_	-
At 31 December 2021	5,387,015,059	1,347	3,301
	31 December 2021 000	31 Dec	ember 2020 000
Number of shares issuable under employee share schemes	75,210		48,205
Number of unissued shares not under option	4,537,775		4,566,605

At 31 December 2021, of the issued share capital, 23,205,289 shares were held in the ESOP Trusts, 355,205,950 shares were held as Treasury shares and 5,008,603,820 shares were in free issue. All issued shares are fully paid. The nominal, carrying and market values of the shares held in the ESOP Trusts are disclosed in Note 44, 'Employee share schemes'.

# **37. Movements in equity**

Retained earnings and other reserves amounted to  $\pounds$ 10,407 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 –  $\pounds$ 9,960 million; 2019 –  $\pounds$ 6,885 million) of which  $\pounds$ 476 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 440 million; 2019 –  $\pounds$ 394 million) related to associates and joint ventures.

The cumulative translation exchange in equity is as follows:

	Net translation exchange included in:			
	Retained earnings £m	Fair value reserve £m	Non- controlling interests £m	Total translation exchange £m
At 1 January 2019	381	1	(52)	330
Exchange movements on overseas net assets and net investment hedges	(830)	(2)	(75)	(907)
Reclassification of exchange movements on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries	(75)	_	-	(75)
At 31 December 2019	(524)	(1)	(127)	(652)
Exchange movements on overseas net assets and net investment hedges	(51)	(8)	(34)	(93)
Reclassification of exchange movements on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries	36	_	-	36
At 31 December 2020	(539)	(9)	(161)	(709)
Exchange movements on overseas net assets and net investment hedges	(239)	-	(20)	(259)
Reclassification of exchange movements on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries and associates	(25)	_	-	(25)
At 31 December 2021	(803)	(9)	(181)	(993)

# 37. Movements in equity continued

The analysis of other comprehensive income by equity category is as follows:

	Retained	Other	Non- controlling	
	earnings	reserves	interests	Total
2021	£m	£m	£m	£m
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to income statement:				
Exchange movements on overseas net assets and net investment hedges	(239)	-	-	(239)
Reclassification of exchange movements on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries and associates	(25)	_	-	(25)
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges	_	5	-	5
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to income and expense	_	12	-	12
Tax on fair value movements on cash flow hedges	_	(8)	-	(8)
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement:				
Exchange movements on overseas net assets of non-controlling interests	_	_	(20)	(20)
Fair value movements on equity investments	_	(911)	_	(911)
Tax on fair value movements on equity investments	_	131	_	131
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans	941	_	_	941
Tax on remeasurement losses in defined benefit plans	(223)	_	_	(223)
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	454	(771)	(20)	(337)
	<b>D</b> / · · · ·	0.11	Non-	
	Retained earnings	Other reserves	controlling interests	Total
2020	£m	£m	£m	£m
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to income statement:				
Exchange movements on overseas net assets and net investment hedges	(51)	(8)	-	(59)
Reclassification of exchange movements on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries	36	-	-	36
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges	_	(19)	-	(19)
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to income and expense	_	54	-	54
Tax on fair value movements on cash flow hedges	-	(18)	-	(18)
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement:				
Exchange movements on overseas net assets of non-controlling interests	_	_	(34)	(34)
Fair value movements on equity investments	_	1,348	_	1,348
Tax on fair value movements on equity investments	_	(220)	_	(220)
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit plans	(187)	_	_	(187)
Tax on remeasurement losses in defined benefit plans	69	_	-	69
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year	(133)	1,137	(34)	970
			Non-	
	Retained	Other	controlling	
2019	earnings £m	reserves £m	interests £m	Total £m
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to income statement:	2011	2011	Au 111	2.111
Exchange movements on overseas net assets and net investment hedges	(830)	(2)		(832)
Reclassification of exchange movements on liquidation or disposal of overseas subsidiaries	(030)	(2)		(032)
Fair value movements on cash flow hedges	(13)	(20)		(20)
Reclassification of cash flow hedges to income and expense		(20)		(20)
Tax on fair value movements on cash flow hedges	_	16	_	16
-	_	10	_	10
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement: Exchange movements on overseas net assets of non-controlling interests		_	(75)	(75)
	-	372	(13)	(75) 372
Fair value movements on equity investments	-		_	
Tax on fair value movements on equity investments Remeasurement gains on defined benefit plans		(95)	_	(95)
Nemeasurement gains on delined benefit plans	(1,050)	-	-	(1,050)
Tax on remeasurement gains in defined benefit plans	189	_	_	189

Information on net investment hedges is provided in part (d) of Note 43 'Financial instruments and related disclosures'.

### 37. Movements in equity continued

The analysis of other reserves is as follows:

	ESOP Trust shares £m	Fair value reserve £m	Cash flow hedge reserve £m	Other reserves £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2019	(161)	140	(47)	2,129	2,061
Exchange adjustments	10	_	-	-	10
Transferred to Retained earnings in the year on disposal of equity investments	-	5	-	-	5
Net fair value movement in the year	-	264	(1)	-	263
Ordinary shares acquired by ESOP Trusts	(328)	-	-	-	(328)
Write-down of shares held by ESOP Trusts	344	_	_	-	344
At 31 December 2019	(135)	409	(48)	2,129	2,355
Exchange adjustments	20	_	-	-	20
Transferred to Retained earnings in the year on disposal of equity investments	-	(207)	-	-	(207)
Net fair value movement in the year	-	1,100	17	-	1,117
Ordinary shares acquired by ESOP Trusts	(609)	-	-	-	(609)
Write-down of shares held by ESOP Trusts	529	_	_	-	529
At 31 December 2020	(195)	1,302	(31)	2,129	3,205
Exchange adjustments	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Transferred to Retained earnings in the year on disposal of equity investments	-	(139)	-	-	(139)
Net fair value movement in the year	-	(780)	10	-	(770)
Transferred to income and expense in the year on impairments of equity investments	168	_	-	-	168
At 31 December 2021	(28)	383	(21)	2,129	2,463

Other reserves include various non-distributable merger and pre-merger reserves amounting to £1,849 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 –  $\pounds$ 1,849 million; 2019 –  $\pounds$ 1,849 million). Other reserves also include the capital redemption reserve created as a result of the share buy-back programme amounting to £280 million at 31 December 2021 (2020 –  $\pounds$ 280 million; 2019 –  $\pounds$ 280 million).

# 38. Non-controlling interests

Total non-controlling interests includes the following individually material non-controlling interests. Other non-controlling interests are individually not material.

#### ViiV Healthcare

GSK holds 78.3% of the ViiV Healthcare sub-group, giving rise to a material non-controlling interest. Summarised financial information in respect of the ViiV Healthcare sub-group is as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Turnover	4,637	4,848	4,816
Profit after taxation	1,087	762	2,574
Other comprehensive income/(expense)	(17)	33	(29)
Total comprehensive income	1,070	795	2,545
	2021 £m	2020 £m	
Non-current assets	2,796	2,564	
Current assets	2,711	2,405	
Total assets	5,507	4,969	
Current liabilities	(3,121)	(2,748)	
Non-current liabilities	(8,472)	(8,343)	
Total liabilities	(11,593)	(11,091)	
Net liabilities	(6,086)	(6,122)	
	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Net cash inflow from operating activities	2,128	2,249	2,375
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(287)	(294)	(202)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(1,608)	(2,483)	(1,947)
(Decrease)/increase in cash and bank overdrafts in the year	233	(528)	226

### 38. Non-controlling interests continued

The above financial information relates to the ViiV Healthcare group on a stand-alone basis, before the impact of Group-related adjustments, primarily related to the recognition of preferential dividends. The profit after taxation of £1,087 million (2020 - £762 million; 2019 - £2,574 million) is stated after charging preferential dividends payable to GSK, Shionogi and Pfizer and after a charge of £1,218 million (2020 - £762 million; 2019 - £2,574 million; 2019 - £37 million) for remeasurement of contingent consideration payable. This consideration is expected to be paid over a number of years.

The following amounts attributable to the ViiV Healthcare group are included in GSK's Financial statements:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Share of profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interest	196	223	482
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	224	419	310
Non-controlling interest in the Consolidated balance sheet	(570)	(539)	(344)

#### **Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture**

GSK holds 68% of the Consumer Healthcare sub-group, giving rise to a material non-controlling interest. Summarised financial information in respect of the Consumer Healthcare sub-group is as follows:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Turnover	9,545	9,837	4,240
Profit after taxation	1,439	1,219	150
Other comprehensive expenses	(10)	(266)	(721)
Total comprehensive income/(expenses)	1,429	953	(571)
	2021 £m	2020 £m	
Non-current assets	29,200	29,134	
Current assets	5,251	4,918	
Total assets	34,451	34,052	
Current liabilities	(4,238)	(4,254)	
Non-current liabilities	(3,733)	(3,890)	
Total liabilities	(7,971)	(8,144)	
Net assets	26,480	25,908	
	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,356	1,419	1,014
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	(33)	1,018	(776)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(1,236)	(2,437)	(78)
Increase in cash and bank overdraft in the year/period	87	_	160

The above financial information relates to the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture on a stand-alone basis (2019 – for the period from its formation on 31 July 2019 to December 2019), before the impact of Group-related adjustments and the classification of cash pooling accounts with Group companies outside the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture but after Major restructuring charges.

The following amounts attributable to the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture are included in GSK's financial statements:

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Share of profit for the year/period attributable to non-controlling interest	460	374	69
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest	367	735	_
Non-controlling interest in the Consolidated balance sheet	6,609	6,538	6,911

# **39. Related party transactions**

During the year, the Group disposed of its interest in Innoviva Inc. See Note 21 for details of disposal. The royalties due from GSK to Innoviva in the year until the date of disposal were £113 million (2020 - £261 million).

A loan of £4.6 million (2020 - £3.0 million) to Medicxi Ventures I LP remained due to GSK at 31 December 2021. In 2021, GSK increased the investment in Kurma Biofund II, FCPR by £0.2 million and Medicxi Ventures I LP of £1.0 million. As part of the joint venture agreement with Qura Therapeutics LLC, the Group has an obligation to fund the joint venture up to April 2025, with both GSK and its joint venture partner committing financial support in the amount of \$26 million. At December 2021, the outstanding liability due to Qura was \$13 million.

Cash distributions were received from our investments in Medicxi Ventures I LP of £5.5 million, in Longwood Founders Fund, LP of £3.0 million and in Apollo Therapeutics LLP of £0.1 million.

The aggregate compensation of the Directors and GLT is given in Note 9, 'Employee costs'.

# 40. Acquisitions and disposals

Details of the acquisition and disposal of significant subsidiaries and associates, joint ventures and other businesses are given below:

### 2021

#### Business acquisitions

GSK completed no material business acquisitions in 2021.

#### **Business disposals**

GSK made a number of business disposals for net cash consideration received in the year of £10 million. The profit on the disposal of the businesses in the year of £24 million was calculated as follows:

	£m
Consideration:	
Cash consideration including currency forwards, purchase adjustments and deferred consideration	10
Total	10
Net assets sold:	
Property, plant and equipment	3
Cash and cash equivalents	1
Other net assets	1
Total	5
Costs:	
Deal costs	(16)
Reclassification of exchange from other comprehensive income	35
Gain on disposals in 2021	24

# Associates and joint ventures

On 20 May 2021 GSK agreed with Innoviva, Inc ("Innoviva") to sell all of its approximately 32 million shares of common stock of Innoviva back to Innoviva at a price of \$12.25 per share, raising gross proceeds of approximately \$392 million. Following settlement of the transaction, GSK will no longer hold any Innoviva stock. See details in Note 21 'Investment in associates and joint ventures'.

#### **Cash flows**

	Business disposals £m	Associates and joint ventures disposals £m
Cash consideration received	43	277
Net deferred consideration paid	(51)	-
Transaction costs	(8)	-
Cash and cash equivalents (divested)/acquired	(1)	_
Cash (outflow)/inflow	(17)	277

GSK Annual Report 2021 221

Financial statements

Total

#### 40. Acquisitions and disposals continued

## 2020

#### **Business acquisitions**

GSK completed one smaller business acquisition when it acquired 55% of Pfizer Biotech Corporation Taiwan, a part of Pfizer's consumer healthcare business, which was not previously recognised as part of the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture, on 28 September 2020 for non cash consideration of £129 million. This represented goodwill of £124 million, cash of £21 million and other assets acquired of £18 million less non-controlling interest of £14 million and net liabilities of £20 million.

	Total £m
Net assets acquired:	
Intangible assets	2
Property, plant and equipment	5
Inventory	5
Trade and other receivables	6
Cash and cash equivalents	21
Trade and other payables	(20)
	19
Non-controlling interest	(14)
Goodwill	124
	129
Non-cash consideration (settlement of a promissory note)	129
Total consideration	129

#### **Business disposals**

On 1 April 2020, GSK completed its divestment of Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare nutrition products in India and a number of other countries (excluding Bangladesh) to Unilever and the merger of GSK's Indian listed Consumer Healthcare entity with Hindustan Unilever, an Indian listed public company. GSK received a 5.7% equity stake in Hindustan Unilever and £395 million in cash. GSK disposed of its equity stake in Hindustan Unilever during May 2020.

The divestment in Bangladesh closed on 30 June 2020. Total cash consideration received was £177 million.

The cash divested as part of the disposal of the India and Bangladesh Consumer Healthcare entities was £478 million.

The profit on the disposal of the businesses in the year of £2,795 million was calculated as follows:

	Horlicks divestment £m	Other £m	Total £m
Consideration:			
Cash consideration receivable including currency forwards and purchase adjustments	492	157	649
Equity investment in Hindustan Unilever Limited	3,124	-	3,124
Total	3,616	157	3,773
Net assets disposed:			
Goodwill	142	1	143
Intangible assets	15	103	118
Property, plant and equipment	56	12	68
Inventory	_	6	6
Cash and cash equivalents	478	3	481
Other net (liabilities)/assets	(155)	1	(154)
Total	536	126	662
Costs:			
Transaction costs	12	28	40
Derivative	240	-	240
Reclassification of exchange from other comprehensive income	36	-	36
Total	288	28	316
Gain on disposals	2,792	3	2,795

#### 40. Acquisitions and disposals continued

The exposure to share price movements embedded in the agreement to merge GSK's Indian listed Consumer Healthcare entity with Hindustan Unilever Limited as part of the divestment of Horlicks and other nutrition products in India and a number of other countries was recognised as a derivative between signing of the agreement in 2018 and completion of the transaction in 2020. £240 million is recorded as a cost in the table above for the derecognition of the derivative asset. This largely reflects fair value gains recognised in the Income Statement in prior periods.

### Associates and joint ventures

During the year, GSK made investments into associates of £4 million and £4 million was paid in cash.

#### **Cash flows**

	Business acquisitions £m	Business disposals £m	Associates and joint ventures investments £m
Cash consideration received/(paid)	-	786	(4)
Net deferred consideration	_	(19)	_
Transaction costs	(6)	(27)	_
Cash and cash equivalents acquired/(divested)	21	(481)	_
Cash inflow/(outflow)	15	259	(4)

### **2019**

#### **Business acquisitions**

#### Pfizer consumer healthcare business

The acquisition of Pfizer's consumer healthcare business completed on 31 July 2019.

GSK and Pfizer have contributed their respective consumer healthcare businesses into a new Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture in a non-cash transaction, whereby GSK has acquired Pfizer's consumer healthcare business in return for shares in the Joint Venture. GSK has an equity interest of 68% and majority control of the Joint Venture and Pfizer has an equity interest of 32%. As the Group has control over the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture it is consolidated within the Group's financial statements. In a number of territories, legal completion of the acquisition has not occurred because of regulatory constraints. However, the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture obtained control of the majority of these businesses in these territories from 31 July 2019 and has consolidated the net assets of those businesses from that date, but in all cases is entitled to the benefits of the trading of businesses in the delayed territories.

The non-controlling interest in the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture, calculated applying the proportionate goodwill method, represents Pfizer's share of the net assets of the Joint Venture, excluding goodwill.

Goodwill of £3.9 billion, which is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes, has been recognised. The goodwill represents the potential for further synergies arising from combining the acquired businesses with GSK's existing business together with the value of the workforce acquired. Total transaction costs recognised in 2018 and 2019 for the acquisition amounted to £77 million.

Since acquisition on 31 July 2019, sales of £1.2 billion arising from the Pfizer consumer healthcare business have been included in Group turnover. If the business had been acquired at the beginning of the year, it is estimated that Group turnover in 2019 would have been approximately £1.5 billion higher. The business has been integrated into the Group's existing activities and it is not practicable to identify the impact on the Group profit in the period.

#### **Tesaro Inc.**

On 22 January 2019, GSK acquired 100% of Tesaro Inc., an oncology focused biopharmaceutical company, for cash consideration of \$5.0 billion (£3.9 billion), in order to strengthen the Group's pharmaceutical pipeline. Transaction costs amounted to £31 million.

Goodwill of £1.2 billion, none of which is expected to be tax-deductible, has been recognised. The goodwill represents the potential for further synergies arising from combining the acquired businesses with GSK's existing business together with the value of the workforce acquired. From acquisition on 22 January 2019 to 31 December 2019, sales of £0.2 billion arising from the Tesaro business have been included in Group turnover. The business has been integrated into the Group's existing activities and it is not practicable to identify the impact on the Group profit in the period.

GSK Annual Report 2021 223

6

## 40. Acquisitions and disposals continued

The fair value of the assets acquired in business combinations, including goodwill, are set out in the table below. Amounts related to the Pfizer consumer healthcare business acquisition are provisional and subject to change.

	Pfizer consumer healthcare business £m	Tesaro £m	Other £m
Net assets acquired:			
Intangible assets	12,357	3,092	-
Property, plant and equipment	354	6	-
Right of use assets	39	40	-
Inventory	986	162	-
Trade and other receivables	546	115	35
Other assets including cash and cash equivalents	302	254	16
Trade and other payables	(779)	(282)	(39)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(2,591)	(252)	-
Other liabilities	(99)	(5)	-
Term loan	-	(445)	-
Non-controlling interest	(3,577)	_	-
Goodwill	3,854	1,169	-
Total	11,392	3,854	12
Consideration settled by shares in GSK Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture	11,392	_	_
Cash consideration paid	_	3,854	6
Fair value of investment in joint venture converted into subsidiary	_	-	6
Total consideration	11,392	3,854	12

The non-controlling interest of £3,577 million represents Pfizer's share of the fair value of the Pfizer consumer healthcare business, excluding goodwill. The total non-controlling interest initially recognised in the Consolidated statement of changes in equity of £6,887 million also includes Pfizer's share of the book value of GSK Consumer Healthcare.

### **Business disposals**

GSK made a number of business disposals for net cash consideration received in the year of £104 million. The profit on the disposal of the businesses in the year of £201 million was calculated as follows:

	£m	Total £m
Cash consideration receivable net of subsidy payable		106
Net assets disposed:		
Goodwill	(4)	
Intangible assets	(1)	
Property, plant and equipment	(44)	
Inventory	(7)	
Cash and cash equivalents	(12)	
Other net assets	(4)	
		(72)
Transaction costs		(27)
Reclassification of exchange from other comprehensive income		75
Non-controlling interest divested		16
		98
Transaction signed but not yet completed – gain on embedded derivative		143
Transaction signed but not yet completed – transaction costs		(40)
Total profit on disposal		201

#### 40. Acquisitions and disposals continued

## Transaction signed but not yet completed at 31 December 2019

In December 2018, GSK agreed to divest Horlicks and other Consumer Healthcare nutrition brands to Unilever PLC and to form a merger of GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Limited with Hindustan Unilever Limited for a total consideration valued at approximately £3.1 billion. GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Limited was a public company listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), in which GSK held a 72.5% stake. Following the merger of GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Limited with Hindustan Unilever Limited, a public company listed on the NSE and BSE, GSK would own 133.8 million Hindustan Unilever Limited shares.

The Group entered into forward foreign exchange contracts in relation to the transaction. Contracts with a value of  $\pounds$ 1.7 billion were designated as a cash flow hedge of part of the foreign exposure arising on the transaction. Further contracts with a value of  $\pounds$ 0.6 billion were designated as net investment hedges against INR and EUR assets. In addition, the exposure to share price movements in the forward purchase of shares in Hindustan Unilever Limited were recognised as an embedded derivative. The embedded derivative was in an asset position and had a fair value of  $\pounds$ 240 million at 31 December 2019 (2018 –  $\pounds$ 100 million).

### Associates and joint ventures

During the year, GSK made investments of £27 million into associates and joint ventures of which £11 million was paid in cash.

# **Cash flows**

	Business acquisitions £m	Business disposals £m	Associates and joint venture investments £m
Cash consideration (paid)/received	(3,860)	161	(11)
Net deferred consideration received	-	29	-
Transaction costs	(95)	(73)	_
Cash and cash equivalents acquired/divested	384	(13)	_
Cash (outflow)/inflow	(3,571)	104	(11)

# 41. Adjustments reconciling profit after tax to operating cash flows

	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m
Profit after tax	5,096	6,388	5,268
Tax on profits	346	580	953
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	(33)	(33)	(74)
Finance expense net of finance income	756	848	814
Depreciation	1,195	1,214	1,231
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,182	1,137	1,103
Impairment and assets written off	540	781	825
Profit on sale of businesses	(38)	(2,831)	(201)
Profit on sale of intangible assets	(568)	(426)	(342)
Loss on sale of investments in associates	36	-	_
Profit on sale of equity investments	(8)	(69)	(2)
Business acquisition costs	-	-	59
Changes in working capital:			
Decrease in inventories	25	119	300
Increase in trade receivables	(782)	(224)	(32)
Increase in trade payables	284	225	263
(Increase) in other receivables	(314)	(159)	(160)
Contingent consideration paid (see Note 32)	(742)	(765)	(780)
Other non-cash increase in contingent consideration liabilities	1,063	1,275	83
Increase in other payables	1,324	818	89
Increase/(decrease) in pension and other provisions	(340)	400	(188)
Share-based incentive plans	367	381	365
Fair value adjustments	(17)	464	19
Other	(129)	(27)	(61)
	4,147	3,708	4,264
Cash generated from operations	9,243	10,096	9,532

# 42. Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt

	2021	2020	2019
	£m	£m	£m
Net debt, as previously reported	(20,780)	(25,215)	(21,621)
Implementation of IFRS 16	-	-	(1,303)
Net debt at beginning of year, as adjusted	(20,780)	(25,215)	(22,924)
Increase in cash and bank overdrafts	(1,414)	470	826
Increase/(decrease) in liquid investments	(18)	1	(1)
Increase in long-term loans	-	(3,298)	(4,794)
Repayment of short-term Notes	2,313	3,738	4,160
Repayment of/(increase in) other short-term loans	(318)	3,567	(3,095)
Repayment of lease liabilities	215	227	214
Debt of subsidiary undertakings acquired	-	_	(524)
Exchange adjustments	314	(135)	1,015
Other non-cash movements	(150)	(135)	(92)
Movement in net debt	942	4,435	(2,291)
Net debt at end of year	(19,838)	(20,780)	(25,215)

Analysis of changes in net debt	At 1 January 2021 £m	Exchange £m	Other £m	Interest expense £m	Change in fair value £m	Reclass- ifications £m	Cash flow £m	At 31 December 2021 £m
Liquid investments	78	1	-	-	-	-	(18)	61
Cash and cash equivalents	6,292	(29)	(1)	-	-	-	(1,988)	4,274
Overdrafts	(1,030)	-	-	-	_	-	574	(456)
	5,262	(29)	(1)	-	_	_	(1,414)	3,818
Debt due within one year:								
Commercial paper	(17)	8	-	-	_	_	(243)	(252)
European/US MTN & Bank facilities	(2,350)	1	-	-	_	(2,494)	2,247	(2,596)
Lease liabilities	(230)	5	7	-	_	(200)	215	(203)
Other	(98)	15	(2)	-	-	-	(9)	(94)
	(2,695)	29	5	_	_	(2,694)	2,210	(3,145)
Debt due after one year:								
European/US MTN & Bank facilities	(22,538)	306	-	(22)	_	2,494	-	(19,760)
Lease liabilities	(887)	7	(132)	-	_	200	-	(812)
	(23,425)	313	(132)	(22)	_	2,694	-	(20,572)
Net debt	(20,780)	314	(128)	(22)	_	-	778	(19,838)
Interest payable	(247)	_	(30)	(753)	_	_	786	(244)
Derivative financial instruments	(74)	_	-	-	72	_	(20)	(22)
Total liabilities from financing activities*	(26,441)	342	(157)	(775)	72	-	2,976	(23,983)

\* Excluding cash and cash equivalents, overdrafts and liquid investments.

### 42. Adjustments of net cash flow to movement in net debt continued

Analysis of changes in net debt	At 1 January 2020 £m	Exchange £m	Other £m	Interest expense £m	Change in fair value £m	Reclass- ifications £m	Cash flow £m	At 31 December 2020 £m
Liquid investments	79	-	-	_	_	-	(1)	78
Cash and cash equivalents	4,707	(44)	-	-	_	-	1,629	6,292
Cash and cash equivalents - AHFS	507	_	-	-	-	-	(507)	-
Overdrafts	(383)	5	_	_	-	_	(652)	(1,030)
	4,831	(39)	_	_	_	_	470	5,262
Debt due within one year:								
Commercial paper	(3,586)	(50)	-	-	_	-	3,619	(17)
European/US MTN and Bank facilities	(2,658)	38	-	-	-	(3,468)	3,738	(2,350)
Lease liabilities	(240)	(4)	16	-	-	(229)	227	(230)
Other	(51)	12	(7)	-	-	-	(52)	(98)
	(6,535)	(4)	9	_	_	(3,697)	7,532	(2,695)
Debt due after one year:								
European/US MTN & Bank facilities	(22,580)	(104)	(4)	(20)	_	3,468	(3,298)	(22,538)
Lease liabilities	(1,010)	19	(125)	-	-	229	-	(887)
	(23,590)	(85)	(129)	(20)	-	3,697	(3,298)	(23,425)
Net debt	(25,215)	(128)	(120)	(20)	-	-	4,703	(20,780)
Interest payable	(244)	1	-	(868)	_	-	864	(247)
Derivative financial instruments	335	_	-	-	(290)	-	(119)	(74)
Total liabilities from financing activities*	(30,034)	(88)	(120)	(888)	(290)	_	4,979	(26,441)

 $^{\star}\,$  Excluding cash and cash equivalents, overdrafts and liquid investments.

For further information on significant changes in net debt see Note 29, 'Net debt'.

GSK Annual Report 2021 227

Strategic report

Goverrance and remuneration

**Financial statements** 

The objective of GSK's Treasury activity is to minimise the post-tax net cost of financial operations and reduce its volatility to benefit earnings and cash flows. GSK uses a variety of financial instruments to finance its operations and derivative financial instruments to manage market risks from these operations. Derivatives principally comprise of foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps which are used to swap borrowings and liquid assets into currencies required for Group purposes as well as interest rate swaps which are used to manage exposure to financial risks from changes in interest rates. These financial instruments reduce the uncertainty of foreign currency transactions and interest payments.

Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes in relation to underlying business activities and not as trading or speculative instruments.

## **Capital management**

GSK's financial strategy supports the Group's strategic priorities and is regularly reviewed by the Board. GSK manages the capital structure of the Group through an appropriate mix of debt and equity.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt of  $\pounds$ 19.8 billion (see Note 29, 'Net debt') and total equity, including items related to non-controlling interests, of  $\pounds$ 21.3 billion (see 'Consolidated statement of changes in equity' on page 170). Total capital, including that provided by non-controlling interests, is  $\pounds$ 41.1 billion.

The Group continues to manage its financial policies to a credit profile that particularly targets short-term credit ratings of A-1 and P-1 while maintaining single A long-term ratings consistent with those targets. The Group's long-term credit rating with Standard & Poor's is A (stable outlook) and with Moody's Investor Services ('Moody's') it is A2 (stable outlook). The Group's short-term credit ratings are A-1 and P-1 with Standard & Poor's and Moody's respectively.

### Liquidity risk management

GSK's policy is to borrow centrally in order to meet anticipated funding requirements. The strategy is to diversify liquidity sources using a range of facilities and to maintain broad access to financial markets. Each day, we sweep cash to or from a number of global subsidiaries and central Treasury accounts for liquidity management purposes. GSK utilises both physical and notional cash pool arrangements as appropriate by location and currency. For notional cash pools, liquidity is drawn against foreign currency balances to provide both local funding and central liquidity as required and with balances actively managed and maintained to appropriate levels. As balances in notional pooling arrangements are not settled across currencies, gross cash and overdraft balances are reported.

At 31 December 2021, GSK had  $\pounds$ 3.6 billion of borrowings repayable within one year and held  $\pounds$ 4.3 billion of cash and cash equivalents and liquid investments of which  $\pounds$ 2.9 billion was held centrally.

228 GSK Annual Report 2021

GSK has access to short-term finance under a \$10 billion (£7.4 billion) US commercial paper programme; \$nil (£nil) was in issue at 31 December 2021 (2020 – \$25 million (£17 million)). GSK has access to short-term finance under a £5 billion Euro commercial paper programme; €300 million (£252 million) was in issue at 31 December 2021 (2020 – £nil). At 31 December 2021, GSK had a £1.9 billion three-year committed facility and a \$2.5 billion (£1.9 billion) 364-day committed facility. The three-year committed facility was agreed in September 2019, extended by one year in September 2020 and was extended again by one year to 2024 in August 2021. The 364-day committed facility was agreed in August 2021.

These committed facilities were undrawn at 31 December 2021. GSK considers this level of committed facilities to be adequate, given current liquidity requirements.

In preparation for the separation of the Consumer Healthcare business, in February 2022 GSK cancelled and replaced the three year and 364 day facilities. New revolving credit facilities of equivalent size were agreed with maturities in September 2025 and September 2023.

GSK has a £20.0 billion Euro Medium Term Note programme and at 31 December 2021, £10.5 billion of notes were in issue under this programme. The Group also had \$15.7 billion (£11.6 billion) of notes in issue at 31 December 2021 under a US shelf registration. GSK's borrowings mature at dates between 2022 and 2045.

The put option owned by Pfizer in ViiV Healthcare is exercisable. In reviewing liquidity requirements GSK considers that sufficient financing options are available should the put option be exercised.

#### **Market risk**

#### Interest rate risk management

The objective of GSK's Treasury activity is to minimise the effective net interest cost and to balance the mix of debt at fixed and floating rates over time.

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from borrowings and investments with floating rates and refinancing of maturing fixed rate debt where any changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The policy on interest rate risk management limits the net amount of floating rate debt to a specific cap, reviewed and agreed no less than annually by the Board.

The majority of debt is issued at fixed interest rates and changes in the floating rates of interest do not significantly affect the Group's net interest charge. This includes some borrowings for which interest rate swaps are in place which removes the impact of the associated periodic repricing. Short-term borrowings including bank facilities are exposed to the risk of future changes in market interest rate as are the majority of cash and liquid investments.

#### Interest rate benchmark reform

'Interest rate benchmark reform – Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 4, IFRS 7 and IFRS 16' Phase I and Phase II were issued by the IASB in September 2019 and August 2020, and adopted by the UK Endorsement Board on 5 January 2021. Phase I of the amendment modifies specific hedge accounting requirements to allow hedge accounting to continue for affected hedges during the period of uncertainty before the hedged items or hedging instruments affected by the current interest rate benchmarks are amended as a result of the ongoing interest rate benchmark reforms. Phase II also provides that, for financial instruments measured using amortised cost measurement, changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform should be reflected by adjusting their effective interest rate and no immediate gain or loss should be recognised.

The Group has closely monitored the market and the output from the various industry working groups managing the transition to new benchmark interest rates. This includes announcements made by LIBOR regulators, including the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission, regarding the transition away from LIBOR (including GBP LIBOR, USD LIBOR and EURIBOR) to the Sterling Overnight Index Average Rate (SONIA), the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR), and the Euro Short-Term Rate (€STR) respectively.

At 31 December 2021, the Group was not directly exposed to interest rate benchmark reform as it held no interest rate derivatives or floating rate debt that referenced to LIBOR. The Group did not transition any material derivatives or floating rate debt into a new index as all of the instruments referencing LIBOR matured before December 2021.

#### Foreign exchange risk management

The Group's objective is to minimise the exposure of overseas operating subsidiaries to transaction risk by matching local currency income with local currency costs where possible. Foreign currency transaction exposures arising on external and internal trade flows are selectively hedged. GSK's internal trading transactions are matched centrally and inter-company payment terms are managed to reduce foreign currency risk. Where possible, GSK manages the cash surpluses or borrowing requirements of subsidiary companies centrally using forward contracts to hedge future repayments back into the originating currency. In order to reduce foreign currency translation exposure, the Group seeks to denominate borrowings in the currencies of our principal assets and cash flows. These are primarily denominated in US Dollars, Euros and Sterling. Borrowings can be swapped into other currencies as required.

Borrowings denominated in, or swapped into, foreign currencies that match investments in overseas Group assets may be treated as a hedge against the relevant assets. Forward contracts in major currencies are also used to reduce exposure to the Group's investment in overseas assets (see 'Net investment hedges' section of this note for further details).

#### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group and arises on cash and cash equivalents and favourable derivative financial instruments held with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Group considers its maximum credit risk at 31 December 2021 to be £11,417 million (31 December 2020 - £12,572 million) which is the total of the Group's financial assets with the exception of 'Other investments' (comprising equity investments) which bear equity risk rather than credit risk. See page 232 for details on the Group's total financial assets. At 31 December 2021, GSK's greatest

concentration of credit risk was £0.9 billion with a wholesaler in the US (2020 - £1.4 billion with Legal and General Investment Management Class 4 GBP liquidity fund (AAA/Aaa)). See page 230 for further information on the Group's credit risk exposure in respect of the three largest US wholesaler customers.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period in assessing the loss allowance for financial assets at amortised cost or at FVTOCI since the adoption of IFRS 9 at the start of the 2018 reporting period.

#### Treasury-related credit risk

GSK sets global counterparty limits for each of GSK's banking and investment counterparties based on long-term credit ratings from Moody's and Standard and Poor's. Usage of these limits is actively monitored.

GSK actively manages its exposure to credit risk, reducing surplus cash balances wherever possible. This is part of GSK's strategy to regionalise cash management and to concentrate cash centrally as much as possible. The table below sets out the credit exposure to counterparties by rating for liquid investments, cash and cash equivalents and derivatives.

The gross asset position on each derivative contract is considered for the purpose of this table, although, under ISDA agreements, the amount at risk is the net position with each counterparty. Table (e) on page 240 sets out the Group's financial assets and liabilities on an offset basis.

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

At 31 December 2021, £54 million (2020 – £47 million) of cash is categorised as held with unrated or sub-investment grade rated counterparties (lower than BBB-/Baa3) of which £7 million (2020 – £1 million) is cash in transit. The remaining exposure is concentrated in overseas banks used for local cash management or investment purposes, including: £19 million in Nigeria held with United Bank for Africa, Zenith Bank, Access Bank and Stanbic IBTC Bank; £14 million with Halk Bank in the UK; £2 million with BTV in Austria; £2 million in Argentina held with Banco de la Nacion and Banco de la Provincia; £2 million with J Trust Royal Bank in Cambodia; £1 million with Produbanco in Ecuador; £1 million with Banco Central de Honduras in Honduras; £1 million with BAC San José in Panama and £1 million with Banco Popular in Puerto Rico. Of the £77 million of bank balances and deposits held with BBB/Baa rated counterparties, £25 million was held with BBB-/Baa3 rated counterparties, including balances or deposits of £24 million with HDFC Bank in India. These banks are used for local investment purposes.

GSK measures expected credit losses over cash and cash equivalents as a function of individual counterparty credit ratings and associated 12 month default rates. Expected credit losses over cash and cash equivalents and third-party financial derivatives are deemed to be immaterial and no such loss has been experienced during 2021.

Credit ratings are assigned by Standard & Poor's and Moody's respectively. Where the opinions of the two rating agencies differ, GSK assigns the lower rating of the two to the counterparty. Where local rating agency or Fitch data is the only source available, the ratings are converted to global ratings equivalent to those of Standard & Poor's or Moody's using published conversion tables. These credit ratings form the basis of the assessment of the expected credit loss on Treasury-related balances held at amortised cost being bank balances and deposits and Government securities.

2021	AAA/Aaa £m	AA/Aa £m	A/A £m	BBB/Baa £m	BB+/Ba1 and below /unrated £m	Total £m
Bank balances and deposits	-	7	2,687	77	54	2,825
US Treasury and Treasury repo only money market funds	54	-	_	_	-	54
Liquidity funds	1,395	_	_	_	-	1,395
Government securities	_	60	_	1	-	61
3rd party financial derivatives	_	_	200	_	-	200
Total	1,449	67	2,887	78	54	4,535

2020	AAA/Aaa £m	AA/Aa £m	A/A £m	BBB/Baa £m	BB+/Ba1 and below /unrated £m	Total £m
Bank balances and deposits	-	10	2,575	368	47	3,000
US Treasury and Treasury repo only money market funds	317	_	-	-	-	317
Liquidity funds	2,975	_	_	_	-	2,975
Government securities	_	77	_	1	-	78
3rd party financial derivatives	-	_	134	12	_	146
Total	3,292	87	2,709	381	47	6,516

GSK's centrally managed cash reserves amounted to £2.9 billion at 31 December 2021, all available within three months. This includes £1.7 billion of cash managed by the Group for ViiV Healthcare, a 78.3% owned subsidiary and £0.7 billion of cash managed by the Group for GSK Consumer Healthcare, a 68% owned subsidiary. The Group has invested centrally managed liquid assets in bank deposits, Aaa/AAA rated US Treasury and Treasury repo only money market funds and Aaa/AAA rated liquidity funds.

#### Wholesale and retail credit risk

Outside the US, no customer accounts for more than 5% of the Group's trade receivables balance.

In the US, in line with other pharmaceutical companies, the Group sells its products through a small number of wholesalers in addition to hospitals, pharmacies, physicians and other groups. Sales to the three largest wholesalers amounted to approximately 75% (2020 – 79%) of the sales of the US Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines businesses in 2021.

At 31 December 2021, the Group had trade receivables due from these three wholesalers totalling £2,430 million or 39% of total trade receivables ( $2020 - \pounds2,362$  million or 43%). The Group is exposed to a concentration of credit risk in respect of these wholesalers such that, if one or more of them encounters financial difficulty, it could materially and adversely affect the Group's financial results.

The Group's credit risk monitoring activities relating to these wholesalers include a review of their quarterly financial information and Standard & Poor's credit ratings, development of GSK internal risk ratings, and establishment and periodic review of credit limits.

All new customers are subject to a credit vetting process and existing customers will be subject to a review at least annually. The vetting process and subsequent reviews involve obtaining information including the customer's status as a government or private sector entity, audited financial statements, credit bureau reports, debt rating agency (e.g. Moody's, Standard & Poor's) reports, payment performance history (from trade references, industry credit groups) and bank references.

Trade receivables consist of amounts due from a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable and, where appropriate, credit insurance is purchased or factoring arrangements put in place.

The amount of information obtained is proportional to the level of exposure being considered. The information is evaluated quantitatively (i.e. credit score) and qualitatively (i.e. judgement) in conjunction with the customer's credit requirements to determine a credit limit.

Trade receivables are grouped into customer segments that have similar loss patterns to assess credit risk while other receivables and other financial assets are assessed individually. Historical and forward-looking information is considered to determine the appropriate expected credit loss allowance. The Group believes there is no further credit risk provision required in excess of the allowance for expected credit losses (see Note 25, 'Trade and other receivables').

#### Credit enhancements

The Group uses credit enhancements including factoring and credit insurance to minimise the credit risk of the trade receivables in the Group. At 31 December 2021, £315 million (2020 - £386 million) of trade receivables were insured in order to protect the receivables from loss due to credit risks such as default, insolvency and bankruptcy.

Each Group entity assesses the credit risk of its private customers to determine if credit insurance is required.

Factoring arrangements are managed locally by entities and are used to mitigate risk arising from large credit risk concentrations. All factoring arrangements are non-recourse.

# Fair value of financial assets and liabilities excluding lease liabilities

The table on page 232 presents the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities excluding lease liabilities at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions are used to measure the fair values of significant financial instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet:

- Other investments equity investments traded in an active market determined by reference to the relevant stock exchange quoted bid price; other equity investments determined by reference to the current market value of similar instruments, recent financing rounds or the discounted cash flows of the underlying net assets
- Trade receivables carried at fair value based on invoiced amount
- Interest rate swaps, foreign exchange forward contracts, swaps and options – based on the present value of contractual cash flows or option valuation models using market sourced data (exchange rates or interest rates) at the balance sheet date
- Cash and cash equivalents carried at fair value based on net asset value of the funds
- Contingent consideration for business acquisitions and divestments – based on present values of expected future cash flows.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values of significant financial instruments which are not measured at fair value on the balance sheet:

- Receivables and payables, including put options, carried at amortised cost – approximates to the carrying amount
- Liquid investments approximates to the carrying amount
- Cash and cash equivalents carried at amortised cost approximates to the carrying amount
- Long-term loans based on quoted market prices (a level 1 fair value measurement) in the case of European and US Medium Term Notes; approximates to the carrying amount in the case of other fixed rate borrowings and floating rate bank loans
- Short-term loans, overdrafts and commercial paper approximates to the carrying amount because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Strategic report

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

			2021		2020
	Notes	Carrying value £m	Fair value £m	Carrying value £m	Fair value £m
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:					
Other non-current assets	b	21	21	37	37
Trade and other receivables	b	4,830	4,830	3,990	3,990
Liquid investments		61	61	78	78
Cash and cash equivalents		2,825	2,825	3,000	3,000
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):					
Other investments designated at FVTOCI	а	1,927	1,927	2,939	2,939
Trade and other receivables	a,b	1,943	1,943	1,942	1,942
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):					
Other investments	а	199	199	121	121
Other non-current assets	a,b	23	23	30	30
Trade and other receivables	a,b	59	59	46	46
Held for trading derivatives that are not in a designated and effective hedging relationship	a,d,e	83	83	68	68
Cash and cash equivalents	а	1,449	1,449	3,292	3,292
Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through Other comprehensive income)	a,d,e	123	123	89	89
Total financial assets	a,u,c	13,543	13,543	15,632	15,632
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:					
Borrowings excluding obligations under lease liabilities:					
<ul> <li>bonds in a designated hedging relationship</li> </ul>	d	(4,982)	(5,311)	(7,681)	(8,171)
– other bonds		(17,373)	(20,746)	(17,205)	(21,966)
<ul> <li>bank loans and overdrafts</li> </ul>		(550)	(550)	(1,110)	(1,110)
– commercial paper		(252)	(252)	(17)	(17)
– other borrowings		(1)	(1)	(20)	(20)
Total borrowings excluding lease liabilities	f	(23,158)	(26,860)	(26,033)	(31,284)
Trade and other payables	С	(15,431)	(15,431)	(13,748)	(13,748)
Other provisions	С	(113)	(113)	(232)	(232)
Other non-current liabilities	С	(52)	(52)	(72)	(72)
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):					
Contingent consideration liabilities	a,c	(6,076)	(6,076)	(5,869)	(5,869)
Held for trading derivatives that are not in a designated and effective hedging relationship	a,d,e	(171)	(171)	(200)	(200)
Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through Other					
comprehensive income) Total financial liabilities excluding lease liabilities	a,d,e	(57)	(57)	(31)	(31)
		(45,058)	(48,760)	(46,185)	(51,436)
Net financial assets and financial liabilities excluding lease liabilities		(31,515)	(35,217)	(30,553)	(35,804)

The valuation methodology used to measure fair value in the above table is described and categorised on page 231.

Trade and other receivables, Other non-current assets, Trade and other payables, Other provisions, Contingent consideration liabilities and Other non-current liabilities are reconciled to the relevant Notes on pages 234 and 235.

#### Fair value of investments in GSK shares

At 31 December 2021, the Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) Trusts held GSK shares with a carrying value of £28 million ( $2020 - \pounds195$  million) and a market value of £373 million ( $2020 - \pounds657$  million) based on quoted market price. The shares are held by the ESOP Trusts to satisfy future exercises of options and awards under employee incentive schemes. In 2021, the carrying value, which is the lower of cost or expected proceeds, of these shares has been recognised as a deduction from other reserves. At 31 December 2021, GSK held Treasury shares at a cost of £4,969 million ( $2020 - \pounds4,969$  million) which has been deducted from retained earnings.

### (a) Financial instruments held at fair value

The following tables categorise the Group's financial assets and liabilities held at fair value by the valuation methodology applied in determining their fair value. Where possible, quoted prices in active markets are used (Level 1). Where such prices are not available, the asset or liability is classified as Level 2, provided all significant inputs to the valuation model used are based on observable market data. If one or more of the significant inputs to the valuation model is not based on observable market data, the instrument is classified as Level 3. Other investments classified as Level 3 in the tables below comprise equity investments in unlisted entities with which the Group has entered into research collaborations and also investments in emerging life science companies.

At 31 December 2021	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
Financial assets at fair value				
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):				
Other investments designated at FVTOCI	1,736	_	191	1,927
Trade and other receivables	_	1,943	-	1,943
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):				
Other investments	_	_	199	199
Other non-current assets	_	_	23	23
Trade and other receivables	_	59	-	59
Held for trading derivatives that are not in a designated and effective hedging relationship	-	77	6	83
Cash and cash equivalents	1,449	_	-	1,449
Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through OCI)	-	123	-	123
	3,185	2,202	419	5,806
Financial liabilities at fair value				
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):				
Contingent consideration liabilities	-	_	(6,076)	(6,076)
Held for trading derivatives that are not in a designated and effective hedging relationship	-	(171)	-	(171)
Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through OCI)	-	(57)	-	(57)
	-	(228)	(6,076)	(6,304)
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At 31 December 2020 Financial assets at fair value	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):				
Other investments designated at FVTOCI	2.281	_	658	2.939
Trade and other receivables	2,201	1,942		1.942
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):	_	1,542	—	1,342
Other investments		_	121	121
Other non-current assets	_	_	30	30
Trade and other receivables	—	46	30	30 46
		40	—	
		63	Б	
Held for trading derivatives that are not in a designated and effective hedging relationship	- 2 202	63	5	68
Cash and cash equivalents	- 3,292	_	-	3,292
Cash and cash equivalents	_	- 89		3,292 89
Cash and cash equivalents Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through OCI)	- 3,292 - 5,573	_		3,292
Cash and cash equivalents Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through OCI) Financial liabilities at fair value	_	- 89		3,292 89
Cash and cash equivalents Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through OCI) Financial liabilities at fair value Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):	_		 814	3,292 89 8,527
Cash and cash equivalents Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through OCI) Financial liabilities at fair value Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Contingent consideration liabilities	_		- - 814 (5,869)	3,292 89 8,527 (5,869)
Cash and cash equivalents Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments (fair value movements through OCI) Financial liabilities at fair value Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):	_		 814	3,292 89 8,527

Movements in the year for financial instruments measured using Level 3 valuation methods are presented below:

	2021 £m	2020 £m
At 1 January	(5,064)	(4,722)
Net losses recognised in the income statement	(1,024)	(1,269)
Net gains recognised in other comprehensive income	189	160
Settlement of contingent consideration liabilities	856	885
Additions	99	126
Disposals and settlements	(19)	(172)
Transfers from Level 3	(694)	(72)
At 31 December	(5,657)	(5,064)

Net losses of £1,024 million ( $2020 - \pounds1,269$  million) attributable to Level 3 financial instruments which were recognised in the income statement were all in respect of financial instruments which were held at the end of the year and were reported in Other operating income. Charges of £1,026 million ( $2020 - \pounds1,114$  million) arose from remeasurement of the contingent consideration payable for the acquisition of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture and £32 million ( $2020 - \pounds161$  million) arose from remeasurement of the contingent consideration payable for the acquisition of the Novartis Vaccines business. Net gains of £195 million (2020 - net gains of £39 million) attributable to Level 3 financial instruments reported in Other comprehensive income as Fair value movements on equity investments arose prior to transfer from Level 3 on equity investments which transferred to a Level 1 valuation methodology as a result of listing on a recognised stock exchange during the year. Net gains and losses include the impact of exchange movements.

Financial liabilities measured using Level 3 valuation methods at 31 December included  $\pounds$ 5,559 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 5,359 million) in respect of contingent consideration payable for the acquisition in 2012 of the former Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare joint venture. This consideration is expected to be paid over a number of years and will vary in line with the future performance of specified products and movements in certain foreign currencies. They also included  $\pounds$ 479 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 477 million) in respect of contingent consideration for the acquisition in 2015 of the Novartis Vaccines business. This consideration is expected to be paid over a number of years and will vary in line with the future performance of specified products, the achievement of certain milestone targets and movements in certain foreign currencies. Sensitivity analysis on these balances is provided in Note 32, 'Contingent consideration liabilities'.

#### (b) Trade and other receivables and Other non-current assets in scope of IFRS 9

The following table reconciles financial instruments within Trade and other receivables and Other non-current assets which fall within the scope of IFRS 9 to the relevant balance sheet amounts. The financial assets are predominantly non-interest earning. Non-financial instruments include tax receivables, pension surplus balances and prepayments, which are outside the scope of IFRS 9.

						2021						2020
	At FVTPL £m	At FVTOCI £m	Amortised cost £m	Financial instruments £m	Non- financial instruments £m	Total £m	At FVTPL £m	At FVTOCI £m	Amortised cost £m	Financial instruments £m	Non- financial instruments £m	Total £m
Trade and other receivables (Note 25)	59	1,943	4,830	6,832	1,028	7,860	46	1,942	3,990	5,978	974	6,952
Other non-current assets (Note 23)	23		<u>21</u> 4,851	<u>44</u> 6,876	<u>1,632</u> 2,660	1,676 9,536	<u>30</u> 76		<u> </u>	67 6,045	974 1,948	<u>1,041</u> 7,993

Trade and other receivables include trade receivables of £6,246 million (2020 - £5,549 million). The Group has portfolios in each of the three business models under IFRS 9: £59 million (2020 - £46 million), measured at FVTPL, is held to sell the contractual cash flows as the receivables will be sold under a factoring arrangement, £1,943 million (2020 - £1,942 million), measured at FVTOCI, is held to either collect or sell the contractual cash flows as the receivables may be sold under a factoring agreement, and £4,244 million (2020 - £3,561 million), measured at amortised cost, is held to collect the contractual cash flows and there is no factoring agreement in place.

# (c) Trade and other payables, Other provisions, Contingent consideration liabilities and Other non-current liabilities in scope of IFRS 9

The following table reconciles financial instruments within Trade and other payables, Other provisions, Contingent consideration liabilities and Other non-current liabilities which fall within the scope of IFRS 9 to the relevant balance sheet amounts. The financial liabilities are predominantly non-interest bearing. Non-financial instruments include payments on account, tax and social security payables and provisions which do not arise from contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset, which are outside the scope of IFRS 9.

					2021					2020
		Amenticad	Financial	Non-			Amentional	Financial	Non-	
	At FVTPL £m	Amortised cost £m	Financial instruments £m	financial instruments £m	Total £m	At FVTPL £m	Amortised cost £m	Financial instruments £m	financial instruments £m	Total £m
Trade and other payables (Note 28)	-	(15,431)	(15,431)	(2,123)	(17,554)	-	(13,748)	(13,748)	(2,092)	(15,840)
Other provisions (Note 31)	-	(113)	(113)	(1,358)	(1,471)	-	(232)	(232)	(1,527)	(1,759)
Contingent consideration liabilities (Note 32)	(6,076)	-	(6,076)	-	(6,076)	(5,869)	-	(5,869)	_	(5,869)
Other non-current liabilities (Note 33)	-	(52)	(52)	(869)	(921)	-	(72)	(72)	(731)	(803)
	(6.076)	(15596)	(21.672)	(4.350)	(26.022)	(5, 869)	$(14\ 052)$	(19.921)	(4, 350)	$(24\ 271)$

### (d) Derivative financial instruments and hedging programmes

Derivatives are only used for economic hedging purposes and not as speculative investments and are classified as 'held for trading', other than designated and effective hedging instruments, and are presented as current assets or liabilities if they are expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the reporting period, otherwise they are classified as non-current. The Group has the following derivative financial instruments:

		2021 Fair value		2020 Fair value
	Assets £m	Liabilities £m	Assets £m	Liabilities £m
Non-current				
Cash flow hedges – Interest rate swap contracts (principal amount – £1,996 million (2020 – £nil))	12	(1)	_	_
Current				
Cash flow hedges – Interest rate swap contracts (principal amount – £nil (2020 – £899 million))	_	_	_	(1)
Net investment hedges – Cross currency swaps (principal amount – £nil (2020 – £549 million))	_	_	_	(18)
Cash flow hedges – Foreign exchange contracts (principal amount – $\pm$ 160 million (2020 – $\pm$ 24 million))	_	(3)	_	_
Net investment hedges – Foreign exchange contracts (principal amount – £5,469 million (2020 – £11,193 million))	111	(53)	89	(12)
Derivatives designated and effective as hedging instruments	123	(57)	89	(31)
Non-current			_	(
Embedded and other derivatives	6	-	5	(10)
Current				
Foreign exchange contracts (principal amount – £9,728 million (2020 – £13,563 million))	77	(169)	57	(190)
Embedded and other derivatives	_	(2)	6	-
Derivatives classified as held for trading	83	(171)	68	(200)
Total derivative instruments	206	(228)	157	(231)

#### Fair value hedges

At 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020, the Group had no designated fair value hedges.

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

#### Net investment hedges

At 31 December 2021, certain foreign exchange contracts were designated as net investment hedges in respect of the foreign currency translation risk arising on consolidation of the Group's net investment in its European (Euro) and Japanese (JPY) foreign operations as shown in the table above.

The carrying value of bonds on page 232 included  $\pounds$ 4,982 million (2020 –  $\pounds$ 7,681 million) that were designated as hedging instruments in net investment hedges.

#### **Cash flow hedges**

During 2018-2021, the Group entered into forward foreign exchange contracts which have been designated as cash flow hedges. These were entered into to hedge the foreign exchange exposure arising on cash flows from Euro denominated coupon payments relating to notes issued under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme, on the buyout of Novartis' non-controlling interest in the Consumer Healthcare Joint Venture in 2018, on the divestment of Horlicks and other nutrition brands which took place in 2020 and on refinancing existing debt maturities.

The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. In addition, the Group carries a balance in reserves that arose from pre-hedging fluctuations in long-term interest rates when pricing bonds issued in prior years in the current year, and in the future. The balance is reclassified to finance costs over the life of these bonds.

#### Foreign exchange risk

In the current year, the Group has designated certain foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps as cash flow and net investment hedges. Foreign exchange derivative financial assets and liabilities are presented in the line 'Derivative financial instruments' (either as assets or liabilities) on the Consolidated balance sheet. The following tables detail the foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps outstanding at the end of the reporting period, as well as information on the related hedged items.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

The main source of hedge ineffectiveness in these hedging relationships is the effect of the counterparty and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps, which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to changes in foreign exchange rates and ineffectiveness on rolling the cash flow hedges of the divestments mentioned above. No other sources of ineffectiveness emerged from these hedging relationships. Ineffectiveness to be recorded from cash flow hedges amounted to  $\pounds$ nil in 2021 (2020 – gain of  $\pounds$ 7 million). No ineffectiveness was recorded from net investment hedges (2020 –  $\pounds$ nil).

Included in the 2020 table below under 'Borrowings' are bonds with notional value of US\$750 million that have been swapped to fixed interest rate EUR debt with a cross currency interest rate swap.

					2021
Hedging instruments	Average exchange rate	Foreign currency	Notional value £m	Carrying value £m	Periodic change in value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness £m
Cash flow hedges			2.111	2.111	2.111
Foreign exchange contracts					
Buy foreign currency:					
Less than 3 months	1.32	USD	89	(2)	_
3 to 6 months	1.17	EUR	48	(1)	(1)
Over 6 months	1.17	EUR	23	-	
			160	(3)	(1)

					2021
					Periodic
					change in value
	Average	Foreign	Notional	Carrying	for calculating hedge
	exchange rate	currency	value	value	ineffectiveness
Hedging instruments			£m	£m	£m
5					
Foreign exchange contracts					
Sell foreign currency:					
Less than 3 months	1.18	EUR	5,348	58	578
		SGD	-	-	55
	155.19	JPY	121	-	15
Borrowings					
Less than 3 months		EUR	252	(252)	11
et investment hedges oreign exchange contracts ell foreign currency:ess than 3 months orrowingsess than 3 months Dver 6 months  edged items ash flow hedges ariability in cash flows from foreign exchange exposure arising on Euro denominated coupon payments relating to debt issued et investment hedges et investment in foreign operations  edging instruments ash flow hedges oreign exchange contracts uy foreign currency: 3 to 6 months  edging instruments et investment hedges oreign exchange contracts ell foreign currency:ess than 3 monthsess than 4 monthsess than4 monthsess than4 monthsess than4 monthsess		EUR	4,998	(4,982)	459
			10,719	(5,176)	1,118
				Currentetine	2021
		Periodio	c change in value		balance in cash e reserve/foreign
		for o	calculating hedge	currency tra	anslation reserve
Hedred items			ineffectiveness £m	for co	ontinuing hedges £m
			2.111		2.111
Variability in cash flows from foreign exchange exposure arising on					
			1		(1)
-					
Net investment in foreign operations			(1,117)		(873)
					2020
					Periodic
					change in value
					for calculating
	Average exchange rate	Foreign currency	Notional value	Carrying value	hedge ineffectiveness
Hedging instruments	exertainge rate	ourronoy	£m	£m	£m
Cash flow hedges					
Foreign exchange contracts					
Buy foreign currency:					
3 to 6 months	1.12	EUR	24	0.1	-
			24	0.1	-
				2020	
				2020	Periodic
					change in value
					for calculating
	Average exchange rate	Foreign currency	Notional value	Carrying value	hedge ineffectiveness
Hedging instruments	oxistiango tato	ourronoy	£m	£m	£m
Net investment hedges					
Foreign exchange contracts					
Sell foreign currency:					
Less than 3 months	1.10	EUR	9,663	60	(370)
Less than 3 months	1.79	SGD	1,387	13	32
Less than 3 months	139.41	JPY	143	4	(30)
Borrowings (including cross currency interest rate swaps):					. /
3 to 6 months		EUR	549	(550)	(34)
3 to 0 montins					
Over 6 months		EUR	7,117	(7,131)	(501)

GSK Annual Report 2021 237

Stategic report

Governance and remune ration

Financial statements

Investor information

		2020
Hedged items	Periodic change in value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness £m	Cumulative balance in cash flow hedge reserve/foreign currency translation reserve for continuing hedges £m
Cash flow hedges		
Variability in cash flows from a highly probable forecast transaction	-	-
Variability in cash flows from foreign exchange exposure arising on Euro denominated coupon payments relating to debt issued	_	_
Net investment hedges		
Net investment in foreign operations	903	(1,983)

£19 million (2020 – £19 million) of balances in the cash flow hedge reserve arise from hedging relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.

The following table details the effectiveness of the hedging relationships and the amounts reclassified from the hedging reserve to profit or loss:

						2021
			_	An	nount reclassifie	d to profit or loss
	Hedging gains/(losses) recognised in reserves £m	Amount of hedge ineffectiveness gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss £m	Line item in profit or loss in which hedge ineffectiveness is included	Hedged future cash flows no longer expected to occur £m	As hedged item affects profit or loss £m	Line item in which reclassification adjustment is included
Cash flow hedges						
Variability in cash flows from a highly probable forecast transaction	7	_	Other operating income/ (expense)	_	(7)	Other operating income/ (expense)
Variability in cash flows from foreign exchange exposure arising on Euro denominated coupon payments relating to debt issued	(1)	-	Finance income/ (expense)	-	-	Finance income/ (expense)
Net investment hedges						
Net investment in foreign operations	1,117	-	Finance income/ (expense)	-	(7)	Finance income/ (expense)

The following table details the effectiveness of the hedging relationships and the amounts reclassified from the hedging reserve to profit or loss:

						2020
				Am	ount reclassifie	d to profit or loss
	Hedging gains/(losses) recognised in reserves £m	Amount of hedge ineffectiveness gains/(losses) recognised in profit or loss £m	Line item in profit or loss in which hedge ineffectiveness is included	Hedged future cash flows no longer expected to occur £m	As hedged item affects profit or loss £m	Line item in which reclassification adjustment is included
Cash flow hedges						
Variability in cash flows from a highly probable forecast transaction	(15)	7	Other operating income/ (expense)	_	51	Other operating income/ (expense)
Variability in cash flows from foreign exchange exposure arising on Euro denominated coupon payments relating to debt issued	-	-	Finance income/ (expense)	-	-	Finance income/ (expense)
Net investment hedges						
Net investment in foreign operations	(903)	-	Finance income/ (expense)	-	-	Finance income/ (expense)

#### Notes to the financial statements continued

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

#### Interest rate risk

The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps, where at quarterly intervals the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts are exchanged.

There are none of these swaps outstanding as 31 December 2021, however, the interest rate risk on an element of future debt issuance has been managed by entering into forward starting interest rate swaps, effectively to lock in the interest rates on the debt in advance. These will be closed out at the time of issuing the debt, and the resulting gain or loss held in OCI and recycled to income statement as the interest payments on the debt impact the income statement.

#### Forward starting interest rate swaps

The forward starting interest rate contracts, exchanging floating interest for fixed interest, have been designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the interest variability of the interest cash flows associated with the future fixed rate debt.

#### Interest rate swaps

The interest rate swap contracts, exchanging floating rate interest for fixed interest, have been designated as cash flow hedges to hedge the variability of the interest cash flows associated with floating rate debt relating to notes issued under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme. The interest rate swaps and the interest payments on the loan occur simultaneously and the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss over the period that the floating rate interest payments affect profit or loss.

The critical terms of the interest rate swap and forward starting interest rate swap contracts and their corresponding hedged items are materially the same. A qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed and it is expected that the value of the interest rate swap contracts and the value of the corresponding hedged items will systematically change in opposite directions in response to movements in the underlying interest rates. The main sources of ineffectiveness in these hedge relationships are the effects of the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the interest rate swap contracts, which are not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the change in interest rates. No other material sources of ineffectiveness emerged from these hedging relationships.

The following tables provide information regarding interest rate swap and forward starting interest rate swap contracts outstanding and the related hedged items at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020. Interest rate swap contract assets and liabilities are presented in the line 'Derivative financial instruments' (either as assets or liabilities) on the Consolidated balance sheet.

	Average	Notional	Change in fair value for recognising	Fair value
	contracted fixed	principal	hedge	assets/
	rate	value	ineffectiveness	(liabilities)
lging instruments	%	£m	£m	£m
10 years	1.1038	668	4	4
0-30 years	1.3385	935	3	3
pre than 30 years	1.4515	393	4	4

		2021
		Balance in cash
Change in va	lue	flow hedge
used	for	reserve for
calcula	ing	continuing
he	dge	hedges
ineffectiven	ess	after tax
Hedged items	£m	£m
Pre-hedging of long-term interest rate	(11)	(8)

£11 million (2020 – £11 million) of balances in the cash flow hedge reserve arise from hedge relationships for which hedge accounting is no longer applied.

Average	Notional	Change in fair value for recognising	Fair value
contracted fixed	principal	hedge	assets/
rate	value	ineffectiveness	(liabilities)
%	£m	£m	£m
0.17	1,449	3	(19)
-	-	-	_

	2020
	Balance in cash
Change in value	flow hedge
used for	reserve for
calculating	continuing
hedge	hedges
ineffectiveness	after tax
Hedged items £m	£m
Variable rate borrowings (3)	1

GSK Annual Report 2021 239

trategio report

2021

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

The following table details the effectiveness of the hedging relationships and the amounts reclassified from the hedging reserve to profit or loss:

						2021
			_		Amount reclassif	ied to profit or loss
	Hedging gains/(losses) recognised in reserves £m	Amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss £m	Line item in profit or loss in which hedge ineffectiveness is included	Hedged future cash flows no longer expected to occur £m	As hedged item affects profit or loss £m	Line item in which reclassification adjustment is included
Cash flow hedges						
Variability in cash flows	(11)	_	Finance income/ (expense)	_	17	Finance income/ (expense)
Pre-hedging of long-term interest rates:						
Matured in the past	-	_	Finance	_	2	Finance
5-10 years	4	_	income/	_	_	income/
10-30 years	3	_	(expense)	_	_	(expense)
>30 years	4	_		_	_	

					Amount reclassi	fied to profit or loss
Cash flow hedges	Hedging gains/(losses) recognised in reserves £m	Amount of hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss £m	Line item in profit or loss in which hedge ineffectiveness is included	Hedged future cash flows no longer expected to occur £m	As hedged item affects profit or loss £m	Line item in which reclassification adjustment is included
Variability in cash flows	3	_	Finance income/ (expense)	_	_	Finance income/ (expense)
Pre-hedging of long-term interest rates	(7)	-	Finance income/ (expense)	-	3	Finance income/ (expense)

#### (e) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. There are also arrangements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting but still allow for the related amounts to be offset in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy or the termination of a contract.

The following tables set out the financial assets and liabilities that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements but not offset, as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020. The column 'Net amount' shows the impact on the Group's balance sheet if all offset rights were exercised.

At 31 December 2021	Gross financial assets/ (liabilities) £m	Financial (liabilities)/ assets offset £m	Net financial assets/ (liabilities) £m	Related amounts not offset £m	Net amount £m
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	6,851	(19)	6,832	(3)	6,829
Derivative financial instruments	206	-	206	(192)	14
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(15,450)	19	(15,431)	3	(15,428)
Derivative financial instruments	(228)	-	(228)	192	(36)

#### Notes to the financial statements continued

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

At 31 December 2020	Gross financial assets/ (liabilities) £m	Financial (liabilities)/ assets offset £m	Net financial assets/ (liabilities) £m	Related amounts not offset £m	Net balance £m
Financial assets					
Trade and other receivables	5,997	(19)	5,978	(28)	5,950
Derivative financial instruments	157	-	157	(142)	15
Financial liabilities					
Trade and other payables	(13,767)	19	(13,748)	28	(13,720)
Derivative financial instruments	(231)	-	(231)	142	(89)

Amounts which do not meet the criteria for offsetting on the balance sheet but could be settled net in certain circumstances principally relate to derivative transactions under ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) agreements where each party has the option to settle amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party. As there is presently not a legally enforceable right of offset, these amounts have not been offset in the balance sheet, but have been presented separately in the table above.

#### (f) Debt interest rate repricing table

The following table sets out the exposure of the Group to interest rates on debt, including commercial paper. The maturity analysis of fixed rate debt is stated by contractual maturity and of floating rate debt by interest rate repricing dates. For the purpose of this table, debt is defined as all classes of borrowings other than lease liabilities.

	2021	2020	
	Total debt £m	Total £m	
Floating and fixed rate debt less than one year	(3,398)	(3,495)	
Between one and two years	(4,030)	(2,561)	
Between two and three years	(1,576)	(4,061)	
Between three and four years	(1,365)	(1,622)	
Between four and five years	(1,425)	(1,398)	
Between five and ten years	(4,411)	(5,981)	
Greater than ten years	(6,953)	(6,915)	
Total	(23,158)	(26,033)	
Original issuance profile:			
Fixed rate interest	(22,355)	(23,002)	
Floating rate interest	(803)	(3,031)	
	(23,158)	(26,033)	

In addition to the above, forward starting interest rate swaps have been entered into, which affect the pricing of debt to be raised in the future. See Section (d) Interest Rate Risk for further details. Governance and remune ration

#### Notes to the financial statements continued

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

#### (g) Sensitivity analysis

The tables below illustrate the estimated impact on the income statement and equity as a result of hypothetical market movements in foreign exchange and interest rates in relation to the Group's financial instruments. The range of variables chosen for the sensitivity analysis reflects management's view of changes which are reasonably possible over a one-year period.

#### Foreign exchange sensitivity

The Group operates internationally and is primarily exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to Sterling against movements in US Dollar, Euro and Japanese Yen. Foreign exchange risk arises from the translation of financial assets and liabilities which are not in the functional currency of the entity that holds them. Based on the Group's net financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December, a weakening and strengthening of Sterling against these currencies, with all other variables held constant, is illustrated in the tables below. The tables exclude financial instruments that expose the Group to foreign exchange risk where this risk is fully hedged with another financial instrument.

	2021	2020
	Increase/(decrease) in	Increase/(decrease) in
Income statement impact of non-functional currency foreign exchange exposures	income £m	income £m
10 cent appreciation of the US Dollar	5	20
10 cent appreciation of the Euro	(26)	(25)
10 yen appreciation of the Yen	-	(1)

_	2021	2020
	Increase/(decrease) in	Increase/(decrease) in
	income	income
Income statement impact of non-functional currency foreign exchange exposures	£m	£m
10 cent depreciation of the US Dollar	(4)	(17)
10 cent depreciation of the Euro	22	21
10 ven depreciation of the Yen	-	1

The equity impact, shown below, for foreign exchange sensitivity relates to derivative and non-derivative financial instruments hedging the Group's net investments in its European (Euro) foreign operations and cash flow hedges of its foreign exchange exposure arising on Euro denominated coupon payments relating to notes issued under the Group's European Medium Term Note programme.

	2021	2020
Equity impact of non-functional surrounce foreign exchange exposures	Increase/(decrease) in equity £m	Increase/(decrease) in equity £m
Equity impact of non-functional currency foreign exchange exposures 10 cent appreciation of the Euro	(964)	(1,711)
	2021	2020
Equity impact of non-functional currency foreign exchange exposures	Increase/(decrease) in equity £m	Increase/(decrease) in equity £m
10 cent depreciation of the Euro	814	1,429

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

The tables below present the Group's sensitivity to a weakening and strengthening of Sterling against the relevant currency based on the composition of net debt as shown in Note 29 adjusted for the effects of foreign exchange derivatives that are not part of net debt but affect future foreign currency cash flows.

	2021	2020
Impact of foreign exchange movements on net debt	(Increase)/decrease in net debt £m	(Increase)/decrease in net debt £m
10 cent appreciation of the US Dollar	(767)	(782)
10 cent appreciation of the Euro	444	286
10 yen appreciation of the Yen	17	23
	2021	2020
	(Increase)/decrease in net debt	(Increase)/decrease in net debt
Impact of foreign exchange movements on net debt	£m	£m
10 cent depreciation of the US Dollar	661	675
10 cent depreciation of the Euro	(375)	(239)

## 10 yen depreciation of the Yen Interest rate sensitivity

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its outstanding borrowings and investments where any changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The majority of debt is issued at fixed interest rates and changes in the floating rates of interest do not significantly affect the Group's net interest charge, although the majority of cash and liquid investments earn floating rates of interest.

The table below hypothetically shows the Group's sensitivity to changes in interest rates in relation to Sterling, US Dollar and Euro floating rate financial assets and liabilities. If the interest rates applicable to floating rate financial assets and liabilities were to have increased by 1% (100 basis points), and assuming other variables had remained constant, it is estimated that the Group's finance income for 2021 would have decreased by approximately £11 million (2020 - £14 million increase). A 1% (100 basis points) movement in USD interest rates would cause an increase of £197 million to equity (2020 - £nil). A 1% (100 basis points) movement in interest rates EUR or Sterling is not deemed to have a material effect on equity.

	2021	2020
	Increase/(decrease) in income	Increase/(decrease) in income
Income statement impact of interest rate movements	£m	£m
1% (100 basis points) increase in Sterling interest rates	(25)	8
1% (100 basis points) increase in US Dollar interest rates	11	28
1% (100 basis points) increase in Euro interest rates	3	(22)

(20)

(15)

#### 43. Financial instruments and related disclosures continued

#### (h) Contractual cash flows for non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative instruments

The following tables provide an analysis of the anticipated contractual cash flows including interest payable for the Group's non-derivative financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis. For the purpose of this table, debt is defined as all classes of borrowings except for lease liabilities. Interest is calculated based on debt held at 31 December without taking account of future issuance. Floating rate interest is estimated using the prevailing interest rate at the balance sheet date. Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated using spot rates at 31 December.

At 31 December 2021	Debt £m	Interest on debt £m	Lease liabilities £m	Finance charge on lease liabilities £m	Trade payables and other liabilities not in net debt £m	Total £m
Due in less than one year	(3,399)	(686)	(203)	(25)	(16,432)	(20,745)
Between one and two years	(4,042)	(620)	(185)	(22)	(935)	(5,804)
Between two and three years	(1,582)	(574)	(120)	(19)	(893)	(3,188)
Between three and four years	(1,372)	(538)	(93)	(16)	(919)	(2,938)
Between four and five years	(1,428)	(500)	(73)	(14)	(924)	(2,939)
Between five and ten years	(4,440)	(2,046)	(205)	(44)	(2,703)	(9,438)
Greater than ten years	(7,033)	(2,639)	(136)	(13)	(1,571)	(11,392)
Gross contractual cash flows	(23,296)	(7,603)	(1,015)	(153)	(24,377)	(56,444)

	Debt	Interest on debt	Lease	Finance charge on lease liabilities	Trade payables and other liabilities not in net debt	Total
At 31 December 2020	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Due in less than one year	(3,493)	(725)	(230)	(34)	(14,554)	(19,036)
Between one and two years	(2,566)	(686)	(207)	(28)	(995)	(4,482)
Between two and three years	(4,078)	(621)	(126)	(22)	(897)	(5,744)
Between three and four years	(1,632)	(576)	(96)	(18)	(867)	(3,189)
Between four and five years	(1,407)	(539)	(86)	(15)	(883)	(2,930)
Between five and ten years	(6,018)	(2,177)	(239)	(47)	(3,169)	(11,650)
Greater than ten years	(6,997)	(2,985)	(133)	(16)	(1,529)	(11,660)
Gross contractual cash flows	(26,191)	(8,309)	(1,117)	(180)	(22,894)	(58,691)

The table below provides an analysis of the anticipated contractual cash flows for the Group's derivative instruments excluding equity options which do not give rise to cash flows, and other embedded derivatives, which are not material, using undiscounted cash flows. Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated using spot rates at 31 December. The gross cash flows of foreign exchange contracts are presented for the purpose of this table although, in practice, the Group uses standard settlement arrangements to reduce its liquidity requirements on these instruments.

	2021							2020
	Gross	s cash inflows	Gross	cash ouflows	Gross cash inflows		Gross cash outflows	
	Forward starting interest rate swaps £m	Foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps £m	Forward starting interest rate swaps £m	Foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps £m	Cross currency interest rate swaps £m	Foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps £m	Cross currency interest rate swaps £m	Foreign exchange forward contracts and swaps £m
Less than one year	-	41,252	(13)	(41,290)	551	32,451	(569)	(32,508)
Between one and two years	12	-	(26)	-	_	_	_	_
Between two and three years	24	-	(26)	-	_	_	_	_
Between three and four years	28	-	(26)	-	_	_	_	_
Between four and five years	28	-	(26)	-	_	_	_	_
Greater than five years	259	-	(220)	-	_	_	_	_
Gross contractual cash flows	351	41,252	(337)	(41,290)	551	32,451	(569)	(32,508)

#### 44. Employee share schemes

GSK operates several employee share schemes, including the Share Value Plan, whereby awards are granted to employees to acquire shares or ADS in GlaxoSmithKline plc at no cost after a three-year vesting period and the Performance Share Plan, whereby awards are granted to employees to acquire shares or ADS in GlaxoSmithKline plc at no cost, subject to the achievement by the Group of specified performance targets. The granting of these restricted share awards has replaced the granting of options to employees as the cost of the schemes more readily equates to the potential gain to be made by the employee. The Group also operates savings related share option schemes, whereby options are granted to employees to acquire shares in GlaxoSmithKline plc at a discounted price.

Grants of restricted share awards are normally exercisable at the end of the three-year vesting or performance period. Awards are normally granted to employees to acquire shares or ADS in GlaxoSmithKline plc but in some circumstances may be settled in cash. Grants under savings-related share option schemes are normally exercisable after three years' saving. In accordance with UK practice, the majority of options under the savings-related share option schemes are granted at a price 20% below the market price ruling at the date of grant. Options under historical share option schemes were granted at the market price ruling at the date of grant.

The total charge for share-based incentive plans in 2021 was £404 million (2020 - £393 million; 2019 - £432 million). Of this amount, £303 million (2020 - £313 million; 2019 - £302 million) arose from the Share Value Plan. See Note 9, 'Employee Costs' for further details.

#### GlaxoSmithKline share award schemes

#### Share Value Plan

Under the Share Value Plan, share awards are granted to certain employees at no cost. The awards vest after two and a half to three years and there are no performance criteria attached. The fair value of these awards is determined based on the closing share price on the day of grant, after deducting the expected future dividend yield of 3.8% (2020 - 5.0%; 2019 - 4.2%) over the duration of the award.

Number of shares and ADS issuable	Shares Number (000)	Weighted fair value	ADS Number (000)	Weighted fair value
At 1 January 2019	34,068		17,387	
Awards granted	12,814	£15.85	7,008	\$37.90
Awards exercised	(11,709)		(6,079)	
Awards cancelled	(1,704)		(976)	
At 31 December 2019	33,469		17,340	
Awards granted	13,223	£13.60	7,411	\$34.42
Awards exercised	(11,402)		(5,746)	
Awards cancelled	(1,418)		(1,015)	
At 31 December 2020	33,872		17,990	
Awards granted	13,681	£13.30	7,280	\$36.68
Awards exercised	(11,440)		(5,726)	
Awards cancelled	(1,776)		(1,705)	
At 31 December 2021	34,337		17,839	

#### **Performance Share Plan**

Under the Performance Share Plan, share awards are granted to Directors and senior executives at no cost. The percentage of each award that vests is based upon the performance of the Group over a defined measurement period with dividends reinvested during the same period. For awards granted from 2016 to 2019, the performance conditions are based on three equally weighted measures over a three-year performance period. These were adjusted free cash flow, TSR and R&D new product performance. For awards granted from 2020, the performance conditions are based on four measures over a three-year performance period. These are adjusted free cash flow (30%), TSR (30%), R&D new product performance (20%) and pipeline progress (20%).

The fair value of the awards is determined based on the closing share price on the day of grant. For TSR performance elements, this is adjusted by the likelihood of that condition being met, as assessed at the time of grant.

During 2021, awards were made of 4.9 million shares at a weighted fair value of £10.69 and 1.6 million ADS at a weighted fair value of \$29.40. At 31 December 2021, there were outstanding awards over 13.7 million shares and 3.8 million ADS.

#### Notes to the financial statements continued

#### 44. Employee share schemes continued

#### Share options and savings-related options

For the purposes of valuing savings-related options to arrive at the share-based payment charge, a Black-Scholes option pricing model has been used. The assumptions used in the model are as follows:

	2021 Grant	2020 Grant	2019 Grant
Risk-free interest rate	0.74%	(0.07)%	0.44%
Dividend yield	3.8%	6.2%	4.5%
Volatility	27%	27%	22%
Expected life	3 years	3 years	3 years
Savings-related options grant price (including 20% discount)	£12.07	£10.34	£14.15

#### **Options outstanding**

	Number 000	Weighted exercise price
At 31 December 2021	7,165	£11.58
Range of exercise prices on options outstanding at year end	£10.34	– £14.15
Weighted average market price on exercise during year		£13.30
Weighted average remaining contractual life		2.1 years

Savings-related share option schemes

Options over 1.9 million shares were granted during the year under the savings-related share option scheme at a weighted average fair value of £3.22. At 31 December 2021, 5.3 million of the savings-related share options were not exercisable.

There has been no change in the effective exercise price of any outstanding options during the year.

#### **Employee Share Ownership Plan Trusts**

The Group sponsors Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) Trusts to acquire and hold shares in GlaxoSmithKline plc to satisfy awards made under employee incentive plans and options granted under employee share option schemes. The trustees of the ESOP Trusts purchase shares with finance provided by the Group by way of loans or contributions. The costs of running the ESOP Trusts are charged to the income statement. Shares held by the ESOP Trusts are deducted from other reserves and amortised down to the value of proceeds, if any, receivable from employees on exercise by a transfer to retained earnings. The trustees have waived their rights to dividends on the shares held by the ESOP Trusts. On 10 February 2022, 50.3 million treasury shares were transferred to the ESOP Trusts after which the Trusts held 72.9 million shares against the exercise of share options and share rewards.

Shares held for share award schemes	2021	2020
Number of shares (000)	23,065	48,835
	£m	£m
Nominal value	6	12
Carrying value	27	194
Market value	371	655
Shares held for share option schemes	2021	2020
Number of shares (000)	139	139
	£m	£m
Nominal value	-	-
Carrying value	1	1
Market value	2	2

#### 45. Principal Group companies

The following represent the principal subsidiaries and their countries of incorporation of the Group at 31 December 2021. The equity share capital of these entities is shown in the percentage columns. All companies are incorporated in their principal country of operation except where stated.

England	%
Glaxo Group Limited	100.00
Glaxo Operations UK Limited	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited*	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (UK) Trading Limited	68.00
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Trading Services Limited	68.00
GlaxoSmithKline Export Limited	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Finance plc	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Holdings Limited*	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Research & Development Limited	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited*	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline UK Limited	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline US Trading Limited	100.00
Glaxo Wellcome UK Limited	100.00
Setfirst Limited	100.00
SmithKline Beecham Limited	100.00
ViiV Healthcare Finance Limited	78.30
ViiV Healthcare Limited	78.30
ViiV Healthcare UK Limited	78.30
Europe	%

US	%
Alacer Corp	68.00
Block Drug Company, Inc.	68.00
Corixa Corporation	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Capital Inc.	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings (US) LLC	68.00
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare, L.P.	59.84
GlaxoSmithKline Holdings (Americas) Inc.	100.00
GlaxoSmithKline LLC	100.00
Human Genome Sciences, Inc.	100.00
GSK Consumer Health, Inc.	68.00
GSK Equity Investments, Limited	100.00
Stiefel Laboratories, Inc.	100.00
Tesaro, Inc.	100.00
ViiV Healthcare Company	78.30

VIV Healthcare UK Limited	78.30		
Europe	%	Others	%
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA (Belgium) GlaxoSmithKline Santé Grand Public (France)	100.00 68.00	GlaxoSmithKline Australia Pty Ltd (Australia) GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Australia Pty Ltd (Australia)	100.00 68.00
Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline (France)	100.00	GlaxoSmithKline Brasil Limitada (Brazil)	100.00
ViiV Healthcare SAS (France) GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare GmbH & Co. KG (Germany)	78.30 68.00	GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare ULC/GlaxoSmithKline Soins De Sante Aux Consommateurs SRI (Canada)	68.00
GlaxoSmithKline GmbH & Co. KG (Germany)	100.00	GlaxoSmithKline Inc. (Canada)	100.00 100.00
GSK Vaccines GmbH (Germany) GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare S.r.I (Italy) GlaxoSmithKline S.p.A. (Italy) GSK Vaccines S.r.I. (Italy)	100.00 68.00 100.00 100.00	<ul> <li>ID Biomedical Corporation of Quebec (Canada)</li> <li>PF Consumer Healthcare Canada ULC/PF Soins De Sante SRI (Canada)</li> <li>GlaxoSmithKline Limited (China (Hong Kong))</li> <li>Sino-American Tianjin Smith Kline &amp; French Laboratories Ltd (China)</li> </ul>	68.00 100.00 37.40
ViiV Healthcare S.r.I. (Italy) Pfizer Consumer Manufacturing Italy S.r.I. (Italy) GSK Services Sp z o.o. (Poland)	78.30 68.00 100.00	Wyeth Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd (China) GlaxoSmithKline Asia Private Limited (India)	68.00 100.00
GlaxoSmithKline Trading Services Limited (Republic of Ireland)** GlaxoSmithKline Healthcare AO (Russia) JSC GlaxoSmithKline Trading (Russia)	100.00 68.00 100.00	GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited (India) GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Japan K.K. (Japan) GlaxoSmithKline K.K. (Japan) GlaxoSmithKline Pakistan Limited (Pakistan)	75.00 68.00 100.00 82.60
GlaxoSmithKline S.A. (Spain) Laboratorios ViiV Healthcare, S.L. (Spain) GSK Consumer Healthcare SARL (Switzerland)	100.00 78.30 68.00	Glaxo Wellcome Manufacturing Pte Ltd. (Singapore) GlaxoSmithKline Korea Limited (Republic of Korea)	100.00 100.00

\* Directly held wholly-owned subsidiary of GlaxoSmithKline plc.

\*\* Head office in England.

The subsidiaries and associates listed above principally affect the figures in the Group's financial statements. Each of GlaxoSmithKline Capital Inc., GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc and GlaxoSmithKline LLC, is a wholly-owned finance subsidiary of the company, and the company has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the securities issued by each of GlaxoSmithKline Capital Inc., GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc and GlaxoSmithKline LLC.

See pages 299 to 310 for a complete list of subsidiary undertakings, associates and joint ventures, which form part of these financial statements.

#### GSK Annual Report 2021 247

Strategic report

#### 46. Legal proceedings

The Group is involved in significant legal and administrative proceedings, principally product liability, intellectual property, tax, anti-trust, consumer fraud and governmental investigations. The most significant of these matters, other than tax matters, are described below. The Group makes provision for these proceedings on a regular basis as summarised in Note 2, 'Accounting principles and policies' and Note 31, 'Other provisions'. Note 2 also describes when disclosure is made of proceedings for which there is no provision. Legal expenses incurred and provisions related to legal claims are charged to selling, general and administration costs. The Group does not believe that information about the amount sought by plaintiffs, if that is known, would be meaningful with respect to those legal proceedings. This is due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the stage of proceedings, the entitlement of parties to appeal a decision and clarity as to theories of liability, damages and governing law.

At 31 December 2021, the Group's aggregate provision for legal and other disputes (not including tax matters described in Note 14, Taxation') was £196 million. There can be no assurance that any losses that result from the outcome of any legal proceedings will not exceed by a material amount the amount of the provisions reported in the Group's financial statements. If this were to happen, it could have a material adverse impact on the results of operations of the Group in the reporting period in which the judgements are incurred or the settlements entered into.

#### Intellectual property

Intellectual property claims include challenges to the validity and enforceability of the Group's patents on various products or processes as well as assertions of non-infringement of those patents. A loss in any of these cases could result in loss of patent protection for the product at issue. The consequences of any such loss could be a significant decrease in sales of that product and could materially affect future results of operations for the Group.

#### Coreg

In 2014, GSK initiated suit against Teva for inducing infringement of its patent relating to the use of carvedilol (Coreg) in decreasing mortality caused by congestive heart failure. In June 2017, the case proceeded to a jury trial in the US District Court for the District of Delaware. The jury returned a verdict in GSK's favour, awarding GSK lost profits and reasonable royalties for a total award of \$235.51 million. On 29 March 2018, the trial judge ruled on posttrial motions filed by Teva and found that substantial evidence at trial did not support the jury's finding of induced infringement, overturning the jury award. GSK appealed, and on 2 October 2020, a divided panel of the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit reversed the district court's ruling and reinstated the jury award in GSK's favour. On 2 December 2020, Teva filed a petition for rehearing en banc. The court granted Teva's petition, but only for a rehearing by the three-member panel that issued the original decision. On 5 August 2021, the original panel issued its rehearing opinion where the majority again reinstated the jury's damages award of \$235.51 million in GSK's favour. Teva again filed a petition for rehearing en banc which was rejected by the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit on 11 February 2022.

248 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### **Dolutegravir Proceedings**

#### Tivicay/Triumeq

In 2017, ViiV Healthcare received patent challenge letters under the Hatch-Waxman Act from Cipla, Dr. Reddy's Labs and Apotex for Triumeq and Tivicay; letters from Lupin and Mylan for Triumeq; and a letter from Sandoz for *Tivicay*. ViiV Healthcare lists two patents in the FDA Orange Book for *Tivicay* and *Triumeq*. One patent covers the molecule dolutegravir and expires on 5 October 2027. The second patent claims a crystal form of dolutegravir and expires on 8 December 2029. All the letters challenged only the later-expiring crystal form patent. Several of the generic companies allege only that the crystal form patent is invalid, while others claim the crystal form patent is both invalid and not infringed by their proposed products. In 2017, ViiV Healthcare filed patent infringement suits against all six generic companies. Settlements have been reached in all litigations.

In September 2021, ViiV Healthcare received a paragraph IV letter from Lupin relating to the Tivicay 5mg dosage for oral suspension, challenging only the crystal form patent. On 2 November 2021, ViiV Healthcare filed suit against Lupin in the US District Court for the District of Delaware. No trial date has yet been set.

#### Dovato

In September 2019, ViiV Healthcare received a paragraph IV letter from Cipla relating to Dovato and challenging only the crystal form patent. On 4 November 2019, ViiV Healthcare filed suit against Cipla in the US District Court for the District of Delaware. No trial date has yet been set.

#### – Juluca

In January 2020, ViiV Healthcare received a paragraph IV letter from Lupin relating to Juluca and challenging the crystal form patent as well as a patent relating to the combination of dolutegravir and rilpivirine that expires on 24 January 2031. On 28 February 2020, ViiV Healthcare filed suit against Lupin on both patents. Additionally, on 12 June 2020, Cipla sent ViiV Healthcare a paragraph IV letter related to *Juluca*, and on 22 July 2020, ViiV Healthcare filed suit against Cipla in federal court in Delaware. The court has yet to set a trial date in either matter.

 Litigation Against Gilead Sciences, Inc.
 On 7 February 2018, ViiV Healthcare filed patent infringement litigation regarding bictegravir against Gilead Sciences, Inc. (Gilead) in the US District Court for the District of Delaware and Canadian federal court. ViiV Healthcare alleged that Gilead's triple combination HIV drug containing the HIV integrase inhibitor bictegravir infringes ViiV Healthcare's patent covering dolutegravir and other compounds that include dolutegravir's unique chemical scaffold. ViiV Healthcare also commenced actions in the UK, France, Germany, Japan, Ireland, South Korea and Australia against Gilead, alleging that Gilead's Biktarvy infringes certain of ViiV Healthcare's HIV integrase inhibitor patents. ViiV Healthcare has agreed to settle the global patent infringement litigation between GSK, Shionogi (a shareholder of ViiV Healthcare) and Gilead concerning ViiV Healthcare's patents relating to dolutegravir. Details regarding the global settlement and licensing agreement can be found in Note 47, 'Post balance sheet events'.

#### Notes to the financial statements continued

#### 46. Legal proceedings continued

#### **Product liability**

The Group is currently a defendant in a number of product liability lawsuits.

#### Avandia

There are two pending US class actions brought by third-party payers which assert claims under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) and state consumer protection laws. In December 2019, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the summary judgements granted in favour of the Group and remanded the third-party payer cases back to district court. Discovery is underway in the district court but no trial dates have yet been set. It is possible that a class certification hearing will be held in early 2023.

#### **PPI** litigation

Certain members of the Group are defendants in the ongoing proton pump inhibitor (PPI) litigation, in which plaintiffs allege that their use of PPIs caused serious bodily injuries, including acute kidney injury, chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal failure. As of January 2022, there are approximately 1,500 Prevacid 24HR personal injury lawsuits and approximately 2,300 Nexium 24HR cases pending against the Group, nearly all of which are pending in a Multidistrict Litigation (MDL) proceeding in the District of New Jersey. Manufacturers of other PPIs, including both prescription and OTC products, also are named as co-defendants in the MDL. The Group has filed motions to dismiss several hundred cases, but the MDL court has not yet ruled on those motions. The first PPI bellwether trial was delayed due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and is now set for October 2022 but will not involve the Group. In addition to the MDL cases, a small number of cases are pending in state courts.

#### Zantac

In 2019, the Group was contacted by several regulatory authorities regarding the detection of N-Nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA) in *Zantac* (ranitidine) products. Based on information available at the time and correspondence with regulators, the Group made the decision to suspend the release, distribution and supply of all dose forms of *Zantac* to all markets pending the outcome of the ongoing tests and investigations. Also, as a precautionary action, the Group made the decision to initiate a voluntary pharmacy/retail level recall of *Zantac* products globally.

On 30 April 2020, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) recommended the suspension of ranitidine medicines. Following the publication of the EMA's recommendation, the Company communicated a decision not to re-enter the market. In the US, FDA requested that all manufacturers withdraw ranitidine products from the market.

The Group has been named as a defendant in approximately 2,150 US personal injury claims and numerous unfiled claims registered in a census required by the Court presiding over the *Zantac* Multidistrict Litigation (MDL) proceeding. Class actions alleging economic injury and a third-party payer class action also have been filed in federal court. Outside the US, there are three class actions pending against the Group in Canada, along with a class action in Israel. Among the state court cases naming the Group, the first bellwether trial in California is currently scheduled to begin 10 October 2022 and a trial has been scheduled in Madison County, Illinois to proceed on 22 August 2022.

On 6 February 2020, the US product liability litigation was assigned MDL status in the Southern District of Florida. The Group has filed several rounds of Motions to Dismiss in the MDL resulting in the following position: 1) the Court ruled in favour of the Group's motion on innovator liability; that issue is on appeal; 2) the Court ruled in favour of Defendants with respect to the Third Party Payor Class Action; Plaintiffs opted not to replead their action and these issues are now on appeal; 3) the Court dismissed RICO claims from the Economic Loss Class Action but allowed the class to move forward on plaintiffs misbranding theory; and 4) the Medical Monitoring and Economic Loss class actions are allowed to move forward. Generics, retailers and packagers have been dismissed from the cases.

In the MDL, plaintiffs were required to identify the types of cancer that they wished to pursue and identified 10 different types. In November 2021, plaintiffs withdrew from consideration breast cancer and kidney cancer, reducing the number of types of cancer from 10 to 8. In January 2022, plaintiffs withdrew from consideration colorectal, prostate and lung and will proceed only as to the following five types of cancer: bladder, esophageal, gastric, liver and pancreatic.

In addition to the class action litigation, on 20 March 2020, the Department of Justice (DOJ) sent the Group notice of a civil investigation it had opened into allegations of False Claims Act violations by the Group related to *Zantac*. On 18 June 2020, the DOJ served a Civil Investigative Demand on the Group, formalizing its request for documents. On the same day, the New Mexico Attorney General filed a lawsuit against multiple defendants, including the Group, alleging violations of state consumer protection and false advertising statutes, among other claims.

#### 46. Legal proceedings continued

#### Zofran

The Group was a defendant in over 400 product liability cases involving Zofran pending in a Multidistrict Litigation (MDL) proceeding in the District of Massachusetts. The cases alleged that children suffered birth defects due to their mothers' ingestion of Zofran and/or generic ondansetron for pregnancyrelated nausea and vomiting. Plaintiffs asserted that the Group sold Zofran knowing it was unsafe for pregnant women, failed to warn of the risks and illegally marketed Zofran "off-label" for use by pregnant women.

On 1 June 2021, the MDL Court granted the Group's motion for summary judgment on federal preemption grounds. The Court found that the FDA was fully informed of all relevant safety information regarding Zofran and had repeatedly rejected any attempt to add a birth defect warning to the label. The Court granted judgment for the Group in all cases pending in the MDL and closed the MDL proceeding. On 1 July 2021, Plaintiffs filed an appeal of the preemption decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. The appeal is pending.

The Group is also a defendant in two state court cases and four proposed class actions in Canada.

#### Sales and marketing and regulation

The Group's marketing and promotion of its Pharmaceutical and Vaccine products are the subject of certain governmental investigations and private lawsuits brought by litigants under various theories of law.

#### GSK Korea – Proceedings under Fair Trade Laws

In August 2020, GSK Korea was indicted under Korea's Monopoly Regulation and Fair Trade laws in relation to government tenders of HPV (*Cervarix*) and PCV (*Synflorix*) vaccines in 2018 and 2019. The prosecutor has alleged that GSK Korea, through the actions of at least one of its employees, interfered with the tender process under the National Immunisation Programme by using "straw bidders."

One employee also has been charged in his individual capacity by the prosecutor in relation to the same matter. Further, a number of wholesalers are co-defendants in the proceedings. The Korea Fair Trade Commission also has commenced an investigation of GSK Korea regarding the same matter. GSK Korea is cooperating with the authorities on these matters. Proceedings are ongoing.

250 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### Anti-trust/competition

Certain governmental actions and private lawsuits have been brought against the Group alleging violation of competition or antitrust laws.

**UK Competition and Markets Authority investigation** On 12 February 2016, the UK Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) issued a decision fining the Group £37.6 million for infringement of the Competition Act, in connection with agreements to settle patent disputes the Group entered into in 2001 and 2002 with potential suppliers of generic paroxetine formulations.

The Group appealed to the Competition Appeal Tribunal (CAT), which delivered its initial judgement on 8 March 2018 but referred certain questions of law to the European Union Court of Justice (ECJ). On 30 January 2020, the ECJ issued its judgement endorsing, in general, the approach undertaken by the CMA in its original decision. On 10 May 2021, the CAT delivered its final judgement and held that GSK had infringed applicable competition law but reduced the fine imposed on the Group from £37.6 million to £22.2 million. This litigation is now closed.

#### Lamictal

Purported classes of direct purchasers filed suit in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey alleging that the Group and Teva Pharmaceuticals unlawfully conspired to delay generic competition for *Lamictal*, resulting in overcharges to the purchasers, by entering into an allegedly anti-competitive reverse payment settlement to resolve patent infringement litigation. A separate count accuses the Group of monopolising the market.

On 13 December 2018, the trial judge granted plaintiffs' class certification motion, certifying a class of direct purchasers. The Group filed a Rule 23(f) motion in the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, challenging the class certification decision. On 22 April 2020, the Court of Appeals vacated the lower court's grant of class certification and remanded the issue back to the lower court for further analysis.

On 9 October 2020, the district court heard argument on plaintiffs' renewed motion for class certification after remand. On 9 April 2021, the district court denied Plaintiffs' motion for class certification of the putative direct purchaser class, leaving a potential class of brandonly purchasers. Plaintiffs moved to supplement their expert report and seek additional discovery to support the addition of certain generic purchasers. On 21 January 2022, the district court denied Plaintiffs' motion to supplement their expert report and seek additional discovery and held that the issue of generic purchasers had already been decided and denied in the court's ruling on decertification. The parties will now move to briefing on class certification as to the remaining brand-only purchasers.

#### 47. Post balance sheet events

On 1 February 2022, ViiV Healthcare reached agreement with Gilead to settle the global patent infringement litigation relating to the commercialisation of Gilead's Biktarvy concerning ViiV Healthcare's patents relating to dolutegravir, an anti-retroviral medication used, together with other medicines, to treat human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Under the terms of the global settlement and licensing agreement, Gilead made an upfront payment of \$1.25 billion to ViiV Healthcare on 15 February 2022. In addition, Gilead will also pay a 3% royalty on all future US sales of Biktarvy and in respect of the bictegravir component of any other future bictegravir-containing products sold in the US. These royalties will be payable by Gilead to ViiV Healthcare from 1 February 2022 until the expiry of ViiV Healthcare's US Patent No. 8,129,385 on 5 October 2027. Gilead's obligation to pay royalties does not extend into any period of regulatory paediatric exclusivity, if awarded.

The settlement resulted in a re-measurement of the existing liabilities for contingent consideration and the Pfizer put option at the 2021 year end. The upfront payment is a contingent asset at the balance sheet date as its receipt was not considered virtually certain at that date and therefore it will be recognised in Q1 2022 as Other operating income. As a result of the settlement, patent infringement cases in the US, UK, France, Ireland, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and Canada will be discontinued.

## **Company balance sheet – UK GAAP** (including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework') as at 31 December 2021

		2021	2021	2020	2020
First seconds - for sector sector	Notes E	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fixed assets – investments	E		54,995		54,992
Current assets:					
Trade and other receivables	F		2,720		1,689
Cash at bank			17		14
Total current assets			2,737		1,703
Trade and other payables	G		(598)		(531)
Total current liabilities			(598)		(531)
Net current assets			2,139		1,172
Total assets less current liabilities			57,134		56,164
Provisions for liabilities	Н		(12)		(7)
Other non-current liabilities	1		(458)		(457)
Net assets			56,664		55,700
Capital and reserves					
Share capital	J		1,347		1,346
Share premium account	J		3,301		3,281
Other reserves	K		1,420		1,420
Retained earnings:					
At 1 January		49,653		49,206	
Profit/(loss) for the year		4,942		3,893	
Other changes in retained earnings		(3,999)	_	(3,446)	
	K		50,596		49,653
Equity shareholders' funds			56,664		55,700

The financial statements on pages 252 to 256 were approved by the Board on 28 February 2022 and signed on its behalf by

#### Sir Jonathan Symonds

Chairman GlaxoSmithKline plc Registered number: 3888792

# Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Share capital £m	Share premium account £m	Other reserves £m	Retained earnings £m	Total equity £m
At 1 January 2020	1,346	3,174	1,420	49,206	55,146
Profit and Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	-	_	_	3,893	3,893
Dividends to shareholders	-	_	_	(3,977)	(3,977)
Shares issued under employee share schemes	-	29	_	-	29
Treasury shares transferred to the ESOP Trusts	-	78	-	531	609
At 31 December 2020	1,346	3,281	1,420	49,653	55,700
Profit and Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders	_	_	_	4,942	4,942
Dividends to shareholders	-	_	_	(3,999)	(3,999)
Shares issued under employee share schemes	1	20	-	-	21
At 31 December 2021	1,347	3,301	1,420	50,596	56,664

## Notes to the company balance sheet –

UK GAAP (including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework')

#### A) Presentation of the financial statements

#### **Description of business**

GlaxoSmithKline plc is the parent company of GSK, a major global healthcare group which is engaged in the creation and discovery, development, manufacture and marketing of pharmaceutical products, including vaccines, over-the-counter (OTC) medicines and health-related consumer products.

#### Preparation of financial statements

The financial statements, which are prepared using the historical cost convention (as modified to include the revaluation of certain financial instruments) and on a going concern basis, are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and with UK accounting presentation and the Companies Act 2006 as at 31 December 2021, with comparative figures as at 31 December 2020.

As permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006, the income statement of the company is not presented in this Annual Report.

The company is included in the Group financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, which are publicly available.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment'
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1
- Paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38(A), 38 (B to D), 40 (A to D), 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' and the further requirement in IAS 24 to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a Group.

#### Accounting convention and standards

The balance sheet has been prepared using the historical cost convention and complies with applicable UK accounting standards.

#### Accounting principles and policies

The preparation of the balance sheet in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the balance sheet. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates. The balance sheet has been prepared in accordance with the company's accounting policies approved by the Board and described in Note B. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

#### Key accounting judgements and estimates

No key accounting judgements or estimates were required in the current year.

#### **B) Accounting policies**

#### Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

#### Dividends paid and received

Dividends paid and received are included in the financial statements in the period in which the related dividends are actually paid or received.

#### Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised in respect of goods and services received when supplied in accordance with contractual terms. Provision is made when an obligation exists for a future liability in respect of a past event and where the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

#### Investments in subsidiary companies

Investments in subsidiary companies are held at cost less any provision for impairment and also includes a capital contribution in relation to movements in contingent consideration.

#### Impairment of investments

The carrying value of investments are reviewed for impairment when there is an indication that the investment might be impaired. One of the assessment methods used is to compare the carrying value of each investment against its share of the net assets value of the investment or against its share of the valuation of the subsidiary based on expected discounted cash flows. The total amount of investments is also evaluated against the Group's valuation on the basis of overall market capitalisation. Any impairment charge is recognised in the income statement in the year concerned.

#### Share-based payments

The issuance by the company to its subsidiaries of a grant over the company's shares, represents additional capital contributions by the company in its subsidiaries. An additional investment in subsidiaries results in a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. The additional capital contribution is based on the fair value of the grant issued, allocated over the underlying grant's vesting period.

#### Notes to the company balance sheet – UK GAAP

(including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework') continued

#### Taxation

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid applying tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that they are considered recoverable against future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to be realised or settled. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not discounted.

#### Financial guarantees

Liabilities relating to guarantees issued by the company on behalf of its subsidiaries are initially recognised at fair value and amortised over the life of the guarantee.

#### C) Operating profit

A fee of £12,600 (2020 – £12,600) relating to the audit of the company has been charged in operating profit.

#### D) Dividends

The directors declared four interim dividends resulting in a dividend for the year of 80 pence, in line with the dividend for 2020. For further details, see Note 16 to the Group financial statements, 'Dividends'.

#### E) Fixed assets - investments

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Shares in GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited	637	637
Shares in GlaxoSmithKline Holdings (One) Limited	18	18
Shares in GlaxoSmithKline Holdings Limited	17,888	17,888
Shares in GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited	34,800	34,800
Shares in GlaxoSmithKline Mercury Limited	33	33
	53,376	53,376
Capital contribution relating to share-based payments	1,139	1,139
Contribution relating to contingent consideration	480	477
	54,995	54,992

#### F) Trade and other receivables

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Amounts due within one year:		
UK Corporation tax recoverable	9	10
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	2,319	1,231
	2,328	1,241
Amounts due after more than one year:		
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	392	448
	2,720	1,689

The movement in the Amounts owed by Group undertakings in the period, as reflected within Notes 7 and 8, primarily reflects the receipt of dividend income from subsidiaries and utilisation of the company's current account to fund the payment of the third and fourth interim 2020 dividends as well as the first and second interim dividends for 2021.

#### G) Trade and other payables

	2021 £m	2020 £m
Amounts due within one year:		
Other creditors	457	511
Contingent consideration payable	22	20
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	119	_
	598	531

The company has guaranteed debt issued by its subsidiary companies from one of which it receives fees. In aggregate, the company has outstanding guarantees over £22.4 billion of debt instruments (2020 - £24.9 billion). The amounts due from the subsidiary company in relation to these guarantee fees will be recovered over the life of the bonds and are disclosed within 'Trade and other receivables' (see Note F).

#### H) Provisions for liabilities

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
At 1 January	7	4
Charge for the year	24	15
Utilised	(19)	(12)
At 31 December	12	7

The provisions relate to a number of legal and other disputes in which the company is currently involved.

#### I) Other non-current liabilities

	2021	2020
	£m	£m
Contingent consideration payable	458	457

The contingent consideration relates to the amount payable for the acquisition in 2015 of the Novartis Vaccines portfolio. The current year liability is included within 'Trade and other payables'. For further details, see Note 32 to the Group financial statements, 'Contingent consideration liabilities'.

Strategic report

#### J) Share capital and share premium account

	Ordinary Shares of	Ordinary Shares of 25p each	
	Number	£m	£m
Share capital issued and fully paid			
At 1 January 2020	5,383,102,231	1,346	3,174
Issued under employee share schemes	2,087,386	-	29
Ordinary shares acquired by ESOP trusts	_	_	78
At 31 December 2020	5,385,189,617	1,346	3,281
Issued under employee share schemes	1,825,442	1	20
At 31 December 2021	5,387,015,059	1,347	3,301
	31 December 2021 000		31 December 2020 000
Number of shares issuable under employee share schemes	75,210		48,205
Number of unissued shares not under option	4,537,775		4,566,605

At 31 December 2021, of the issued share capital, 23,205,289 (2020 – 48,975,304) shares were held in the ESOP Trusts, 355,205,950 (2020 – 355,205,950) shares were held as Treasury shares and 5,008,603,820 (2020 – 4,981,008,363) shares were in free issue. All issued shares are fully paid. The nominal, carrying and market values of the shares held in the ESOP Trusts are disclosed in Note 44, 'Employee share schemes'. On 10 February 2022, 50.3 million treasury shares were transferred to the ESOP Trusts after which the Trusts held 72.9 million shares against the exercise of share options and share rewards.

#### K) Retained earnings and other reserves

The profit of GlaxoSmithKline plc for the year was £4,942 million (2020 - £3,893 million profit). After dividends paid of £3,999 million (2020 - £3,977 million), and the effect of £nil Treasury shares transferred to a subsidiary company (2020 - £531 million) retained earnings at 31 December 2021 stood at £50,596 million (2020 - £49,653 million), of which £38,896 million was unrealised (2020 - £38,896 million). Dividends to shareholders are paid out of the realised profits of the company, which at 31 December 2021 amounted to £11,700 million (2020 - £10,757 million).

Other reserves includes a capital redemption reserve and a reserve reflecting historical contributions of shares in the company which were issued to satisfy share option awards granted to employees of subsidiary companies.

#### L) Group companies

See pages 299 to 310 for a complete list of subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and other significant shareholdings, which forms part of these financial statements.

# Investor information

#### In this section

Quarterly trend	258
Pharmaceuticals turnover	260
Vaccines turnover	262
Five year record	263
Product development pipeline	269
Products, competition and intellectual property	272
Principal risks and uncertainties	275
Share capital and control	288
<u>Dividends</u>	290
Financial calendar 2022	291
Annual General Meeting 2022	291
Tax information for shareholders	292
Shareholder services and contacts	294
US law and regulation	296
Group companies	299
Glossary of terms	311

## **Financial record**

## **Quarterly trend**

An unaudited analysis of the Group results is provided by quarter in Sterling for the financial year 2021.

#### Income statement – Total

	12 months 2021		
			Reported
	£m	£%	CER%
Turnover			
Pharmaceuticals	17,729	4	10
Vaccines	6,778	(3)	2
Consumer Healthcare	9,607	(4)	-
Total turnover	34,114	-	5
Cost of sales	(11,603)	(1)	2
Selling, general and administration	(10,975)	(4)	-
Research and development	(5,278)	4	7
Royalty income	419	32	32
Other operating income/(expense)	(476)		
Operating profit	6,201	(20)	(9)
Net finance costs	(756)		
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)		
Share of after-tax profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures	33		
Profit before taxation	5,442	(22)	(10)
Taxation	(346)		
Tax rate %	6.4%		
Profit after taxation for the period	5,096	(20)	(9)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	711		
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,385		
Basic earnings per share (pence)	87.6p	(24)	(13)
Diluted earnings per share (pence)	86.6p		

#### Reported £m £% CER% 5,221 25 20 1,809 2,497 **9,527** (10) 6 (7) 10 9 13 19 16 (3,680) (3,260) 3 6 (1,448) (2) 1 135 48 46 (379) 1 (16) 895 (187) (2) 706 (14) 8 224 (31.7)% 30 930 11 181 749 15.0p 14.7p 10 31

Q4 2021

#### Income statement – Adjusted

Total turnover	34,114	_	5
Cost of sales	(10,726)	5	8
Selling, general and administration	(10,225)	(5)	(1)
Research and development	(4,776)	4	8
Royalty income	419	32	32
Operating profit	8,806	(1)	9
Net finance costs	(753)		
Share of after-tax profits/(losses) of associates and joint ventures	33		
Profit before taxation	8,086	_	11
Taxation	(1,415)		
Tax rate %	17.5%		
Profit after taxation for the period	6,671	(2)	9
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	1,006		
Profit attributable to shareholders	5,665		
Adjusted earnings per share (pence)	113.2p	(2)	9

9,527	9	13
(3,496)	25	28
(2,908)	(1)	2
(1,365)	5	7
135	48	46
1,893	4	15
(186)		
(2)		
1,705	8	20
(177)		
10.4%		
1,528	13	25
248		
1,280		
25.6p	9	22

The calculation of Adjusted results is described on page 56.

#### Quarterly trend continued

	Q3 2021	
		Reported
£m	£%	CER%
4,397	5	10
2,174	7	13
2,506	3	8
9,077	5	10
(2,889)	-	3
(2,646)	(1)	4
(1,490)	31	34
116	36	40
(230)		
1,938	4	15
(193)		
_		
3		
1,748	5	16
(380)		
21.7%		
1,368	(4)	6
200		
1,168		
23.3p	(7)	3
23.1p		

	Q2 2021	
		Reported
£m	£%	CER%
4,229	3	12
1,571	39	49
2,292	(4)	3
8,092	6	15
(2,554)	4	9
(2,642)	(2)	3
(1,222)	(6)	-
77	3	_
(76)		
1,675	(41)	(30)
(185)		
(36)		
16		
1,470	(44)	(32)
68		
(4.6)%		
1,538	(37)	(26)
143		
1,395		
27.9p	(39)	(28)
27.6р		

	Q1 2021	
_		Reported
£m	£%	CER%
3,882	(12)	(8)
1,224	(32)	(30)
2,312	(19)	(16)
7,418	(18)	(15)
(2,480)	(22)	(21)
(2,427)	(17)	(15)
(1,118)	(6)	(3)
91	36	39
209		
1,693	(16)	(8)
(191)		
_		
16		
1,518	(17)	(9)
(258)		
17.0%		
1,260	(25)	(17)
187		
1,073		
21.5p	(32)	(25)
21.3p	· ·	· /

9,077	5	10	8,092	6	15	7,418	(18)
(2,646)	4	7	(2,348)	4	9	(2,236)	(14)
(2,504)	1	7	(2,498)	(1)	5	(2,315)	(17)
(1,169)	11	15	(1,165)	(1)	6	(1,077)	(1)
116	36	40	77	3	_	91	36
2,874	8	16	2,158	23	43	1,881	(30)
(192)			(185)			(190)	
3			16			16	
2,685	8	16	1,989	29	50	1,707	(32)
(554)			(366)			(318)	
20.6%			18.4%			18.6%	
2,131	3	11	1,623	32	54	1,389	(36)
296			216			246	
1,835			1,407			1,143	
36.6p	3	10	28.1p	46	71	22.9p	(39)

GSK Annual Report 2021 259

Financial statements

(15) (13) (15) 3 39 (23)

(25)

(29)

(33)

## Pharmaceutical turnover by therapeutic area 2021

		0.000		Total			US			Europe		Inter	rnational
Therapeutic area/major products	2021 £m	2020 £m	£%	Growth CER%	2021 £m	£%	Growth CER%	2021 £m	£%	Growth CER%	2021 £m	£%	Growth CER%
Respiratory	2,863	2,360	21	28	1,822	23	30	606	11	13	435	33	42
Anoro Ellipta	504	547	(8)	(3)	278	(15)	(9)	149	5	8	77	(1)	3
Trelegy Ellipta	1,217	819	49	57	854	52	62	200	19	21	163	81	92
Nucala	1,142	994	15	22	690	15	23	257	8	11	195	23	34
HIV	4,777	4,876	(2)	3	2,898	(4)	3	1,194	(2)	1	685	4	11
Dolutegravir products	4,567	4,702	(2)	2	2,000	(6)	_	1,151	(1)	1	642	7	14
Tivicay	1,381	1,527	(10)	(4)	763	(12)	(7)	286	(22)	(20)	332	15	24
Triumeg	1,882	2,306	(18)	(14)	1,190	(12)	(13)	452	(22)	(18)	240	(15)	(12)
Juluca	517	495	4	10	393	2	8	111	(_3)	18	13	18	27
Dovato	787	374	>100	>100	428	87	99	302	>100	>100	57	>100	>100
Rukobia	45	11	>100	>100	43	>100	>100	2	>100	>100	_		_
Cabenuva	38	_	>100	>100	32	_	_	5	_	_	1	>100	(>100)
Other	127	163	(22)	(18)	49	(8)	(4)	36	(28)	(26)	42	(30)	(23)
Immuno-inflammation	885	727	22	29	727	19	26	68	21	25	90	53	63
Benlysta	874	719	22	29	727	19	26	68	21	25	79	55	67
Oncology	489	372	31	37	274	19	26	195	43	46	20	>100	>100
Zejula	395	339	17	22	212	3	10	163	27	30	20	>100	>100
Blenrep	89	33	>100	>100	61	>100	>100	28	>100	>100		- 100	- 100
Jemperli	5		>100	>100	2	- 100	- 100	3	>100	>100			
Pandemic	958	_	-	_	602	_	_	69	-		287	_	
Xevudy	958	_	_	_	602	_	_	69	_	_	287	_	_
New and Specialty	000				002						201		
Pharmaceuticals	9,972	8,335	20	26	6,323	19	26	2.132	9	12	1,517	45	54
Established pharmaceuticals	7,757	8,721	(11)	(6)	2,119	_	6	1,802	(16)	(14)	3,836	(14)	(8)
Established Respiratory	4,327	4.640	(7)	(2)	1,788	7	13	995	(12)	(10)	1,544	(16)	(10)
Arnuity Ellipta	47	45	4	11	40	8	16	_	(	()	7	(12)	(13)
Avamys/Veramyst	298	297	_	7	_	_	_	65	(2)	2	233	()	8
Flixotide/Flovent	444	419	6	12	275	50	60	69	(14)	(11)	100	(36)	(32)
Incruse Ellipta	205	220	(7)	(3)	109	(7)	(2)	70	(5)	(3)	26	(10)	(02)
Relvar/Breo Ellipta	1,121	1,124	_	5	488	3	9	334	4	6	299	(9)	(2)
Seretide/Advair	1,357	1,535	(12)	(7)	486	12	19	322	(28)	(27)	549	(16)	(11)
Ventolin	718	785	(9)	(4)	390	(9)	(3)	108	(7)	(5)	220	(8)	(3)
Other Respiratory	137	215	(36)	(31)	_	-	-	27	_	(-)	110	(41)	(36)
Dermatology	399	425	(6)	. ,	(1)	>(100)	>(100)	131	(6)	(4)	269	(5)	2
Augmentin	426	425	(13)	(1) (7)	(1)	~(100)	-(100)	124	(14)	(4)	302	(12)	∠ (4)
Avodart	332	490	( )	. ,	- 1			124	. ,	(12)		. ,	(4)
	105	400	(29) (11)	(25) (8)	29	(80)	(80) (31)	51	(25)	(23)	213 25	(30)	(23)
Imigran/Imitrex	478		( )	( )	29	(31)	( )						
Lamictal Seroxat/Paxil	478	537	(11)	(6)	232	(14)	(9)	112 35	(7)	(5)	134	(9)	(3)
		146	(12)	(6)		(07)	(20)		(5)	(5)	93	(15)	(6)
Valtrex	92	103	(11)	(5)	11	(27)	(20)	33	3	3	48	(14)	(5)
Other	1,470	1,796	(18)	(13)	59	(46)	(40)	203	(39)	(37)	1,208	(11)	(5)
Pharmaceuticals	17,729	17,056	4	10	8,442	13	21	3,934	(4)	(2)	5,353	(3)	4

## Pharmaceutical turnover by therapeutic area 2020

				Total			US			Europe		Inter	national
The second state of the state o	2020	2019		Growth	2020		Growth	2020		Growth	2020		Growth
Therapeutic area/major products Respiratory	£m 2,360	£m 1,800	£% 31	CER% 32	£m 1,486	£% 28	CER% 30	£m 548	£% 28	CER%	£m 326	£% 53	CER% 56
Anoro Ellipta	<b>2,300</b> 547	514	6	8	327	1	2	142	18	17	78	11	17
Trelegy Ellipta	819	518	58	59	561	47	48	142	65	65	90	>100	>100
Nucala	994	768	29	30	598	32	33	238	16	15	158	45	46
HIV	4,876	4,854		1	3,005	-	1	1,213	5	4	658	(5)	(1)
Dolutegravir products	4,702	4,633	1	2	2,941	_	1	1,163	7	6	598	(2)	3
Tivicay	1,527	1,662	(8)	(7)	871	(11)	(10)	368	(7)	(8)	288	(1)	5
Triumeq	2,306	2,549	(10)	(9)	1,454	(10)	(9)	568	(9)	(10)	284	(9)	(6)
Juluca	495	366	35	36	387	28	29	97	73	71	11	57	71
Dovato	374	56	>100	>100	229	>100	>100	130	>100	>100	15	>100	>100
Rukobia	11	_	_	_	11	_	>100	_	_	_	_	_	_
Cabenuva	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	163	221	(26)	(25)	53	(20)	(18)	50	(29)	(27)	60	(29)	(28)
Immuno-inflammation	727	613	19	20	612	14	16	56	22	20	59	84	91
Benlysta	719	613	17	19	612	14	16	56	22	20	51	59	66
Oncology	372	230	62	62	231	72	74	136	42	40	5	-	-
Zejula	339	229	48	48	206	54	55	128	35	33	5	-	-
Blenrep	33	-	-		25	-		8	-			-	
New and Specialty													
Pharmaceuticals	8,335	7,497	11	12	5,334	10	12	1,953	13	12	1,048	12	16
Established pharmaceuticals	8,721	10,057	(13)	(12)	2,117	(18)	(17)	2,151	(10)	(11)	4,453	(12)	(9)
Established Respiratory	4,640	5,181	(10)	(9)	1,676	(16)	(15)	1,134	(2)	(3)	1,830	(9)	(6)
Arnuity Ellipta	45	48	(6)	(6)	37	(10)	(7)	-	-	-	8	14	-
Avamys/Veramyst	297	324	(8)	(6)	-	-	-	66	(4)	(4)	231	(10)	(7)
Flixotide/Flovent	419	629	(33)	(32)	183	(50)	(50)	80	(9)	(10)	156	(10)	(5)
Incruse Ellipta	220	262	(16)	(15)	117	(27)	(27)	74	1	1	29	4	7
Relvar/Breo Ellipta	1,124	971	16	17	474	24	25	322	14	13	328	6	9
Seretide/Advair	1,535	1,730	(11)	(10)	434	(14)	(13)	449	(11)	(11)	652	(10)	(7)
Ventolin	785	938	(16)	(14)	430	(21)	(20)	116	(3)	(4)	239	(12)	(7)
Other Respiratory	215	279	(23)	(23)	1	>100	>100	27	(4)	-	187	(25)	(26)
Dermatology	425	445	(4)	(1)	1	(67)	(67)	140	(12)	(13)	284	-	6
Augmentin	490	602	(19)	(15)	-	-	-	145	(16)	(16)	345	(20)	(15)
Avodart	466	574	(19)	(17)	5	25	25	158	(24)	(25)	303	(16)	(13)
Imigran/Imitrex	118	138	(14)	(14)	42	(29)	(29)	51	(2)	(4)	25	(7)	(4)
Lamictal	537	566	(5)	(4)	269	(5)	(5)	120	7	6	148	(13)	(9)
Seroxat/Paxil	146	160	(9)	(6)	-	-	_	37	_	(3)	109	(11)	(7)
Valtrex	103	107	(4)	(2)	15	7	7	32	3	_	56	(10)	(5)
Other	1,796	2,284	(21)	(20)	109	(48)	(47)	334	(28)	(28)	1,353	(16)	(14)
Pharmaceuticals	17,056	17,554	(3)	(1)	7,451	1	2	4,104	(1)	(1)	5,501	(9)	(5)

GSK Annual Report 2021 261

Strategic report

Governance and renvuneration

Financial statements

#### Vaccines turnover 2021

				Total			US			Europe		Inter	national
	2021	2020		Growth	2021		Growth	2021		Growth	2021		Growth
Major products	£m	£m	£%	CER%	£m	£%	CER%	£m	£%	CER%	£m	£%	CER%
Meningitis	961	1,029	(7)	(2)	453	5	11	354	(1)	2	154	(36)	(30)
Bexsero	650	650	-	5	253	(3)	3	328	1	4	69	5	20
Menveo	272	265	3	9	200	16	23	21	(19)	(15)	51	(23)	(18)
Other	39	114	(66)	(65)	-	-	-	5	(17)	(17)	34	(69)	(68)
Influenza	679	733	(7)	(2)	456	(15)	(9)	101	3	6	122	22	28
Fluarix, FluLaval	679	733	(7)	(2)	456	(15)	(9)	101	3	6	122	22	28
Shingles	1,721	1,989	(13)	(9)	1,344	(20)	(15)	281	51	54	96	(25)	(23)
Shingrix	1,721	1,989	(13)	(9)	1,344	(20)	(15)	281	51	54	96	(25)	(23)
Established vaccines	2,970	3,231	(8)	(4)	977	(7)	(1)	700	(13)	(10)	1,293	(6)	(3)
Infanrix, Pediarix	543	629	(14)	(9)	303	(3)	4	116	(33)	(32)	124	(14)	(10)
Boostrix	521	476	9	14	270	5	12	140	-	2	111	41	44
Hepatitis	460	576	(20)	(16)	269	(19)	(14)	109	(22)	(21)	82	(20)	(17)
Rotarix	541	559	(3)	1	111	(10)	(4)	118	(1)	2	312	(2)	3
Synflorix	357	402	(11)	(8)	-	-	-	45	(15)	(13)	312	(11)	(7)
Priorix, Priorix Tetra, Varilrix	260	261	_	4	_	_	-	125	(1)	2	135	_	5
Cervarix	138	139	(1)	_	-	_	_	25	(17)	(17)	113	4	5
Other	150	189	(21)	(19)	24	(20)	(13)	22	16	26	104	(26)	(26)
Vaccines excluding pandemic	6,331	6,982	(9)	(5)	3,230	(13)	(7)	1,436	-	2	1,665	(10)	(6)
Pandemic vaccines	447	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	-	-	205	-	-
Pandemic adjuvant	444	-	-	_	242	-	_	-	_	_	202	-	_
Total vaccines	6,778	6,982	(3)	2	3,472	(6)	-	1,436	_	2	1,870	1	5

 $\pounds\% \text{ represents growth at actual exchange rates. CER\% represents growth at constant exchange rates.}$ 

#### Vaccines turnover 2020

				Total			US			Europe		Inter	national
	2020	2019		Growth	2020		Growth	2020		Growth	2020		Growth
Major products	£m	£m	£%	CER%	£m	£%	CER%	£m	£%	CER%	£m	£%	CER%
Meningitis	1,029	1,018	1	3	433	1	2	356	4	3	240	(2)	4
Bexsero	650	679	(4)	(2)	260	_	1	324	2	1	66	(34)	(20)
Menveo	265	267	(1)	1	173	2	3	26	44	39	66	(16)	(13)
Other	114	72	58	57	_	-	_	6	-	_	108	64	62
Influenza	733	541	35	37	535	30	31	98	75	73	100	37	42
Fluarix, FluLaval	733	541	35	37	535	30	31	98	75	73	100	37	42
Shingles	1,989	1,810	10	11	1,675	_	1	186	>100	>100	128	47	49
Shingrix	1,989	1,810	10	11	1,675	_	1	186	>100	>100	128	47	49
Established vaccines	3,231	3,788	(15)	(14)	1,054	(24)	(24)	801	(23)	(23)	1,376	1	3
Infanrix, Pediarix	629	733	(14)	(13)	311	(14)	(13)	174	(18)	(19)	144	(10)	(6)
Boostrix	476	584	(18)	(18)	257	(14)	(13)	140	(10)	(11)	79	(39)	(36)
Hepatitis	576	874	(34)	(33)	333	(37)	(36)	140	(39)	(39)	103	(10)	(6)
Rotarix	559	558	-	1	123	(12)	(11)	119	6	6	317	4	5
Synflorix	402	468	(14)	(14)	-	_	-	53	(2)	(2)	349	(16)	(15)
Priorix, Priorix Tetra, Varilrix	261	232	13	14	_	_	_	126	26	25	135	2	5
Cervarix	139	50	>100	>100	_	_	_	30	43	43	109	>100	>100
Other	189	289	(35)	(35)	30	(55)	(56)	19	(87)	(87)	140	87	85
Total vaccines	6,982	7,157	(2)	(1)	3,697	(5)	(4)	1,441	(3)	(4)	1,844	5	7

£% represents growth at actual exchange rates. CER% represents growth at constant exchange rates.

#### Five year record

A record of financial performance is provided, analysed in accordance with current reporting practice. The information included in the Five year record is prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and also with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Group turnover by geographic region	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
US	15,093	14,556	13,890	11,982	11,263
Europe	7,838	8,164	8,069	7,973	7,943
International	11,183	11,379	11,795	10,866	10,980
	34,114	34,099	33,754	30,821	30,186
Group turnover by segment	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Pharmaceuticals	17,729	17,056	17,554	17,269	17,276
Vaccines	6,778	6,982	7,157	5,894	5,160
Consumer Healthcare	9,607	10,033	8,995	7,658	7,750
Segment turnover	34,114	34,071	33,706	30,821	30,186
Corporate and other unallocated turnover		28	48		
	34,114	34,099	33,754	30,821	30,186
Pharmaceuticals turnover	2021 £m	2020 (revised) £m	2019 (revised) £m	2018 (revised) £m	2017 (revised) £m
Respiratory	2,863	2,360	1,800	1,195	688
HIV	4,777	4,876	4,854	4,722	4,350
Immuno-inflammation	885	727	613	472	377
Oncology	489	372	230	_	-
Pandemic	958	_	_	_	_
New and Specialty	9,972	8,335	7,497	6,389	5,415
Established Pharmaceuticals	7,757	8,721	10,057	10,880	11,861
	17,729	17,056	17,554	17,269	17,276
Vaccines turnover	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Meningitis	961	1,029	1,018	881	890
Influenza	679	733	541	523	488
Shingles	1,721	1,989	1,810	784	22
Established Vaccines	2,970	3,231	3,788	3,706	3,760
	6,331	6,982	7,157	5,894	5,160
Pandemic Vaccines	447		-		-
	6,778	6,982	7,157	5,894	5,160
Consumer Healthcare turnover	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Oral health	2,732	2,753	2,673	2,496	2,466
Pain relief	2,276	2,219	1,781	1,440	1,465
Vitamins, minerals and supplements	1,512	1,506	611	103	105
Respiratory health	1,133	1,209	1,186	1,085	1,057
Digestive health and other	1,803	1,824	1,646	1,435	1,447
Sub-total	9,456	9,511	7,897	6,559	6,540
Brands divested/under review	151	522	1,098	1,099	1,210
	9,607	10,033	8,995	7,658	7,750

GSK Annual Report 2021 263

Financial statements

#### Five year record continued

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Financial results – Total	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Turnover	34,114	34,099	33,754	30,821	30,186
Operating profit	6,201	7,783	6,961	5,483	4,087
Profit before taxation	5,442	6,968	6,221	4,800	3,525
Profit after taxation	5,096	6,388	5,268	4,046	2,169
	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence
Basic earnings per share	87.6	115.5	93.9	73.7	31.4
Diluted earnings per share	86.6	114.1	92.6	72.9	31.0
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Weighted average number of shares in issue:	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
Basic	5,003	4,976	4,947	4,914	4,886
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	,	,	,
Diluted	5,065	5,038	5,016	4,971	4,941
Financial results – Adjusted	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Turnover	34,114	34,099	33,754	30,821	30,186
Operating profit	8,806	8,906	8,972	8,745	8,568
Profit before taxation	8,086	8,095	8,236	8,078	7,924
Profit after taxation	6,671	6,800	6,918	6,543	6,257
	pence	pence	pence	pence	pence
Adjusted earnings per share	113.2	115.9	123.9	119.4	111.8
	%	%	%	%	%
Return on capital employed	25.8	35.6	56.5	134.0	83.4

Return on capital employed is calculated as total profit before taxation as a percentage of average net assets over the year.

#### Five year record continued

Balance sheet	2021 £m	2020 £m	2019 £m	2018 £m	2017 £m
Non-current assets	60,429	60,184	60,201	41,139	40,474
Current assets	18,674	20,247	19,491	16,927	15,907
Total assets	79,103	80,431	79,692	58,066	56,381
Current liabilities	(23,670)	(22,148)	(24,050)	(22,491)	(26,569)
Non-current liabilities	(34,091)	(37,475)	(37,285)	(31,903)	(26,323)
Total liabilities	(57,761)	(59,623)	(61,335)	(54,394)	(52,892)
Net assets	21,342	20,808	18,357	3,672	3,489
Shareholders' equity	15,055	14,587	11,405	3,781	(68)
Non-controlling interests	6,287	6,221	6,952	(109)	3,557
Total equity	21,342	20,808	18,357	3,672	3,489

#### Number of employees

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
US	14,289	15,706	16,676	13,804	14,526
Europe	38,809	40,711	40,524	41,943	43,002
International	36,998	37,649	42,237	39,743	40,934
	90,096	94,066	99,437	95,490	98,462
Manufacturing	32,141	33,848	36,925	36,527	38,245
Selling	34,846	36,391	39,184	36,351	37,374
Administration	11,014	11,730	11,249	10,768	11,307
Research and development	12,095	12,097	12,079	11,844	11,536
	90.096	94 066	99 437	95 490	98 462

The geographic distribution of employees in the table above is based on the location of GSK's subsidiary companies. The number of employees is the number of permanent employed staff at the end of the financial period. It excludes those employees who are employed and managed by GSK on a contract basis.

#### **Exchange rates**

As a guide to holders of ADS, the following tables set out, for the periods indicated, information on the exchange rate of US Dollars for Sterling as reported by the Bank of England (4pm buying rate).

The average rate for the year is calculated as the average of the 4pm buying rates for each day of the year.

		2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Average		1.38	1.29	1.28	1.34	1.29
	2022 Feb	2022 Jan	2021 Dec	2021 Nov	2021 Oct	2021 Sep
	165	Jan	Dec	1404	001	Sep
High	1.36	1.37	1.35	1.37	1.38	1.39
Low	1.33	1.34	1.32	1.32	1.35	1.34

The 4pm buying rate on 25 February was £1= US\$1.34.

#### Five year record continued

Adjusted results reconciliation 31 December 2021	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction- related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Separation costs £m	Adjusted results £m
Turnover	34,114							34,114
Cost of sales	(11,603)	701	(33)	154	28	27		(10,726)
Gross profit	22,511	701	(33)	154	28	27		23,388
Selling, general and administration	(10,975)			426	25	17	282	(10,225)
Research and development	(5,278)	101	355	46				(4,776)
Royalty income	419							419
Other operating (expense)/income	(476)				1,106	(662)	32	-
Operating profit	6,201	802	322	626	1,159	(618)	314	8,806
Net finance costs	(756)			2		1		(753)
Loss on disposal of interest in associates	(36)					36		-
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33							33
Profit before taxation	5,442	802	322	628	1,159	(581)	314	8,086
Taxation	(346)	(159)	(81)	(114)	(196)	(470)	(49)	(1,415)
Tax rate	6.4%							17.5%
Profit after taxation	5,096	643	241	514	963	(1,051)	265	6,671
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	711				295			1,006
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,385	643	241	514	668	(1,051)	265	5,665
Earnings per share	87.6p	12.9p	4.8p	10.3p	13.3p	(21.0)p	5.3p	113.2p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	5,003							5,003

Adjusted results reconciliation 31 December 2020	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction- related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Separation costs £m	Adjusted results £m
Turnover	34,099							34,099
Cost of sales	(11,704)	699	31	667	116			(10,191)
Gross profit	22,395	699	31	667	116			23,908
Selling, general and administration	(11,456)	1	18	659	(23)	16	68	(10,717)
Research and development	(5,098)	75	214	206				(4,603)
Royalty income	318							318
Other operating (expense)/income	1,624				1,215	(2,839)		-
Operating profit	7,783	775	263	1,532	1,308	(2,823)	68	8,906
Net finance costs	(848)			2		2		(844)
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	33							33
Profit before taxation	6,968	775	263	1,534	1,308	(2,821)	68	8,095
Taxation	(580)	(150)	(47)	(292)	(229)	17	(14)	(1,295)
Tax rate	8.3%							16.0%
Profit after taxation	6,388	625	216	1,242	1,079	(2,804)	54	6,800
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	639				392			1,031
Profit attributable to shareholders	5,749	625	216	1,242	687	(2,804)	54	5,769
Earnings per share	115.5p	12.6p	4.4p	25.0p	13.8p	(56.5)p	1.1p	115.9p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	4,976							4,976

#### Five year record continued

Adjusted results reconciliation 31 December 2019	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction- related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Adjusted results £m
Turnover	33,754						33,754
Cost of sales	(11,863)	713	30	658	383		(10,079)
Gross profit	21,891	713	30	658	383		23,675
Selling, general and administration	(11,402)		4	332	104	247	(10,715)
Research and development	(4,568)	64	49	114		2	(4,339)
Royalty income	351						351
Other operating (expense)/income	689			1	(142)	(548)	_
Operating profit	6,961	777	83	1,105	345	(299)	8,972
Net finance costs	(814)			5		(1)	(810)
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	74						74
Profit before taxation	6,221	777	83	1,110	345	(300)	8,236
Taxation	(953)	(156)	(17)	(208)	(124)	140	(1,318)
Tax rate	15.3%						16.0%
Profit after taxation	5,268	621	66	902	221	(160)	6,918
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	623				164		787
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,645	621	66	902	57	(160)	6,131
Earnings per share	93.9p	12.6p	1.3p	18.2p	1.2p	(3.3)p	123.9p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	4,947						4,947

Adjusted results reconciliation 31 December 2018	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction- related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	Adjusted results £m
Turnover	30,821						30,821
Cost of sales	(10,241)	536	69	443	15		(9,178)
Gross profit	20,580	536	69	443	15		21,643
Selling, general and administration	(9,915)		2	315	98	38	(9,462)
Research and development	(3,893)	44	45	49		20	(3,735)
Royalty income	299						299
Other operating (expense)/income	(1,588)			2	1,864	(278)	_
Operating profit	5,483	580	116	809	1,977	(220)	8,745
Net finance costs	(717)			4	(3)	18	(698)
Profit on disposal of associates	3					(3)	-
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	31						31
Profit before taxation	4,800	580	116	813	1,974	(205)	8,078
Taxation	(754)	(109)	(19)	(170)	(239)	(244)	(1,535)
Tax rate	15.7%						19.0%
Profit after taxation	4,046	471	97	643	1,735	(449)	6,543
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	423				251		674
Profit attributable to shareholders	3,623	471	97	643	1,484	(449)	5,869
Earnings per share	73.7p	9.6p	2.0p	13.1p	30.2p	(9.2)p	119.4p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	4,914						4,914

GSK Annual Report 2021 267

Financial statements

#### Five year record continued

Adjusted results reconciliation 31 December 2017	Total results £m	Intangible asset amortisation £m	Intangible asset impairment £m	Major restructuring £m	Transaction- related £m	Divestments, significant legal and other items £m	US tax reform £m	Adjusted results £m
Turnover	30,186							30,186
Cost of sales	(10,342)	546	400	545	80			(8,771)
Gross profit	19,844	546	400	545	80			21,415
Selling, general and administration	(9,672)			248		83		(9,341)
Research and development	(4,476)	45	288	263		18		(3,862)
Royalty income	356							356
Other operating (expense)/income	(1,965)				1,519	(220)	666	_
Operating profit	4,087	591	688	1,056	1,599	(119)	666	8,568
Net finance costs	(669)			4		8		(657)
Profit on disposal of associates	94					(94)		-
Share of after-tax profits of associates and joint ventures	13							13
Profit before taxation	3,525	591	688	1,060	1,599	(205)	666	7,924
Taxation	(1,356)	(134)	(176)	(209)	(619)	(251)	1,078	(1,667)
Tax rate	38.5%							21.0%
Profit after taxation	2,169	457	512	851	980	(456)	1,744	6,257
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	637				42		114	793
Profit attributable to shareholders	1,532	457	512	851	938	(456)	1,630	5,464
Earnings per share	31.4p	9.4p	10.5p	17.4p	19.2p	(9.4)p	33.3p	111.8p
Weighted average number of shares (millions)	4,886							4,886

## Pipeline, products and competition

## Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines product development pipeline

Key	† ^ MAA NDA A S	In-license or other alliance relationship with third party ViiV Healthcare, a global specialist HIV company with GSK, Pfizer, Inc. and Shionogi Limited as shareholders, is responsible for developing and delivering HIV medicines. Biological Licence Application Marketing Authorisation Application (Europe) New Drug Application (US) Approved Submitted	EUA Phase I Phase II Phase III	Emergency Use Authorisation Evaluation of clinical pharmacology, usually conducted in volunteers Determination of dose and initial evaluation of efficacy, conducted in a small number of patients Large comparative study (compound versus placebo and/or established treatment) in patients to establish clinical benefit and safety
-----	--------------------------------	---	---	---

MAA and NDA/BLA regulatory review milestones shown in the table below are those that have been achieved. Future filing dates are not included in this list.

				Achieved regulatory review milestones	
Compound	Mechanism of Action/Vaccine Type	Indication	Phase	MAA	NDA/BLA
Oncology					
Jemperli (dostarlimab) <sup>†</sup>	Anti-Programmed Cell Death protein 1 receptor (PD-1) antibody	2L dMMR/MSI-H endometrial cancer 2L dMMR solid tumours 1L endometrial cancer 1L endometrial cancer combination with niraparib Non-small cell lung cancer <sup>1</sup>	Approved Approved III III II	A: Jun21	A: Apr21 A: Aug21
Z <i>ejula</i> (niraparib)⁺	Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP) 1/2 inhibitor	1L maintenance ovarian cancer combination with dostarlimab 1L maintenance non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) combination with pembrolizumab Pre-metastatic, select biomarker population Breast Cancer			
Blenrep (belantamab mafodotin) <sup>†</sup>	ADC targeting B-cell maturation antigen	3L multiple myeloma 2L+ multiple myeloma combination with Pomalyst and dexamethasone 2L+ multiple myeloma combination with Velcade and dexamethasone Multiple myeloma in combination with anti-cancer treatments (platform study) 1L multiple myeloma combination with Velcade, Revlimid and dexamethasone			
letetresgene- autoleucel (3377794) <sup>+</sup>	Engineered TCR T-cells targeting NY-ESO-1	2L+ synovial sarcoma and myxoid/round cell liposarcoma 2L+ non-small cell lung cancer	II (pivotal)		
cobolimab (4069889) <sup>†</sup>	Anti-T-cell immunoglobulin and mucin domain-3 (TIM-3) antibody	Non-small cell lung cancer combination with Jemperli (dostarlimab) and docetaxel	II		
4074386†	Anti-lymphocyte activation gene-3 (LAG-3) antibody	Cancer			
3745417	STING cytosolic DNA pathway agonist	Cancer			
6097608	CD96 antagonist	Cancer			
3901961†	Engineered TCR T-cells, co-expressing the CD8a cell surface receptor, targeting NY-ESO-1	Cancer	1		
3845097†	Engineered TCR T-cells, co-expressing the dnTGF-ßRII cell surface receptor, targeting NY-ESO-1	Cancer	I		
4362676†	Methionine adenosyltransferase 2A (MAT2A) inhibitor	Cancer			
4428859 (EOS-448) <sup>†</sup>	TIGIT antagonist	Cancer	I		

Footnotes

non-registrational
 transition activities underway to enable further progression by partner

3 GSK has exclusive option to co-develop post Ph2

Ph3 trial in patients with progranulin gene mutation
 GSK is contributing pandemic adjuvant to COVID-19 vaccines collaborations

6 7 Submitted in Canada Enrolment and vaccination stopped in February 2022. Further analysis to better understand safety data from these trials is ongoing

GSK Annual Report 2021 269

Governance and renumeration

Financial statements

#### Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines product development pipeline continued

				Achieved regulatory review milestones	
Compound	Mechanism of Action/Vaccine Type	Indication	Phase	MAA	NDA/BLA
HIV^					
Apretude (cabotegravir)	HIV integrase strand transfer inhibitor (long-acting)	HIV pre-exposure prophylaxis HIV (400 mg/ml formulation)	Approved I		A: Dec21
3640254	HIV maturation inhibitor	HIV infection	11		
3810109 <sup>†</sup>	HIV broadly neutralising antibody	HIV infection			
3739937	HIV maturation inhibitor	HIV infection			
4004280	HIV capsid protein inhibitor	HIV infection			
Infectious Disea	Ses				
Xevudy (sotrovimab) <sup>†</sup>	Anti-spike protein antibody	COVID-19	Approved	A:Dec21	EUA: May21
gepotidacin <sup>+</sup>	Triazaacenaphthylene bacterial type II topoisomerase inhibitor	Uncomplicated urinary tract infection (uUTI) and gonorrhea (GC)			
3036656†	Leucyl t-RNA synthetase inhibitor	Tuberculosis			
bepirovirsen <sup>+</sup>	HBV antisense	Hepatitis B			
3882347	FimH antagonist	Uncomplicated urinary tract infection (uUTI)			
3186899 <sup>+2</sup>	CRK-12 inhibitor	Visceral leishmaniasis			
3494245	Proteasome inhibitor	Visceral leishmaniasis			
2556286†	Mtb cholesterol dependent inhibitor	Tuberculosis			
BVL-GSK098 <sup>†</sup>	Ethionamide booster	Tuberculosis			
4182137 (VIR-7832)*	Anti-spike protein Antibody	COVID-19			
VIR-2482 <sup>+3</sup>	Neutralizing monoclonal antibody	Influenza			
3923868	PI4K beta inhibitor	Viral COPD exacerbations			
Priorix (MMR vaccine)	Live attenuated	Measles, mumps, rubella prophylaxis (US)	Registration		S: Jun21
Menveo vaccine	Conjugated-liquid formulation	Meningococcal A,C,W and Y disease prophylaxis in adolescents	Registration		S: Sep21
Rotarix vaccine	Live attenuated, PCV (Porcine circovirus) free	Rotavirus prophylaxis (US)	Registration		S Dec21
Bexsero vaccine	Recombinant protein	Meningococcal B disease prophylaxis in infants (US)	111		
Men ABCWY vaccine	Recombinant protein – conjugated	Meningococcal A,B,C,W and Y disease prophylaxis in adolescents			
RSV vaccine	Recombinant protein	Respiratory syncytial virus prophylaxis in pregnant woman population to prevent respiratory syncitial virus lower respiratory tract illness in infants during first Months of life by transfer of maternal antibodies <sup>77</sup>	111		
	Recombinant protein – adjuvanted	Respiratory syncytial virus prophylaxis in older adult population <sup>†</sup>	111		
COVID-19 plant- derived virus-like particles vaccine (Medicago) <sup>+5</sup>	Recombinant protein-adjuvanted vaccine	COVID-19	Registration		
COVID-19 vaccine (Sanofi) <sup>†5</sup>	Recombinant protein-adjuvanted vaccine	COVID-19	111		
COVID-19 vaccine (SK Bioscience) <sup>+5</sup>	Recombinant protein nanoparticle- adjuvanted vaccine	COVID-19			
SAM vaccine (COVID-19 model)	Self-Amplifying mRNA vaccine	COVID-19	I		

Footnotes

 Footnotes

 1
 non-registrational

 2
 transition activities underway to enable further progression by partner

 3
 GSK has exclusive option to co-develop post Ph2

 4
 Ph3 trial in patients with progranulin gene mutation

 5
 GSK is contributing pandemic adjuvant to COVID-19 vaccines collaborations

 6
 Submitted in Canada

7 Enrolment and vaccination stopped in February 2022. Further analysis to better understand safety data from these trials is ongoing

#### Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines product development pipeline continued

				Achieved regulatory review milestones	
Compound	Mechanism of Action/Vaccine Type	Indication	Phase	MAA	NDA/BLA
Infectious Diseas	es continued				
Malaria next generation vaccine⁺ (fractional dose)	Recombinant protein – adjuvanted vaccine	Malaria prophylaxis (Plasmodium falciparum)	II		
Shigella vaccine <sup>†</sup>	Bioconjugated (tetravalent) vaccine	Shigella diarrhea prophylaxis	11		
Therapeutic HBV vaccine⁺	Prime-boost with viral vector vaccines co- or sequentially administrated with adjuvanted recombinant proteins	Treatment of chronic Hepatitis B infections – aims at functional cure by controlling and resolving the infection and reducing the need for further treatment	II		
S. aureus vaccine <sup>†</sup>	Recombinant protein – bioconjugated – adjuvanted vaccine	Active immunization for the prevention of primary II and recurrent Soft-Skin-Tissue Infections caused by S. aureus			
Men ABCWY vaccine (2nd Gen)	Recombinant protein – conjugated vaccine	Meningococcal A, B, C, W,Y disease prophylaxis in adolescents and infants	11		
Varicella New Strain	Live attenuated vaccine	Active immunization for the prevention of varicella in individuals from 12 months of age and older	11		
C. difficile vaccine <sup>†</sup>	Recombinant protein – adjuvanted vaccine	Active immunization for the prevention of the primary C. Diff diseases and for prevention of recurrences	l		
SAM vaccine (Rabies model)	Self-Amplifying mRNA	Rabies prophylaxis	I		
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Recombinant protein – bioconjugated – adjuvanted vaccine	Klebsiella pneumoniae prophylaxis	I		
CMV	Recombinant subunit – adjuvanted vaccine	Cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection prophylaxis in females 16-49 years of age	I		
Immunology and	Respiratory				
Nucala	Interleukin 5 (IL5) antagonist	Hypereosinophilic syndrome		A: Nov21	
(mepolizumab)		Nasal polyposis	Approved	A: Nov21	A: Jul21
		EGPA		A: Nov21	
		COPD	III	/	
otilimab†	Granulocyte macrophage colony-stimulating	Rheumatoid arthritis			
ouiinab	factor inhibitor				
depemokimab <sup>+</sup>	Interleukin 5 (IL5) antagonist (long-acting)	Asthma	111		
4527223 (AL001)†	Anti-Sortilin monoclonal antibody	Frontotemporal dementia (FTD) <sup>4</sup>	111		
		Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)	II		
3858279†	Anti-CCL17 antibody	Osteoarthritis pain			
3915393 <sup>†</sup>	Transglutaminase 2 (TG2) inhibitor	Celiac disease	1		
4527226 (AL101) <sup>†</sup>	Anti-sortilin monoclonal antibody	Neurodegenerative disease			
1070806	Anti-IL18 antibody	Atopic dermatitis	1		
3888130 <sup>†</sup>	Anti-IL7 antibody	Multiple sclerosis (MS)	1		
4532990 <sup>†</sup>	HSD17B13 silencer	Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)	1		
Opportunity Drive		An annia of shure is high the			
daprodustat	HIF Prolyl hydroxylase inhibitor	Anaemia of chronic kidney disease	III (RoW)		
linerixibat	Ileal bile acid transporter (IBAT) inhibitor	Cholestatic pruritus in PBC (primary biliary cholangitis)	111		
2798745†	TRPV4 channel blocker	Diabetic macular edema (DME)	1		
3884464 <sup>+</sup>	Novel mechanism	Heart failure			

Brand names appearing in italics are trade marks owned by or licensed to the GSK group of companies.

Footnotes

non-registrational
 transition activities underway to enable further progression by partner

3 GSK has exclusive option to co-develop post Ph2

Ph3 trial in patients with progranulin gene mutation
GSK is contributing pandemic adjuvant to COVID-19 vaccines collaborations

Submitted in Canada
 Further analysis to better understand safety data from these trials is ongoing

GSK Annual Report 2021 271

Financial statements

Strategic report

Governance and remuneration

## Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property

			Major	Patent expiry dates1		
Products	Compounds	Indication(s)	competitor brands	US	EU	
Respiratory						
Anoro Ellipta	umeclidinium bromide/ vilanterol	COPD	Stiolto Respimat,	2027	2029	
	trifenatate		Utibron/Ultibro Breezhaler,	(NCE)	(NCE)	
			Duaklir Genuair Bevespi	2027-2030	2022-2026	
			Aerosphere, Brimica Genuair	(device)	(device)	
Arnuity Ellipta	fluticasone furoate	asthma	Beclazone, Pulmicort,	2021	2023	
			Budesonide Gx, Asmanex,	(NCE)	(NCE)	
			Alvesco	2027-2030	2022-2026	
				(device)	(device)	
Avamys/Veramyst	fluticasone furoate	rhinitis	Dymista, Xhance, Nasonex, Fluticasone Gx	expired	2023	
Flixotide/Flovent	fluticasone propionate	asthma/COPD	Beclazone, Pulmicort,	expired	expired	
			Budesonide Gx, Asmanex,	(Diskus device)	(Diskus device)	
			Alvesco	2023-2026 (HFA-device)	expired (HFA-device)	
Incruse Ellipta	umeclidinium bromide	COPD	Spiriva Handihaler/	2027	2029	
			Respimat, Yupelri, Braltus,		(NCE)	
			Seebri Breezhaler,	2027-2030	2022-2026	
			Bretaris Genuair	(device)	(device)	
Nucala	mepolizumab	severe eosinophilic asthma, EGPA	Xolair, Cinqair, Fasenra,	expired <sup>2</sup>	expired <sup>2</sup>	
		hypereosinophilic syndrome,	Dupixent			
		chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal				
		polyps				
Relvar/Breo Ellipta	fluticasone furoate/vilanterol	asthma/COPD	Symbicort, Foster,	2025	2027	
	trifenatate		Budesonide/Formetrol Gx	(NCE)	(NCE)	
			Sirdupla, Dulera	2027-2030	2022-2026	
				(device)	(device)	
Seretide/Advair	salmeterol xinafoate/fluticasone	asthma/COPD	Symbicort, Foster,	expired	expired	
	propionate		Budesonide/Formetrol Gx	(Diskus device)	(Diskus device)	
			Sirdupla, Dulera	2023-2026	expired	
				(HFA-device)	(HFA-device)	
Trelegy Ellipta	fluticasone furoate/vilanterol	COPD	Trimbow, Breztri	2027	2029	
	trifenatate umeclidinium bromide		Aerosphere, Trixeo	(NCE)	(NCE)	
			Aerosphere, Enerzair	2027-2030	2022-2026	
		(1	Breezhaler	(device)	(device)	
Ventolin HFA	albuterol sulphate	asthma/COPD	generic companies	2023-2026	expired	
			DEOEN OOV	(HFA-device)	(HFA-device)	
Xevudy	sotrovimab	Early treatment of COVID-19	REGEN-COV,	2041	NA	
			bamlanivimab/etesevimab,	(NBE)		
Anti-virals			Evusheld			
	such a defende			a constructed	e constructed	
Valtrex	valaciclovir	genital herpes, coldsores, shingles	Prevymis, Valacyclovir Gx, Valcyte	expired	expired	
Central nervous	system					
Lamictal	lamotrigine	epilepsy, bipolar disorder	Vimpat, Trokendi XR,	expired	expired	
Lamola	amoulgine		Inovelon	CAPILEU	cyblied	
Imigran/Imitrex	sumatriptan	migraine	Zomig, Maxalt, Relpax	expired	expired	
Seroxat/Paxil	paroxetine	depression, various anxiety	Trintellix, Aplenzin Viibryd,	expired	expired	
	parozettile	disorders	Zoloft	CAPILEO	CAPITED	
Cardiovascular a	ind urogenital					
Avodart	dutasteride	benign prostatic hyperplasia	Harnal, Vesomni, Urorec	expired	expired	
Anti-bacterials						
Anti-bacterials Augmentin	amoxicillin/clavulanate potassium	common bacterial infections	generic products	NA	expired	

Includes Supplementary Protection Certificates which were granted in multiple countries in EU (including the UK) and patent term extensions granted in the US.
 Data exclusivity expires 2026 (EU) and 2027 (US).

#### Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property continued

			Major	Patent expir	y dates1
Products	Compounds	Indication(s)	competitor brands	US	EU
Oncology					
Zejula	niraparib	ovarian cancer	Lynparza, Rubraca	2031 (NCE)	2028 (NCE)
Blenrep	belantamab mafodotin	relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma	Sarclisa, Xpovio	2032	2032
Jemperli	dostarlimab	dMMR recurrent or advanced endometrial cancer, solid tumours	Keytruda	2034 (NBE)	2034 (NBE)
Immuno-inflamm	ation				
Benlysta, Benlysta (SC and IV)	belimumab	systemic lupus erythematosus, lupus nephritis	Lupkynis, Saphnelo	2025	2026
HIV					
Apretude	Cabotegravir	HIV prevention	Descovy, Truvada	2026 (NCE)	2026 (NCE)
Cabenuva/Vocabria + Rekambys	Cabotegravir, rilpivirine	HIV/AIDS	Descovy, Genvoya, Odefsey, Biktarvy	2026 (NCE)	2026 (NCE)
Rukobia	Fostemsavir	HIV/AIDS	Trogarzo	2025 (NCE)	2025 (NCE)
Dovato	Dolutegravir, lamivudine	HIV/AIDS	Descovy, Genvoya, Odefsey, Biktarvy	2027 (NCE)	2029 (NCE)
Juluca	Dolutegravir, rilpivirine	HIV/AIDS	Descovy, Genvoya, Odefsey, Biktarvy	2027 (NCE)	2029 (NCE)
Triumeq	Dolutegravir, lamivudine and abacavir	HIV/AIDS	Descovy, Genvoya, Odefsey, Biktarvy	2027 (NCE)	2029 (NCE)
Tivicay	Dolutegravir	HIV/AIDS	Isentress, Prezista Symtuza, Revataz, Biktarvy	2027 (NCE)	2029 (NCE)

#### Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property

Products	Compounds	Indication(s)	Major competitor brands	Patent expiry dates <sup>2</sup>	
				US	EU
Bexsero	meningococcal group-B vaccine	Meningitis group B prevention	Trumenba	2027	2028
Boostrix	diphtheria, tetanus, acellular pertussis	diphtheria, tetanus, acellular Pertussis booster vaccination	Adacel	expired	expired
Infanrix Hexa/Pediarix	diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type B (EU)	Prophylaxis against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type B (EU)	Pentacel, Pediacel, Pentaxim, Pentavac, Hexaxim, Hexyon Vaxelis	expired	expired
Cervarix	HPV 16 & 18 virus like particles (VLPs), AS04 adjuvant (MPL + aluminium hydroxide)	human papilloma virus type 16 and 18	Gardasil (Silgard)	2028	2022
Fluarix Tetra	split inactivated influenza antigens (2 virus subtypes A and 2 subtype B)	seasonal influenza prophylaxis	Intenza, Flumist QIV, Vaxigrip QIV, Fluzone QIV, Fluzone High Dose	2022	2022
FluLaval	split inactivated influenza antigens (2 virus subtypes A and 2 subtype B)	seasonal influenza prophylaxis	Vaxigrip, Mutagrip, Fluzone, Influvac, Aggripal, Fluad, Intenza, Flumist	2022	2022
Menveo	meningococcal group A, C, W- 135 and Y conjugate vaccine	Meningitis group A, C, W-135 and Y prophylaxis	Nimenrix, Menactra	2025	2025
Priorix, Priorix Tetra <sup>a,b</sup> Varilrix <sup>b</sup>	live attenuated measles, mumps, rubella and varicella vaccine	measles, mumps, rubella and chickenpox prophylaxis	MMR II (M-M-RVaxPro) Proquad, Varivax	expired	expired
Rotarix	Human rotavirus RIX4414 strain	Rotavirus prophylaxis	Rotateq	2022	2026
Synflorix	conjugated pneumococcal polysaccharide	Prophylaxis against invasive disease, pneumonia, acute otitis media	Prevenar (Prevnar)	NA	2026
Shingrix	zoster vaccine recombinant, adjuvanted	herpes zoster (shingles)	Zostavax	2029	2031

See Note 46 to the financial statements, 'Legal proceedings'.
 Includes Supplementary Protection Certificates which were granted in multiple countries in EU (including the UK), and patent term extensions granted in the US. a Related compounds/indications are measles, mumps and rubella vaccine/prophylaxisb.
 Related compound is varicella vaccine.

## **Consumer Healthcare products and competition**

Brand	Products	Application	Markets	Competition
<b>Oral health</b> Sensodyne, Pronamel	toothpastes, toothbrushes, mouth rinse	relief of dentinal hypersensitivity. <i>Pronamel</i> additionally protects against acid erosion	global	Colgate Sensitive Pro-Relief, Colgate-Palmolive Elmex, Colgate-Palmolive Oral B, Procter & Gamble
parodontax/ Corsodyl	toothpaste, daily/medicated mouthwash, gel and spray	helps stop and prevent bleeding gums, treats and prevents gingivitis	global	Colgate Total Gum Health, Colgate-Palmolive Oral B Gum & Enamel Repair, Cres Gum Detoxify, Procter & Gamble
Polident, Poligrip, Corega	denture adhesive, denture cleanser, wipes	improve retention and comfort of dentures, cleans dentures	global	Fixodent and Kukident, Procter & Gamble, Steradent, Reckitt Benckiser
Aquafresh	toothpastes, toothbrushes mouthwashes	aids prevention of dental cavities, maintains healthy teeth, gums and fresh breath	global	Colgate, Colgate-Palmolive Crest, Procter & Gamble Oral-B, Procter & Gamble
Pain relief				
Panadol	tablets, caplets, infant syrup	paracetamol-based treatment for headache, joint pain, fever, cold symptoms	global (except US)	Aspirin, Bayer Tylenol, Johnson & Johnson Nurofen, Reckitt Benckiser
Voltaren	topical gel, diclofenac tablets and patches	non-steroidal, diclofenac based anti-inflammatory	global	Salonpas, Hisamitsu Aspirin, Bayer Tylenol, Johnson & Johnson Nurofen, Reckitt Benckiser Icy Hot, Sanofi
<i>Advil</i> non-respiratory range	tablets, caplets, gel caplets, liquid filled suspension, drops (children's)	ibuprofen based treatment for headache, toothache, backache, menstrual cramps, muscular pains, minor pain of arthritis	US, Canada, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico	Tylenol, Tylenol PM, Tylenol Children's Motrin, Motrin Children's, Johnson & Johnson Aleve, Aleve PM, Bayer
Vitamins, minera Centrum	als and supplements tablets, gummies, capsules, chewables	vitamin supplement	global	Nutralite, Infinitus Cheong-Kwan- Jung, By-Health, Nature Made, Herbalife, Swisse
Caltrate	tablets, gummies, soft chews	calcium supplement	global	Citracal, Bayer, OS-Cal, Nature Made and private label
Emergen-C	powder, gummies	immune support dietary supplement	US, Canada	Airborne, Reckitt Benckiser Zicam, Church & Dwight Nature made, Pharmavite Sambucol, Healthcare Brands International Ester-C, American Health
Respiratory heal	th			
Otrivin	nasal spray	nasal decongestant	Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Sweden	Afrin, Bayer, Nasivin, Proctor & Gamble, Tyzine, Johnson & Johnson
Theraflu	hot liquids, tablets, syrups	cold and flu relief	Russia, Poland, US	Tylenol Cold & Flu, Johnson & Johnson Mucinex, Reckitt Benckiser Lemsip, Reckitt Benckiser
Advil Respiratory Cold and Flu, Advil Respiratory Allergy	tablets	allergy relief and cold & flu relief		Tylenol Cold & Flu, Johnson & Johnson, Lemsip, Mucinex, Reckit Benckiser
	nasal spray, tablets	allergy relief	US, China, UK, Ireland	Claritin, Bayer, Allegra, Sanofi Zyrtec, Johnson & Johnson
Robitussin	syrup, tablets	cough/cold	US, Canada, Singapore, Philippines, Australia	Mucinex, Reckitt Benckiser Dimetapp, Foundation Consumer Healthcare
<b>Digestive hea</b>	alth and other			
Nexium 24HR	capsules, clear minis, tablets	treatment of frequent heartburn (two or more days a week) in adults (18 years and older)	US, Canada, Australia	Prilosec, Prevacid
Zovirax Abreva	topical cream and non-medicated patch	lip care to treat and prevent the onset of cold sores	global	Compeed, Johnson & Johnson Carmex, Carma Labs Blistex, Blistex Incorporated retail own label
ChapStick	lip balm	protect, moisturise, prevent and soothe chapped lips	global	Blistex, Burt's Bees, Carmex, Carma Labs, EOS, Nivea, Beiersdorf, Vaseline, Unilever
ENO	effervescent	immediate relief antacid	global (except US)	Estomazil, Hypermarca, Gelusil
Tums	chewable tablets	immediate relief antacid	US	Alka-Seltzer, Bayer Gaviscon, Reckitt Benckiser Rolaids, Sanofi
Nicorette (US), NicoDerm, Nicotinell (ex. Australia)	lozenges, gum and trans-dermal patches	treatment of nicotine withdrawal as an aid to smoking reduction and cessation	global	Nicorette, Johnson & Johnson NiQuitin, Perrigo

# Principal risks and uncertainties

We outline below the principal risks and uncertainties relevant to GSK's business, financial condition and operations that may affect our performance and ability to achieve our objectives. These are the risks that we believe could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results.

Operating in the pharmaceutical sector carries various inherent risks and uncertainties that may affect our business.

We must comply with a broad range of laws and regulations which apply to the research and development, manufacturing, testing, approval, distribution, sales, and marketing of pharmaceutical, vaccine and consumer healthcare products. These affect the cost of product development, the time required to reach the market and the likelihood of doing so successfully on an uninterrupted basis.

As rules and regulations change, government interpretation evolves, and our business activities develop, the nature of a particular risk may also alter. Changes to regulatory regimes may be substantial. Any alteration in, and failure to comply with, applicable laws and regulations could materially and adversely affect our financial results.

**Patient safety** 

#### **Risk definition**

Potential failure to appropriately collect, review, follow up, or report human safety information (HSI), including adverse events from all potential sources, and to act on any relevant findings in a timely manner.

#### **Risk impact**

GSK has zero tolerance for an unfavourable benefit-to-risk ratio for patients who use our products. We collect, review, follow up and report human safety information from all potential sources, and use this to conduct robust and timely safety signal detection and take all appropriate measures to safeguard patients and consumers. If we do not effectively manage risks to our patient safety activities, the most serious repercussion could be harm to patients. If we are not compliant with all pharmacovigilance (or 'drug safety') regulations globally, consequences could include inspection findings, regulatory scrutiny, civil or criminal sanctions and either temporary or permanent loss of product marketing authorisation. Ineffective management of patient safety risks could also lead to reputational damage, loss of trust by patients and healthcare providers, productrelated litigation, and loss of shareholder confidence.

#### Context

We are fully accountable for safeguarding patients, and our licence to operate depends on our compliance with increasingly complex and variable global regulatory requirements. These include not only pharmacovigilance regulations, but also stringent privacy protections and information security considerations. Our compliance depends on employees and third parties acting on our behalf managing human safety information in accordance with our internal processes. Similarly, our global business exposes us to litigation and government investigations, including product liability litigation, patent and antitrust litigation and sales and marketing litigation. Litigation and government investigations, and the related provisions we may make for unfavourable outcomes and increases in related costs such as insurance premiums, could also materially and adversely affect our financial results.

More detail on the status and various uncertainties in our significant unresolved disputes and potential litigation is set out in Note 46, 'Legal proceedings'.

More details regarding our risk management framework and how we identify our principal risks can be found on pages 46 to 48.

UK regulations require a description of the principal risks and uncertainties and explanation for how these are being managed or mitigated. Below is a description of each of our principal risks with a summary of the activities that we take to manage each risk across our businesses. They are not listed in order of significance and consistent with the principal risks detailed on pages 47 to 48.

Governance and remuneration

Strategic report

We balance routine pharmacovigilance activities against a variety of business change initiatives. While supporting our current product portfolio, we are optimising how we perform pharmacovigilance so we are prepared to deliver our future strategy, including an increased focus on oncology, vaccines and specialty medicines and the successful separation of the Consumer Healthcare business in 2022.

We collect information on the safety and efficacy of our products in humans during clinical development and gain more comprehensive information on real-world use once our products are on the market. In addition to our own safety surveillance activities, external parties analyse publicly-available clinical trial results or other data, while new external initiatives use real-world evidence from sources which are not accessible to GSK, but may be used by regulatory agencies to supplement and validate the evidence we use to support the safety and efficacy of our products.

Extensive news and social media coverage of the safety and efficacy of COVID vaccines and therapies has increased the public's recognition of the importance of pharmacovigilance in the drug development process and in the product marketing phase, but a rise in misinformation has also led to distrust and vaccine hesitancy. This environment could undermine regulatory, governmental, and public trust in medicines for treating COVID-19, which could negatively influence healthcare decisions for other diseases, leading to reputational damage or product liability lawsuits.

#### Patient safety continued

#### **Mitigating activities**

Our Chief Medical Officer is accountable for the Patient Safety enterprise risk and human safety matters, in collaboration with the Head of Global Safety. A cross-enterprise safety governance board oversees implementation of our control framework, including risk management. Our Global Safety Board ensures that we address human safety proactively throughout a product's lifecycle. Our global policy on management of human safety information requires that all employees immediately report issues relating to the safety of our products. Our Third-Party Oversight framework ensures that third parties who may encounter human safety information are identified and trained appropriately. We manage safety information for all products and from all sources in compliance with global regulations. This information allows us to detect safety signals for our products and take timely action on information that changes a product's risk/benefit profile. Any actions are discussed beforehand with regulatory authorities, and can include updating the prescribing information, communicating with healthcare providers, restricting product prescribing/availability to help assure safe use, and carrying out further clinical trials. In certain cases, it may be appropriate to stop clinical trials or to withdraw a product (or a specific batch) from the market.

In 2021, we reinforced requirements for human safety information management across GSK through a range of communication efforts including improved internal mechanisms for adverse event reporting. We also launched an initiative to automate adverse event case intake, processing, and reporting. We consolidated governance of pharmacovigilance processrelated activities from two boards into a single governance forum, and we launched a pilot to optimise delivery and oversight of Patient Safety activities globally. We will target Core Patient Safety processes for simplification and/or optimisation in 2021 and 2022.

### **Product quality**

#### **Risk definition**

Failure by GSK, its contractors or suppliers to ensure:

- Appropriate controls and governance of quality in product development;
- Compliance with good manufacturing practice or good distribution practice regulations in commercial or clinical trials manufacture and distribution activities;
- Compliance with the terms of GSK product licences and supporting regulatory activities.

#### **Risk impact**

A failure to ensure product quality could have far-reaching implications for patient and consumer safety, cause product launch delays, drug shortages or product recalls, and have regulatory, legal, and financial consequences. These could materially and adversely affect GSK's reputation and financial results.

#### Context

The external environment for product quality remains challenging, affected by misinformation fuelling vaccine hesitancy, and increased cyber-attacks and data breaches across the industry. Cyber-attacks remain a key risk to the integrity of product quality data and its audit trail.

We are prepared to meet the 2021 European Medicines Agency (EMA) requirements for licensing of Medical Devices and continue to prepare for the in Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device Regulation which becomes effective May 2022. We continue to plan for the implementation of the New Annex 1 guidance for the manufacture of Sterile Medicinal products in the first half of 2022.

276 GSK Annual Report 2021

We are increasingly using new technology to enhance the manufacture and testing of our products. For example, we use new electronic documentation systems and advanced laboratory information management tools.

Significant changes are taking place in GSK as we implement our new strategy and structure. Our quality organisations assess these changes to make sure our quality procedures and governance can facilitate the strategy, while also ensuring that no unintended consequences increase our product quality risk. The industry is experiencing an increased regulatory on-site inspection presence resumed since the onset of the pandemic and we are taking steps to ensure our inspection readiness.

#### **Mitigating activities**

We align an extensive global network of quality and compliance professionals, from site-level to senior management with each business unit to provide oversight and assist with the delivery of quality performance and operational compliance. We deliver this management oversight through a hierarchy of quality councils, an independent chief product quality officer and a global product quality office that oversees product quality risk across the company.

We have developed and implemented a single quality management system that defines the quality standards and systems for our businesses associated with pharmaceutical, vaccine and consumer healthcare products, and for clinical trial materials. This system has a broad scope and is applicable throughout the product lifecycle, from R&D to mature commercial supply. A consolidation of regulatory requirements from markets across the world augments this system, which means it meets external expectations for product quality in the markets we supply. Our system is based on the internationally recognised principles from the ICH Q10 pharmaceutical quality system framework.

#### Product quality continued

We routinely update our quality management system (QMS) so it keeps pace with the evolving external regulatory environment and new scientific understanding of our products and processes. We have also made our policies and procedures simpler to understand and implement and adopted innovative tools to make them more user-friendly. We regularly train staff in regulatory expectations and learnings from inspections and existing procedures so they can maintain Current Good Manufacturing Practice standards.

We have implemented a risk-based approach to assessing and managing third party suppliers that provide materials used in our finished products. We expect contract manufacturers that make our products to comply with GSK standards and regularly conduct audits to provide us with assurance that they do.

We have product incident committee processes in place to investigate product issues and make recommendations on remediation activities including, where necessary, the recall of products to protect patients and consumers.

**Financial controls and reporting** 

#### **Risk definition**

Failure to comply with current tax laws or incurring significant losses due to treasury activities; failure to report accurate financial information in compliance with accounting standards and applicable legislation.

#### **Risk impact**

Non-compliance with existing or new financial reporting and disclosure requirements, or changes to the recognition of income and expenses, could expose GSK to litigation and regulatory action and could materially and adversely affect our financial results. In the current global pandemic, there can be significant changes at short notice. Failure to comply with changes in the substance or application of the laws governing transfer pricing, dividends, tax credits and intellectual property could also materially and adversely affect our financial results.

Inconsistent application of treasury policies, transactional or settlement errors, or counterparty defaults could lead to significant losses.

#### Context

We are required by the laws of various jurisdictions to publicly disclose our financial results and events that could materially affect the Group's financial results. Regulators routinely review the financial statements of listed companies for compliance with new, revised, or existing accounting and regulatory requirements. We believe that we comply with the appropriate regulatory requirements concerning our financial statements and the disclosure of material information, including any transactions relating to business restructuring such as acquisitions and divestitures. However, should we be subject to an investigation into potential non-compliance with accounting and disclosure requirements, this could lead to restatements of previously reported results and significant penalties. Our established complaint process ensures we respond appropriately to product quality issues raised by patients and customers. Independent functions review and triage allegations of noncompliance or misconduct received through formal and informal 'Speak Up' channels. Global disciplinary and enforcement procedures apply to any breaches of our standards, and are initiated, as appropriate, following investigations. We use key risk indicators to support risk management activities and provide GSK's Leadership Team and Risk Oversight and Compliance Council with an integrated assessment of product quality performance.

We have completed the initial review of manufacturing processes for all products to identify any potential risks associated with nitrosamine impurities. We completed the work in accordance with Health Authority regulatory timelines. We are continuing our product evaluations and will take any necessary risk mitigation steps in 2022.

Our Treasury group deals daily in high value transactions, mostly foreign exchange, and cash management transactions. These transactions involve market volatility and counterparty risk.

The Group's effective tax rate reflects the locations of our activities and the value they generate, which determine the jurisdictions in which profits arise and the applicable tax rates. These may be higher or lower than the UK statutory rate and may reflect regimes that encourage innovation and investment in R&D by providing tax incentives which, if changed, could affect GSK's tax rate. In addition, the worldwide nature of our operations means that our cross-border supply routes, necessary to ensure supplies of medicines, can result in conflicting claims from tax authorities as to the profits to be taxed in individual countries. This can lead to double taxation, with profits taxed in more than one country. The complexity of tax regulations also means that we may occasionally disagree with tax authorities on the technical interpretation of a particular area of tax law. The tax charge included in our financial statements is our best estimate of tax liability pending any audits by tax authorities.

We expect there to be a continued focus on tax reform, driven by initiatives by the OECD and the EC to address the tax challenges arising from digitalisation of the economy. Together with domestic initiatives around the world, these may result in significant changes to established tax principles and an increase in tax authority disputes. Regardless of their merit or outcomes, these may be costly, divert management attention and adversely impact our reputation and relationship with key stakeholders.

Financial statements

#### Financial controls and reporting continued

#### **Mitigating activities**

Financial results are reviewed and approved by regional management, before being reviewed by GSK's Group Financial Controller and Chief Financial Officer (CFO). This allows our Financial Controller and CFO to assess the evolution of the business over time, and to evaluate its performance to plan. Significant judgements are reviewed and confirmed by senior management. We integrate technical or organisational transformation, newly acquired activities and external risks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, into our risk assessments, and apply appropriate controls and reviews.

We maintain a control environment designed to identify material errors in financial reporting and disclosure. The design and operating effectiveness of key financial reporting controls are regularly reviewed by management and tested by external third parties. A minimum standard control set is in place for all finance locations, irrespective of size, which is reviewed by management and monitored independently. This gives us assurance that controls over key financial reporting and disclosure processes are operating effectively. Our Global Finance Risk Management and Controls (FRMC) group provides extra support during significant transformations, such as system deployment or management/structural reorganisations. We add operational

resources and adapt programme timelines to ensure processes and controls are maintained during significant changes.

The Disclosure Committee, reporting to the Board, reviews GSK's quarterly results and annual report. Throughout the year, in consultation with its legal advisors, the Disclosure Committee also determines whether it is necessary to disclose publicly information about the Group through stock exchange announcements. We keep up to date with the latest developments in financial reporting requirements by working with our external auditor and legal advisors.

The Treasury Management Group (TMG) meets regularly to ensure that liquidity, interest rate, counterparty, foreign currency transaction and foreign currency translation risks are all managed in line with the prudent approach detailed in the risk strategies and policies adopted by our Board.

278 GSK Annual Report 2021

Counterparty exposure is subject to defined limits approved by the Board for both credit rating and individual counterparties. The Middle Office within Treasury monitor the management of counterparty risk in line with agreed policy with oversight from a corporate compliance officer, operating independently of Treasury. Further details on mitigation of Treasury risks can be found on pages 228 to 244.

We manage tax risk through robust internal policies, processes, training, and compliance programmes. We maintain open and constructive relationships with tax authorities worldwide. We monitor government debate on tax policy in our key jurisdictions, so that we can understand any potential future changes in tax law and share an informed point of view. Where relevant, we provide pragmatic and constructive business input to tax policy makers, either directly or through industry trade bodies. This includes advocating reform to support economic growth and job creation, as well as the needs of our patients and other key stakeholders. We submit significant tax decisions to our Tax Governance Board, which meets quarterly comprised of senior GSK Finance colleagues.

Our tax affairs are managed on a global basis by a team of tax professionals, led by the Global Head of Tax, who work closely with the business on a day-to-day basis. The Global Tax team is suitably qualified for the roles they perform, and we support their training needs so they can provide up to date technical advice in line with their responsibilities.

We submit tax returns according to statutory time limits and engage proactively with tax authorities to ensure our tax affairs are current, entering into continuous audit programmes and advance pricing agreements where appropriate. These arrangements provide longterm certainty for both tax authorities and GSK over the tax treatment of our business, based on full disclosure of all relevant facts. We seek to resolve any differences of interpretation in tax legislation with tax authorities in a cooperative manner. In exceptional cases, we may have to resolve disputes through formal proceedings.

## Anti-bribery and corruption (ABAC)

#### **Risk definition**

The bribery and corruption risk is the failure of GSK employees, consultants and third parties to comply with our Anti-bribery & corruption (ABAC) principles and standards, as well as with all applicable legislation.

#### **Risk impact**

Failure to mitigate this risk could expose the Group and associated persons to governmental investigation, regulatory action, and civil and criminal liability and may compromise the Group's ability to supply its products under certain government contracts. In addition, failure to prevent bribery or corruption could have substantial implications for GSK's reputation and the credibility of senior leaders and might erode investor confidence in our governance and risk management. It could also lead to legal and financial penalties.

#### Context

The overall environment for ABAC continues to be challenging. Countries are holding individuals, as well as corporations, accountable by increasing the employer duty of care. Divergence of legislation, increasing political protectionism, social inequality and pricing pressures are making compliance harder. Society is holding corporations to ever higher standards, with technology providing a rapid and anonymous avenue for dissemination of previously confidential information and even for damaging false reports.

Enforcement actions and penalties continued across the globe with the focus on use of third-party intermediaries. Proposed EU legislation would require businesses to conduct due diligence on potential human rights and related environmental impacts of their operations and supply chains, imposing a legal standard of care. In addition, the ongoing impact of COVID-19 could increase the risk of bribery and corruption.

Supportive aspects of the external environment include an increase in transparency and collaboration among enforcement authorities with the aim of reducing bribery and corruption globally. Advances in technology and the use of data analytics are also providing better platforms to streamline processes and detect potential issues.

#### **Mitigating activities**

We have an enterprise wide ABAC programme designed to ensure compliance with our ABAC policies and mitigate the risk of bribery and corruption. It builds on our business standards and culture to form a comprehensive and practical approach to compliance that is flexible to the evolving nature of our business.

GSK's ABAC Governance Board oversees and provides programme governance and enterprise risk management which includes representation from key functional areas. We have appropriate controls in place around transactions and payments to third parties, such as training, awareness raising and strong monitoring. We plan to continue with pre-and post-transaction ABAC due diligence, to increase the capabilities in the business on monitoring, oversight, and red flag resolution of third parties, and to review controls and accountabilities of government officials. We continue to assess and understand our money laundering risk exposure and mitigate any existing risk.

Our Code of Conduct, values and expectations, and commitment to zero tolerance towards bribery and corruption are integral to how we mitigate this risk. In light of the complexity and geographic breadth of the risk, we constantly evolve our oversight of activities and data; reinforce to our workforce GSK's clear expectations regarding acceptable behaviours; and maintain regular communications between the centre and local markets.

We built our ABAC programme based on best in class principles and is subject to ongoing review and development. It provides us with the basis from which we seek to manage the risk from both top down and bottom up. For example, the programme includes top-level commitment from our Board and leadership, and a data analytics programme to create and embed local key risk indicators to enable targeted intervention and risk management activities.

A global ABAC policy, and other written standards and controls, which address the business activities that give rise to ABAC risk underpins the programme. In addition, the programme mandates enhanced controls over interactions with government officials and during business development transactions. Controls in our ABAC policy establish due diligence requirements for the engagement of third parties.

We have a dedicated team responsible for the implementation and evolution of the ABAC programme. The ABAC team continually works with other groups across the enterprise to address and improve controls and monitoring requirements. Audit & Assurance and independent business monitoring teams complement the team's work and provide added assurance. We use issues found during oversight and assurance exercises, and from investigations to identify areas for specific intervention in the markets and to drive the continuous improvement of the programme.

We regularly provide mandatory ABAC training to employees and relevant third parties in accordance with their roles and responsibilities and the risks they face.

We benchmark our ABAC programme against those of other large multinational companies and use external expertise and internal insights to drive improvements.

Formal and informal 'Speak Up' channels are available to report misconduct or non-compliance. The central investigations team reviews and triages allegations of non-compliance and allocates for investigation as appropriate.

### **Commercial practices**

#### **Risk definition**

Failure to engage in commercial activities that are consistent with the letter and spirit of the law, industry regulations, or the Group's requirements relating to sales and promotion of our medicines and vaccines; appropriate interactions with healthcare professionals/ organisations and patients; legitimate and transparent transfers of value; and competition (or antitrust) regulations in commercial practices, including trade channel activities and tendering business.

#### **Risk impact**

Failure to engage in activities that are consistent with the letter and spirit of the law, industry regulations, or the Group's requirements relating to sales and promotion of medicines and vaccines; with appropriate interactions with healthcare professionals (HCPs), organisations and patients; with legitimate and transparent transfers of value; and with pricing and competition (or antitrust) regulations in commercial practices, including trade channel activities and business tendering, could, materially and adversely affect our ability to deliver our strategy and long-term priorities. Additionally, it may result in incomplete awareness of the risk/benefit profile of our products and possibly suboptimal treatment of patients and consumers; governmental investigation, regulatory action and legal proceedings brought against the Group by governmental and private plaintiffs which could result in government sanctions, and criminal and/or financial penalties. Any practices that are found to be misaligned with our values and expectations could also result in reputational harm and dilute trust established with external stakeholders.

#### Context

We operate in a highly regulated and extremely competitive biopharma and consumer industry, amongst peers who make significant product innovations and technical advances and intensify price competition. Additional external factors impacting our business operations include the ongoing COVID-19 global pandemic, access limitations to our customers, macroeconomic inflationary dynamics, and pricing pressure across markets.

To achieve our strategic objectives, we must continue to develop commercially viable new products and deliver additional uses for existing products that address the needs of patients, consumers, HCPs and payers. Financially, new products/indications carry with them an uncertainty with regards to future success. Product development is costly, timely, and uncertain, and carries with it the potential for failure at any stage. Even upon successful product development, we still face challenges in how we launch and how our competitors' products or pricing strategies could render our assets less competitive. Supporting our efforts on product innovation is a continued focus on creating an omnichannel way of engagement, with a continued focus on our patient.

280 GSK Annual Report 2021

Once we have an approved medicine or vaccine, it is our obligation to provide important information to the healthcare community in various ways, always in a responsible, legal, and ethical manner. Appropriate product promotion ensures HCPs have access to the information they need, that patients and consumers have the facts about the medicines and vaccines they require, and prescribed, recommended, or used in a manner that provides healthcare benefit.

We are committed to the ethical and responsible commercialisation of our products in support of our purpose to improve the quality of human life by enabling people to do more, feel better, and live longer.

#### **Mitigating activities**

To achieve our strategic objectives, we must meet price expectations of payers, HCPs, consumers, and the community. Our values and behaviours provide a guide for how we lead and make decisions. We constantly strive to do the right thing and deliver quality medicines and vaccines and sustain reliable supply to meet customer needs. In doing so, we seek to ensure our actions reflect GSK's values, behaviours, and purpose.

We understand the impact of data on our industry and strive to become an organisation that makes data-driven decisions; this approach is aligned to our efforts to become more agile and work at pace. GSK has acted to enhance and improve our policies and standards, application of data analytics and our channel activities. We have developed policies to support the strong growth of our Consumer Healthcare internet channels and digital marketing activities, using artificial intelligence-powered tools to improve the oversight of more than 700 GSK websites.

We have evolved policies and standards in a stepwise approach to ensure that commercial activities that we undertake or are conducted on our behalf are executed within our established governance. We train employees on relevant information with a focus on interactive learning and elements of behavioural science. All our commercial activities worldwide must conform to high ethical, regulatory, and industry standards. Where local standards differ from global ones, we apply those that are most stringent. Where the standards of an acquired company or joint venture partner differ from our global standards, we remediate legacy policies and implement revisions, so they align.

Our Consumer Healthcare business has harmonised policies and procedures, to guide regional and global commercial practice processes, and clarified applicable standards for operations in the markets in which we operate. In 2021 we have implemented a specific control framework for our five export hubs, and embedded our promotional code in China to enable responsible business growth and employee behaviour.

#### **Commercial practices** continued

GSK's Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Healthcare and Vaccines businesses continue to use our internal control framework to support its assessment and management of risks. Business unit risk management and compliance boards, which manage risks across global and in-country business activities, oversee commercial activities and their monitoring programmes. The recent combination of the Legal and Compliance functions into one team will result in a stronger, more cohesive support function for our businesses.

All promotional materials and activities must be reviewed and approved according to our policies and standards and conducted in accordance with local laws and regulations; these requirements seek to ensure that such materials and activities fairly represent the Group's products or services. Consumer Healthcare has deployed a new copy approval tool to improve controls over important promotional activity. Where necessary, in the event of misconduct, we have disciplined employees, up to and including termination of contract, and clawed back remuneration from senior management.

We have continued to evolve our incentive programme for Pharmaceuticals and Vaccines sales representatives to better recognise and reward individual effort. In all mature markets, the capped variable pay element of representatives' compensation is evaluated on the basis of individual sales targets.

**Non-promotional engagement** 

#### **Risk definition**

Failure to engage in non-promotional activities that are consistent with local laws, regulations and guidance, Industry Codes, internal GSK policies, standards and other controls, and GSK values, including i) communications to HCP/OHS or non-HCPs relating to our medicines and/or associated disease areas; ii) appropriate conduct of non-promotional interactions; and iii) legitimacy and transparency of non-promotional interactions.

#### **Risk impact**

Without controls in place, the risk could result in real, perceived, or disguised promotion including off-label and prior-authorisation promotion, and real or perceived provision of medical advice. This in turn could lead to criminal investigations and penalties, civil litigation, or competitor complaints. At the same time, if we do not engage fully and appropriately, this could result in patient harm, failure to advance science and innovation, reputational damage, and financial loss. Such consequences may reduce the trust of the public, patients, healthcare professionals, payers, regulators, and governments.

We implemented this in a phased and thoughtful approach supported by a comprehensive training, control, and monitoring framework to ensure full alignment with GSK's values-based approach to HCP engagement.

We allow fair market value payments to be made by GSK to expert practitioners to speak about our innovative medicines and vaccines during a restricted period in a product's lifecycle. A global end-to-end process and system is currently set to begin deployment in Q4 2021 and will improve not only the execution of these activities, but also strengthen controls through automation and use of data. Where permitted we report payments to individual HCPs as part of our commitment to transparency and responsible disclosure.

Consumer Healthcare has been a key driver in the development of an ethical code for the Global Self-Care Federation, setting principles for promotion to healthcare practitioners and pharmacy staff.

GSK is committed to complying with all applicable sanctions laws and regulations and has deployed a programme to enable management of sanctions risk. The programme, led by GSK Finance, is made up of various systems and controls including, but not limited to, policies and procedures, training and awareness, screening, monitoring and risk reporting.

#### Context

Non-promotional engagements are diverse activities directed at healthcare professionals, as well as patients, payers, and external stakeholders. Such engagements are conducted to improve patient care through the exchange or provision of knowledge on the use of our products and related diseases. Non-promotional engagement with external stakeholder groups is vital to GSK, as a research-based healthcare company, and necessary for scientific and medical advances. We expect our non-promotional activities to be scientifically sound and accurate, conducted ethically and transparently, and compliant with applicable codes, laws, and regulations. However, non-promotional engagements are largely unregulated. Therefore, measured risk-taking, rooted in sound values, and principles-based decision-making, training, communication, and monitoring of such activities are key to managing the risk and enabling full and appropriate engagement.

#### **Mitigating activities**

Our Chief Medical Officer (CMO) oversees all non-promotional engagement as enterprise risk owner. The GSK Code of Practice is the key internal policy for non-promotional engagement activities. These activities include scientific interactions, support of medical education, advice seeking, gathering insights on unmet needs of patients, scientific communication of our research, and disease awareness.

GSK Annual Report 2021 281

Financial statements

#### Non-promotional engagement continued

Since the pandemic, we have seen a continued increase in virtual engagements (eg with external experts, advisory boards, patient advocacy, patient engagements and scientific congresses). We further developed and modernised our digital approach to HCPs and insight-gathering and applied our internal principles and policies to this rapidly changing and growing environment.

We enhanced our internal networks to foster collaboration and best practice sharing in risk management. The networks will identify emerging risks associated with non-promotional activities early and support staff to conduct activities in compliance with GSK's values and policies, local laws, and regulations. We continue to build effective management monitoring systems and apply key risk indicators for managing non-promotional engagement.

### **Privacy**

#### **Risk definition**

The failure to collect, secure, use, share and destroy Personal Information (PI) in accordance with data privacy laws can lead to harm to individuals (e.g. financial, stress, prejudice) and GSK (e.g. fines, operational, financial and reputational).

#### **Risk impact**

Non-compliance with data privacy laws globally could lead to harm to individuals and GSK. It could also damage trust between GSK and individuals, communities, business partners and government authorities. Many countries have increased the enforcement powers of their data protection authorities by allowing them to impose significant fines, impact cross-border data flows, or temporarily ban data processing. Many new country laws also give individuals the right to bring collective legal actions against companies like GSK for failure to follow data privacy laws.

#### Context

Data privacy legislation is diverse with limited harmonisation or simplification. It is challenging for multinationals to standardise their approach to compliance with data privacy laws. Governments are enforcing compliance with data privacy laws more rigorously. The focus on the ethical use of personal information is growing, over and above compliance with data privacy laws, due to an increase in the volume of data processed and advances in technology.

Workforce protection and effective privacy controls for research during the COVID-19 pandemic create unique challenges. Additionally, new data privacy laws, such as the Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL) in China, and court decisions – like the Court of Justice of the European Union ruling for Schrems II – are invalidating established international data transfer mechanisms that international companies had relied on. The increasing trend for data sovereignty affects our ability to drive medical innovation and to effectively operate internationally

#### **Mitigating activities**

Our General Counsel is also the chair of our Privacy Governance Board, which oversees GSK's overall data privacy operating model. Each GSK business area has appointed a risk owner accountable for overseeing its privacy risks, supported by privacy leaders within their business.

282 GSK Annual Report 2021

In some countries data privacy laws require appointment of a data protection officer (DPO). GSK appointed a single DPO for the EU, represented and supported in specific countries by country privacy advisors.

Our General Counsel is GSK's enterprise risk owner (ERO). The ERO has appointed a delegate risk owner, the global privacy officer (GPO), who has day-to-day accountability for designing and implementing the control framework. The GPO co-leads the crossfunctional Privacy Centre of Excellence, together with the Global Privacy Counsel. Privacy officers, privacy counsel, and multiple country privacy advisors (who are familiar with local privacy regulations) support these groups.

GSK has evolved the initial control framework implemented for the EU General Data Protection Regulation into a comprehensive privacy control framework, based on global privacy principles common across the global privacy landscape. This global framework deployed in countries showing a need for such a comprehensive framework, based on factors like robust local privacy legislation, established data protection authorities, and GSK footprint. Beyond those countries, we are deploying a proportionate control framework to set up minimum privacy standards irrespective of any applicable legislation.

Our Privacy Centre of Excellence is responsible for:

- operating and improving the centralised global privacy control framework;
- continuously assessing and providing relevant and proportionate controls and aid to non-deployed markets;
- monitoring new, or changing, laws and adapting the privacy framework; accordingly, and
- deploying a comprehensive training programme to drive greater awareness and accountability for managing personal information across the entire organisation.

We certify key GSK privacy network roles with an accredited international privacy association.

We continuously improve our processes, such as issue identification, reporting and handling, through monitoring. The Privacy Centre of Excellence engages in new business development opportunities at an early stage to ensure we perform appropriate due diligence and the right steps taken when onboarding or splitting off a business unit.

### **Research practices**

#### **Risk definition**

Research Practices risk is the failure to adequately conduct ethical and sound pre-clinical and clinical research. In addition, it is the failure to engage in scientific activities that are consistent with the letter and spirit of the law and industry, or the Group's requirements. It comprises the following sub-risks: Data Governance, Laboratory Research, and Human Subject Research.

#### **Risk impact**

The potential impacts of the risk include harm to human subjects, reputational damage, failure to obtain the necessary regulatory approvals for our products, governmental investigation, legal proceedings brought against the GSK by governmental and private plaintiffs (product liability suits and claims for damages), loss of revenue due to inadequate patent protection or inability to supply our products, and regulatory action such as fines, penalties, or loss of product authorisation. Poor data integrity and governance could compromise GSK's R&D efforts and negatively impact our reputation. Any of these could materially and adversely affect our financial results and damage the trust of patients and customers.

#### Context

Research involving animals can raise ethical concerns. In many cases, however, research in animals is the only way to investigate the effects of a potential new medicine in a living body other than in humans. Animal research provides critical information about the causes and mechanisms of diseases and therefore remains a vital part of our research. We continually seek ways in which we can minimise our use of animals in research, development, and testing, while complying with regulatory requirements and reducing the impact on the animals used.

Human subject research is critical to assessing and demonstrating the safety and efficacy of our investigational products or further evaluate our products once they have been approved. This research includes clinical trials in healthy volunteers and patients and follows regulations and high ethical, medical, and scientific standards. We disclose the results of this research externally regardless of whether they reflect positively or negatively on our products, so that the scientific community can learn from the outcomes of our research.

We also work with human biological samples which are fundamental to the discovery, development, and safety monitoring of our products. We are committed to managing human biological samples in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and ethical principles, and in a manner that respects the interests of sample donors.

Data is pivotal to our R&D strategy and we are maximising the use of data to serve patients. Governing our data in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, contractual obligations, expectations, and our culture across privacy, information security, and data integrity is essential. Governance and remuneration

Financial statements

We use a wide variety of biological materials in the discovery, research, and development of our assets. Through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Nagoya Protocol, the international community has established a global framework regulating access to, and use of, genetic resources of non-human

We support the principles of access to, and benefit-sharing of, genetic resources as outlined in the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. We also recognise the importance of appropriate, effective, and proportionate implementation measures at national and regional levels.

#### **Mitigating activities**

origin in research and development.

The Research Practices risk is overseen by an enterprise framework that seeks to strengthen governance across R&D in our Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare businesses.

Under the leadership of the Research Practices enterprise risk owner, management of the risk takes a pragmatic approach to information sharing, streamlining risk identification and escalation while ensuring ownership of risk mitigation stays with the business.

We have an established Office of Animal Welfare, Ethics and Strategy and Risk (OAWESR), led by our Chief Veterinary Officer, that supports the humane and responsible care of animals, carries out ethical reviews and independent scientific reviews of animal studies, and shares knowledge and advocates for the application of non-animal alternatives. The OAWESR provides a framework of animal welfare governance, defines and provides oversight for training in animal care and, promotes the replacement, refinement and reduction of animal research, conducts quality assessments, manages a programme of external animal diligence, and develops and deploys strategies for reproducing experiments and translating them to human clinical end points.

Ensuring we implement and maintain proper data governance controls remains an important priority, especially as our scientific strategy is evolving to take advantage of the breath of our data (for example: genomics and artificial intelligence and machine learning). We focus on building data integrity as well as privacy and usage controls into our internal control framework. Quality assurance teams conduct audits to provide independent business monitoring of our internal controls.

Our R&D organisation maintains and controls pre-publication procedures to guard against public disclosure before patent applications are filed. In addition, because a lack of data integrity in preparing patent application data and information can lead to a loss of patent protection, legal experts collaborate with R&D to support the review process for new patent applications. Our R&D organisation also collaborates with legal experts throughout the development of our assets to take account of any relevant third-party patent rights.

### Environment, health and safety

#### **Risk definition**

Failure in management of:

- execution of hazardous activities;
- GSK's physical assets and infrastructure;
- handling and processing of hazardous chemicals and biological agents;
- control of releases of substances harmful to the environment in both the short and long-term;

leading to incidents which could disrupt our R&D and Supply activities, harm employees, harm the communities and harm the local environments in which we operate.

#### **Risk impact**

Failure to manage EHS risks could lead to significant harm to people, the environment and the communities in which we operate; fines; inability to meet stakeholder expectations and regulatory requirements; litigation or regulatory action; and damage to the company's reputation, which could materially and adversely affect our financial results.

#### Context

GSK is subject to the health, safety, and environmental laws of various jurisdictions. These laws impose duties to protect people, the environment, and the communities in which we operate.

### **Environmental sustainability**

#### **Risk definition**

Failure in the management of:

- Physical climate and environmental risks;
- Current and future regulatory requirements for environmental policies and taxes;
- Delivery and performance of management environmental objectives;

leading to: reduced supply chain resilience; product life cycle management issues, loss of trust/reputation with employees, investors, customers, regulators and other stakeholders; increased costs; loss of sales or market access; negative impacts on the environment.

#### **Mitigating activities**

The Global Leadership Team is responsible for EHS governance and risk oversight. They ensure there is an effective control framework 'in-place' and 'in-use' to manage the EHS risks, impacts, and legal compliance issues in each of our business units. This includes assigning responsibility to senior managers for providing and maintaining our controls, and for ensuring that tiered monitoring and governance processes are in place within their business units. Function leaders ensure that the EHS control framework is implemented effectively in their respective business area, that it is compliant with applicable laws and regulations, and that it is adequately resourced, maintained, communicated, and monitored. Every employee and qualified contractor acting on behalf of GSK is personally responsible for ensuring that they follow all applicable local standard operating procedures.

Our risk-based, proactive approach is articulated in our global EHS policy and detailed in our global EHS standards, against which we audit all our operations to ensure compliance. We ensure hazards are appropriately controlled through the design of facilities, equipment, and systems. These rigorous procedures, when applied correctly, put effective barriers in place to protect employees' health and safety.

In late 2020 we created a safety improvement plan to strengthen our corporate safety programmes, focusing on Life Saving Rules, Safety Leadership and Warehouse Safety. All significant milestones for these programmes delivered in 2021 and the overall number of significant incidents that have occurred this year has reduced.

#### **Risk impact**

We recognise that the way we respond to climate change and manage environmental risks affects our ability to supply products to patients and consumers and could lead to harm to the environment and our reputation. Failure to meet fast-evolving regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations could result in litigation or regulatory actions, which may have a material adverse impact on our financial results and longer term loss of trust, undermining the credibility of the company.

#### Context

It is increasingly understood that the interconnected effects of climate change, nature loss, and society's impact on both are influencing human health. Internal and external expectations for companies to address their impact on the environment are increasing, as are the effects of climate change on operational resilience, in regard to access to energy, water and the natural resources used in products, along with potential cost increases from any regulatory changes or environmental taxes.

#### Environmental sustainability continued

#### **Mitigating activities**

In November 2020, GSK announced a new commitment to have net zero climate impact and to be net nature positive by 2030. These goals built on our long-term ambition, set out in 2010, to reduce our impact on the environment.

The GSK Leadership Team (GLT) is responsible for environmental sustainability governance and risk oversight. It ensures there is an effective framework in place, and in use, to manage the risks across each of our businesses and to deliver on commitments. The GLT's responsibilities include appointing dedicated senior leaders and resources to provide and maintain risk controls and ensure that governance processes are established and effective within their businesses. A dedicated environmental sustainability enterprise risk plan is in place supported by a dedicated programme team and governance framework to manage transformation activities.

We ensure delivery of reductions in carbon emissions, energy, water, and waste across our operations. We have mature programmes for managing performance improvements at our sites, and we include sustainability considerations in the design of products and packaging. We are strengthening our engagement with our suppliers to target where key interventions or support are most needed.

We continue to monitor and control antibiotic emissions from manufacturing effluents at all GSK facilities, and those of our suppliers, following good operational practice and meeting emission limits as defined by the AMR Alliance Manufacturing Framework to assess our impact on the environment.

We continuously re-assess our business resilience to climate change against the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework guidelines.

### Information security

#### **Risk definition**

Risk in Information Security at GSK is characterised as the unauthorised disclosure, theft, unavailability or corruption of GSK's Information or key information systems that may lead to harm to our patients, workforce and customers, disruption to our business and/or loss of commercial or strategic advantage, regulatory sanction, or damage to our reputation.

#### **Risk impact**

Failure to adequately protect our information, or key information systems, may cause harm to our patients, workforce and customers, disruption to our business and/or loss of commercial or strategic advantage, regulatory sanction, or damage to our reputation.

#### Context

The overall information security environment is challenging, because of the difficulty of keeping pace with increasingly sophisticated cyber threats. This is due to many factors including, the complexity of large regulated organisations; the well-resourced nature of hacking activities; and the increasing demands for accountability of data handled by companies. Additionally, the GSK separation is a period of significant change which increases our risk and requires additional vigilance. We continue to reassess our reliance on interconnectivity with third party contractors, partners, and suppliers. The COVID-19 pandemic continues as another significant external factor affecting how we manage information security at GSK. COVID-19-related threats include an increase in ransomware attacks against the healthcare sector, as hackers continue to use the opportunity to disrupt critical healthcare operations and, in some cases, seize healthcare research related to COVID-19 vaccines and treatments.

We operate a highly connected information network which holds confidential research and development, manufacturing, commercial, workforce and financial data. This means that our systems and information have been and will continue to be the target of cyberattacks. We continue to consolidate information systems to reduce attack points and enable more focused controls. GSK's strategic approach to digital analytics will further increase our dependency on digital assets and distributed data. Our continued analysis and assessment of our critical data assets and the threats to those assets will require a continuous re-evaluation of emerging risks to GSK. Mitigating actions already defined in these areas includes the secure deployment and operation of our resources in high-risk markets, the risk posed by GSK having data in the Cloud, and the potential for complexity resulting from agile business-led IT development across the enterprise. Financial statements

Strategic

#### Information security continued

#### **Mitigating activities**

We have a dedicated team and program of activity that supports our global information security policy and accompanying IT standards and processes. The GSK Technology, Security and Risk function provides strategy, direction, and oversight and we have mirrored these functions in New CH in readiness for separation. This includes active monitoring of cybersecurity, while enhancing our global information security capabilities through an ongoing programme of investment. We continue to make significant investments in mitigation activities, which we will continue to advance in the coming year:

- Modernising cyber operations with consistent evaluation of our security solutions and deployment of best of class cyber security technology to ensure the timely detection and response to information security incidents, with particular focus on ransomware preparation and awareness.
- Modernising cyber security within manufacturing and R&D sites to address the age, complexity, and global footprint of those environments.
- Supply continuity

#### **Risk definition**

Failure to deliver a continuous supply of compliant finished product; inability to respond effectively to a crisis incident in a timely manner to recover and sustain critical operations.

#### **Risk impact**

We recognise how important the continuity of supply of our products is to the patients and consumers who rely on them.

Supply disruption can lead to:

- Product shortages and product recalls
- Regulatory intervention
- Reputational harm
- Lost sales revenue

Consequently, we need sophisticated end-to-end supply chain management with robust crisis management and business continuity plans in place to respond.

#### Context

We run our supply chains in a continually evolving, highly regulated environment. There is no single set of global regulations which governs the manufacture and distribution of medicines and we must adhere to the requirements in all those markets in which we licence, sell, or manufacture our products. We rely upon our internal Quality Management System and our internal Control Framework to ensure we continue to preserve our licence to operate.

286 GSK Annual Report 2021

- Optimising security architecture to mitigate the risk of data loss intentionally or unintentionally, implementing a cloud security strategy and ensuring new solution development includes security by design. We are also continuing to remediate and improve the control environment for privileged or elevated user rights across our systems.
- Transferring third party risk management to a managed service partner. This organisation will process our critical and sensitive information and supports the solution that will enable us to move all third parties that access our IT resources remotely via a more secure environment.
- Enabling business performance in high risk markets by assessing data and information originating in, and flowing to, international markets where local laws and norms represent a heightened risk to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our operational systems.

Our complex end-to-end supply chains often involve third party suppliers, from Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) manufacturers and raw material suppliers through to Third Party Logistics Providers and contract engineering firms. We embed integrated risk management into our sourcing and day to day business processes, alongside our Third-Party Oversight programme.

COVID-19 is an exemplar of events in the external environment which result in unforeseen, significant supply challenges, including staffing shortages for essential manufacturing operations, critical raw materials supply pressures (e.g. glass vials, plastic tubing) and interruptions in distribution.

Cybersecurity remains a significant threat to our supply chain operations. The global cyber threat has increased during the global pandemic and we remain hyper-vigilant to data security breaches and Operational Technology risks.

### **Mitigating activities**

#### **Risk Management:**

Our supply chains are set up to ensure sustainable supply across the GSK portfolio of Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare products. The GSK Internal Control Framework drives our approach to risk management, designed to identify emerging new risks and support clear decision making.

#### Supply continuity continued

Each supply chain manages their risk oversight through a hierarchy of Risk Management and Compliance Boards to assure risk mitigation (including identifying new and emerging threats).

#### **Inventory Management:**

Supply chain governance committees within each Business Unit closely monitor the inventory status and delivery of our products.

Our core commercial cycle links the supply chain forecasting with our commercial ambition and designed to reduce the risk of demand fluctuations and manage temporary shortages in supply.

We periodically review each node of our supply chains to ensure we hold adequate safety stocks, whilst balancing working capital. We particular emphasis on mitigating supply risks associated with medically critical, high-revenue products and new product launches, e.g. using dual sourcing for key products or APIs. We use the monthly Performance Management Process across the supply chains to monitor business activity and highlight adverse trends in supply, operations, budget, and workforce capability.

### Transformation and separation

#### **Risk definition**

Failure to deliver the plan for successful transformation and separation of GSK into two new, leading companies: one BioPharma and one Consumer Healthcare.

#### **Risk impact**

The failure to manage the macro level risk due to COVID-19 and a highly competitive labour market, in relation to the delivery of the separation plan, could materially and adversely affect our ability to deliver GSK's strategy and long-term priorities.

#### Context

In February 2020, GSK announced a new 'Future Ready' programme to prepare for its separation into two companies: new GSK, a pharma company with an R&D approach focused on science related to the immune system, the use of genetics and new technologies; and a new leader in consumer healthcare. As GSK increases investment in R&D and new product launches, the two-year separation programme aims to drive a common approach to innovation with improved capital allocation; to align and improve the capabilities and efficiencies of global support functions to support new GSK; to further optimise the supply chain and portfolio, including divesting non-core assets; and to prepare Consumer Healthcare to operate as a standalone company. Once complete, the outlook of both companies will have been fundamentally strengthened, making them more efficient, modern, and automated, with skills and capabilities that will serve them into the future.

#### **Business continuity:**

Crisis management and business continuity plans are in place across Pharmaceuticals, Vaccines and Consumer Healthcare, which include authorised response and recovery strategies, key areas of responsibility and clear communication routes. Supply chains regularly use Business Continuity Plans to manage potential supply disruptions. Our manufacturing sites have crisis management plans in place tested annually where there is no occurrence of deployment to ensure maintenance of skills in crisis management.

#### **Mitigating activities**

The Future Ready Office (FRO), established in the fourth quarter of 2019, is accountable for monitoring the progress, performance and risks associated with creating the two new companies. It reports monthly to the GSK Leadership Team (GLT) to ensure there is enterprise oversight of the plan, using key performance and risk indicators which track programme resource, programme delivery, talent retention, recruitment, and onboarding to address COVID and labour market challenges. In addition, GSK's Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer, Chief Strategy Officer and Head of FRO meet the leaders of Consumer Healthcare to gather input and approval of key design choices for that new company. Overall, the balance between transformation and separation is upheld through clear governance, joint coordination between new GSK and Consumer Healthcare, rigorous progress tracking and the setting of clear parameters.

The GSK Board is regularly informed of the Future Ready programme lead indicators through the CEO Board Report at each Board meeting. At Board level, a Transformation and Separation Committee supports and advises management's work on transforming and separating the Group. This committee is chaired by the GSK Chairman and includes our Senior Independent Director and the Chairs of the Audit & Risk, Remuneration and Corporate Responsibility Committees.

GSK Annual Report 2021 287

Financial statements

### Share capital and control

Details of our issued share capital and the number of shares held in Treasury as at 31 December 2021 can be found in Note 36 to the financial statements, 'Share capital and share premium account'.

Our Ordinary Shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) and are also quoted on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in the form of American Depositary Shares (ADS). Each ADS represents two Ordinary Shares. For details of listed debt and where it is listed refer to Note 29 to the financial statements, 'Net debt'.

Holders of Ordinary Shares and ADS are entitled to receive dividends (when declared) and the company's Annual Report. They are also entitled to attend, speak, appoint proxies and exercise voting rights at general meetings of the company.

There are no restrictions on the transfer, or limitations on the holding, of Ordinary Shares and ADS and no requirements to obtain approval prior to any transfers. No Ordinary Shares or ADS carry any special rights with regard to control of the company and there are no restrictions on voting rights. Major shareholders have the same voting rights per share as all other shareholders. There are no known arrangements under which financial rights are held by a person other than the holder of the shares and no known agreements on restrictions on share transfers or on voting rights.

Shares acquired through the Group's employee share plans rank equally with the other shares in issue and have no special rights. The trustees of our Employee Share Ownership Plan trusts have waived their rights to dividends on shares held by those trusts.

# Exchange controls and other limitations affecting holders

Other than certain economic sanctions, which may be in force from time to time, there are currently no applicable laws, decrees or regulations in force in the UK restricting the import or export of capital or restricting the remittance of dividends or other payments to holders of the company's shares who are non-residents of the UK. Similarly, other than certain economic sanctions which may be in force from time to time, there are no limitations relating only to non-residents of the UK under English law or the company's Articles of Association on the right to be a holder of, and to vote in respect of, the company's shares. Interests in voting rights

Other than as stated below, as far as we are aware, there are no persons with significant direct or indirect holdings in the company. Information provided to the company pursuant to the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules (DTR 5) is published on a Regulatory Information Service and on the company's website, www.gsk.com.

The company has received notifications in accordance with DTR 5 of the following notifiable interests in the voting rights in the company's issued share capital:

	31	December 2021	27	7 February 2022
	No. of voting rights	Percentage of total voting rights(1)	No. of voting rights	Percentage of total voting rights(1)
BlackRock,	222 222 222 222(2)	0 40%	000 000 000	0.40%
Inc	332,238,289 <sup>(2)</sup>	6.40%	332,238,289	6.40%
Dodge & Cox	253,464,108 <sup>(3)</sup>	5.04%	253,464,108	5.04%

(1) Percentage of total voting rights at the date of notification to the company

(2) Comprising an indirect interest in 329,124,508 Ordinary Shares and a holding of 3,113,781 Qualifying Financial Instruments (Contract for Difference).

(3) Comprising an indirect interest in 99,377,874 Ordinary Shares and 154,086,234 American Depositary Shares.

The company has not acquired or disposed of any interests in its own shares during the period under review.

#### Share buy-back programme

The Board has been authorised to issue and allot Ordinary Shares under Article 9 of the company's Articles of Association. The power under Article 9 and the authority for the company to make purchases of its own shares are subject to shareholder authorities which are sought on an annual basis at our Annual General Meeting (AGM). Any shares purchased by the company may be cancelled, held as Treasury shares or used for satisfying share options and grants under the Group's employee share plans.

Our programme covers purchases of shares for cancellation or to be held as Treasury shares, in accordance with the authority renewed by shareholders at the AGM in May 2021, when the company was authorised to purchase a maximum of just under 503 million shares. Details of shares purchased, cancelled, held as Treasury shares and subsequently transferred from Treasury to satisfy awards under the Group's employee share plans are disclosed in Note 36 to the financial statements, 'Share capital and share premium account'.

In determining specific share repurchase levels, the company considers the development of free cash flow during the year. No shares have been purchased since 2014.

The company confirms that it does not currently intend to make any market purchases in 2022. The company will review the potential for future share buy-backs in line with its usual annual cycle and subject to return and ratings criteria.

#### Share capital and control continued

#### **Market capitalisation**

The market capitalisation, based on shares in issue excluding Treasury shares, of GSK at 31 December 2021 was £81 billion. At that date, GSK was the 6th largest company by market capitalisation in the FTSE index.

Share price	2021 £	2020 £	2019 £
At 1 January	13.42	17.79	14.91
At 31 December	16.07	13.42	17.79
Increase/(decrease)	20%	(24.6)%	19.3%
High during the year	16.19	18.46	18.19
Low during the year	11.91	12.92	14.36

The table above sets out the middle market closing prices. The company's share price increased by 20% in 2021. This compares with an increase in the FTSE 100 index of 14% during the year. The middle market closing share price on 27 February 2022 was  $\pounds15.64$ .

Share price trend in the three years ended 31 December 2021



### Nature of trading market

The following table sets out, for the periods indicated, the high and low middle market closing prices for the company's Ordinary Shares on the LSE and for the ADS on the NYSE.

	Or	Ordinary Shares		ADS	
		UK£ per share	US\$ per share		
	High	Low	High	Low	
February 2022*	16.50	15.05	45.70	41.19	
January 2022	17.08	15.89	46.82	43.37	
December 2021	16.19	15.34	44.44	41.25	
November 2021	15.93	15.11	45.53	41.02	
October 2021	15.09	13.80	42.33	38.13	
September 2021	14.88	13.83	41.61	38.05	
Quarter ended 31 December 2021	16.19	13.80	44.44	38.13	
Quarter ended 30 September 2021	15.26	13.83	42.33	38.05	
Quarter ended 30 June 2021	14.36	12.78	40.66	35.82	
Quarter ended 31 March 2021	14.14	11.91	39.24	33.61	
Quarter ended 31 December 2020	14.68	12.92	39.17	33.42	
Quarter ended 30 September 2020	16.60	14.35	42.16	37.38	
Quarter ended 30 June 2020	17.42	14.89	42.74	37.14	
Quarter ended 31 March 2020	18.46	13.75	47.89	31.85	
Year ended 31 December 2020	14.68	12.92	39.17	33.42	
Year ended 31 December 2019	18.19	14.36	47.32	37.83	
Year ended 31 December 2018	16.22	12.43	41.94	35.49	
Year ended 31 December 2017	17.22	12.76	44.37	34.66	

\* to 27 February 2022

### Analysis of shareholdings at 31 December 2021

	Number of accounts	% of total accounts	% of total shares	Number of shares
Holding of shares				
Up to 1,000	69,334	71.06	0.44	23,444,870
1,001 to 5,000	21,872	22.41	0.88	47,264,152
5,001 to 100,000	5,220	5.35	1.50	80,804,464
100,001 to 1,000,000	776	0.80	5.04	271,429,821
Over 1,000,000	368	0.38	92.14	4,964,071,752
	97,570	100.00	100.00	5,387,015,059
Held by				
Institutional and Corporate holders	2,723	2.79	61.96	3,337,598,976
Individuals and other corporate bodies	94,845	97.21	13.55	729,773,041
Guaranty Nominees Limited	1	0.00	17.90	964,437,092
Held as Treasury shares by GlaxoSmithKline	1	0.00	6.59	355,205,950

J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. is the Depositary for the company's American Depository Receipt (ADR) programme. The company's ADS are listed on the NYSE. Ordinary Shares representing the company's ADR programme, which is managed by the Depositary, are registered in the name of Guaranty Nominees Limited. At 27 February 2022, Guaranty Nominees Limited held 994,314,754 Ordinary Shares representing 19.56% of the issued share capital (excluding Treasury shares) at that date.

At 27 February 2022, the number of holders of Ordinary Shares in the US was 939 with holdings of 915,261 Ordinary Shares, and the number of registered holders of ADS was 18,627 with holdings of 497,157,377 ADS. Certain of these Ordinary Shares and ADS were held by brokers or other nominees. As a result, the number of holders of record or registered holders in the US is not representative of the number of beneficial holders.

### **Dividends**

The company pays dividends quarterly and continues to return cash to shareholders through its dividend policy. Dividends remain an essential component of total shareholder return and GSK recognises the importance of dividends to shareholders. The company aims to distribute regular dividend payments that will be determined primarily with reference to the free cash flow generated by the business after funding the investment necessary to support the Group's future growth.

#### **Dividends per share**

The table below sets out the dividend per share and per ADS for the last five years. The dividend per ADS is translated into US dollars at applicable exchange rates.

Year	pence	US\$
2021	80	_*
2020	80	2.09
2019	80	1.98
2018	80	2.08
2017	80	2.16

\* The Q4 2021 ordinary dividend receivable by ADS holders will be calculated based on the exchange rate on 7 April 2022. An annual fee of \$0.03 per ADS (or \$0.0075 per ADS per quarter) will be charged by the Depository. The cumulative dividend receivable by ADS holders for Q1, Q2 and Q3 2021 was \$1.56.

290 GSK Annual Report 2021

On 23 June 2021, at the new GSK Investor Update, GSK set out that from 2022 a progressive dividend policy will be implemented for new GSK. The dividend policy, the total expected cash distribution, and the respective dividend pay-out ratios for new GSK and new Consumer Healthcare remain unchanged. GSK expects to declare a 27p per share dividend payable by the current group for the first half. This comprises 22 pence per share for new GSK and 5 pence per share representing Consumer Healthcare during the first half whilst part of the group. For the second half of 2022, new GSK continues to expect to declare a 22p per share dividend. As previously communicated, new GSK would expect to declare a dividend of 45 pence per share for 2023.

Following separation, the dividend policy for the new Consumer Healthcare company will be the responsibility of its Board of Directors and is expected to be guided by a 30 to 50 per cent pay-out ratio. On this basis, we now expect a second-half dividend from the new Consumer Healthcare company equivalent to a payout of around 3 pence per share, subject to its Board's decisions on the intra-year phasing of dividend payments. This expected distribution per share for the second half of the year has been adjusted from that highlighted at the GSK Investor Update in June 2021 to reflect the total number of shares (up to circa 9.25 billion shares) in the new Consumer Healthcare company that are expected to be in issue upon demerger. In June 2021 the planning assumption for the Investor Update reflected only the GSK shares in issue at that time (circa 5 billion shares).

### Shareholder information continued

#### Dividends continued

In aggregate, this would represent on the full year 2022 basis the equivalent of a Group dividend of around 52p per share. Dividends payable by Consumer Healthcare will only be receivable by shareholders who remain invested in Consumer Healthcare post-separation and at the appropriate record dates. Details of the dividends declared, the amounts and the payment dates are given in Note 16 to the financial statements, 'Dividends'.

#### 2022 Dividend calendar

Quarter	Ex-dividend date	Record date	Payment date
Q4 2021	24 February 2022	25 February 2022	7 April 2022
Q1 2022	19 May 2022	20 May 2022	7 July 2022
Q2 2022	18 August 2022	19 August 2022	6 October 2022
Q3 2022	17 November 2022	18 November 2022	12 January 2023
Q4 2022	23 February 2023	24 February 2023	13 April 2023

### **Financial calendar 2022**

Event	Date
Quarter 1 Results announcement	27 April 2022
Annual General Meeting	4 May 2022
Quarter 2 Results announcement	27 July 2022
Quarter 3 Results announcement	2 November 2022
Preliminary/Quarter 4 Results announcement	1 February 2023
Annual Report publication	February/March 2023
Annual Report distribution	March 2023

Information about the company, including the share and ADS price, is available on our website at www.gsk.com. Information made available on the website does not constitute part of this Annual Report.

#### **Results announcements**

Results announcements are issued to the LSE and are available on its news service. They are also sent to the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the NYSE, issued to the media and made available on our website.

### **Financial reports**

The company publishes an Annual Report which is made available on our website from the date of publication. Shareholders may elect to receive notification by email of the publication of Annual Reports by registering on www.shareview.co.uk, and may also elect to receive a printed copy of the Annual Report by contacting our registrar, Equiniti Limited.

Copies of previous Annual Reports are available on our website. Printed copies can also be obtained from our registrar (see page 294 for the contact details).

### **Annual General Meeting 2022**

Our Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held at 2.30pm (UK time) on Wednesday, 4 May 2022 at the Sofitel London Heathrow, Terminal 5, London Heathrow Airport, TW6 2GD and will also be broadcast live for you to join electronically.

The AGM is the company's principal forum for communication with private shareholders. In addition to the formal AGM business, there will be a presentation by the CEO on the performance of the Group and its future development. There will be an opportunity for questions to be asked of the Board. Chairs of the Board's Committees and the Workforce Engagement Director will be available to take questions relating to their roles.

Further details on how to access the AGM electronically or attend in person, ask questions and vote, can be found in the notice of Annual General Meeting 2022 (AGM Notice) which is available on our website at www.gsk.com.

Investors holding shares through a nominee service should arrange with that nominee service for them to be appointed as a proxy in respect of their shareholding in order to attend and vote at the meeting electronically. ADS holders wishing to attend the meeting electronically should refer to the AGM Notice for details on how to request a proxy appointment from the Depositary, J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. This will enable them to attend, ask questions and vote, all electronically, on the business to be transacted at the meeting. ADS holders are reminded that if they do not instruct the Depositary as to the way in which the shares represented by their ADS should be voted by completing and returning the voting card provided by the Depositary, their shares will not be voted.

#### **Documents on display**

The Articles of Association of the company and Directors' service contracts or, where applicable, letters of appointment between Directors and the company or any of its subsidiaries (and any side letters relating to severance terms and pension arrangements) are available for inspection at the company's registered office and will be made available for inspection at the AGM.

### Tax information for shareholders

A summary of certain UK tax and US federal income tax consequences for holders of shares and ADS who are citizens of the UK or the US is set out below. It is not a complete analysis of all the possible tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or sale of these securities. It is intended only as a general guide. Holders are advised to consult their advisers with respect to the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership or sale of their shares or ADS and the consequences under state and local tax laws in the US and the implications of the current UK/US tax conventions.

US holders of ADS generally will be treated as the owners of the underlying shares for the purposes of the current UK/US double taxation conventions relating to income and gains (Income Tax Convention), estate and gift taxes (Estate and Gift Tax Convention), and for the purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

#### **UK shareholders**

This summary only applies to a UK resident shareholder that holds shares as capital assets.

#### **Taxation of dividends**

For the 2021/22 UK tax year, UK resident individuals are entitled to a dividend tax allowance of up to £2,000, so that the first £2,000 of dividends received in a tax year will be free of tax. Dividends in excess of this allowance will be taxed at 7.5% for basic rate taxpayers, 32.5% for higher rate taxpayers and 38.1% for additional rate taxpayers. Note that from April 2022 tax on dividend income will increase by 1.25% to help support the NHS and social care.

UK resident shareholders that are corporation taxpayers should note that dividends payable on ordinary shares are generally entitled to exemption from corporation tax.

#### **Taxation of capital gains**

UK resident shareholders may be liable for UK tax on gains on the disposal of shares or ADS.

For disposals by individuals in the 2021/22 UK tax year, a taxable capital gain accruing on a disposal of shares or ADS will be taxed at 10% for basic rate taxpayers, or 20% if, after all allowable deductions, the individual's taxable income for the year exceeds the basic rate income tax banding. Note this is following the use of any exemptions available to the individual taxpayer such as the annual exempt amount.

Corporation taxpayers may be entitled to an indexation allowance which applies to reduce capital gains to the extent that such gains arise due to inflation. Indexation allowance may reduce a chargeable gain but will not create an allowable loss. For assets acquired on or before 1 January 2018, legislation in the Finance Act 2018 freezes the level of indexation allowance that is given in calculating a company's chargeable gains at the value that would apply to the disposal of an asset in December 2017. For assets acquired from 1 January 2018 onwards, legislation in the Finance Act 2018 removes any indexation allowance on disposal.

292 GSK Annual Report 2021

#### **Inheritance tax**

Individual (UK-domiciled or otherwise) shareholders may be liable to UK inheritance tax on the transfer of shares or ADS. Tax may be charged on the amount by which the value of the shareholder's estate is reduced as a result of any transfer by way of lifetime gift or other disposal at less than full market value. In the case of a bequest on death, tax may be charged on the value of the shares at the date of the shareholder's death. If such a gift or other disposal were subject to both UK inheritance tax and US estate or gift tax, the Estate and Gift Tax Convention would generally provide for tax paid in the US to be credited against tax payable in the UK.

#### Stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax

UK stamp duty and/or stamp duty reserve tax (SDRT) will, subject to certain exemptions, be payable on the transfer of shares at a rate of 0.5% (rounded up to the nearest £5 in the case of stamp duty) of the consideration for the transfer. Notwithstanding this, provided that an instrument is executed in pursuance of the agreement that gave rise to the charge to SDRT and that instrument is stamped within six years of the agreement (including being stamped as exempt) any SDRT charge should be cancelled and any SDRT which has already been paid will be repaid.

#### **US shareholders**

This summary only applies to a shareholder (who is a citizen or resident of the US or a domestic corporation or a person that is otherwise subject to US federal income tax on a net income basis in respect of the shares or ADS) that holds shares or ADS as capital assets, is not resident in the UK for UK tax purposes and does not hold shares for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation that is carried on in the UK through a branch or agency.

The summary also does not address the tax treatment of holders that are subject to special tax rules, such as banks, tax-exempt entities, insurance companies, dealers in securities or currencies, persons that hold shares or ADS as part of an integrated investment (including a 'straddle') comprised of a share or ADS and one or more other positions, and persons that own (directly, indirectly or constructively) 10% or more of the company's stock (by vote or value), nor does it address tax treatment that may be applicable as a result of international income tax treaties.

#### Tax information for shareholders continued

#### **Taxation of dividends**

The gross amount of dividends received is treated as foreign source dividend income for US tax purposes. It is not eligible for the dividend received deduction allowed to US corporations. Dividends on ADS are payable in US dollars; dividends on Ordinary Shares are payable in Sterling. Dividends paid in Sterling will be included in income in the US dollar amount calculated by reference to the exchange rate on the day the dividends are received by the holder. Subject to certain exceptions for short-term or hedged positions, an individual eligible US holder will be subject to US taxation at a maximum federal rate of 23.8% plus applicable state and local tax in respect of qualified dividends. A qualified dividend as defined by the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is a dividend that meets the following criteria:

- 1. Must be issued by a US corporation, a corporation incorporated in a US possession, or a corporation that is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty deemed satisfactory, as published by the IRS.
- 2. The dividends are not of a type listed by the IRS as dividends that do not qualify.
- 3. The required dividend holding period has been met. The shares must have been owned by you for more than 60 days of the 'holding period' which is defined as the 121-day period that begins 60 days before the ex-dividend date, or the day in which the stock trades without the dividend priced in. For example, if a stock's ex-dividend date is 1 October, the shares must be held for more than 60 days in the period between 2 August and 30 November of that year in order to count as a qualified dividend.

Dividends that are not qualified are subject to taxation at the US federal graduated tax rates, at a maximum rate of 40.8%. Some types of dividends are automatically excluded from being qualified dividends, even if they meet the other requirements. These include (but are not limited to):

- 1. Capital gains distributions
- 2. Dividends on bank deposits
- 3. Dividends held by a corporation in an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)
- 4. Dividends paid by tax-exempt corporations.

US state and local tax rates on qualified and non-qualified dividends may vary and would be assessed in addition to the federal tax rates communicated above.

#### **Taxation of capital gains**

Generally, US holders will not be subject to UK capital gains tax, but will be subject to US tax on capital gains realised on the sale or other disposal of shares or ADS. Such gains will be long-term capital gains (subject to reduced rates of taxation for individual holders) if the shares or ADS were held for more than one year, from the date the shares were vested/released. Short-term capital gains can be subject to taxation of rates of up to 40.8%, whereas long-term capital gains may be subject to rates of up to 23.8%. State and local tax rates on capital gains may also apply.

#### Information reporting and backup withholding

Dividends and payments of the proceeds on a sale of shares or ADS, paid within the US or through certain US-related financial intermediaries, are subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding unless the US holder is a corporation or other exempt recipient or provides a taxpayer identification number and certifies that no loss of exemption has occurred. Non-US holders generally are not subject to information reporting or backup withholding, but may be required to provide a certification of their non-US status in connection with payments received. Any amounts withheld will be allowed as a refund or credit against a holder's US federal income tax liability provided the required information is furnished to the IRS.

#### Estate and gift taxes

Under the Estate and Gift Tax Convention, a US shareholder is not generally subject to UK inheritance tax. However, a US holder may be subject to US federal estate and gift tax.

#### Stamp duty

UK stamp duty and/or SDRT will, subject to certain exemptions, be payable on any transfer of shares to the ADS custodian or depository at a rate of 1.5% of the amount of any consideration provided (if transferred on sale), or their value (if transferred for no consideration).

However, no stamp duty or SDRT should be payable on the transfer of, or agreement to transfer, an ADS.

# **Other statutory disclosures**

### **Shareholder services and contacts**

### Registrar

The company's registrar is: Equiniti Limited Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, BN99 6DA www.shareview.co.uk Tel: 0371 384 2991 (in the UK)\* Tel: +44 (0)121 415 7067 (outside the UK)

Equiniti provides a range of services for shareholders:

Service	What it offers	How to participate
Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP)	As an alternative to receiving cash dividends you may choose to reinvest your dividends to buy more GSK shares.	A DRIP election form can be downloaded from www.shareview.co.uk or requested by contacting Equiniti.
Dividend payment direct to your bank account (Bank Mandate)	All dividends are paid directly into your bank or building society account. To receive your cash dividends, you must provide Equiniti with your bank or building society account details. This is a quick and secure method of payment.	A dividend bank mandate form can be downloaded from www.shareview.co.uk or requested by contacting Equiniti.
Dividend payment direct to bank account for overseas shareholders	Equiniti can convert your dividend into your local currency and send it direct to your local bank account. This service is available in over 100 countries worldwide.	For more details on this service and the costs involved please contact Equiniti.
Electronic communications	Shareholders may elect to receive electronic notifications of company communications including our Annual Report, dividend payments, dividend confirmations and the availability of online voting for all general meetings. Each time GSK publishes shareholder documents you will receive an email containing a link to the document or relevant website.	Please register at www.shareview.co.uk.
Shareview portfolio service	This enables you to create a free online portfolio to view your share balance and movements, update your address and dividend payment instructions and register your votes for our general meetings.	Please register at www.shareview.co.uk.
Deduplication of publications or mailings	If you receive duplicate copies of mailings, you may have more than one account. Please contact Equiniti and they will arrange for your accounts to be merged into one for your convenience and to avoid waste and unnecessary costs.	Please contact Equiniti.
Share dealing service <sup>†</sup> (please note that market trading hours are from 8.00am to 4.30pm UK time,	Shareholders may trade shares, either held in certificated form or in our Corporate Sponsored Nominee, online, by telephone or via postal dealing service provided by	For online transactions, please log on to: www.shareview.co.uk/dealing.
Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays in England and Wales))	Equiniti Financial Services Limited.	For telephone transactions, please call: 0345 603 7037 (in the UK) or +44 (0)121 415 7560 (outside the UK). Lines are open from 8.00am to 4.30pm UK time, Monday to Friday (excluding UK public holidays).
		For postal transactions, please call: 0371 384 2991* to request a dealing form.
Corporate Sponsored Nominee Account	This is a convenient way to manage your shares without requiring a share certificate. The service provides a facility for you to hold your shares in a nominee account sponsored by the company. You will continue to receive dividend payments and can attend and vote at the company's general meetings. Shareholders' names do not appear on the publicly available share register and the service is free to join.	An application form can be requested from www.shareview.co.uk or by contacting Equiniti.
Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs) <sup>†</sup>	The company has arranged for Equiniti Financial Services Limited to provide a GSK Corporate ISA to hold GSK shares.	Details are available from www.shareview.co.uk or can be requested by telephoning Equiniti, on 0345 0700 720. Lines are open 8.00am to 4.30pm for dealing, and until 5.30pm for enquiries Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays in England and Wales).

\* Lines are open from 8.30am to 5.30pm, Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays in England and Wales).

The provision of share dealing details is not intended to be an invitation or inducement to engage in an investment activity. Advice on share dealing should be obtained from a stockbroker or independent financial adviser.

#### Shareholders services and contacts continued

#### **ADS Depositary**

The ADR programme is administered by J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A:

Regular Correspondence: EQ Shareowner Services P.O. Box 64504 St. Paul, MN 55164-0504

Delivery of Stock Certificates and Overnight Mail: EQ Shareowner Services 110 Centre Point Curve, Suite 101 Mendota Heights, MN 55120-4100

www.shareowneronline.com General: +1 800 990 1135 From outside the US: +1 651 453 2128

The Depository also provides Global Invest Direct, a direct ADS purchase/sale and dividend reinvestment plan for ADS holders. For details on how to enrol please visit www.adr.com or call the above helpline number to obtain an enrolment pack.

#### **Donating shares to Save the Children**

In 2013, GSK embarked on an ambitious global partnership with Save the Children to share our expertise and resources with the aim of helping to save the lives of one million children.

Shareholders with a small number of shares, the value of which makes it uneconomical to sell, may wish to consider donating them to Save the Children. Donated shares will be aggregated and sold by Save the Children who will use the funds raised to help them reach the above goal.<sup>†</sup>

To obtain a share donation form, please contact our registrar, Equiniti, which is managing the donation and sale of UK shares to Save the Children free of charge.

The provision of share dealing details is not intended to be an invitation or inducement to engage in an investment activity. Advice on share dealing should be obtained from a stockbroker or independent financial adviser.

#### Stock Exchange announcement notifications

We provide shareholders with a service to receive automatic email notifications when we publish a stock exchange announcement. To receive email notifications, please sign up for announcements at www.gsk.com in the Investors section.

#### Investor relations

Investor relations may be contacted as follows:

#### UK

980 Great West Road Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS Tel: +44 (0)20 8047 5000

### US

5 Crescent Drive Philadelphia PA 19112 Tel: +1 888 825 5249 (US toll free) Tel: +1 215 751 4611 (outside the US)

#### **GSK Response Center**

Tel: +1 888 825 5249 (US toll free)

#### Share scam alert

If you receive an unsolicited telephone call offering to sell or buy your shares, please take extra care. The caller may be part of a highly organised financial scam.

If you are a UK shareholder, please contact the Financial Conduct Authority at www.fca.org.uk/consumers or on its consumer helpline: Tel: 0800 111 6768 (in the UK)\*

Tel: +44 (0)20 7066 1000 (outside the UK)

\* Lines are open from 8.00am to 6.00pm, UK time, Monday to Friday, except UK public holidays, and 9.00am to 1.00pm on Saturdays. Strategic report

### **US law and regulation**

A number of provisions of US law and regulation apply to the company because our shares are quoted on the NYSE in the form of ADS.

#### **NYSE rules**

In general, the NYSE rules permit the company to follow UK corporate governance practices instead of those applied in the US, provided that we explain any significant variations. This explanation is contained in our Form 20-F, which can be accessed from the SEC'S EDGAR database or via our website. NYSE rules require us to file annual and interim written affirmations concerning our Audit & Risk Committee (ARC) and our statement on significant differences in corporate governance.

#### Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Following a number of corporate and accounting scandals in the US, Congress passed the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Sarbanes-Oxley is a wide-ranging piece of legislation concerned largely with financial reporting and corporate governance.

As recommended by the SEC, the company has established a Disclosure Committee. The Committee reports to the CEO, the CFO and to the ARC. It is chaired by the Company Secretary and its members consist of senior managers from finance, legal, corporate communications and investor relations.

External legal counsel, the external auditors and internal experts are invited to attend the Disclosure Committee's meetings periodically. The Committee has responsibility for considering the materiality of information and, on a timely basis, determining the disclosure of that information. It has responsibility for the timely filing of reports with the SEC and the formal review of the Annual Report and Form 20-F. In 2021, the Committee met 18 times.

Sarbanes-Oxley requires that the annual report on Form 20-F contains a statement as to whether a member of the ARC is an audit committee financial expert, as defined in rules under Sarbanes-Oxley. Such a statement for the relevant members of the ARC (Charles Bancroft) is included in the Board Committee information area of the Corporate Governance report on page 93 and in his biography on page 84. Additional disclosure requirements arise under section 302 and section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley in respect of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.

#### Section 302: Corporate responsibility for financial reports

Sarbanes-Oxley requires for the CEO and the CFO to complete formal certifications, confirming that:

- they have each reviewed the annual report on Form 20-F;
- based on their knowledge, the annual report on Form 20-F contains no material misstatements or omissions;
- based on their knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information fairly present, in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows as of the dates, and for the periods, presented in the annual report on Form 20-F;
- they are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures that ensure that material information is made known to them, and have evaluated the effectiveness of these controls and procedures as at the year end, the results of such evaluation being contained in the annual report on Form 20-F;
- they are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting that provides reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; and
- they have disclosed in the annual report on Form 20-F any changes in internal controls over financial reporting during the period covered by the annual report on Form 20-F that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect materially, the company's internal control over financial reporting, and they have disclosed, based on their most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the external auditor and the ARC, all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to affect adversely the company's ability to record, process, summarise and report financial information, and any fraud (regardless of materiality) involving persons that have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Group has carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Group's disclosure controls and procedures as at 31 December 2021.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives.

#### US law and regulation continued

The CEO and CFO expect to complete these certifications and report their conclusions on the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures in March 2022, following which the certifications will be filed with the SEC as part of our Group's Form 20-F.

# Section 404: Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting

In accordance with the requirements of section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley, the following report is provided by management in respect of the company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)):

- management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Group. Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS;
- management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework, Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO);
- there have been no changes in the Group's internal control over financial reporting during 2021 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Group's internal control over financial reporting;
- management has assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as at 31 December 2021 and its conclusion will be filed as part of the Group's Form 20-F; and
- Deloitte LLP, which has audited the consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2021, has also assessed the effectiveness of the Group's internal control over financial reporting under Auditing Standard 2201 of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Their audit report will be filed with the Group's Form 20-F.

#### Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act

Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act requires issuers to make specific disclosure in their annual reports of certain types of dealings with Iran, or controlled transactions or dealings with government-owned entities, as well as dealings with entities sanctioned for activities related to terrorism or proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, even when those activities are not prohibited by US law and do not involve US persons.

The Group exports certain pharmaceutical, vaccine and consumer products to Iran, via sales by non-US entities that are not subsidiaries of a US entity, to two privately held Iranian distributors.

The Group does not regularly receive information regarding the identity of its distributors' downstream customers and intermediaries in Iran, and it is possible that these parties include entities, such as government-owned hospitals and pharmacies, that are owned directly or indirectly by the Iranian government or by persons or entities sanctioned in connection with terrorism or proliferation activities.

Because the Group does not regularly receive information regarding the identity of its distributors' downstream customers it cannot establish the proportion of gross revenue or sales potentially attributable to entities affiliated with the Iranian government or parties sanctioned for disclosable activities. As a result, the Group is reporting the entire gross revenues (£11.5 million) and net profits (£5.6 million) from the Group's sales to Iran in 2021.

The Group is also aware that some hospitals or other medical facilities in Lebanon may be affiliated with or controlled by Hezbollah or other groups that are designated by the United States pursuant to Executive Order 13224. Again, the Group does not deal directly with such hospitals or facilities and instead sells through distributors. The Group is unable to establish the proportion of gross revenue or sales potentially attributable to reportable activities. As a result, the Group is reporting the entire gross revenues (£30.7 million) and net profits (£0.6 million) from the Group's sales to Lebanon in 2021.

Unless noted, the Group intends to continue the activities described above.

In addition to Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act, US law generally restricts dealings by US persons and dealings that otherwise are subject to US jurisdiction with certain countries or territories that are subject to comprehensive sanctions, currently Crimea, Cuba, Donetsk People's Republic, Iran, Luhansk People's Republic, North Korea and Syria, as well as with the Government of Venezuela (though not with the country of Venezuela as a whole). The Group does business, via non-US entities (which are not owned or controlled by US entities), in certain such jurisdictions. While we believe the Group complies with all applicable US sanctions in all material respects, such laws are complex and continue to evolve rapidly.

Financial statements

### Donations to political organisations and political expenditure

To ensure a consistent approach to political contributions across the Group, in 2009 a global policy was introduced to voluntarily stop all corporate political contributions.

In the period from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2021, the Group did not make any political donations to EU or non-EU organisations.

Notwithstanding the introduction of this policy, in accordance with the Federal Election Campaign Act in the US, we continue to support an employee-operated Political Action Committee (PAC) that facilitates voluntary political donations by eligible GSK employees.

The PAC is not controlled by GSK. Decisions on the amounts and recipients of contributions are governed by the PAC Board of Directors. Contributions to the PAC are made by participating eligible employees exercising their legal right to pool their resources and make political contributions, which are subject to strict limitations under US law. In 2021, a total of US\$298,000 (2020 – US\$366,750) was donated to political organisations by the GSK employee PAC.

English law requires prior shareholder approval for political contributions to EU political parties and independent election candidates as well as for any EU political expenditure. The definitions of political donations, political expenditure and political organisations used in the legislation are, however, quite broad. In particular, the definition of EU political organisations may extend to bodies such as those concerned with policy review, law reform, the representation of the business community and special interest groups such as those concerned with the environment, which the company and its subsidiaries might wish to support.

298 GSK Annual Report 2021

As a result, the definitions may cover legitimate business activities not in the ordinary sense considered to be political donations or political expenditure, nor are they designed to support any political party or independent election candidate.

Therefore, notwithstanding our policy, and while we do not intend to make donations to any EU political parties or organisations, nor to incur any EU political expenditure, we annually seek shareholder authorisation for any inadvertent expenditure.

The authority is a precautionary measure to ensure that the company and its subsidiaries do not inadvertently breach the legislation.

This authorisation process, for expenditure of up to £100,000 each year, dates back to the AGM held in May 2001, following the introduction of the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000. The authority has since been renewed annually.

### **Group companies**

In accordance with Section 409 of the Companies Act 2006 a full list of subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint arrangements, the address of the registered office and effective percentage of equity owned, as at 31 December 2021 are disclosed below. Unless otherwise stated the share capital disclosed comprises Ordinary shares which are indirectly held by GlaxoSmithKline plc. The percentage held by class of share is stated where this is less than 100%. Unless otherwise stated, all subsidiary companies have their registered office and are tax resident in their country of incorporation.

Name	Security	Registered address
Wholly owned subsidiaries		
1506369 Alberta ULC	Common	3500 855-2nd Street SW, Calgary AB T2P 4J8, Canada
Action Potential Venture Capital Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Adechsa GmbH (ii)	Ordinary	c/o PRV Provides Treuhandgesellschaft AG, Dorfstrasse 38, 6341, Baar, Switzerland
Allen & Hanburys Limited (ii)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Allen & Hanburys Pharmaceutical Nigeria Limited	Ordinary	24 Abimbola Way, Ilasamaja, Isolo, Lagos, Nigeria
Allen Farmaceutica, S.A.	Ordinary	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
Allen Pharmazeutika Gesellschaft m.b.H.	Ordinary	Wagenseilgasse 3, Euro Plaza, Gebäude 5i, 4.Stock, 1120, Vienna, Austria
Beecham Group p.I.c	5p Shares 'B'; 20p Shares 'A'	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Beecham Pharmaceuticals (Pte) Limited	Ordinary	38 Quality Road, Jurong Industrial Estate, Jurong, 618809, Singapore
Beecham Portuguesa-Produtos Farmacêuticos e Químicos, Lda	Ordinary Quota	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Alges, Portugal
Beecham S.A. (ii)	Ordinary	avenue Fleming 20, 1300 Wavre, Belgium
Biovesta Ilaçlari Ltd. Sti. (ii)	Nominative	Büyükdere Caddesi No. 173, 1.Levent Plaza B Blok, 1.Levent, Istanbul, 34394, Turkey
Cascan GmbH & Co. KG	Partnership Capital	Prinzregentenplatz 9, D-81675, Munich, Germany
Castleton Investment Ltd (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	C/O DTOS, 19 Cybercity, 10th Floor Standard Chartered Tower, Ebene, Mauritius
Cellzome GmbH	Ordinary	Meyerhofstrasse 1, 69117, Heidelberg, Germany
Cellzome Limited (in liquidation since year end)	Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
Charles Midgley Limited (in liquidation since year end)	7% Cumulative Preference; Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
Clarges Pharmaceuticals Limited (in liquidation since year end)	Ordinary; Preference (99.97%)	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
Clarges Pharmaceutical Trustees Limited (ii) (iv)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Colleen Corporation	Common	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Corixa Corporation	Common	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Dealcyber Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Desarrollo Energía Solar Alternativa S.L.	Ordinary	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
Duncan Flockhart Australia Pty Limited (ii) (iv)	Ordinary	1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
Duncan Pharmaceuticals Philippines Inc.	Common	23rd Floor, The Finance Centre, 26th Street Corner 9th Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, 1634, Philippines
Etex Farmaceutica Ltda	Social Capital	Avenue Andres Bello 2687, Piso 19, Las Condes, Santiago, C.P. 7550611, Chile
Genelabs Technologies, Inc.	Common	Corporation Service Company, 2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N, Sacramento CA 95833, United States
Glaxo Group Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Glaxo Kabushiki Kaisha (ii)	Ordinary	1-8-1 Akasaka Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Glaxo Laboratories (Nigeria) Limited (ii)	Ordinary	82 Marine Road, Apapa, Lagos, Nigeria
Glaxo Laboratories Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
Glaxo New Zealand Pension Plan Trustee Limited	Ordinary	Level 2 E.2, Generator at GridAKL, 12 Madden Street, Wynyard Quarter, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand
Glaxo Operations UK Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Glaxo Properties BV	Ordinary	Van Asch van Wijckstraat 55h, 3811 LP, Amersfoort, Netherlands
Glaxo Trustees Limited (ii) (in liquidation)	Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
Glaxo Verwaltungs GmbH	Ordinary	Prinzregentenplatz 9, D-81675, Munich, Germany
Glaxo Wellcome Australia Pty Ltd (ii) (iv)	Ordinary	1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
Glaxo Wellcome Farmacêutica, Limitada	Ordinary Quota	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Alges, Portugal
Glaxo Wellcome International B.V. (ii) (iii)	Ordinary	Huis ter Heideweg 62, 3705 LZ, Zeist, Netherlands
Glaxo Wellcome Manufacturing Pte Ltd	Ordinary	1 Pioneer Sector 1, Jurong Industrial Estate, Jurong, 628413, Singapore
Glaxo Wellcome Production	Ordinary	23 rue François Jacob, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison, France
Glaxo Wellcome Vidhyasom Limited (ii)	Ordinary	12th Floor Wave Place, 55 Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand

Strategic report

#### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Registered address
Wholly owned subsidiaries continued		
Glaxo Wellcome, S.A.	Ordinary	Poligono Industrial Allendeduero, Avenida de Extremadura, 3, Aranda de Duero, 09400, Burgos, Spain
Glaxo, S.A.	Ordinary	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnologico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
Glaxo-Allenburys (Nigeria) Limited (ii)	Ordinary	41 Creek Road, Apapa, Lagos, PMB 1401, Nigeria
Glaxochem Pte Ltd (iii)	Ordinary	23 Rochester Park, 139234, Singapore
GlaxoSmithKline - Produtos Farmacêuticos, Limitada	Ordinary Quota	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Alges, Portugal
GlaxoSmithKline (Cambodia) Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	5th Floor DKSH Building, No.797 Preah Monivong Boulevard (Co, Sangkat Phsar Deum Thakov, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
GlaxoSmithKline (China) Investment Co Ltd	Ordinary	Room 901, 902, 903, 905, 908, 909 and 910, Unit 901, Floor 9, No. 56 Mid 4th East Ring Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China
GlaxoSmithKline (China) R&D Company Limited	Equity	F1-3, No.18 Building, 999 Huanke Road, Pilot Free Trade Zone, Shanghai, 201210, China
GlaxoSmithKline (Cyprus) Limited	Ordinary	Arch. Makariou III, 2-4, Capital Center, 9th Floor, Nicosia, P.C. 1065, Cyprus
GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) S.R.L.	Ordinary	1-5 Costache Negri Street, Opera Center One, 5th and 6th floors, Zone 1, District 5, Bucharest, Romania
GlaxoSmithKline (Ireland) Limited	Ordinary	12 Riverwalk, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24, Ireland
GlaxoSmithKline (Israel) Ltd	Ordinary	25 Basel Street, PO Box 10283, Petach-Tikva, 49002, Israel
GlaxoSmithKline (Malta) Limited	Ordinary	1, First Floor, De La Cruz Avenue, Qormi, QRM2458, Malta
GlaxoSmithKline (Private) Limited (ii)	Ordinary	Unit 3, 20 Anthony Road, Msasa, Harare, Zimbabwe
GlaxoSmithKline (Thailand) Limited	Ordinary	12th Floor Wave Place, 55 Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand
GlaxoSmithKline AB	Ordinary	Hemvarnsg. 9, 171 54, Solna, Sweden
GlaxoSmithKline AG	Ordinary	Talstrasse 3-5, 3053 Muenchenbuchsee, Switzerland
GlaxoSmithKline Angola Unipessoal Limitada (iv)	Quota	Luanda, Bairro Petrangol, Estrada de Cacuaco n ° 288, Angola
GlaxoSmithKline Argentina S.A.	Ordinary	Tucumán 1, piso 4, Buenos Aires, C1049AAA, Argentina
GlaxoSmithKline AS	Ordinary	Drammensveien 288, Oslo, NO-0283, Norway
GlaxoSmithKline Asia Private Limited	Equity	Patiala Road, Nabha 147201, Dist Patiala, Punjab, India
GlaxoSmithKline Australia Pty Ltd	Ordinary	1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
GlaxoSmithKline B.V.	Ordinary	Van Asch van, Wijckstraat 55h, 3811 LP Amersfoort, The Netherlands, Netherlands
GlaxoSmithKline Beteiligungs GmbH	Ordinary	Prinzregentenplatz 9, 81675, Munchen, Germany
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals (Shanghai) Ltd.	Ordinary	277 Niudun Road, Pilot Free Trade Zone, Shanhai, China
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals Kft.	Ordinary	2100 Gödöllő, Homoki Nagy István utca 1, Hungary
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals S.A.S.	Ordinary	637 Rue des Aulnois, Saint-Amand Les Eaux, 59230, France
GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals SA	Ordinary: Preference	Rue de l'Institut 89 B-1330 Rixensart, Belgium
GlaxoSmithKline Brasil Limitada	Quotas	Estrada dos Banderiantes, 8464, Rio de Janeiro, 22783-110, Braz
GlaxoSmithKline Capital Inc.	Common	Wilmington Trust SP Services Inc., 1105 North Market Street, Suite 1300, Wilmington DE 19801, United States
GlaxoSmithKline Capital plc	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Chile Farmaceutica Limitada	Social Capital	Avenue Andres Bello No. 2687, Piso 19, Las Condes, Santiago, C.P. 7550611, Chile
GlaxoSmithKline Colombia S.A.	Ordinary	Avenida El Dorado, #69B-45/Piso 9, Bogotá, Colombia
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited (i)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Holding B.V. (ii)	Ordinary	Van Asch van Wijckstraat 55h, 3811 LP, Amersfoort, Netherlands
GlaxoSmithKline d.o.o.	Quotas	Zmja od Bosne broj 7-7a, Sarajevo, 71000, Bosnia and Herzegovina
GlaxoSmithKline d.o.o.	Equity Capital	Ulica Damira Tomljanovica Gavrana 15, Zagreb, Croatia
GlaxoSmithKline doo Beograd	Ordinary	Omladinskih brigada 88, New Belgrade, City of Belgrade, 11070, Serbia
GlaxoSmithKline Ecuador S.A.	Ordinary	Av 10 De Agosto N36-239, y Naciones Unidas, Edificio Electroectuatoriana, 2do piso, Quito, Ecuador
GlaxoSmithKline Eesti OU	Ordinary	Lõõtsa 8a, Tallinn, 11415, Estonia
GlaxoSmithKline El Salvador S.A. de C.V.	Ordinary	Municipio de San Salvador, Departamento de San Salvador, El Salvador
GlaxoSmithKline EOOD	Ordinary	115 G Tsarigradsko Shose Blvd., floor 9, Mladost Region, Sofia, 1784, Bulgaria
GlaxoSmithKline Export Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Export Panama S.A.	Ordinary	Panama City, Republic of Panama, Panama
GlaxoSmithKline Far East B.V.	Ordinary	Van Asch van Wijckstraat 55h, 3811 LP, Amersfoort, Netherlands
GlaxoSmithKline Finance plc	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline GmbH & Co. KG	Partnership Capital	Prinzregentenplatz 9, 81675, Munchen, Germany
GlaxoSmithKline Guatemala S.A.		3ra. Av. 13-78 Zona 10, Torre Citibank, Nivel 8, Guatemala City,

#### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Registered address
Wholly owned subsidiaries continued		
GlaxoSmithKline Holding AS	Ordinary	Drammensveien 288, Oslo, NO-0283, Norway
GlaxoSmithKline Holdings (Americas) Inc.	Common	Wilmington Trust SP Services Inc., 1105 North Market Street, Suite 1300, Wilmington DE 19801, United States
GlaxoSmithKline Holdings (One) Limited (i)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Holdings Limited (i)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Holdings Pty Ltd	Ordinary	1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
GlaxoSmithKline Honduras S.A.	Ordinary	Tegucigalpa, MDC, Honduras
GlaxoSmithKline IHC Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Ilaclari Sanayi ve Ticaret A.S.	Nominative	Büyükdere Caddesi No. 173, 1.Levent Plaza B Blok, 1.Levent, Istanbul, 34394, Turkey
GlaxoSmithKline Inc.	Class A Common; Class C Preference	7333 Mississauga Road North, Mississauga Ontario L5N 6L4, Canada
GlaxoSmithKline Insurance Ltd	Ordinary	19 Par-La-Ville Road, Hamilton, HM11, Bermuda
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property (No.2) Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property Development Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property Holdings Limited	A Ordinary; B Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property Limited	Deferred; Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property Management Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Investigación y Desarrollo, S.L.	Ordinary	Severo Ochoa 2 Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
GlaxoSmithKline Investment Holdings Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
GlaxoSmithKline Investment Services Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
GlaxoSmithKline Investments Pty Ltd	Ordinary	1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
GlaxoSmithKline K.K. GlaxoSmithKline Korea Limited	Ordinary Ordinary	1-8-1 Akasaka Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan 9F LS Yongsan Tower, 92 Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu,
	Ordinary	Seoul, 04386, Korea, Republic of
GlaxoSmithKline Latin America, S.A.	Ordinary	Panama City, Republic of Panama, Panama
GlaxoSmithKline Latvia SIA	Ordinary	Duntes iela 3, Riga, Latvia
GlaxoSmithKline Lietuva UAB	Ordinary	Ukmerges st. 120, Vilnius, LT-08105, Lithuania
GlaxoSmithKline Limited	Ordinary	23/F., Tower 6, The Gateway, 9 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong
GlaxoSmithKline LLC	LLC Interests	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GlaxoSmithKline Manufacturing SpA	Ordinary	Viale dell'Agricoltura 7, 37135, Verona, Italy
GlaxoSmithKline Maroc S.A.	Ordinary	42-44 Angle Bd, Rachidi et Abou Hamed El Glaza, Casablanca, Morocco
GlaxoSmithKline Medical and Healthcare Products Limited	Ordinary	H-1124, Csorsz utca 43, Budapest, Hungary
GlaxoSmithKline Mercury Limited (i)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Ordinary A: Ordinary B	Calzada, Mexico-Xochimilco 4900, Colonia San Lorenzo, Huipulco, Delegacion Tlalpan, 14370, Mexico
GlaxoSmithKline NZ Limited	Ordinary	Level 2 E.2, Generator @GridAKL, 12 Madden Street, Wynyard Quarter, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand
GlaxoSmithKline Oy	Ordinary	Piispansilta 9A, P.O. Box 24, Espoo, FIN-02230, Finland
GlaxoSmithKline Peru S.A.	Ordinary	Av. Javier Prado Oeste, 995, San Isidro, LIMA 27, Peru
GlaxoSmithKline Pharma A/S GlaxoSmithKline Pharma GmbH	Ordinary Ordinary	Nykaer 68, DK-2605, Brondby, Denmark Wagenseilgasse 3, Euro Plaza, Gebäude 5i, 4.Stock, Wien,
		1120
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceutical Kenya Limited	Ordinary	Likoni Road, Nairobi, 78392 - 00507, Kenya
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceutical Nigeria Limited	Ordinary	1 Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Ikeja, Lagos, PM B 21218, Nigeria
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceutical Sdn Bhd	Ordinary	Level 6, Quill 9, 112 Jalan Prof. Khoo Kay Kim, Petaling Jaya, 46300 Selangor, Malaysia
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd	Ordinary	121 Galle Road, Kaldemulla, Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Costa Rica S.A.	Ordinary	Autopista Florencia del Castillo, kilómetro siete, Oficentro TerraCampus, edificio uno, cuarto piso, San Diego, Cartago, 30302, Costa Rica
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals S.A.	Ordinary A; Ordinary B; Ordinary C; Ordinary D	Ul. Grunwaldzka 189, 60-322, Poznan, Poland
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals S.A.	Ordinary	Site Apollo, Avenue Pascal 2-4-6, Wavre, 1300, Belgium
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Ukraine LLC	Chartered Capital	Pavla Tychyny avenue, 1-V, Kiev, 02152, Ukraine
GlaxoSmithKline Philippines Inc	Ordinary	23rd Floor, The Finance Centre, 26th Street Corner 9th Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, 1634, Philippines
GlaxoSmithKline Pte Ltd	Ordinary	23 Rochester Park, 139234, Singapore
GlaxoSmithKline Puerto Rico, Inc.	Common	The Prentice-Hall Corporation System, Puerto Rico, Inc, c/o Fast Solutions, LLC, 252 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Floor 20, San Juan, 00918, Puerto Rico

#### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Registered address
Wholly owned subsidiaries continued		
GlaxoSmithKline Republica Dominicana S.A.	Ordinary	Blue Mall Tower, Floor 23 Ave., Winston Churchill 95, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
GlaxoSmithKline Research & Development Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline S.A.	Ordinary	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
GlaxoSmithKline S.p.A.	Ordinary	Viale dell'Agricoltura 7, 37135, Verona, Italy
GlaxoSmithKline s.r.o.	Ordinary	Hvezdova 1734/2c, Prague, 4 140 00, Czech Republic
GlaxoSmithKline Services GmbH & Co. KG	Partnership Capital	Prinzregentenplatz 9, 81675, Munchen, Germany
GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited (i)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Single Member A.E.B.E.	Ordinary	266 Kifissias Avenue, Halandri, Athens, 152 32, Greece
GlaxoSmithKline SL LLC	LLC Interests	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GlaxoSmithKline SL LP (ii) (viii)	Partnership	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Slovakia s.r.o.	Ordinary	Galvaniho 7/A, Bratislava, 821 04, Slovakia
GlaxoSmithKline South Africa (Pty) Limited	Ordinary	Flushing Meadows Building, The Campus, 57 Sloane Street, Bryanston 2021, South Africa
GlaxoSmithKline Trading Services Limited (iii)	Ordinary	12 Riverwalk, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24, Ireland
GlaxoSmithKline Tunisia S.A.R.L.	Ordinary	Immeuble REGUS, Lot B17, Centre Urbain Nord, Tunis, Tunisia
GlaxoSmithKline UK Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Uruguay S.A.	Registered Provisory Stock	Salto 1105, CP 11.200 Montevideo, Uruguay
GlaxoSmithKline US Trading Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Venezuela C.A.	Ordinary	Urbanizacion La Trinidad, Calle luis De Camoems, Edif No 115-117 Apatado Posta, Caracas, 1010, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
GlaxoSmithKline Vietnam Limited Liability Company (ii) (iv)	Equity Capital	The Metropolitan, 235 Dong Khoi Street, District 1, 7th Floor Unit 701, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
GlycoVaxyn AG (iv)	Common; Preferred A; Preferred B; Preferred C	Grabenstrasse 3, 8952 Schlieren, Switzerland
Groupe GlaxoSmithKline	Ordinary	23 rue François Jacob, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison, France
GSK Australia NVD Pty Ltd (ii) (iv)	Ordinary	1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
GSK Bangladesh Private Limited	Ordinary	Sweden Tower, 1, Harinnachala, Konabari, Gazipur, Bangladesh
GSK Biopharma Argentina S.A.	Nominative Non Endorseable Ordinary	Tucumán 1, piso 4, Buenos Aires, C1049AAA, Argentina
GSK Business Service Centre Sdn Bhd	Ordinary	Level 6, Quill 9, 112 Jalan Prof. Khoo Kay Kim, Petaling Jaya,, 46300 Selangor, Malaysia
GSK Capital B.V. (iii) (v)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Capital K.K.	Ordinary	1-8-1 Akasaka Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
GSK Commercial Sp. z o.o.	Ordinary	ul. Rzymowskiego 53, 02-697, Warsaw, Poland
GSK d.o.o., Ljubljana	Ordinary	Ameriška ulica 8,, Ljubljana, 1000, Slovenia
GSK Enterprise Management Co, Ltd	Ordinary	Floor 4, 18 Lane 999 Huanke Road, No. 1358 Zhongke Road, Shanghai, China
GSK Equity Investments, Limited	Units	Corporation Service Company, 2595 Interstate Drive, Suite 103, Harrisburg PA 17110, United States
GSK Finance (No 2) Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Finance (No.3) plc	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK India Global Services Private Limited	Equity	Level 1, 2 & 3 Luxor North Tower, Bagmane Capital Business Park Outer Ring Road, Bangalore, Karnataka, 560037, India
GSK International Holding and Finance BV	Ordinary	Van Asch van Wijckstraat 55h, 3811 LP, Amersfoort, Netherlands
GSK Kazakhstan LLP	Participation Interest	273, Furmanov Street, Almaty, Medeu District, 050059, Kazakhstan
GSK Limited GSK Pharma Vietnam Company Limited	Ordinary Chartered Capital	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England Unit 702/703 7th Floor, The Metropolitan Tower, 235 Dong Khoi
GSK Pharmaceutical Trading S.A. (ii) (iv)	Ordinary	Street, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam Bucharest, 1-5 Costache Negri Street, Opera Center One, 5th floor, discussions room 01, District 5, Romania
GSK PSC Poland sp. z o.o.	Equal and indivisible shares	ul. Grunwaldzka 189, Poznań, 60-322, Pol
GSK Services Sp z o.o.	Ordinary	UI. Grunwaldzka 189, 60-322, Poznan, Poland
GSK Vaccines BV	-	Hullenbergweg 85, 1101 CL, Amsterdam, Netherlands
	Ordinary	
GSK Vaccines GmbH	Ordinary Ordinary	Emil-von-Behring-Str.76, 35041 Marburg, Germany
GSK Vaccines GmbH GSK Vaccines Institute for Global Health S.r.I.	Ordinary	Emil-von-Behring-Str.76, 35041 Marburg, Germany Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy
GSK Vaccines Institute for Global Health S.r.l.	Ordinary Quotas	Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy
GSK Vaccines Institute for Global Health S.r.l. GSK Vaccines S.r.l.	Ordinary Quotas Quotas	Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy
GSK Vaccines Institute for Global Health S.r.l. GSK Vaccines S.r.l. GSK Vaccines Vertriebs GmbH (ii)	Ordinary Quotas Quotas Ordinary	Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy Rudolf-Diesel-Ring 27, 83607, Holzkirchen, Germany
GSK Vaccines Institute for Global Health S.r.l. GSK Vaccines S.r.l.	Ordinary Quotas Quotas	Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy Via Fiorentina 1, 53100, Siena, Italy

#### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Registered address
Wholly owned subsidiaries continued		
Instituto Luso Farmaco, Limitada (ii)	Quotas	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Algés, Portugal
InterPharma Dienstleistungen GmbH (ii)	Quotas	Wagenseilgasse 3, Euro Plaza, Gebäude I, 4. Stock, A-1120, Vienna, Austria
J&J Technologies, LC	LLC Interests	Corporation Service Company, 100 Shockoe Slip, 2nd Floor, Richmond VA 23219,, United States
JSC GlaxoSmithKline Trading	Ordinary	Leningradskiy Prospect 37A, Building 4, Floor 3, Premises XV, Room 1, 125167, Moscow, Russian Federation
Laboratoire GlaxoSmithKline	Ordinary	23 rue François Jacob, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison, France
Laboratoire Pharmaceutique Algérien LPA Production SPA	Ordinary	Zone Industrielle Est, Boudouaou, Boumerdes, Algeria
Laboratoire Pharmaceutique Algérien SPA	Ordinary	Zone Industrielle Est, Boudouaou, Boumerdes, Algeria
Laboratoires Paucourt (ii)	Ordinary	23 rue François Jacob, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison, France
Laboratoires Saint-Germain (ii)	Ordinary	23 rue François Jacob, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison, France
Laboratorios Dermatologicos Darier, S.A de C.V.	Ordinary A; Ordinary B	Calzada Mexico Xochimilco, 4900 San Lorenzo Huipulco, District Federal Mexico, 14370, Mexico
Laboratórios Farmaceuticos Stiefel (Portugal) LTDA (ii)	Ordinary	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Algés, Portugal
Laboratorios Stiefel de Venezuela SA	Ordinary	Calle Luis de Camoens, Edificio GlaxoSmithKline, No. 115-117, Urb. La Trinidad, Caracas, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
Laboratorios Stiefel Ltda.	Ordinary	Rua Professor Joao Cavalheiro Salem, no.1077, Bairro de Bonsucesso, Municipality of Guarulhos, Sao Paulo, CEP 07243-580, Brazil
Laboratorios Wellcome De Portugal Limitada (ii)	Quota	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Alges, Portugal
Mixis Genetics Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	BDO LLP, 5 Temple Square Temple Street, Liverpool, L2 5RH
Montrose Pharma Company Limited (ii) (iv)	Ordinary Quota	H-1124, Csorsz utca 43, Budapest, Hungary
Penn Labs Inc. (ii)	Common	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Setfirst Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Sitari Pharma, Inc.	Common Stock	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Smith Kline & French Portuguesa-Produtos Farmaceuticos, LDA (ii)	Ordinary	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Alges, Portugal
SmithKline Beecham (Bangladesh) Private Limited (ii)	Ordinary	House-2/A, Road-138,Gulshan-1, Dhaka, 1212, Bangladesh
SmithKline Beecham (Cork) Limited	Ordinary	12 Riverwalk, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24, Ireland
SmithKline Beecham (Manufacturing) Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	BDO, Beax Lane House, Mercer Street, Lower, D02 DH60, Dublin, D02 DH60, Ireland
SmithKline Beecham (SWG) Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	BDO LLP, 5 Temple Square Temple Street, Liverpool, L2 5RH
SmithKline Beecham Egypt L.L.C.	Quotas	Amoun Street, El Salam City, Cairo, Egypt
SmithKline Beecham Farma, S.A.	Ordinary	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnologico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
SmithKline Beecham Limited	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
SmithKline Beecham Pension Plan Trustee Limited (ii)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
SmithKline Beecham Pension Trustees Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
SmithKline Beecham Pharma GmbH & Co KG	Partnership Capital	Prinzregentenplatz 9, 81675, Munchen, Germany
SmithKline Beecham Pharma Verwaltungs GmbH	Ordinary	Prinzregentenplatz 9, 81675, Munchen, Germany
SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Limited (ii) (iv)	Ordinary	Flushing Meadows Building, The Campus, 57 Sloane Street, Bryanston 2021, South Africa
SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals Co.	Common	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
SmithKline Beecham Port Louis Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	C/o CIM Corporate Services Ltd, Les Cascades Building, Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, Mauritius
SmithKline Beecham Senior Executive Pension Plan Trustee Limited (ii)	Ordinary	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Stiefel Dominicana, S.R.L. (ii) (iv)	Ordinary	Ave. Lope de Vega #29, Torre NovoCentro, Local 406, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Stiefel Farma, S.A.	Ordinary	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnologico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
Stiefel GmbH & Co. KG	Partnership Capital	Prinzregentenplatz 9, 81675, Munchen, Germany
Stiefel India Private Limited	Equity	1, Battery House, Bhulabhai Desai Raod, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400026, India
Stiefel Laboratories (Maidenhead) Ltd (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	BDO LLP, 5 Temple Square Temple Street, Liverpool, L2 5RH
Stiefel Laboratories Legacy (Ireland) Limited	Ordinary	Unit 2 Building 2500, Avenue 2000 Cork Airport Business
		Park, Cork, Ireland
Stiefel Laboratories Limited (in liquidation since year end)	Ordinary	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom

GSK Annual Report 2021 303

Strategic report

Governance and remuneration

Financial statements

### Group companies continued

Name	Security		Registered address
Wholly owned subsidiaries continued			
Stiefel Laboratories, Inc.	Common		Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Stiefel Maroc SARL (ii) (iv)	Ordinary		275 Boulevard Zerktouni, Casablanca, Morocco
Stiefel Research (Australia) Holdings Pty Ltd	Ordinary		1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
Stiefel Research Australia Pty Ltd	Ordinary		1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
Stiefel West Coast LLC	LLC Interests		Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Strebor Inc.	Common		Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
esaro Bio GmbH (In Liquidation)	Ordinary		Poststrasse 6, 6300 Zug, Switzerland
esaro Bio Netherlands B.V	Ordinary		Joop Geesinkweg 901, 1114 AB, Amsterdam-Duivendrecht, Netherlands
esaro Bio Sweden AB	Common		c/o BDO Malardalen AB, Skatt Box 24193, 104 51, Stockholm, Sweden
esaro Development, Ltd.	Ordinary		Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda
ēsaro, Inc.	Common		Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
he Sydney Ross Co. (ii)	Ordinary		Corporation Service Company, Princeton South Corporate Center, Suite 160, 100 Charles Ewing Blvd, Ewing NJ 08628, United States
JCB Pharma Asia Pacific Sdn Bhd (ii)	Ordinary		12th Floor, Menara Symphony, No. 5, Jalan Prof. Khoo Kay Kim,, Seksyen 13, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Malaysia
Vellcome Consumer Healthcare Limited (ii)	Ordinary		980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Nellcome Consumer Products Limited (in liquidation since year end)	Ordinary		BDO LLP, 5 Temple Square Temple Street, Liverpool, L2 5RH
Vellcome Developments Pty Ltd (ii) (iv)	Ordinary		1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
Vellcome Limited	Ordinary		980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Vellcome Operations Pty Ltd (ii) (iv)	Ordinary		1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
lame	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address
Subsidiaries where the effective interest is less	s than 100%		
Alacer Corp.	Common	68	Corporate Service Company d/b/a CSC - Lawyers Incorporating , Service, 2710 Gatew Oaks Drive, Suite 150N , Sacramento, California 95833-3505, United States
Amoun Pharmaceutical Industries Co. S.A.E.	New Monetary Shares (99.5%)	90.7	El Salam City 11491, PO Box 3001, Cairo, Egypt
Beecham Enterprises Inc. (ii)	Common	59.8	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Biddle Sawyer Limited	Equity	68	252 Dr Annie Besant Road, Mumbai, 400030, India
Block Drug Company, Inc.	Common	68	Corporation Service Company, Princeton South Corporate Center, Suite 160, 100 Charles Ewing Blvd, Ewing NJ 08628, United States
Block Drug Corporation (ii)	Common	68	Corporation Service Company, Princeton South Corporate Center, Suite 160, 100 Charles Ewing Blvd, Ewing NJ 08628, United States
British Pharma Group Limited (i)	Capital (50%)	50	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Consumer Healthcare Holdings Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Consumer Healthcare Intermediate Holdings Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Duncan Consumer Healthcare Philippines Inc	Common	68	23rd Floor, The Finance Centre, 26th Street Corner 9th Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, 1634, Philippines
ix-Lax, Inc.	Common	68	The Prentice Hall Corporation System, Puerto Rico, Inc., c/o, Citi Tower, 252 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Floor 20, San Juan, 00918, Puerto Rico
Ferrosan ApS	A Shares; B Shares	68	Delta Park 37, 2665, Vallensbæk Strand, Denmark
Ferrosan International ApS	Ordinary	68	Delta Park 37, 2665, Vallensbæk Strand, Denmark
Ferrosan S.R.L.	Registered Capital	68	178/C Calea Turzii, Cluj-Napoca, Cluj County, Romania
Salvani Bioelectronics Inc.	Common	55	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Salvani Bioelectronics Limited	A Ordinary; B Ordinary (0%)	55	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Slaxo Saudi Arabia Limited	Ordinary	75	PO Box 22617, Area No 56 to 73, Warehouse City, First Stage Al Khomrah, Jeddah 21416, Saudi Arabia
Slaxo Wellcome Ceylon Limited	Ordinary; Ordinary B	67.8	121 Galle Road, Kaldemulla, Moratuwa, Sri Lanka
SlaxoSmithKline (Suzhou) Trading Co., Ltd	Registered Capital	68	No.699 Gangpu Road, Wusongjiang Science and Technology Industrial Park, Wuzhong Economic & Technical Development Zone, Suzhou, China
SlaxoSmithKline (Tianjin) Co. Ltd	Ordinary	90	No. 65, the Fifth Avenue, Tai Feng Industrial Park, Tianjin Economic and Technolog, Tianjin, 300457, China
GlaxoSmithKline Algérie S.P.A.	Ordinary	99.99	Zone Industrielle Est, Boudouaou, Wilaya de Boumerdes, Algeria
GlaxoSmithKline Brasil Produtos para Consumo e Saude Ltda	Quotas	68	Av das Americas, 3500, 4th floor, rooms 407-420, , Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 22621-000, Bra

### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address
Subsidiaries where the effective interest is less	s than 100% cont	tinued	
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (China) Co. Ltd	Ordinary	68	Room 506, No. 1 Shen'gang Boulevard, Lin-gang Special Area of China Pilot Free Trade Z, Shanghai, Shanghai, 200000, China
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (Hong Kong) Limited	Ordinary	68	23/F., Tower 6, The Gateway, 9 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (Ireland) Limited	Ordinary	68	12 Riverwalk, Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24, Ireland
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (Overseas) Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (Thailand) Limited	Ordinary	68	13th Floor, Unit 13.05 and 13.06 Wave Place, 55 Wireless Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (UK) IP Limited (iv)	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (UK) Trading Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (US) IP LLC	LLC Interests	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare AB	Ordinary	68	Hemvärnsgatan 9, P.O. Box 516, 169 29, Solna, Sweden
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Aps	Ordinary	68	Delta Park 37, 2665, Vallensbæk Strand, Denmark
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Australia Pty Ltd	Ordinary	68	82 Hughes Avenue, Ermington New South Wales NSW 2115, Australia
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare B.V.	Ordinary	68	Van Asch van Wijckstraat 55G, 3811 LP, Amersfoort, Netherlands
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Colombia SAS	Ordinary	68	Carrera 7 No. 113 - 43 Piso 4, Colombia
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Czech Republic s.r.o.	Ordinary	68	Hvezdova 1734/2c, Prague, 4 140 00, Czech Republic
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Finance Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Finance No.2 Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Finland Oy	Ordinary	68	Piispansilta 9A, Fin-02230, Espoo, Finland
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare GmbH	Ordinary	68	Wagenseilgasse 3, Euro Plaza, Gebäude I, 4. Stock, A-1120, Vienna, Austria
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare GmbH & Co. KG	Partnership Capital	68	Barthstr. 4, 80339, München, Germany
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Hellas Single Member Societe Anonyme	Ordinary	68	274 Kifissias Avenue Halandri, Athens, 152 32, Greece
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.2) Limited	A; B (0%); Preference	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Holdings (US) LLC	LLC Interests	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Investments (Ireland) (No 3) Limited (iii) (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	68	Knockbrack, Dungarvan, Co Waterford, X35 RY76, Ireland
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Investments (Ireland) (No.2) Unlimited Company (iii) (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	68	Knockbrack, Dungarvan, Co Waterford, X35 RY76, Ireland
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Japan K.K.	Ordinary	68	1-8-1 Akasaka Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Korea Co., Ltd.	Ordinary	68	9F LS Yongsan Tower, 92 Hangang-daero, Yongsan-gu, Seoul, 04386, Korea, Republic of
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare L.L.C.	LLC Interests	68	Corporation Service Company, 2595 Interstate Drive Suite 103, Harrisburg PA 17110, United States
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Mexico, S. De R.L. de C.V.	Ordinary	68	Boulevard Adolfo Ruiz Cortines No. 3720, Torre 3 Piso 11, Colonia Jardines del Pedregal, Alcaldía Alvaro Obregón, Ciudad de México, C.P. 01900, Mexico
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare New Zealand ULC	Ordinary	68	Level 2 E.2 12 Madden Street, Auckland Central, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Norway AS	Ordinary	68	Drammensveien 288, Lysaker, 1326, Norway
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Pakistan Limited	Ordinary (85.8%)	58.3	The Sykes Building, 35 Dockyard Road, West Wharf, Karachi, 74000, Pakistan
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Philippines Inc	Common	68	23rd Floor, The Finance Centre, 26th Street Corner 9th Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, 1634, Philippines
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Pte. Ltd.	Ordinary	68	23 Rochester Park, 139234, Singapore
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare S.A.	Ordinary	68	Site Apollo, Avenue Pascal 2-4-6, Wavre, 1300, Belgium
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare S.A.	Ordinary	68	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare S.r.I	Ordinary	68	Via Zambeletti snc, Baranzate, 20021, Milan, Italy
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Saudi Limited	Ordinary	68	603 Salamah Tower, 6th Floor, Madinah Road, Al-Salamah District, Jeddah 21425, Saudi Arabia
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Sdn. Bhd.	Ordinary	68	Lot 89, Jalan Enggang,, Ampang / Hulu Kelang Industrial Estate, Selangor Darul Ehsan, 68000 Ampang, Malaysia
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Slovakia s. r. o.	Ownership Interest	68	Galvaniho 7/A, Bratislava, 821 04, Slovakia
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare South Africa (Pty) Ltd	Ordinary	68	Flushing Meadows Building, The Campus, 57 Sloane Street, Bryanston 2021, South Africa
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Sp.z.o.o.	Ordinary	68	UI. Grunwaldzka 189, 60-322, Poznan, Poland
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare SRL	Ordinary	68	1-5 Costache Negri Street, Opera Center One, 6th floor (Zone 2), District 5, Bucharest, Romania

GSK Annual Report 2021 305

Financial statements

### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address
Subsidiaries where the effective interest is less that	an 100% continued		
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare ULC / GlaxoSmithKline Soins De Sante Aux Consommateurs SRI	A Class Preference; Common	68	595 Burrard Street, Suite 2600 Three Bentall Centre, P.O. Box 49314 Vancouver BC V7X 1L3, Canada
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Vietnam Company Limited (ii)	Charter Capital	68	Floor 16, Metropolitan, 235 Dong Khoi, Ben Nghe Ward, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare, L.P.	Partnership Capital	59.8	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare, Produtos para a Saude e Higiene, Lda	Ordinary Quota	68	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Algés, Portugal
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Nigeria plc (vi)	Ordinary	46.4	1 Industrial Avenue, Ilupeju, Ikeja, Lagos, PM B 21218, Nigeria
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Private Limited	Equity	68	Patiala Road, Nabha 147201, Dist Patiala, Punjab, India
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Trading Services Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GlaxoSmithKline Costa Rica S.A.	Ordinary	68	San José 300 Este de la Rotonda Betania, Carretera a Sabanilla, Costa Rica
GlaxoSmithKline Dungarvan Limited	Ordinary	68	Knockbrack, Dungarvan, Co Waterford, X35 RY76, Ireland
GlaxoSmithKline Healthcare AO	Ordinary	68	premises III, Room 9, floor 6, Presnenskaya nab. 10, 123112, Moscow, Russian Federation
GlaxoSmithKline Healthcare GmbH	Ordinary	68	Barthstr. 4, 80339, München, Germany
GlaxoSmithKline Healthcare Ukraine O.O.O.	Ownership Interest	68	Pavla Tychyny avenue, 1-V, Kiev, 02152, Ukraine
GlaxoSmithKline Limited	Cumulative Redeemable Preference; Ordinary	68	Likoni Road, PO Box 78392, Nairobi, Kenya
GlaxoSmithKline Pakistan Limited	Ordinary	82.6	The Sykes Building, 35 Dockyard Road, West Wharf, Karachi, 74000, Pakistan
GlaxoSmithKline Panama S.A.	Non-qualified preference shares; Ordinary	68	Urbanizacion Industrial Juan D, Calles A Y B, Republic of Panama, Panama
GlaxoSmithKline Paraguay S.A.	Ordinary	68	Oficial Gilberto Aranda 333, Planta Alta casi Salvador del Mundo, Asunción, Paraguay
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited	Equity	75	252 Dr Annie Besant Road, Mumbai, 400030, India
GlaxoSmithKline S.A.E.	Ordinary	91.2	Boomerang Office Building - Land No. 46, Zone (J) - 1st District, Town Center - 5th Tagammoe, New Cairo City, Egypt
GlaxoSmithKline Santé Grand Public	Ordinary	68	23 rue François Jacob, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison, France
GlaxoSmithKline Technology (Taizhou) Co., Ltd	Ordinary	68	Room 708 in Building D, Phase II of New Drug Innovation Base, Taizhou, Jiangsu Province, 225300, China
GlaxoSmithKline Tuketici Sagligi Anonim Sirketi	Nominative	68	Büyükdere Caddesi No. 173, 1.Levent Plaza B Blok, 1.Levent, Istanbul, 34394, Turkey
GlaxoSmithKline-Consumer Kft.	Membership	68	H-1124, Csorsz utca 43, Budapest, Hungary
GSK Canada Holding Company Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK CH Caricam Sociedad De Responsabilidad Limitada (ii)	Participation	68	Urbanizacion Industrial Juan D, Calles A Y B, Republic of Panama, Panama
GSK CH Kazakhstan LLP	Charter Capital	68	32 A Manasa Str., Bostandyk District, Almaty, 050008, Kazakhstan
GSK Consumer Health, Inc.	Common	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GSK Consumer Healthcare Capital NL B.V. (iii) (v)	Shares	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Consumer Healthcare Capital US LLC	LLC Interests	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GSK Consumer Healthcare Chile SpA	CLP Interests	68	Av. Andrés Bello N°2687, 25th floor, Las Condes, Chile
GSK Consumer Healthcare Egypt Limited	Ordinary	68	North 90th street, Boomerang Building, 5th District, Cairo, Egypt
GSK Consumer Healthcare Egypt LLC	Quotas	68	North 90th street, Boomerang Building, 5th District, Cairo, Egypt
GSK Consumer Healthcare Export Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.1) Limited	Non-voting preference shares; Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.3) Limited	Non-voting preference shares; Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.5) Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.6) Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.7) Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (US) Inc.	Common; Preference Stock	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States

### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address
Subsidiaries where the effective interest is les	ss than 100% cont	inued	
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings No. 2 LLC (iii)	Unit	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GSK Consumer Healthcare Insurance Limited	Ordinary	68	Dorey Court, Admiral Park, St Peter Port, GY1 4AT, Guernsey
GSK Consumer Healthcare Israel Ltd (iv)	Ordinary	68	25 Basel Street, Petech Tikva 49510, Israel
GSK Consumer Healthcare Levice s.r.o.	Ordinary	68	Priemyselny Park Gena, UI. E. Sachsa 4-6, 934 01, Levice, Slovakia
GSK Consumer Healthcare Peru S.R.L	Ordinary	68	Av Jorge Basadre 349, piso 5, San Isidro, Lima, 05W-109, Peru
GSK Consumer Healthcare SARL	Ordinary	68	Route de l'Etraz, 1197 Prangins, Switzerland
GSK Consumer Healthcare Schweiz AG	Ordinary	68	Suurstoffi 14, 6343, Rotkreuz, Switzerland
GSK Consumer Healthcare Services, Inc.	Common	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
GSK Consumer Healthcare Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Ordinary	68	23 Rochester Park, 139234, Singapore
GSK Consumer Healthcare Trinidad and Tobago Limited	Ordinary: Preference	68	5th Floor Algico Plaza, 91-93 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
GSK-Gebro Consumer Healthcare GmbH	Ordinary (60%)	40.8	Bahnhofbichl 13, 6391 Fieberbrunn, Kitzbühel, Austria
lodosan S.p.A.	Ordinary	68	Via Zambeletti snc,, Baranzate,, 20021, Milan, Italy
Kuhs GmbH	Ordinary	68	Barthstr. 4, 80339, München, Germany
Laboratorios ViiV Healthcare, S.L.	Ordinary	78.3	Severo Ochoa, 2, Parque Tecnológico de Madrid, Tres Cantos, 28760, Madrid, Spain
Modern Pharma Trading Company L.L.C.	Quotas	98.2	Amoun Street, PO Box 3001, El Salam City, Cairo, 11491, Egypt
N.C.H. – Nutrition Consumer Health Ltd (ii)	Ordinary	68	14 Hamephalsim St, Petach Tikva, Israel
P.T. SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals	Ordinary A; Ordinary B (0%)	99	JI. Pulobuaran Raya, Kav. III DD/2,3,4, Kawasan Industri Pulogadung, Jakarta, 13930, Indonesia
P.T. Sterling Products Indonesia	A Shares; B Shares	68	Graha Paramita Building, 5th F, Jalan Denpasar Raya Blok D-2, Jakarta, 12940, Indonesia
Panadol GmbH	Ordinary	68	Barthstr. 4, 80339, München, Germany
PF Consumer Healthcare 1 LLC	Membership Interest	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
PF Consumer Healthcare B.V.	Class A; Class B	68	Van Asch van Wijckstraat 55G, 3811 LP Amersfoort, Netherlands
PF Consumer Healthcare Brazil Importadora e Distribuidora de Medicamentos Ltda	Quota	68	Barueri, at Avenida Ceci, No.1900, Block III, Part 67, Tambore District, São Paulo, 06460, Brazil
PF Consumer Healthcare Canada ULC/PF Soins De Sante SRI	Common; Preferred	68	595 Burrard Street, Suite 2600 Three Bentall Centre, P.O. Box 49314 Vancouver BC V7X 1L3, Canada
PF Consumer Healthcare Holding B.V.	Ordinary	68	Van Asch van Wijckstraat 55G, 3811 LP Amersfoort, Netherlands
PF Consumer Healthcare UK Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
PF Consumer Ireland Company Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	68	BDO, Beax Lane House, Mercer Street, Lower, D02 DH60, Dublin, D02 DH60, Ireland
PF Consumer Taiwan LLC	Interests	68	The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington DE 19801, United States
Pfizer Biotech Corporation	Ordinary (55%)	37.4	24F, No. 66, Sec 1, Zhong Xiao W. Rd, Taipei 100, Taiwan
Pfizer Consumer Healthcare AB	Ordinary	68	Vetenskapsvagen 10, SE-191 90, Sollentuna, Sweden
Pfizer Consumer Healthcare GmbH	Ordinary	68	Linkstrasse 10, 10785, Berlin, Germany
Pfizer Consumer Manufacturing Italy S.r.I.	Quota (no stock)	68	90, Via Nettunese, 04011, Aprilia (Prov. di Latin), Italy
Pfizer Laboratories PFE (Pty) Ltd.	Common	68	Flushing Meadows Building, The Campus, 57 Sloane Street, Bryanston 2021, South Africa
Pfizer PFE Colombia S.A.S	Common	68	Carrera 7 No. 113 - 43 Piso 4, Colombia
PHIVCO-1 LLC	LLC Interests	78.3	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
PHIVCO-2 LLC	LLC Interests	78.3	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
PRISM PCH Limited	Non-Voting Shares; Voting Shares;	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
PT Glaxo Wellcome Indonesia	Class A; Class B (0%)	95	JL. Pulobuaran Raya Kav.III/DD 2,3,4 KWS. Industri, Pulogadung, Jatinegara, Cakung, Jakarta Timur, Indonesia
PT GSK Consumer Healthcare Indonesia	Ordinary	68	Graha Paramita Building, 5th F, Jalan Denpasar Raya Blok D-2,, Kuningan, JAKARTA SELATAN, 12940, Indonesia
PT. Bina Dentalindo (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	68	Gedung Graha Ganesha Lantai 3, Jl Raya Bekasi Km 17, No5, Jakarta Timur 13930, Indonesia
Shionogi-ViiV Healthcare LLC (ii)	Common Interests	78.3	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Sino-American Tianjin Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd	Ordinary (55%)	37.4	Cheng Lin Zhuang Industrial Zone, Dong Li District, Tianjin, 300163, China
SmithKline Beecham (Private) Limited	Ordinary (99.6%)	67.8	World Trade Center, Level 34, West Tower, Echelon Square, Colombo 1, Sri Lanka

GSK Annual Report 2021 307

Strategic report

Financial statements

### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address
Subsidiaries where the effective interest is less	than 100% continued		
SmithKline Beecham Research Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
SmithKline Beecham S.A.	Ordinary	68	Ctra de Ajalvir Km 2.500, Alcala de Henares, 28806, Madrid, Spain
SmithKline Beecham-Biomed O.O.O.	Participation Interest	97	Leningradskiy Prospect 37A, Building 4, Floor 2, Premises XIV, Room 42, 125167, Moscow, Russian Federation
Stafford-Miller (Ireland) Limited	Ordinary	68	Clocherane, Youghal Road, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, Ireland
Stafford-Miller Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary; Non-Cumulative Non Redeemable Preference	68	Clocherane, Youghal Road, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, Dungarvan, Waterford, Ireland
Sterling Drug (Malaya) Sdn Berhad	Ordinary	68	Lot 89, Jalan Enggang, Ampang/Hulu Kelang Industrial Estate, Selangor Darul Ehsan, 68000 Ampang, Malaysia
Sterling Products International, Incorporated (ii)	Common	68	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Stiefel Consumer Healthcare (UK) Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
Stiefel Egypt LLC (ii)	Quotas	99	Amoun Street, PO Box 3001, El Salam City, Cairo, 11491, Egypt
Stiefel Laboratories (Ireland) Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	68	BDO, Beax Lane House, Mercer Street, Lower, D02 DH60, Dublin, D02 DH60, Ireland
Treerly Health Co., Ltd	Capital Contribution	68	Unit 01A, Room 3901, No 16. East Zhujiang Road, Tianhe District, Guangzhou City, the PRC, China
ViiV Healthcare (South Africa) (Proprietary) Limited (ii); (iv)	Ordinary	78.3	Flushing Meadows Building, The Campus, 57 Sloane Street, Bryanston 2021, South Africa
ViiV HealthCare BV	Ordinary	78.3	Van Asch van, Wijckstraat 55h, 3811 LP Amersfoort, The Netherlands, Netherlands
ViiV Healthcare Company	Common	78.3	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
ViiV Healthcare Finance 1 Limited (In Liquidation)	Ordinary	78.3	55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU, United Kingdom
ViiV Healthcare Finance 2 Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare Finance Limited	Ordinary; Redeemable Preference	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare GmbH	Ordinary	78.3	Prinzregentenplatz 9, 81675, Munchen, Germany
ViiV Healthcare GmbH	Ordinary	78.3	Talstrasse 3-5, 3053 Muenchenbuchsee, Switzerland
ViiV Healthcare Hong Kong Limited (ii)	Ordinary	78.3	23/F Tower 6, The Gateway, 9 Canton Road, Harbour City, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Hong Kong
ViiV Healthcare K.K.	Ordinary	78.3	1-8-1 Akasaka Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan
ViV Healthcare Limited	Class A; Class B (0%); Class C (0%); Class D1 (0%); Class D2 (0%); Deferred; Class E 5% Cumulative Preference (0%)	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare Pty Ltd	Ordinary	78.3	1061 Mountain Highway, Boronia Victoria VIC 3155, Australia
ViiV Healthcare Puerto Rico, LLC	LLC Interests	78.3	Centro International de Mercadeo, 90 carr. 165 Torre 2, Suite 800, Guaynabo, 00968, Puerto Rico
ViiV Healthcare S.r.I.	Quota	78.3	Viale dell'Agricoltura 7, 37135, Verona, Italy
ViiV Healthcare SAS	Ordinary	78.3	23 rue François Jacob, 92500, Rueil-Malmaison, France
ViiV Healthcare sprl	Ordinary	78.3	Site Apollo, Avenue Pascal 2-4-6, Wavre, 1300, Belgium
ViiV Healthcare Trading LLC (ii)	Participation Interest	78.3	Leningradskiy Prospect 37A, Building 4, Floor 2, Premises XIV, Room 28, 125167, Moscow, Russian Federation
ViiV Healthcare Trading Services UK Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare UK (No.3) Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare UK (No.4) Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare UK (No.5) Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare UK (No.6) Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare UK (No.7) Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare UK Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England
ViiV Healthcare ULC	Common	78.3	3500 855-2nd Street SW, Calgary AB T2P 4J8, Canada
ViiV Healthcare Venture LLC	LLC Interests	78.3	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
ViiVHIV Healthcare Unipessoal Lda	Quota	78.3	Rua Dr Antonio Loureiro Borges No 3, Arquiparque, Miraflores, 1495-131, Algés, Portugal
Vog AU PTY LTD (ii)	Ordinary; Redeemable Preference	68	82 Hughes Avenue, Ermington New South Wales NSW 2115, Australia
Winster Pharmaceuticals Limited (ii)	Ordinary	46.4	2A Association Avenue, Ilupeju Industrial Estate, Lagos, PO Box 3199, Nigeria
Wyeth Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd	Registered Capital	68	4 Baodai West Road, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, 215128, China
Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Company (vii)	Partnership	68	No registered address required, Puerto Rico general partnership, Contact entity contact for any questions, Puerto Rico

### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address
Associates			
GlaxoSmithKline Landholding Company, Inc	Common (40%)	39.9	23rd Floor, The Finance Centre, 26th Street Corner 9th Avenue, Bonifacio Global City, Taguig City, 1634, Philippines
ndex Ventures Life VI (Jersey) LP	Partnership Interest (25%)	25	44 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 9WG, Channel Islands
Kurma Biofund II FCPR	Partnership Interest (32.1%)	32.1	24 rue Royale, 75008, Paris, France
Longwood Fund I, LP	Partnership Interest (35%)	35	The Prudential Tower, Suite 1555, 800 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02199
Medicxi Ventures I LP	Partnership Interest (26.2%)	26.2	44 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 9WG, Channel Islands
Joint Ventures			
Chiron Panacea Vaccines Private Limited	Equity Shares (50%)	50	708/718, 7th Floor, A Wing, Sagar Tech Plaza, Saki Naka, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400072, India
Qualivax Pte. Limited	Ordinary (50%)	50	80 Robinson Road, #02-00, 068898, Singapore
Qura Therapeutics, LLC	Units (39.2%)	39.2	Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington DE 19808, United States
Other significant holdings			
Axon Therapies, Inc	Common (5%); Series A Preference (15%)	20	315 west 36th street, New York 10018, Delaware, USA
Global Farm S.A.	A Shares (0%) B Shares (0%) C Shares (100%) D Shares (0%) E Shares (0%) F Shares (0%)	16.7	Cazadores de Coquimbo 2841 piso 3, Munro, Argentina
Longwood Fund II, LP	Partnership Interest (20%)	20	The Prudential Tower, Suite 1555, 800 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02199
Sanderling Ventures VII, L.P. A63	Partnership Interest (25.3%)	25.3	400 S. El Camino Real, Suite 1200, San Mateo, CA 94402
SR One Capital Fund I-B, LP	Partnership Interest (44%)	44	Corporation service company, 251 Little Falls Drive, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, Delaware 19808

The following UK subsidiaries will take advantage of the audit exemption set out within section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 for the period ended 31 December 2021. Unless otherwise stated, the undertakings listed below are owned, either directly or indirectly, by GlaxoSmithKline plc.

Name	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address	Company Number
UK registered subsidiaries exempted from	n audit			
Burroughs Wellcome International Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00543757
Domantis Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	03907643
Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries Limited (ii)	Ordinary; Preference	100	Shewalton Road, Irvine, Ayrshire, KA11 5AP, United Kingdom	SC005534
Eskaylab Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00099025
Glaxo Wellcome UK Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00480080
Glaxochem (UK) Unlimited	Ordinary; Ordinary B; Ordinary C	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	04299472
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare (UK) (No.1) Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00753340
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Sri Lanka Holdings Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	9400298
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property (No.3) Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	11480952
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property (No.4) Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	11721880
GlaxoSmithKline Intellectual Property (No.5) Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	11959399
GlaxoSmithKline International Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	02298366
GSK Consumer Healthcare Capital UK PLC	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	13481162
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.4) Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	13401336
GSK Consumer Healthcare Holdings (No.8) Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	13434151
GSK New Zealand Holding Company Limited	Ordinary	68	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	12342879
Montrose Fine Chemical Company Ltd	Ordinary	100	Shewalton Road, Irvine, Ayrshire, KA11 5AP, United Kingdom	SC190635
PHIVCO UK II Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	06944229
PHIVCO UK Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	06944223
Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited (iv)	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00052207
SmithKline Beecham (Export) Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	02860752
SmithKline Beecham (H) Limited	Non-cumulative Non-redeemable; Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	03296131

GSK Annual Report 2021 309

Strategic report

### Group companies continued

Name	Security	Effective % Ownership	Registered address	Company Number
UK registered subsidiaries exempted from at	udit continued			
SmithKline Beecham (Investments) Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00302065
SmithKline Beecham Legacy H Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00210281
SmithKline Beecham Marketing and Technical Services Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00494385
SmithKline Beecham Nominees Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00503868
SmithKline Beecham Overseas Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	02552828
Stiefel Laboratories (U.K.) Ltd	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00831160
Tesaro UK Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	07890847
The Wellcome Foundation Limited	Ordinary	100	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	00194814
ViiV Healthcare Overseas Limited	Ordinary	78.3	980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS, England	07027385

In accordance with section 479C of the Companies Act 2006, the Company will guarantee debts and liabilities of the above UK subsidiary undertakings. As at 31 December 2021 the total sum of these debts and liabilities is £876 million (2020 – £168 million)

### Key

(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) Directly owned by GlaxoSmithKline plc.

Dormant entity. Tax resident in the UK.

Entity expected to be disposed of or removed.

(v) Entity expected to be disposed of or fenoree.
 (v) Incorporated in the Netherlands
 (vi) Consolidated as a subsidiary in accordance with section 1162 (4)(a) of the Companies Act 2006 on the grounds of dominant influence.
 (vii) Principal business address in Puerto Rico.
 (viii) Exempt from the provisions of Regulations 4-6 of the Partnership (Accounts) Regulation 2008, in accordance with the exemptions noted in Regulation 7 of that Regulation.

## **Glossary of terms**

Terms used in the Annual Report	US equivalent or brief description
Accelerated capital allowances	Tax allowance in excess of depreciation arising from the purchase of fixed assets that delay the charging and payment of tax. The equivalent of tax depreciation.
American Depositary Receipt (ADR)	Receipt evidencing title to an ADS. Each GSK ADR represents two Ordinary Shares.
American Depositary Shares (ADS)	Listed on the New York Stock Exchange; represents two Ordinary Shares.
Basic earnings per share	Basic income per share.
Called up share capital	Ordinary Shares, issued and fully paid.
CER growth	Growth at constant exchange rates.
The company	GlaxoSmithKline plc.
Currency swap	An exchange of two currencies, coupled with a subsequent re-exchange of those currencies, at agreed exchange rates and dates.
Defined benefit plan	Pension plan with specific employee benefits, often called 'final salary scheme'.
Defined contribution plan	Pension plan with specific contributions and a level of pension dependent upon the growth of the pension fund.
Derivative financial instrument	A financial instrument that derives its value from the price or rate of some underlying item.
Diluted earnings per share	Diluted income per share.
Employee Share Ownership Plan Trusts	Trusts established by the Group to satisfy share-based employee incentive plans.
Equity Shareholders' funds	Shareholders' equity.
Finance lease	Capital lease.
Freehold	Ownership with absolute rights in perpetuity.
The Group	GlaxoSmithKline plc and its subsidiary undertakings.
GSK	GlaxoSmithKline plc and its subsidiary undertakings.
Hedging	The reduction of risk, normally in relation to foreign currency or interest rate movements, by making off-setting commitments.
Intangible fixed assets	Assets without physical substance, such as computer software, brands, licences, patents, know-how and marketing rights purchased from outside parties.
Ordinary Share	A fully paid up ordinary share in the capital of the company.
Profit	Income.
Profit attributable to shareholders	Net income.
Share capital	Ordinary Shares, capital stock or common stock issued and fully paid.
Share option	Stock option.
Share premium account	Additional paid-up capital or paid-in surplus (not distributable).
Shares in issue	The number of shares outstanding.
Subsidiary	An entity in which GSK exercises control.
Treasury share	Treasury stock.
Turnover	Revenue.
UK Corporate Governance Code	As required by the UK Listing Authority, the company has disclosed in the Annual Report how it has applied the best practice corporate governance provisions of the Financial Reporting Council's UK Corporate Governance Code.

GSK Annual Report 2021 311

Strategic report

Governance and remuneration

Financial statements

## Index

Accuming projections and disposations an		Page		Page
Accounting principles and opticals     171     Key accounting updaments and estimates     252       Adjustions and disposals     220     Key performance indicators     12       Adjustions and variability     34     Mgar restructuring costs     187       Approach to tax     224     Legal proceedings     247       Approach to tax     224     226     240       Approach to tax     224     240     240       Associates and joint ventures     187     240     240       Associates and joint ventures     187     New accounting requirements     172       Associates and joint ventures     187     New accounting requirements     172       Associates and joint ventures     187     New accounting requirements     171       Associates and joint ventures     187     New accounting requirements     171       Associates and joint ventures     187     Non-formancia information statement     64       Cash and cash equivalents     171     Non-formancia information statement     171       Chairman's statement     00     Non-formancia information statement     171       Chairman's takement     00     00     Non-formancia information statement     171       Chairman's takement     00     00     00     00     00       Chairm	2021 Remuneration policy summary		Investor relations	295
Acquisitions and disposition     120     Key performance indicators     12       Affordability and availability     36     Major restructing costs     185       Affordability and availability     36     Major restructing costs     185       Appresh to tox     30     Mode mapping     37       Appresh to tox     30     Nor freeh     37       Appresh to tox     30     Nor freeh     37       Accid and the end of the		171		
Adjustments recording profit after fix to operating cash flows     224     Legial proceedings     247       Adrotability and valiability     218     Mader memotyper     37       Annual General Meeting 2022     291     Modern emptyper     37       Associates and joint ventures     185     Mader memotyper     37       Associates and joint ventures     187     New accounting requirements     186       Autit & Rits Committee Report     101     Non-controlling interests in ViVI Healthcare     57       Cash and cash equivalents     200     Non-Executive Directors flees     187       Cash and cash equivalents     201     Non-Executive Directors flees     181       Chairman's Sevenence statement     200     Non-Executive Directors flees     76       Chairman's Generance statement     219     Other investiments     71/14.190       Chairman's Generance statement     210     Other investiments     71.111       Chairman's Generance statement     210     Other investiments     71.213       Consolidated bash flow instatement     210     Other investiments     71.213       Chairman's Generance statement     210     Other investiments     71.213       Consolidate statement of comprehensive income     75     213     213       Consolidate statement of comprehensive income     76 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
Affordsbilly and availability     36     Major restructuring costs     185       Appreach to tax     60     Movements in equity     210       Appreach to tax     60     Movements in equity     210       Appreach to tax     60     Movements in equity     210       Autit & Risk Committee Report     110     Normations Committee Report     178       Autit & Risk Committee Report     100     Non-controlling interests in ViVI Healthcare     97       Business model     200     Non-scatter Quitaction (Feedoments)     178       Autit & Statement     60     Non-controlling interests in ViVI Healthcare     97       Cash and cash equivalents     74     178     178       Cash and cash equivalents     74     178     176       Cash and cash equivalents     74     174     178       Cash and cash equivalents     74     174     178       Cash and cash equivalents     74     174     178       Chairman's Governance statement     100     176     177       Consolidated instement     100     176     177       Consolidated instement     100     171     171       Consolidated instement     178     171     171       Consolidated instement     170     171     171				247
Annual General Meeting 2022     281     Modern employer <sup>1</sup> 37       Assect herd for sale     200     Net debt     202       Assect herd for sale     200     Net debt     202       Assect herd for sale     200     Net debt     202       Being a responsible business     90.66.218     77       Being a responsible business     90.66.218     78       Cash generation and conversion     70     Non-Controlling interests in Viu Healthcare     57       Cash generation and conversion     70     Non-Executive Directors frees     188, 150       Cash generation and conversion     70     Non-Executive Directors frees     74, 147, 150       Chairman's Remuneration annual statement     90     Other investments     74, 147, 150       Chairman's Conversion     71     70     74, 74, 150       Consolidated balances sheet     118     Other porting investion     75, 123       Consolidated balances sheet     119     Other porting investion     71, 177       Consolidated balances sheet     119     Other porting investion     71, 177       Consolidated balances sheet     119     Other porting investion     71, 177       Consolidated balances sheet     110     Other porting investion     71, 177       Consolidated balances sheet     129     Pointen		36		185
Associates and point ventures     200     Net debi     202       Associates and point ventures     171     Norminations Committee Report     173       Audi & Risk Committee Report     10     Norminations Committee Report     173       Basiness model     01     Norminations Committee Report     174       Basiness model     01     Norminations Statement     174       Basiness model     01     Norminations Statement     174       CeD's statement     03     Norminations statement     174       Chairman's Governance statement     80     Other interpible assets     74,174,190       Chairman's Governance statement     190     Other investimations     176       Commitments     216     Other investimations     178       Consolidated basine overt     160     Other onc-current labilities     172       Consolidated basine overt     160     Other onc-current labilities     172       Consolidated basine overt     160     Other onc-current labilities     172       Consolidated basine overt     161     Other onc-current labilities     172       Consolidated basine overt     179     171     171       Consolidated basine overt     170     171     171       Consolidated basine overt     171     171     171 <td></td> <td>291</td> <td></td> <td>37</td>		291		37
Associates and joint ventures     178       Addit & Rick Committee Report     110       Being a responsible business     38       Non-controlling interests     09.68,218       Business model     10       Cash and cash equivalents     200       Cash and cash equivalents     200       Cash and cash equivalents     110       Cash and cash equivalents     200       Non-Executive Directors fees     138,180       Cash and cash equivalents     00       Chairman's Commance statement     110       Chairman's Commance statement     119       Chairman's Commance statement     119       Chairman's Commance statement     110       Consolidated balance sheet     161       Consolidated balance sheet     161       Consolidated balance sheet     161       Consolidated balance sheet     110       Consolidated balance sheet     110       Consolidated balance sheet     110       Consolidated balance sheet     110       Consolidated balance     111       Consolidated balance     111       Consolidated balance     121       Consolidated balance     121       Consolidated balance     121       Consolidated balance     121       Consolidated balance     121<	Approach to tax	60	Movements in equity	
Audit & Rick Committee Report     110     Norminations Committee Report       Being a responsible business     38     Non-controlling interests in SIV Healthcare     57       Cash and cash equivalents     00     Non-controlling interests in SIV Healthcare     57       Cash and cash equivalents     00     Non-controlling interests in SIV Healthcare     54       Cash and cash equivalents     01     Non-controlling interests in SIV Healthcare     54       Chairman's Eventurention and conversion     72     Non-financial information statement     54       Chairman's Eventurention and statement     89     Other interpretion     77,174       Commitments     215     Other on-current liabilities     76,195       Consolidated cashow statement     69     Outer provisions     210       Consolidated cashow statement     60     00     Inter provisions     211       Consolidated cashow statement     70     00     Inter provisions     212       Consolidated statement of compresine equip montifies     112     Consolidated cashow statement     240       Consolidated cashow statement     71,293     271     271       Consolidated cashow statement     72,94     271     271       Consolidated cashow statement     72,94     271     271       Consolidated cashow statement     72,				
Being responsible business     38     Non-controlling interests in VIU Healthcare     57       Cash and cash equivalents     200     Non-castculive Directors' fees     138, 160       Cash generation and conversion     73     Non-fancial interests in VIU Healthcare     57       Cash generation and conversion     73     Non-fancial interests in VIU Healthcare     57       Cash generation and conversion     73     Non-fancial interests     71, 174, 177       Cash generation and conversion     74, 174, 177     74, 174, 177     74, 174, 177       Charman's statement     90     Other investments     74, 174, 177       Charman's Remuneration annual statement     190     Other non-current labilities     75, 115       Consolidated balance sheet     168     Other operating income(expense)     67, 177       Consolidated balance sheet     169     Our culture     11, 110       Consolidated statement     170     Other post-simplic income(statement     17       Consolidated statement of charges in equily     169     Our culture     11, 110       Consolidated statement of charges in equily     169     Our culture     11, 110       Consolidated statement of charges in equily     169     Perators and dune post-simplic induction and intellectual property     271       Contingert Consolider state     214     Pharmaceuticala				178
Business model         01         Non-controlling interests in With Realthcare         67           Cash and cash equivalents         200         Non-Executive Directors' fees         133,150           Cash generation and conversion         73         Non-financial information statement         54           Cole statement         05         Notes to the financial statement         711           Chairman's Generation annual statement         03         Operating profit         07.09,67           Chairman's Generation annual statement         19         Other innanjable assets         74,174,190           Chairman's Generation annual statement         110         Other non-current assettiles         75,180           Consolidated cashnow statement         168         Other non-current assettiles         712,174           Consolidated statement of comprehensive income         167         Persions and other post-some         213           Consolidated statement of comprehensive income         167         Persions and other post-some         212           Consumer Healthcare         213         Consumer Healthcare         213           Consumer Healthcare         214         Performance         214           Consumer Healthcare         274         Priarmazeuticals         276           Consumer Healthcare			•	00 00 040
Cash and cash equivalents200Non-Executive Directors' less138,160Cash generation and conversion73Non-francial information statement54CEO's statement00Operating profit07,09,67Chairman's Statement30Other intrangible assets74,174,190Chairman's Statement19Other investments75Chairman's Externation216Other non-current tasetts75,198Clinate-related financial disclosure49Other non-current tasetts75,215Consolidade cost flow statement116Other non-current tasetts75,215Consolidade cost flow statement116Other provisions11,31Consolidade cost flow statement of changes in equity119Our long-term priorities204Consolidade statement of changes in equity119Our long-term priorities204Consolidade statement of changes in equity119Our long-term priorities12,29Consolidade statement of changes in equity129Performance29Consolidade statement of competencies214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Consolidated statement in externation114Performance29Consolidated statement in externation1292020Consolidated statement in externation124Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Consolidated statement in externation124Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Consoli				, ,
Cash generation and conversion     73     Non-financial information statement     54       CE's statement     05     Notes to the financial statements     171       Chairman's Souvernance statement     09     Operating profit     07.09.67       Chairman's Gouvernance statement     19     Other investments     75.198       Chairman's Gouvernance statement     19     Other investment seets     79       Commitments     215     Other non-current liabilities     75.135       Consolidated balance sheet     168     Other operating income/(expense)     67.177       Consolidated balance sheet     170     Other operating income/(expense)     67.177       Consolidated income statement     170     Other operating income/(expense)     67.177       Consolidated statement of changes in equity     169     Our culture     11       Consolidated statement of changes in equity     169     Our culture     11       Consolidated statement of changes in equity     169     Persitors and duther post-simployment banefits     204       Continger Consolidated changes in equity     169     Persitors and duther post-simployment banefits     204       Continger Consolidated changes in equity     179     Pharmaceuticals     274       Continger Consolidated changes     274     Pharmaceuticals     275				
CECS statement     05     Notes to the financial statements     171       Chairman's Statement     03     Operating profit     \$70,98,67       Chairman's Gavernance statement     199     Other invargible assets     74,174,190       Climate-related financial disclosure     49     Other invargible assets     75,198       Commitments     215     Other invargible assets     76,198       Consolidated statement     119     Other invargible assets     76,198       Consolidated income statement     170     Our culture     111       Consolidated income statement     170     Our culture     112,29       Consolidated income statement     224     Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property     271       Consolidated income statements     215     Picelina     226       Consolidated income statements     216     Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property       Consolidated income statements     217     Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property       Consolidated income statements     216				,
Chaiman's statement     03     Operating profit     07.006.07       Chaiman's Renureration annual statement     19     Other investments     75.18       Cimate-related financial discourse     49     Other investments     75.18       Consolidated balance sheet     168     Other on-current laskilles     75.17       Consolidated balance sheet     168     Other on-current laskilles     75.18       Consolidated balance sheet     168     Other on-current laskilles     71.17       Consolidated balance sheet     167     Our offure     11.10       Consolidated balance sheet     167     Our offure     11.10       Consolidated statement of charges in equity     169     Our ong-term priorities     204       Consolidated statement of charges in equity     169     Our ong-term priorities     204       Consolidated statement of charges in equity     169     Our ong-term priorities     204       Consolidated statement of charges in equity     17.29     Preside and other post-employment benefits     204       Consolidated statement of charges in equity     214     Preside and other post-employment benefits     204       Consolidated statement of charges in equity     215     Preside and other post-employment benefits     204       Consolidated statement of charges in equity     216     Preside and other post-employment b	0			
Charman's Governance statement     89     Other instangible asets     74,174,180       Charman's Governance statement     119     Other investments     75,198       Climate-related financial disclosure     49     Other non-current tabilities     75,215       Consolidated cash flow statement     168     Other on-current tabilities     76,177       Consolidated cash flow statement     170     Other provisions     213       Consolidated statement of comprehensive income     167     Our culture     111       Consolidated statement of comprehensive income     41     Performance     29       Consumer Healthcare products and competition     274     Pramaceutical     206       Consumer Healthcare products and competition     274     Pramaceutical     206       Corporate governance     20     Presentation of the financial statements     276       Corporate Responsibilities     214     Principal risks and uncertainties     274       Directors interests in shares     139     Property, plant and equipment     192       Directors interests in shares     139     Property, plant and equipment     192       Directors interests in shares     139     Property, plant and equipment     192       Directors interests in shares     139     Property, plant and equipment     192       Directors int				
Chairmar's Remuneration annual statement         119         Other investments         75,198           Climate-related financial disclosure         49         Other non-current assets         199           Consolidated balance sheet         168         Other non-current assets         75,215           Consolidated cash flow statement         170         Other provisions         213           Consolidated cash flow statement         170         Our culture         11,110           Consolidated statement of changes in equity         169         Our long-term priorities         204           Consolidated statement of comprehensive income         217         Performance         292           Consumer Healthcare products and competition         271         Pharmaceuticals modulas, competition and intellectual property         271           Consumer Healthcare products and competition         273         Pharmaceuticals         274           Consumer Healthcare products and competition         274         Pharmaceuticals         274           Data and engagement         209         Property, plant and equipment         274           Directors interests in shares         139         Property, plant and equipment         192           Directors interests in shares         139         Related party transactions         224				, ,
Climate-related financial disclosure     49     Other non-current lashifties     199       Commitments     215     Other non-current lashifties     75.215       Consolidated balance sheet     168     Other operating incomel(expense)     67.177       Consolidated cash flow statement     167     Our culture     11.110       Consolidated statement of comprehensive income     167     Por culture     11.110       Consumer Healthcare products and competition     213     Pharmaceutical     204       Consumer Healthcare products and competition     217     Pharmaceutical     77.291       Comportale Executive Team     216     Presentiant of the financial statements     171       Corporate governance     216     Presentiant of the financial statements     171       Corporate provemance     82     Presentiant of the financial statements     171       Corporate provemance     82     Presentiant of the financial statements     171       Corporate provemance     82     Presentiant of the financial statements     171       Corporate provemance     82     Presentiant of the financial statements     171       Corporate provemance     82     Presentiant of the financial statements     171       Directors intersis in states     138     Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt     2254				
Commitments215Other non-current liabilities75.215Consolidated balance sheet168Other opreating income(spanse)67.177Consolidated cash flow statement170Other provisions213Consolidated statement of changes in equity169Our long-term priorities11Consolidated statement of changes in equity169Our long-term priorities204Consumer Healthcare products and competition273Pharmaceuticals204Consumer Healthcare products and competition274Pharmaceuticals204Consumer Healthcare products and competition274Pharmaceuticals205Consumer Healthcare products and competition274Pharmaceuticals205Consumer Healthcare products and competition274Pharmaceutical property271Consumer Healthcare products and competition274Pharmaceutical property274Consumer Healthcare products and senior management140Quarterly trend265Directors' report116Registrar294Directors' report116Registrar294Directors' report118Rediated party transactions201Directors' report119206Reliable supply38Dorations to political organisations and political expenditure198Registrar193Directors' report118Registrar193Reliable supply38Directors' report118Registrar193193Directors' report118				
Consolidated balance sheetf68Other operating income/(expense)67,177Consolidated income statement10Other operating income/(expense)213Consolidated statement of comprehensive income167Our culture11,110Consultated statement of comprehensive income167Pensions and other post-employment benefits204Consumer Healthcare167Pensions and other post-employment benefits204Consumer Healthcare products and competition273Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Contingent consideration liabilities214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Contingent consideration liabilities215Pipeline250Corporate governance82Presentation of the financial statements171Contraget consideration liabilities214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Corporate governance82Presentation of the financial statements171Corporate governance83Principal risks and uncertainlies274Critical accounting policies86Principal risks and uncertainlies272Directors report108Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors report116Registrar204Directors report118Registrar204Directors report118Reporting framework56Employee costs118Reporting framework56Environment <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>75,215</td></td<>				75,215
Consolidated cash flow statement170Other provisions111Consolidated statement of changes in equity169Our long-term priorities12Consolidated statement of changes in equity169Our long-term priorities204Consolidated statement of changes in equity169Our long-term priorities204Consumer Healthcare products and competition21Pharmaceuticalis17,29Contingent Lonsideration liabilities214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Contingent Lonsideration liabilities214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Corporate governance20Principal Group companies268Corporate governance20Principal Group companies274Directors interests in shares139Property, plant and equipment192Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of the financial statements274Directors statement of responsibilities191,200Related party fransactions204Directors interests in shares191,200Related party fransactions204Directors interests and voltical expenditure204Responsibile				67,177
Consolidated statement of changes in equity169Our fong-term protities12Consolidated statement of comprehensive income167Pensions and other post-employment benefits204Consumer Healthcare41Penformance20Consumer Healthcare products and competition214Pharmaceuticals17,29Contingent Libilities214Pharmaceuticals268Corporate Executive TeamPost balance sheet events268Corporate Governance20Presentation of the financial statements171Corporate Responsibility Committee Report104Principal risks and uncertainties274Data dengagement39Property, plant and equipment192Directors interests in shares138Reconcilation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors interests in shares116Registrar239Directors interests in shares118Registrar239Directors and cryanisations and political expenditure236Reladed supply137Denving preving rankes148Reporting framework148Employee costs148Reporting framework148Employee share schemes244Responsibilities report137Environment138Reine and control238Environment139Risk management148Reporting framework168Science and technology35Finance income186Science and technology35Finance income186Science	Consolidated cash flow statement	170		213
Considiated statement of comprehensive income167Pensions and Other post-employment benefits204Consumer Healthcare41Performance29Consumer Healthcare products and competition273Pharmaceuticals17,29Contingent consideration liabilities215Pipeline260Corporate Executive Team215Pipeline260Corporate Executive Team280Presentation of the financial statements171Contingent consideration liabilities216Presentation of the financial statements171Corporate Responsibility Committee Report80Principal Group companies246Critical accounting policies80Principal risks and uncertainties271Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors report116Registrar294Directors interests in shares191,290Reliable supply38Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191,290Reliable supply3838Ethics and values38Risk management46Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management202Dividends217Science and technology38Environment39Right of use assets137Earnings per share191Science and technology38Environment	Consolidated income statement	167	Our culture	11,110
Consumer Healthcare41Performance29Consumer Healthcare products and competition273Pharmaceuticals17,29Contingent Libilities214Pharmaceuticals products, competition and intellectual property271Contingent Libilities214Pharmaceuticals250Corporate Executive Team250Corporate Executive Team261Corporate Responsibility Committee Report104Principal Group companies274Critical accounting policies80Principal Fore companies274Directors and senior management39Property, plant and equipment192Directors interests in shares136Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors interests in shares153Related party transactions220Dividends191,290Reliable supply38Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Employee share schemes244Responsible business166Environment39Right of use assets193Finance income186Science Committee report204Finance income186Science Committee report205Finance active ac	Consolidated statement of changes in equity	169	Our long-term priorities	12
Consumer Healthcare products and competition273Pharmaceuticals17.29Contingent consideration liabilities214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Contingent Consideration liabilities215Phesine268Corporate Executive Team216Presentation of the financial statements171Contingent Consideration liabilities214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Contingent Consideration liabilities214Phresentation of the financial statements171Corporate Responsibility Committee Report104Principal arGoup companies246Critical accounting policies80Principal risks and uncertainties273Directors interests in shares190200201Directors report116Registrar294Directors report116Related party transactions204Directors instament to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191,290Reliable supply38Environment39Right of use assets168Environment39Reporting framework56Environment39Right of use assets103Environment39Right of use assets103Environment39Right of use assets103Environment39Right of use assets103Environment39Right of use assets103Environmen				
Contingent consideration liabilities214Pharmaceutical products, competition and intellectual property271Contingent liabilities215Pipeline268Corporate Executive TeamPost balance sheet events250Corporate Responsibility Committee Report104Principal Group companies274Corporate Responsibility Committee Report104Principal Group companies274Directors and senior management39Property, plant and equipment192Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors 'interests in shares153Related party transactions220Dividends191.200Reliable supply38Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Employee share chemes184Responsible business16Environment39Right of use assets193Finance income176Science Committee report104Environment39Right of use assets115Finance income186Science Committee report105Finance acting and related disclosures221Shareholder information288Financial instruments and related disclosures221Shareholder information288Financial acting of terms116Steinee Committee report105Financial acting of terms171Stareholder information288Financial acting of terms221Stareho				
Contingent liabilities215PipelinePipeline268Corporate governance82Presentation of the financial statements250Corporate governance82Presentation of the financial statements274Corporate governance80Principal Group companies274Critical accounting policies80Principal fisks and uncertainties274Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt226Directors interests in shares191,290Reliable puply38Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Employee share191,290Reliable puply38Directors' interests in shares144Responsibility is asses16Employee costs184Responsibility is asses16Employee share schemes244Responsibility is asses16Employee asses179Science Committer eport104Einance income186Science Committer eport105Finance income74Statement105Finance income74Statement105Finance income74Statement105Finance income74Statement105Financial position and related disclosures74Statement105Financial position and related disclosures74State				
Corporate Executive TeamPoint balance sheet events250Corporate Responsibility Committee Report104Principal Group companies246Critical accounting policies80Principal risks and uncertainties274Directors rand senior management140Quarterly trend257Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors interests in shares191,200Related party transactions220Directors interests in shares191,200Reinureration report124Earnings per share191Remuneration report124Earnings per share191Reporting framework56Employee costs184Responsible business193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance income7.61Shareholder information286Finance income7.61Shareholder information286Finance income7.61Shareholder information286<				
Corporate governance82Presentation of the financial statements171Corporate governance104Principal Group companies246Critical accounting policies80Principal Group companies274Diractors and sentor management39Property, plant and equipment192Diractors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Diractors interests in shares153Related party transactions220Dividends191.290Related party transactions220Dividends191.290Related party transactions38Denations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Employee share191Remuneration governance137Employee share schemes244Reponsible business166Employee share schemes244Reponsible business163Ethics and values38Risk management466Exchange rates179Science 20mitter report105Finance income186Science Committer report105Financial ander 2022291Share capital and share premium account288Financial ander 2022291Statement of formation288Financial ander 2022291Statement of formation288Financial calader 2022291Share capital and share premium account288Financial position and related disclosures761Statemoleres246Financial p		215		
Corporate Responsibility Committee Report104Principal Group companies246Critical accounting policies80Principal risks and uncertainties274Data and engagement39Property, plant and equipment192Directors inderests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors' inderests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors' inderests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors' istatement of responsibilities151Related party transactions220Dividends191,220Related party transactions220Dividends191,220Related party transactions220Dividends191Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191Remuneration governance137Earnings per share184Reporting framework56Employee costs184Reporting framework56Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Schnace appense176Science and technology35Finance income186Science Committee report105Finance appense186Science Committee report28Finance appense186Science Committee report28Financia laterwents of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared261Tastemention288Group francial review <td></td> <td>82</td> <td></td> <td></td>		82		
Data and engagement39Propity, plant and equipment192Directors and senior management140Quarterly trend257Directors' interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors' statement of responsibilities153Related party transactions220Dividends191,290Reliatel party transactions220Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191Remuneration governance137Earnings per share194Reporting framework56Employee costs184Reporting framework56Employee costs38Risk management46Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Science and technology35Finance income186Science and technology35Financia land related disclosures227Share capital and share premium account216Financial lostruments and related disclosures74Shareholder services and contacts294Financial position and resources761Shareholder services and contacts294Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Junder UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Junder UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Goodwill194Tax informat				246
Directors and senior management140Quirterfy trend257Directors interests in shares139Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors' statement of responsibilities153Related party transactions220Dividends153Related party transactions220Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Parnings per share191298Remuneration report124Employee share schemes244Responsible business16Environment39Right of use assets16Environment39Right of use assets195Finance expense166Science and technology35Finance income186Science committee report105Finance income7.61Share holder information288Financial performance7.61Share capital and control284Financial performance7.61Stareholder information284Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared261Stakeholder engagement44Vey ar record262Stakeholder information for shareholders293Glossary of terms194Tax information for shareholders294Glossary of terms194Tax information for shareholders294Financial performance194Tax information for shareholders294Financial performance7.61Stareholder information288GoodwillGa				
Directors' interests in shares139Reconclifation of net cash flow to movement in net debt225Directors' report116Registrar294Directors' statement of responsibilities153Related party transactions290Dividends191,290Reliable supply38Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191Remuneration governance133Employee costs184Reporting framework56Employee costs193Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Science and technology35Finance income186Science Committee report105Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial position and resources76Stareholder information288Financial position and resources74Stareholder engagement44Vear Evod262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Group financial resources74Stareholder engagement44Financial position and resources74Stareholder engagement44Financial actements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder engagement44Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders299Industry trends117 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>				
Directors' report116Registrar294Directors' statement of responsibilities153Related party transactions220Dividends191,290Related party transactions220Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191Remuneration report124Employee costs184Resporting framework56Employee share schemes184Resporting framework66Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance income186Section 172 statement115Financia calendar 2022291Share capital and share premium account288Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial postrick271Stakeholder engagement49Godsary of terms311Taxaifon186Godwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group financial rolitor283293The Board38Group financial rolitor294Tax information for shareholders292Group financial rolitor195Trade and other payables292Group financial rolitor199Trade and other payables201Group financial rolitor199Trade and other payables201Group financial review55Trade and othe				
Directors' statement of responsibilities153Reliated party transactions220Dividends191,290Reliable supply38Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191Remuneration report124Employee costs184Reporting framework66Employee share schemes244Responsible business16Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance expense186Science Committee report105Finance income7,61Share capital and control288Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and share premium account216Financial portion and resources7,61Stakeholder information288Financial portion and resources7,61Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group financial review55Trade and other receivables201Group financial review55Trade and other receivables201Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group financial review55Trade and other receivables201Group financial review55Trade and other receivables201 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
Dividends191,290Reliable supply38Donations to political organisations and political expenditure298Remuneration governance137Earnings per share191Remuneration report124Employee costs184Reporting framework56Employee share schemes244Responsible business183Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance expense186Science Committee report105Finance income186Science and technology288Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder engagement44Glossary of terms311Taxinformation for shareholders294Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201Gosk Ladership Team197Traesury policies79Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199			Related party transactions	
Donations to political organisations and political expenditure288Remuneration 'governance137Earnings per share191Remuneration report124Employee costs184Reporting framework56Employee share schemes244Responsible business183Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance income186Science Committee report105Finance income186Science Committee report105Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial aclendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial position and resources7.61Stakeholder information288Financial position and resources7.61Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Goup companies299The Board82Group fonancial review55Trade and other payables201Group fonancial review55Trade and other receivables199Innovation17Trasury policies199Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint				
Employee costs184Reporting framework56Employee share schemes244Responsible business16Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance income186Science Committee report105Finance income186Science Control and technology288Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial performance7.61Share capital and control288Financial position and resources7.41Shareholder information288Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation3838Goup companies299The Board21038Group funcial review55Trade and other receivables291Industry trends717Trade and other receivables79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199Turust34Investments in associates and joint ventures <td< td=""><td>Donations to political organisations and political expenditure</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	Donations to political organisations and political expenditure			
Employee share schemes244Responsible business16Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates77Science and technology35Finance expense186Science Committee report105Financia l calendar 2022291Share capital and share premium account216Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial performance7,61Shareholder services and contacts294Financial position and resources7,61Shareholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation188Group financial review55Trade and other payables202Group financial review55Trade and other receivables199Industry tends17Treasury policies79Inventories19Turst34Inventories19Turst34Inventories197Turover and segment information179Inventories197Turover and segment information280Group financial review55Trade and other receivables199Industry trends197Turaseury policies79Inventories199Turst34Inventories197Turover and segment information296Vaccinee products, competition and intellectual property	Earnings per share			
Environment39Right of use assets193Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance expense186Science Committee report105Finance income186Section 172 statement115Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial performance7,61Share capital and control288Financial position and resources74Shareholder information288Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder engagement44Under UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team17Treasury policies79Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turover and segment information79Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turover and segment information296Vaccinee products, competition and intellectual property226				
Ethics and values38Risk management46Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance expense186Science Committee report105Finance income186Section 172 statement115Financial calendar 2022186Section 172 statement216Financial instruments and related disclosures227Share capital and control288Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared74Shareholder engagement284under UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Glossary of terms311Taxation188Group financial review294Tak information for shareholders292Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables201Industry trends17Treasury policies79Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Vaccinee199Turnover and segment information296Vaccinee199Turnover and segment information296Vaccinee199Turnover and segment information297Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information296Vaccinee199Turnover and segment information296Vaccinee199 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>				
Exchange rates179Science and technology35Finance expense186Science Committee report105Finance income186Section 172 statement115Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial instruments and related disclosures227Share capital and control288Financial performance7,61Shareholder information289Financial position and resources7,61Shareholder information289Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board201Gysk Leadership Team87Trade and other payables201Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trunover and segment information296Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
Finance expense186Science Committee report105Finance income186Section 172 statement115Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial instruments and related disclosures227Share capital and share premium account216Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared74Shareholder engagement244Vunder UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201Industry trends17Treade and other receivables199Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccinee products, competition and intellectual property226				
Finance income186Section 172 statement115Financial calendar 2022291Share capital and control288Financial instruments and related disclosures227Share capital and share premium account216Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial position and resources7,61Shareholder services and contacts294Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation88Group companies299The Board292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201Investments in associates and joint ventures199Trus formation & Separation Committee report110Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccinee products, competition and intellectual property272				
Financial instruments and related disclosures227Share capital and share premium account216Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial position and resources74Shareholder services and contacts294Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder services and contacts44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team17Treasury policies199Industry trends199Trust34Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation29617,31296Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272		186	Section 172 statement	115
Financial performance7,61Shareholder information288Financial position and resources74Shareholder services and contacts294Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared74Shareholder services and contacts294under UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Intovation17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
Financial position and resources74Shareholder services and contacts294Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Inventories17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information296Vaccines296Vaccines17,31Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
Financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline plc, prepared under UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Industry trends17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines296Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
under UK GAAP251Stakeholder engagement44Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Industry trends17Treasury policies79Inventories199Turst34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,3117,31Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272272		74	Shareholder services and contacts	294
Five year record262Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures49Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Industry trends17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,31272		251	Stakeholder engagement	44
Glossary of terms311Taxation188Goodwill194Tax information for shareholders292Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Industry trends17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines296Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
Group companies299The Board83Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Industry trends17Treade and other receivables101Innventories17Treasury policies79Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,31Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272	Glossary of terms	311	Taxation	188
Group financial review55Trade and other payables201GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Industry trends17Treasury policies110Innovation17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,31Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
GSK Leadership Team87Trade and other receivables199Industry trends17Transformation & Separation Committee report110Innovation17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,3172				
Industry trendsTransformation & Separation Committee report110Innovation17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
Innovation17Treasury policies79Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,31Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272		07		
Inventories199Trust34Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,31Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272		17		
Investments in associates and joint ventures197Turnover and segment information179US law and regulation296Vaccines17,31Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property272				
US law and regulation 296 Vaccines 17,31 Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property 272			Turnover and segment information	
Vaccine products, competition and intellectual property 272	-		US law and regulation	
				,
Viability statement 53				
			VIADINITY STATETIC	

# **About GSK**

GlaxoSmithKline plc was incorporated as an English public limited company on 6 December 1999. We were formed by a merger between Glaxo Wellcome plc and SmithKline Beecham plc. GSK acquired these two English companies on 27 December 2000 as part of the merger arrangements.

Our shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange and the New York Stock Exchange.

Read more at www.gsk.com

g in italics throughout this repor owned by and/or licensed to GS es. All other trade marks are the

bly in the UK by Pureprint, a company with FSC® chain of custody

an FSC certified pape rine Free and the used are Totally Chlorine Free and the ring mill has ISO 14001 environmental nt certification. The mill's energy is produced biomass fuels sourced from local forestry and els are used. The carbon emissions have ured and offset using the World Land Trust's anced scheme.

Download PDFs: Annual Report 2021
 Form 20-F

## Cautionary statement regarding

The Group's reports filed with or ful Securities and Exchange Commiss

nited to, those discussed ties' on pages 275 to 287 acts of the COVID-19 tements made by or on of the date they are made

## s related to 2022 quidance

total guidance or 2022, the Group has made the healthcare sector, the the Group operates and the inancial benefits from its curre seturing programmes. The seturing programmes.

to supply of the Group's products, no material litigation costs for the company (save for the company)

#### Front cover

This image is taken from a short film on GSK's use of human genetics and advanced technology to increase the probability of successful new medicines. Click gskadvancedtech.com to watch.

.





Head Office and Registered Office GlaxoSmithKline plc 980 Great West Road Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9GS United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0)20 8047 5000 Registered number: 3888702

www.gsk.com

