Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the **quarter** ended 31 March	2011 $m	2010 $m
Revenue	8,292	8,576
Cost of sales	(1,339)	(1,654)
Gross profit	6,953	6,922
Distribution costs	(80)	(78)
Research and development	(1,162)	(991)
Selling, general and administrative costs	(2,508)	(2,462)
Other operating income and expense	198	252
Operating profit	3,401	3,643
Finance income	137	133
Finance expense	(250)	(257)
Profit before tax	3,288	3,519
Taxation	(373)	(740)
Profit for the period	2,915	2,779
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign exchange arising on consolidation	208	(203)
Foreign exchange differences on borrowings forming net investment hedges	(92)	104
Net available for sale gains taken to equity	11	-
Actuarial loss for the period	(18)	(81)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	27	6
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax	136	(174)
Total comprehensive income for the period	3,051	2,605
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	2,907	2,777
Non-controlling interests	8	2
	2,915	2,779
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	3,045	2,604
Non-controlling interests	6	1
	3,051	2,605
Basic earnings per $0.25 Ordinary Share	$2.08	$1.91
Diluted earnings per $0.25 Ordinary Share	$2.07	$1.90
Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue (millions)	1,397	1,452
Diluted weighted average number of Ordinary Shares in issue (millions)	1,404	1,458

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	At 31 Mar 2011 $m	At 31 Dec 2010 $m	At 31 Mar 2010 $m
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7,062	6,957	7,067
Goodwill	9,890	9,871	9,866
Intangible assets	12,232	12,158	13,040
Derivative financial instruments	292	324	287
Other investments	212	211	192
Deferred tax assets	1,379	1,475	1,276
	31,067	30,996	31,728
Current assets			
Inventories	1,897	1,682	1,780
Trade and other receivables	8,493	7,847	8,126
Other investments	1,199	1,482	2,030
Derivative financial instruments	7	9	-
Income tax receivable	2,289	3,043	3,045
Cash and cash equivalents	9,582	11,068	7,366
	23,467	25,131	22,347
Total assets	54,534	56,127	54,075
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(435)	(125)	(1,277)
Trade and other payables	(8,672)	(8,661)	(8,507)
Derivative financial instruments	-	(8)	(110)
Provisions	(1,151)	(1,095)	(1,066)
Income tax payable	(5,758)	(6,898)	(6,034)
	(16,016)	(16,787)	(16,994)
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	(9,159)	(9,097)	(9,055)
Deferred tax liabilities	(3,168)	(3,145)	(3,169)
Retirement benefit obligations	(2,573)	(2,472)	(3,293)
Provisions	(699)	(843)	(443)
Other payables	(372)	(373)	(233)
	(15,971)	(15,930)	(16,193)
Total liabilities	(31,987)	(32,717)	(33,187)
Net assets	22,547	23,410	20,888
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	346	352	362
Share premium account	2,761	2,672	2,304
Other reserves	1,910	1,917	1,924
Retained earnings	17,332	18,272	16,137
	22,349	23,213	20,727
Non-controlling interests	198	197	161
Total equity	22,547	23,410	20,888

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the **quarter** ended 31 March	2011 $m	Restated 2010 $m
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	3,288	3,519
Finance income and expense	113	124
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	526	401
Increase in working capital and short-term provisions	(864)	(1,221)
Other non-cash movements	(130)	12
Cash generated from operations	2,933	2,835
Interest paid	(241)	(290)
Tax paid	(802)	(806)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,890	1,739
Cash flows from investing activities		
Movement in short term investments and fixed deposits*	317	(548)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(161)	(145)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	24	17
Purchase of intangible assets	(110)	(310)
Disposal of intangible assets	-	210
Purchase of non-current asset investments	(1)	(14)
Disposal of non-current asset investments	-	2
Acquisitions of business operations	-	(346)
Interest received	46	37
Payments made by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	(15)	(10)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	100	(1,107)
Net cash inflow before financing activities	1,990	632
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of share capital	90	124
Repurchase of shares	(1,301)	(214)
Repayment of loans	-	(717)
Dividends paid	(2,646)	(2,367)
Movement in derivative financial instruments*	41	(156)
Movement in short term borrowings	9	(8)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(3,807)	(3,338)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the period	(1,817)	(2,706)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	10,981	9,828
Exchange rate effects	30	8
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	9,194	7,130
Cash and cash equivalents consists of:		
Cash and cash equivalents	9,582	7,366
Overdrafts	(388)	(236)
	9,194	7,130

*Q1 10 restated to reclassify $156m movement in derivative financial instruments associated with 'financing' activities.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital $m	Share premium account $m	Other* reserves $m	Retained earnings $m	Total $m	Non-controlling interests $m	Total equity $m
At 1 January 2010	363	2,180	1,919	16,198	20,660	161	20,821
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,777	2,777	2	2,779
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(173)	(173)	(1)	(174)
Transfer to other reserve	-	-	4	(4)	-	-	-
Transactions with owners:							
Dividends	-	-	-	(2,484)	(2,484)	-	(2,484)
Issue of AstraZeneca PLC Ordinary shares	-	124	-	-	124	-	124
Repurchase of AstraZeneca PLC Ordinary shares	(1)	-	1	(214)	(214)	-	(214)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	37	37	-	37
Transfer from non-controlling interests to payables	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
At 31 March 2010	362	2,304	1,924	16,137	20,727	161	20,888

	Share capital $m	Share premium account $m	Other* reserves $m	Retained earnings $m	Total $m	Non-controlling interests $m	Total equity $m
At 1 January 2011	352	2,672	1,917	18,272	23,213	197	23,410
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,907	2,907	8	2,915
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	138	138	(2)	136
Transfer to other reserve	-	-	(14)	14	-	-	-
Transactions with owners:							
Dividends	-	-	-	(2,594)	(2,594)	-	(2,594)
Issue of AstraZeneca PLC Ordinary shares	1	89	-	-	90	-	90
Repurchase of AstraZeneca PLC Ordinary shares	(7)	-	7	(1,301)	(1,301)	-	(1,301)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	(104)	(104)	-	(104)
Transfer from non-controlling interests to payables	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)
At 31 March 2011	346	2,761	1,910	17,332	22,349	198	22,547

* Other reserves includes the capital redemption reserve and the merger reserve.

1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements ("interim financial statements") for the quarter ended 31 March 2011 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as adopted by the European Union and as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. These interim financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and methods of computation as followed in the most recent annual financial statements. Details of the accounting policies applied are those set out in AstraZeneca PLC's Annual Report and Form 20-F Information 2010.

The Group has considerable financial resources available. The Group's revenues are largely derived from sales of products which are covered by patents and for which, historically at least, demand has been relatively unaffected by changes in the general economy. As a consequence, the Directors believe that the Group is well placed to manage its business risks successfully and as such, the interim financial statements have been prepared on a Going Concern basis.

The information contained in Note 4 updates the disclosures concerning legal proceedings and contingent liabilities in the Group's Annual Report and Form 20-F Information 2010.

The comparative figures for the financial year ended 31 December 2010 are not the Company's statutory accounts for that financial year. Those accounts have been reported on by the Group's auditors and delivered to the registrar of companies. The report of the auditors was (i) unqualified, (ii) did not include a reference to any matters to which the auditors drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying their report, and (iii) did not contain a statement under section 498(2) or (3) of the Companies Act 2006.

2 NET FUNDS

The table below provides an analysis of net funds and a reconciliation of net cash flow to the movement in net funds.

	At 1 Jan 2011 $m	Cash flow $m	Non-cash movements $m	Exchange movements $m	At 31 Mar 2011 $m
Loans due after one year	(9,097)	-	30	(92)	(9,159)
Other investments - current	1,482	(317)	12	22	1,199
Net derivative financial instruments	325	(41)	15	-	299
Cash and cash equivalents	11,068	(1,517)	-	31	9,582
Overdrafts	(87)	(300)	-	(1)	(388)
Short term borrowings	(38)	(9)	-	-	(47)
	12,750	(2,184)	27	52	10,645
Net funds	3,653	(2,184)	57	(40)	1,486

Non-cash movements in the period include fair value adjustments under IAS 39.

3 RESTRUCTURING COSTS

Profit before tax for the quarter ended 31 March 2011 is stated after charging restructuring costs of $143 million ($95 million for the first quarter 2010). These have been charged to profit as follows:

	1st Quarter 2011 $m	1st Quarter 2010 $m
Cost of sales	12	28
Research and development	90	18
Selling, general and administrative costs	41	49
Total	**143**	**95**

4 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

AstraZeneca is involved in various legal proceedings considered typical to its business, including litigation and investigations relating to product liability, commercial disputes, infringement of intellectual property rights, the validity of certain patents, anti-trust law, sales and marketing practices. The matters discussed below constitute the more significant developments since publication of the disclosures concerning legal proceedings in the Company's Annual Report and Form 20-F Information 2010. Unless noted otherwise below or in the Annual Report and Form 20-F Information 2010, no provisions have been established in respect of the claims discussed below.

AstraZeneca has full confidence in, and will vigorously defend and enforce its intellectual property.

Matters disclosed in respect of the first quarter of 2011

Atacand

Patent litigation – Canada

As previously reported, in December 2010, AstraZeneca received a second Notice of Allegation from Teva Canada Limited (Teva) in respect of Canadian *Atacand* substance patent no. 2,040,955 (the '955 patent) and formulation patent no. 2,083,305 (the '305 patent) listed on the Canadian Patent Register for *Atacand*. Teva has confirmed it will await the expiry of the '955 patent. AstraZeneca did not commence an application in response.

In March 2011, AstraZeneca received a Notice of Allegation from Apotex Inc. (Apotex) in respect of the '955 and '305 patents listed on the Canadian Patent Register for *Atacand*. Apotex has confirmed it will await the expiry of the '955 patent. AstraZeneca did not commence an application in response.

Patent litigation – Brazil

As previously reported, in October 2010, AstraZeneca filed an infringement action with a request for an interlocutory injunction against Sandoz do Brasil Industria Farmaceutica Ltda (Sandoz) in the Central Court of São Paolo. The Court denied the request for an interlocutory injunction. AstraZeneca appealed the decision and in February 2011, the Court of Appeal upheld the lower court's decision to deny the request for an interlocutory injunction. The main infringement action continues.

Patent litigation – EU

As previously reported, in Portugal, a request was filed with the Lisbon Administrative Court of First Instance in December 2009 seeking a preliminary injunction to suspend the marketing authorisations for generic candesartan cilexetil granted to Sandoz Farmacêutica Limitada (Sandoz). The Court denied the preliminary injunction. The decision was appealed and the Court of Appeal ordered the Court of First Instance to hold a hearing. After a hearing in February 2011 the Lisbon Administrative Court of First Instance granted the request for a preliminary injunction and ordered the suspension of the marketing authorisations granted to Sandoz until 24 October 2012, i.e. the date of expiry of the supplementary protection certificate. This decision can be appealed.

***Atacand Plus* (candesartan cilexetil/hydrochlorothiazide)**

Patent litigation – Canada

As previously reported, in April 2010, AstraZeneca received a Notice of Allegation from Pharmascience Inc. (PMS) in respect of the *Atacand Plus* formulation patent no. 2,083,305 (the '305 patent) listed on the Canadian Patent Register for *Atacand Plus*. AstraZeneca commenced a proceeding in response in June 2010. In February 2011, AstraZeneca discontinued its application.

As previously reported, in December 2010, AstraZeneca received a Notice of Allegation from PMS in respect of the *Atacand Plus* combination patent no. 2,125,251 (the '251 patent). AstraZeneca commenced an application in response in February 2011.

In January 2011, AstraZeneca received two Notices of Allegation from Teva Canada Limited (Teva) in respect of the '251 and the '305 patents. Teva has agreed to await the expiry of the '955 patent. AstraZeneca commenced applications in response in March 2011.

***Crestor* (rosuvastatin calcium)**
Patent litigation – US

US Patent No. RE37,314 (the '314 patent)
As previously disclosed, in June 2010, the US District Court for the District of Delaware found the '314 patent valid and enforceable and infringed by the eight generic defendants. The defendants appealed the decision to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. AstraZeneca and Shionogi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha filed a comprehensive responsive brief in March 2011. Defendants filed reply briefs and briefing is now complete. A date for oral argument has not been set.

505(b)(2) New Drug Application for rosuvastatin zinc tablets (the '314 patent) and US Patent Nos. 6,858,618 (the '618 patent) and 7,030,152 (the '152 patent)

As previously reported, in October 2010, AstraZeneca and Shionogi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha commenced a patent infringement action in the US District Court for the District of Delaware against Watson Laboratories, Inc. (Watson) for infringement of the '314 patent. In March 2011, the Court entered an order based on a stipulation which precludes Watson from re-litigating the invalidity and unenforceability issues currently pending before the Federal Circuit in the *Crestor* appeal involving the '314 patent. The Court has set a case-schedule for discovery and other litigation events, including a trial date in May 2012. On 19 April 2011, in this case, AstraZeneca moved to amend the complaint to add The Brighams & Women's Hospital as a co-plaintiff and add claims of infringement of the '618 and '152 method patents.

Abbreviated New Drug Applications for rosuvastatin calcium tablets (the '618 and '152 patents)
In 2010, AstraZeneca and The Brighams & Women's Hospital, AstraZeneca's licensor of the '152 patent (together the Plaintiffs), filed ten patent infringement actions involving *Crestor* in the US District Court for the District of Delaware, based on the '152 patent and the '618 patent. As previously reported in December 2010, the Court dismissed nine of the infringement actions for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction. In January 2011, the Plaintiffs appealed the dismissals to the Federal Circuit. The Plaintiffs also asked the District Court to stay the remaining action against Sandoz Inc. pending the outcome of the appeals. In March 2011, the Plaintiffs filed an opening brief in the Federal Circuit.

Palmetto Pharmaceuticals, LLC v. AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP (Infringement Suit)
AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP v. Palmetto Pharmaceuticals, LLC (Declaratory Judgment suit)
On 5 April 2011, Palmetto Pharmaceuticals, LLC (Palmetto) filed a patent infringement suit in the US District Court for the District of South Carolina asserting that AstraZeneca's sales of *Crestor* induce infringement of Palmetto's US patent no. 6,465,516 (the '516 patent), for which an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate was issued on 5 April 2011.

On 7 April 2011, AstraZeneca filed a declaratory judgment action in the US District Court for the District of Delaware against Palmetto seeking a judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of Palmetto's '516 patent.

On 26 April 2011, AstraZeneca filed a motion seeking dismissal or, alternatively, summary judgment of non-infringement in Palmetto's patent infringement suit in the District of South Carolina.

Patent litigation – Canada
As previously reported, in February 2010, AstraZeneca received a Notice of Allegation from Pharmascience Inc. (PMS) in respect of *Crestor* substance patent no. 2,072,945 (the '945 patent) and formulation patent no. 2,313,783 (the '783 patent). AstraZeneca commenced an application in response in April 2010. A 4-day hearing will commence 9 January 2012.

As previously reported, in August 2010, AstraZeneca received a Notice of Allegation from Mylan Pharmaceuticals ULC (Mylan) in respect of the '945 and '783 patents and formulation patent 2,315,141 listed on the Canadian Patent Register for *Crestor*. In April 2011, AstraZeneca reached a comprehensive settlement resolving the litigation and as part of the agreement, Mylan may enter the Canadian market in April 2012, or earlier in certain circumstances.

Patent litigation – EU
In Portugal, in February and March 2011, the Appeal Court confirmed the preliminary injunctions to suspend the marketing authorisations granted to Teva Pharma Lda and Sandoz Farmaceutica Lda and dismissed the appeal. The suspension of the marketing authorisations will be maintained until a decision is rendered within the main administrative action.

Patent litigation – Brazil
AstraZeneca filed an administrative action against the administrative body ANVISA for a preliminary injunction for immediate suspension of the decision to grant market approval of Germed Farmacêutica Ltda's (Germed) generic rosuvastatin and to revoke the marketing approval. The preliminary injunction was partially granted on 4 March 2011. On 15 March 2011 the preliminary injunction was dismissed by the court of first instance. AstraZeneca has appealed the decision. On 18 March 2011, AstraZeneca filed a patent infringement action against Germed with a request for a preliminary injunction. On 31 March 2011 the court denied AstraZeneca's request. AstraZeneca appealed the decision and on 14 April 2011 the Reporting Judge of the Appeal Court rejected the request. AstraZeneca is awaiting the decision by the panel of the Appeal Court.

Iressa
Both the Osaka and Tokyo courts have issued decisions regarding the *Iressa* product liability litigation (the details of which have been previously reported). On 25 February 2011, the Osaka District Court issued its decision, dismissing one claim, and ordering AstraZeneca to pay approximately $670,000 for the remaining three claims, plus interest. AstraZeneca is appealing the Osaka decision. On 23 March 2011, the Tokyo District Court issued its decision dismissing one *Iressa* claim and ordering AstraZeneca and the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare to pay approximately $192,000 on the remaining two claims, plus interest. AstraZeneca is appealing the Tokyo decision.

Nexium (esomeprazole magnesium)

Patent litigation – US

Abbreviated New Drug Applications (ANDAs)

As previously reported, in January 2011, AstraZeneca entered into an agreement to settle the litigation with Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd and Dr Reddy's Laboratories Inc (together DRL), a prior ANDA filer. As a result of the DRL settlement and entry of a consent judgment, all of the DRL ANDA litigation was dismissed.

As to the remaining ANDA filers, as previously reported, in 2008, AstraZeneca received a Paragraph IV Certification notice-letter from Sandoz Inc. (Sandoz) stating that Sandoz had submitted an ANDA for approval to market esomeprazole magnesium delayed-release capsules. In 2009, AstraZeneca commenced patent infringement litigation in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey. In 2009, the Court stayed the Sandoz patent infringement litigation. In view of the settlement with DRL in January 2011, the Court referred the matter back to Magistrate Judge Bongiovanni for scheduling and further proceedings. On 26 April 2011, the magistrate judge entered an order staying for one month the case-schedule she entered for this case on 14 April 2011.

In addition, as previously reported, in 2009, AstraZeneca received a Paragraph IV Certification notice-letter from Lupin Limited (Lupin) stating that Lupin had submitted an ANDA for approval to market esomeprazole magnesium delayed-release capsules. In October 2009, AstraZeneca commenced patent infringement litigation against Lupin in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey. In March 2010, the Court stayed the Lupin patent infringement litigation. In view of the settlement with DRL in January 2011, the Court has also referred the Lupin matter back to Magistrate Judge Bongiovanni for scheduling and further proceedings.

505(b)(2) New Drug Application for esomeprazole strontium capsules

As previously reported in December 2010, AstraZeneca received a Paragraph IV Certification notice-letter from Hanmi USA Inc. (Hanmi) stating that it had submitted a New Drug Application under section 505(b)(2) for FDA approval to market 20 and 40mg esomeprazole strontium capsules. Hanmi alleges non-infringement or invalidity of 11 patents listed in the FDA's Orange Book with reference to *Nexium*. AstraZeneca commenced a patent infringement action against Hanmi in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey in February 2011.

Patent litigation – Canada

As previously reported, AstraZeneca commenced a patent infringement action against Apotex Inc. (Apotex) in October 2010. Trial is set to begin in September 2013. In response to indications in the Canadian market that Apotex launched its generic esomeprazole magnesium product on 7 March 2011, AstraZeneca brought a motion for interim and interlocutory injunctions on 11 March 2011 to prevent such sales pending determination of the patent infringement action between the parties. On 19 April 2011, the Canadian Federal Court conducted a hearing on the motion. The Court reserved judgment.

In March 2011, Apotex served AstraZeneca with a claim for damages pursuant to Section 8 of the Patented Medicines (Notice of Compliance) Regulations. AstraZeneca is considering its response.

Patent Litigation – EU: 10-year countries

In the UK, Consilient Health Limited (Consilient) was granted approval for a generic esomeprazole product manufactured by Krka, d.d., Novo Mesto (Krka) in Slovenia. AstraZeneca initiated infringement proceedings against both companies in September 2010. Consilient and Krka have agreed not to launch their product pending the outcome of the main infringement case and AstraZeneca has undertaken to be liable for losses of the defendants and third parties if the injunction is lifted at a later date. The trial will start on 23 January 2012.

In the UK, in October 2010 AstraZeneca was served an invalidity case in which Ranbaxy (UK) Ltd (Ranbaxy UK) claimed that the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461) and the esomeprazole magnesium trihydrate patent (EP 0984957) are invalid in the UK. Ranbaxy UK further requested the court to confirm that its generic esomeprazole product does not infringe either patent if launched in the UK. In March 2011 AstraZeneca filed suit against Ranbaxy UK claiming that its generic esomeprazole product infringes the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461). The trial of the non-infringement part will commence on 7 June 2011. The invalidity part has been stayed pending the non-infringement trial.

In Germany, in December 2010 the court rejected AstraZeneca's request for preliminary injunctions to prevent Krka, d.d., Novo Mesto, TAD Pharma GmbH, Abz-Pharma GmbH, CT Artzneimittel GmbH, ratiopharm GmbH, Teva GmbH, Hexal AG and Sandoz Pharmaceuticals GmbH from marketing and selling generic esomeprazole products in Germany. The decision was published in March 2011. AstraZeneca has decided not to appeal.

In Italy, in the Court of Turin, EG s.p.a. (a company in the Stada group) (EG) filed a law suit in June 2010 claiming the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461) as invalid in Italy. These proceedings are in early stages. AstraZeneca has added a counterclaim of infringement against EG and in February 2011, AstraZeneca filed a request for and received a preliminary injunction against EG. The injunction was revoked in April 2011.

In February and March 2011, in the District Court of Trieste, AstraZeneca was granted preliminary injunctions against Teva Italia s.r.l., ratiopharm GmbH, ratiopharm Italia s.r.l., Doc Generici s.r.l., Sandoz Pharmaceuticals GmbH, Sandoz s.p.a. and Mylan s.p.a. The generic companies appealed and in March 2011 the injunctions were revoked. In February and March 2011 in Milan, generic companies including Mylan s.p.a., Sandoz s.p.a., Crinos s.p.a., Ranbaxy Italia s.p.a., Zentiva ks and Zentiva Italia s.r.l. initiated preliminary proceedings for declaratory judgments of non-infringement regarding esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461). Initial hearings are scheduled for May 2011. In February in Trieste, Mylan s.p.a. filed law suits claiming the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461) and *Nexium* formulation patent (EP 0984773) as invalid in Italy. Separate hearings are set for 13 July 2011 and 15 July 2011 respectively.

In France, ratiopharm GmbH and Laboratoire ratiopharm S.A. (together ratiopharm) filed a law suit against AstraZeneca in August 2010 claiming the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461) as invalid in France. ratiopharm has since withdrawn this law suit. Ethypharm S.A. filed a law suit against AstraZeneca in August 2010 claiming the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461) and a cloud-point formulation patent (EP 1124539) as invalid in France. The next hearing in these cases will be in June 2011. In February 2011, Mylan S.A.S. filed a law suit against AstraZeneca claiming the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461) as invalid in France. In April 2011, AstraZeneca filed a patent infringement suit against Ethypharm S.A. for infringement of the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP1020461) and the *Nexium* process patent (EP 0773940) and requested a preliminary injunction against Ethypharm S.A. A preliminary injunction hearing is scheduled for May 2011.

Patent Litigation – EU: 6-year countries
In Denmark, in 2010, the court granted AstraZeneca preliminary injunctions preventing Sandoz from continuing to sell the product based on infringement of the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461) and the *Nexium* process patent (EP 0773940). The injunctions were upheld by the Appeal Court in February 2011.

In Austria, in February 2011, the court denied AstraZeneca's request for preliminary injunction to prevent ratiopharm Arzneimittel Vertriebs-GmbH from marketing and selling generic esomeprazole magnesium product in Austria. AstraZeneca has appealed this decision.

In Finland in March 2011, AstraZeneca initiated a declaratory action requesting the District Court of Helsinki to confirm that Krka Sverige AB and ratiopharm GmbH would infringe a patent relating to esomeprazole if they were to commercialise generic esomeprazole magnesium products in Finland. AstraZeneca initiated a similar declaratory action against Ranbaxy (UK) Limited in December 2009 and the trial has been scheduled for 25 and 26 May 2011.

In Spain, AstraZeneca's request for a preliminary injunction against Sandoz Farmacéutica S.A., Bexal Farmacéutica S.A., and Acost Comercial Genericpharma, S.L. (all in the Sandoz group) was initially granted by the court but revoked in July 2010 after a hearing. AstraZeneca has appealed this ruling and awaits the appellate decision. Separately, in AstraZeneca's main patent infringement action against Sandoz Farmacéutica S.A., Bexal Farmacéutica S.A., and Acost Comercial Genericpharma, S.L., trial is scheduled for September 2011.

In Ireland, in August 2010, AstraZeneca initiated a main action against Krka, d.d., Novo Mesto and Pinewood Laboratories Ltd claiming that the sale and marketing of their generic esomeprazole magnesium products infringes the *Nexium* esomeprazole magnesium patent (EP 1020461). The defendants have filed a counter action claiming that EP 1020461 is invalid in Ireland.

In Lithuania and Estonia in March 2011, the Appeal Courts upheld the interlocutory injunctions against Krka, d.d., Novo Mesto to restrain this company from commercialising generic magnesium esomeprazole product in Lithuania and Estonia.

Patent litigation – Norway
In Norway, in July 2008 Hexal AG, Sandoz AS and Sandoz A/S initiated an invalidity case regarding two esomeprazole-related patents. In December 2009, the Court of Oslo invalidated a formulation patent but upheld a substance patent related to esomeprazole. In March 2011 the Appeal Court confirmed the decision from the Court of Oslo.

Patent Proceedings
As previously disclosed, the European Patent Office (EPO) published the grant of two patents that relate to *Nexium* (EP 1020461) and *Nexium i.v.* (EP1020460) in July 2009. The period for filing Notices of Opposition to the grant of these new patents expired in April 2010. Thirteen Notices of Opposition have been filed in relation to EP 1020461 and six Notices of Opposition in relation to EP 1020460. The EPO has now issued summonses to attend oral hearing proceedings relating to both sets of oppositions. Oral proceedings relating to EP 1020461 will be held on 7, 8 and 9 June 2011. Oral proceedings relating to EP 1020460 will be held on 30 June and 1 July 2011.

***Pulmicort Respules* (budesonide inhalation suspension)**
In January 2011, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit denied Apotex Group's petition for an *en banc* rehearing of their appeal of the preliminary injunction entered by the US District Court for the District of New Jersey.

In March 2011, the Court ordered the patent case against Sandoz, Inc. to be consolidated with the already consolidated actions against Breath Ltd. (now Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.) and the Apotex Group. A new scheduling order for the consolidated cases was subsequently entered by the Court. No trial date has been set.

***Seroquel* (quetiapine fumarate)**
Sales and marketing practices
In March 2011, AstraZeneca completed a previously announced settlement in principle to resolve *Seroquel*-related consumer protection and deceptive trade practice claims under state law with 37 states and Washington, DC as part of the National Association of Attorneys General for $68.5m in the aggregate (as to which AstraZeneca previously had established a provision).

As previously reported, the states of Alaska, Arkansas, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina and Utah have sued AstraZeneca under various state laws generally alleging that AstraZeneca made false and/or misleading statements in connection with the marketing and promotion of *Seroquel*. In February 2011, the state of Utah filed an amended complaint after a federal judge had dismissed its complaint in December 2010.

In March 2011, the US Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit affirmed the November 2008 dismissal by the *Seroquel* Multi-District Litigation *(*MDL) court of a putative nationwide class action lawsuit brought on behalf of all individual and non-governmental third-party payers of *Seroquel*, which had alleged that AstraZeneca promoted *Seroquel* for off-label uses and misled class members into believing that *Seroquel* was superior to lower-cost alternative medicines.

Product liability
As of 31 March 2011, approximately 26,085 claims have been settled in principle.

As of 31 March 2011, AstraZeneca was aware of approximately 2,600 *Seroquel* US product liability claims that have not been settled in principle. The majority of these remaining claims are pending in the New Jersey, New York and California state courts, although some claims are pending in a handful of other state courts and in the federal MDL.

As of 31 March 2011, legal defence costs of approximately $743m have been incurred in connection with *Seroquel*-related product liability claims. As previously disclosed, AstraZeneca settled its claims against several of its insurers for a substantial part of those legal defence costs.

As previously disclosed, disputes continue with other insurers about the availability of coverage under certain insurance policies for legal defence costs and potential damages amounts. As of 31 March 2011, out of the legal defence costs of $743m mentioned above, AstraZeneca believes that approximately $128m is covered by these other insurance policies.

Patent litigation – Brazil
As previously reported, in January 2006 AstraZeneca filed a lawsuit before the Federal Courts of Rio de Janeiro seeking judicial declaration extending the term of one of its patents from 2006 to 2012. In March 2011, the Federal Courts of Rio de Janeiro denied AstraZeneca's request for an extension. AstraZeneca has decided not to appeal.

Seroquel XR
Patent litigation – US
As previously reported, in December 2010, Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (Torrent) filed a Motion for Clarification and Reconsideration of the decision by the US District Court for the District of New Jersey interpreting claims of the *Seroquel XR* formulation patent (US patent no. 5,948,437). In February 2011, the Court denied Torrent's motion.

As previously reported, in July 2010, AstraZeneca received a Paragraph IV Certification notice-letter from Osmotica Pharmaceutical Corporation (Osmotica) indicating that it was seeking approval to market generic versions of 200, 300 and 400mg *Seroquel XR* tablets before the expiration of US Patent No. 5,948,437 (the '437 patent). In August 2010, AstraZeneca filed a law suit in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey against Osmotica. In April 2011, AstraZeneca received another Paragraph IV Certification notice-letter from Osmotica indicating that it was seeking approval to market generic versions of 50 and 150mg *Seroquel XR* tablets before the expiration of the '437 patent.

As previously reported, in October 2010, AstraZeneca received a Paragraph IV Certification notice-letter from Mylan Pharmaceuticals Inc. (Mylan) indicating that it was seeking approval to market generic versions of 200mg *Seroquel XR* tablets before the expiration of the '437 patent. In October 2010, AstraZeneca filed a lawsuit in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey against Mylan. In April 2011, AstraZeneca received another Paragraph IV Certification notice-letter from Mylan indicating that it was seeking approval to market generic versions of 50, 150, 300 and 400mg *Seroquel XR* tablets before the expiration of the '437 patent.

Patent litigation – EU
In the UK, Teva UK Limited and Teva Pharmaceuticals Limited (together, Teva) issued revocation proceedings against AstraZeneca in December 2010. Teva claims that the formulation patent for *Seroquel XR* (EP 0907364) is invalid in the UK. Similar revocation actions were filed by Accord Healthcare Limited, Intas Pharmaceuticals Limited, Hexal AG and Sandoz Ltd in March and April 2011.

In Hungary, AstraZeneca was notified that Teva Pharmaceuticals Limited and Teva Gyógyszergyár Zrt (together Teva) had filed a request for nullity of the Hungarian formulation patent for *Seroquel XR* with the Hungarian Patent Office in January 2011. Teva claims that Hungarian patent no. 225 152 should be declared null and void. AstraZeneca is preparing its response.

In Germany, Teva Deutschland GmbH (Teva) issued revocation proceedings against AstraZeneca in February 2011. Teva claims that the formulation patent for *Seroquel XR* (EP 0907364) is invalid in Germany. AstraZeneca filed its response in March 2011.

***Synagis* (palivizumab)**
As previously reported, this matter concerned MedImmune's action seeking a declaratory judgment that the Queen patents owned by PDL BioPharma, Inc. (PDL) are invalid and/or not infringed by either *Synagis* and/or motavizumab, and that no further royalties are owed under a patent licence MedImmune and PDL signed in 1997. The matter was settled in February 2011 with PDL agreeing to pay MedImmune $92.5m ($65m in February 2011 and $27.5m in February 2012). In addition, PDL agreed to the release of approximately $9m in escrow to MedImmune. MedImmune will pay no further royalties to PDL relative to *Synagis*.

***Vimovo* (fixed-dose combination of naproxen and esomeprazole)**
In April 2010, the FDA approved *Vimovo* for marketing in the US. *Vimovo* was co-developed by POZEN Inc. (Pozen) and AstraZeneca via a collaboration agreement originating in August 2006. AstraZeneca commenced marketing of *Vimovo* in the US in the third quarter of 2010. Seven patents are listed in the FDA's Orange Book referencing *Vimovo*.

In March 2011, the FDA's web-site reported a filing of a first Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) containing Paragraph IV Certifications and seeking approval to market generic copies of the 375/20 mg and 500/20 mg doses of *Vimovo*.

On 14 March 2011, AstraZeneca received a Paragraph IV Certification Notice-letter in respect of *Vimovo* from Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Inc. and Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Ltd. (together, DRL). DRL certified under Paragraph IV in its ANDA that US Patent No. 6,926,907 (the '907 patent) is invalid, unenforceable, and/or not infringed. AstraZeneca licenses the '907 patent from Pozen and, with a February 2023 expiry, the patent is the last expiring of the seven Orange Book listed patents. On 21 April 2011, AstraZeneca and Pozen sued DRL in the US District Court for the District of New Jersey.

***Zomig* (zolmitriptan)**

Patent litigation – Canada

In April 2011, AstraZeneca received a Notice of Allegation from Apotex Inc. (Apotex) in respect of Canadian *Zomig* product-by-process patent no. 2,572,508 listed on the Canadian Patent Register for *Zomig*. Apotex did not address the listed 2,064,815 substance patent (the '815 patent), which expires in June 2011. Therefore, Apotex cannot receive a marketing approval before expiration of the '815 patent. AstraZeneca is evaluating the allegations.

Other Commercial Litigation

Dr. George Pieczenik v. AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP, AstraZeneca LP, et al.

On 23 March 2011, the District Court granted the defendants' joint motion to dismiss the plaintiff's claims with prejudice. On 24 March 2011 the plaintiff filed a pro forma Notice of Appeal from the order granting dismissal of the patent infringement and Racketeering Institution and Corrupt Organisation Act claims and denying the motion for recusal.

Resonant Biotechnologies, LLC v. AstraZeneca LP, et al.

In April 2011, AstraZeneca LP, a number of AstraZeneca entities (collectively AstraZeneca) and multiple other entities were named in a patent infringement lawsuit filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. Plaintiff purports to be the exclusive licensee of US patent no. 6,218,194 (the '194 Patent) which is titled "Analytical Methods And Apparatus Employing An Optical Sensor Device With Refractive Index Modulation." Specific to AstraZeneca, Plaintiff alleges that AstraZeneca infringes the '194 patent "by using the Corning Epic® system", described in the complaint as a "high-throughput label-free screening device." Plaintiff seeks monetary relief. AstraZeneca is considering its response.

Network Signatures, Inc. v. AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP

In April 2011, AstraZeneca Pharmaceuticals LP was named in a patent infringement law suit filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California. The plaintiff purports to have title to United States Patent No. 5,511,122 (the '122 patent) entitled "Intermediate Network Authentication." The plaintiff alleges that AstraZeneca's use of "digital certificates and digital signatures implemented through the use of public key infrastructure to facilitate communication with its employees and customers" infringes the '122 patent. The plaintiff seeks monetary and injunctive relief. AstraZeneca is considering its response.

Other Pricing Litigation

Average Wholesale Price Litigation

In February 2011, the US District Court for the District of Massachusetts granted final approval of two previously announced settlements that resolve class action law suits brought by Massachusetts-only and multi-state classes of payers of *Zoladex* for $13m and $90m, respectively (which amounts have been paid by AstraZeneca).

340B Class Action Litigation

In March 2011, the US Supreme Court reversed a decision of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and held that covered entities under the 340B program do not have enforceable rights to sue as third party beneficiaries of the Pharmaceutical Pricing Agreement, thereby dismissing this case and entitling AstraZeneca, and the other defendants, to judgment as a matter of law.

Other Anti-trust Litigation and Investigations

Drug importation anti-trust litigation

As previously disclosed, in August 2004, Californian retail pharmacy plaintiffs filed an action in the Superior Court of California alleging a conspiracy by AstraZeneca and approximately 15 other pharmaceutical manufacturer defendants to set the price of drugs sold in California at or above the Canadian sales price for those same drugs and otherwise restrict the importation of pharmaceuticals into the US.

In March 2011, the Superior Court of California granted the defendants' motion for summary judgment on grounds that the plaintiffs failed to prove their allegations of a conspiracy and that the defendants were entitled to judgment as a matter of law. In April 2011, the plaintiffs appealed the decision to the Court of Appeal of the State of California.

Other Actual and Threatened Government Investigations and Related Litigation

Foreign Corrupt Practices Act

As previously reported, AstraZeneca has received inquiries from the US Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with an investigation into Foreign Corrupt Practices Act issues in the pharmaceutical industry across several countries. AstraZeneca is co-operating with these inquiries and is investigating, among other things, sales practices, internal controls, certain distributors, and interactions with healthcare providers, institutions, and other government officials. AstraZeneca is investigating inappropriate conduct in certain countries, including China. AstraZeneca's investigations are ongoing and additional governmental authorities could become involved. It is not currently possible to predict the scope, duration or outcome of these matters, which could involve the payment of fines or other penalties.

Tax

Transfer pricing and other international tax contingencies

On 28 March 2011, AstraZeneca announced that HM Revenue & Customs in the UK and the US Internal Revenue Service had agreed the terms of an Advance Pricing Agreement regarding transfer pricing arrangements for AstraZeneca's US business covering the 13 year period from 2002 to the end of 2014. The Company also announced that an agreement had been reached on a related valuation matter arising on integration of the legacy Astra and legacy Zeneca US businesses in 2000 following the global AstraZeneca merger in 1999. The provision for US transfer pricing and related valuation matters is a substantial proportion of the total net accrual for transfer pricing and other international tax contingencies of $2,310m disclosed in Note 25 of the Financial Statements on page 195 of the AstraZeneca Annual Report and Form 20-F Information 2010.

Based on the above mentioned agreements, AstraZeneca now expects to pay a net amount of $1.1bn to resolve all US transfer pricing and related valuation matters for the period from 2000 to the end of 2010 and $540m of provisions have been released to earnings in the first quarter. The net amount payable of $1.1bn reflects expected US tax payments and updated estimates of corresponding tax refunds in other jurisdictions.

5 FIRST QUARTER TERRITORIAL REVENUE ANALYSIS

	1st Quarter 2011 $m	1st Quarter 2010 $m	% Growth	
			Actual	Constant Currency
US	3,304	3,698	(11)	(11)
Western Europe[1]	2,235	2,465	(9)	(7)
Canada	417	352	18	12
Japan	631	572	9	(1)
Other Established ROW	273	232	18	6
Established ROW[2]	1,321	1,156	14	4
Emerging Europe	320	310	3	6
China	322	259	24	20
Emerging Asia Pacific	242	219	11	5
Other Emerging ROW	548	469	17	17
Emerging ROW[3]	1,432	1,257	14	13
Total Revenue	8,292	8,576	(3)	(4)

[1] Western Europe comprises France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, UK and others.
[2] Established ROW comprises Australia, Canada, Japan and New Zealand.
[3] Emerging ROW comprises Brazil, China, India, Mexico, Russia, Turkey and all other ROW countries.

6 FIRST QUARTER PRODUCT REVENUE ANALYSIS

	World			US		Western Europe			Established ROW			Emerging ROW		
	1st Quarter 2011 $m	Actual Growth %	Constant Currency Growth %	1st Quarter 2011 $m	Actual Growth %	1st Quarter 2011 $m	Actual Growth %	Constant Currency Growth %	1st Quarter 2011 $m	Actual Growth %	Constant Currency Growth %	1st Quarter 2011 $m	Actual Growth %	Constant Currency Growth %
Gastrointestinal:														
Nexium	1,161	(6)	(6)	600	(8)	263	(21)	(18)	122	13	5	176	20	20
Losec/Prilosec	235	(6)	(10)	13	(28)	63	(6)	(6)	96	(3)	(12)	63	(3)	(6)
Other	39	22	22	25	39	11	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
Total Gastrointestinal	**1,435**	**(6)**	**(6)**	**638**	**(7)**	**337**	**(18)**	**(16)**	**219**	**5**	**(3)**	**241**	**13**	**12**
Cardiovascular:														
Crestor	1,478	14	12	682	17	289	3	6	346	19	10	161	11	8
Atacand	355	(5)	(5)	46	(18)	172	(12)	(10)	61	15	8	76	10	10
Seloken/Toprol-XL	245	(33)	(34)	101	(57)	20	(17)	(17)	9	-	-	115	17	14
Plendil	68	3	-	1	(75)	6	(25)	(25)	3	-	-	58	14	10
Tenormin	63	(6)	(9)	3	-	15	(6)	-	30	3	(7)	15	(21)	(21)
Zestril	33	(21)	(21)	3	(25)	17	(23)	(18)	4	(20)	(20)	9	(18)	(27)
Onglyza™	35	n/m	n/m	26	n/m	6	n/m	n/m	1	n/m	n/m	2	n/m	n/m
Brilinta/Brilique	1	n/m	n/m	-	-	1	n/m	n/m	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	61	(10)	(10)	-	(100)	29	(3)	-	6	-	-	26	13	9
Total Cardiovascular	**2,339**	**2**	**1**	**862**	**(4)**	**555**	**(4)**	**(1)**	**460**	**16**	**8**	**462**	**11**	**8**
Respiratory:														
Symbicort	752	7	8	197	14	346	(8)	(5)	95	53	40	114	25	26
Pulmicort	248	2	1	78	(15)	54	(16)	(14)	29	21	13	87	38	37
Rhinocort	55	-	(2)	24	-	9	(18)	(18)	4	33	33	18	6	-
Others	55	(20)	(20)	2	(85)	26	(16)	(16)	6	-	-	21	11	11
Total Respiratory	**1,110**	**4**	**4**	**301**	**-**	**435**	**(10)**	**(7)**	**134**	**41**	**31**	**240**	**26**	**26**
Oncology:														
Arimidex	233	(54)	(55)	19	(92)	106	(35)	(33)	71	9	(2)	37	(5)	(3)
Zoladex	275	4	2	12	33	63	(18)	(17)	111	8	(2)	89	17	22
Casodex	133	(7)	(12)	2	(33)	23	(26)	(23)	81	-	(9)	27	(4)	(7)
Iressa	121	46	40	1	-	26	n/m	n/m	43	16	5	51	31	26
Others	150	58	59	64	94	44	47	50	14	8	-	28	47	53
Total Oncology	**912**	**(17)**	**(19)**	**98**	**(66)**	**262**	**(15)**	**(12)**	**320**	**7**	**(3)**	**232**	**15**	**17**
Neuroscience:														
Seroquel IR	1,006	(4)	(5)	754	(2)	136	(11)	(9)	54	(7)	(16)	62	(10)	(13)
Seroquel XR	339	32	33	176	25	110	31	35	20	67	50	33	74	79
Local Anaesthetics	149	-	(3)	5	(38)	63	(13)	(11)	45	15	8	36	20	13
Zomig	101	(5)	(5)	39	(7)	41	(11)	(9)	17	13	7	4	33	33
Diprivan	70	(7)	(9)	6	(50)	12	(20)	(20)	21	62	54	31	(11)	(14)
Vimovo	4	n/m	n/m	3	n/m	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	n/m	n/m
Others	10	-	-	-	-	6	(14)	(14)	1	100	100	3	-	-
Total Neuroscience	**1,679**	**2**	**1**	**983**	**1**	**368**	**(2)**	**-**	**158**	**15**	**7**	**170**	**7**	**4**
Infection & Other:														
Synagis	408	(11)	(11)	295	(16)	112	4	4	-	-	-	1	n/m	n/m
Merrem	172	(26)	(27)	16	(64)	60	(41)	(39)	14	17	8	82	9	7
FluMist	3	50	50	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	n/m	n/m
Others	40	(39)	(39)	28	(50)	3	-	-	6	-	n/m	3	n/m	n/m
Total Infection & Other	**623**	**(18)**	**(18)**	**341**	**(25)**	**175**	**(17)**	**(16)**	**20**	**11**	**(22)**	**87**	**16**	**19**
Aptium Oncology	53	(17)	(17)	53	(17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Astra Tech	141	7	7	28	12	103	5	6	10	11	11	-	-	-
Total	**8,292**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**3,304**	**(11)**	**2,235**	**(9)**	**(7)**	**1,321**	**14**	**4**	**1,432**	**14**	**13**

Shareholder Information

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Annual General Meeting	28 April 2011
Announcement of second quarter and half year 2011 results	28 July 2011
Announcement of third quarter and nine months 2011 results	27 October 2011

DIVIDENDS

Future dividends will normally be paid as follows:

First interim	Announced in July and paid in September
Second interim	Announced in January and paid in March

TRADEMARKS

Trademarks of the AstraZeneca group of companies appear throughout this document in italics. AstraZeneca, the AstraZeneca logotype and the AstraZeneca symbol are all trademarks of the AstraZeneca group of companies. Trademarks of companies other than AstraZeneca appear with a ® or ™ sign and include: Abraxane®, a registered trademark of Abraxis BioScience, LLC. and ONGLYZA™, a trademark of Bristol-Myers Squibb Company.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In order, among other things, to utilise the 'safe harbour' provisions of the US Private Securities Litigation Reform Act 1995, we are providing the following cautionary statement: The interim financial statements contain certain forward-looking statements with respect to the operations, performance and financial condition of the Group. Although we believe our expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, any forward-looking statements, by their very nature, involve risks and uncertainties and may be influenced by factors that could cause actual outcomes and results to be materially different from those predicted. The forward-looking statements reflect knowledge and information available at the date of preparation of the preliminary announcement and AstraZeneca undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements. We identify the forward-looking statements by using the words 'anticipates', 'believes', 'expects', 'intends' and similar expressions in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, certain of which are beyond our control, include, among other things: the loss or expiration of patents, marketing exclusivity or trademarks; the risk of substantial adverse litigation/government investigation claims and insufficient insurance coverage; exchange rate fluctuations; the risk that R&D will not yield new products that achieve commercial success; the risk that strategic alliances and acquisitions will be unsuccessful; the impact of competition, price controls and price reductions; taxation risks; the risk of substantial product liability claims; the impact of any failure by third parties to supply materials or services; the risk of failure to manage a crisis; the risk of delay to new product launches; the difficulties of obtaining and maintaining regulatory approvals for products; the risk of failure to observe ongoing regulatory oversight; the risk that new products do not perform as we expect; the risk of environmental liabilities; the risks associated with conducting business in emerging markets; the risk of reputational damage; the risk of product counterfeiting; the risk that regulatory approval processes for biosimilars could have an adverse effect on future commercial prospects; and the impact of increasing implementation and enforcement of more stringent anti-bribery and anti-corruption legislation.